

Self-confidence is the foundation of true heroism.

The tenor singer usually comes of a high-toned family.

Matches kindle all kinds of flames—including that of jealousy.

The man who does his fighting in his mind always comes out victorious.

The new umbrella and the unloaded gun are liable to go off without warning.

It takes an angelic woman to preserve her temper when she is making preserves.

It is remarkable how very important it makes a man feel the first time he sees his name in print.

France has now gone in for bull fights. Scandal gets a little monotonous without some sort of variation.

The Korean government is not strictly democratic, but it has a way of dispensing justice which seems ideal to anyone who has been following the Dreyfus case. Some high officials were found to be connected with a lottery fraud, whereupon the government gave back the \$20,000 which the promoters had paid for a license, compelled the return of all money which had been paid for tickets and banished for three years the officials who were implicated.

The man who aspires to lead men for their own good has a message and a mission; he tells men their grievances and their weaknesses and shows them how they can cure the one and remove the other. He may have to use the arts of the orator to win the attention of careless men, but they are only incidental to his purpose to drive home unwelcome truths. The flatterer tells what he thinks will please—and he hopelessly mixes the pleasing truths with gratifying falsehoods.

Sir James Vaughan, for thirty-five years a police magistrate of London, notes a wonderful decrease in crimes of brutality and violence, and an increase less marked in the crimes which require brains and ingenuity. General education doubtless favors morality and refinement; but there is in the cities a limited crop of children with inherited or acquired criminal tendencies, and when these are gathered into schools, unless great pains are taken to counteract the influence of the street and of their wretched homes, the mere quickening of the intellect only gives new power for mischief.

Earnest and enthusiastic politicians, not always the same party, persist in nominating Admiral Dewey for the presidency long in advance of the regular conventions and wholly without regard for the admiral's own ideas on the subject. The victor of Manila cares never a straw for politics and has said so several times since May 1, 1898. He is perfectly contented where he is and has the satisfaction of knowing that an admiral may not outrank a president, but is a much rarer bird. There have been twenty-four presidents since the republic started—or twenty-five if Grover Cleveland be counted twice—and only three admirals.

We need men—need them now. We need men who will tell us the truth, and tell it right away. Next year comes the great presidential campaign—in which few men will be able to tell the truth. We need to get our bearings to find out pretty definitely our attitude toward the great questions that are shaping themselves before our eyes. We shall have to express opinions by and by—our own opinions or those furnished by some one else. As American citizens we ought to think for ourselves and accept the teachings of honest and patriotic men—not the policies adopted by men whose aim is to adopt the policy most likely to attract.

A case of peculiar hardship has recently attracted attention in Germany in connection with the enforcement of the laws forbidding disrespectful references to the emperor. One of the editors of a socialist newspaper is serving a four years' sentence for lese-majeste, in the publication of an offensive article. It appears that he had nothing to do with editing the issue which contained the article, and that his name was given to the authorities by the publisher as responsible, through some mistake. The editor really responsible, who is a member of the reichstag, has waived his preliminary privileges in order that he might be tried for the offense; but the imperial court at Berlin, with all these facts before it, has refused to reopen the case, on the ground that the first sentence contained no error of law. The fact that the wrong man is in prison does not count.

The man who plants asparagus does not look for a marketable product for two or three years; the man who plants an orchard does not expect much fruit for from five to ten years; and the man who expects to raise acorns plants his "oak seed" with the expectation of waiting many years for a crop. Shall we be so enthusiastic as to expect to raise a crop of statesmen in a few months?

The woman who insists on having her own way usually changes her mind so often that it breaks the monotony.

The United States steamship Albatross left San Francisco Aug. 23 for the southern Pacific with a party of scientists under the direction of Prof. Agassiz. The voyage is expected to last at least six months, and at its conclusion Prof. Agassiz will publish the result under the direction of Harvard College.

We don't know that the late John Y. McKane was any better or worse than party bosses in general. He was a criminal, to be sure, but politics bosses are never white-handed.

DICK RODNEY;

or, The Adventures of An Eton Boy...

BY JAMES GRANT.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Continued.)

This feat I achieved with considerable peril, for the birds, when roused from their eyries, whooped, screamed, and wheeled in flocks and circles about me, flapping their huge wings; so that once I became so bewildered, that instead of clambering again to the summit of the cliff, I began a descent toward the foaming sea below.

In reascending my hat was blown away, and with it the wretched goggles for which I had risked my life and limbs.

After this event I resolved to procure food for myself alone, and instead of returning to Antonio, who usually loitered about the hut our men had left, I went to the opposite side of the island, and toward a banana grove, wherein I took up my quarters.

I had been thirty-six hours without seeing my pleasant chum, the Cubano, or being near him with food, I feeling that his rage would be great, and knowing myself unusually weak, after all the mental excitement and bodily exposure I had undergone, necessity compelled me now to avoid him strictly, as I was totally incapable of contending with him in any way.

If he found me to plead that I had been searching for berries about sunrise, on the western side of the isle, and while the sun, though up, was yet below the great mountain and cast its shadow to the extreme horizon of the hazy morning sea, I encountered Antonio at last.

Hunger, apparently, had rendered him furious; but feeling certain in a moment that timidity would do me no service, I started back and said in Spanish:

"Ha! ha! I told you what would happen when I wanted food," said he, feeling the point of his knife.

My blood ran cold at these words, and I cast a longing eye upon my lost hatchet; he saw the glance and tramped upon the weapon with a mocking laugh.

"What do you mean, Cubano?" I asked, in an almost breathless voice.

"Simply this—that, as self-preservation is the first law of nature, I am bound to kill you."

He had the revolver in his hand, and while he cast a glance at the caps on the breach, as if to see that they were all right, and sheathed his knife, I made a bound aside and placed a banana tree between us. The dastard fired, and the ball, as it whistled past, stripped off a piece of bark.

In the same manner I escaped a second shot, so Antonio, finding that his much-prized ammunition was likely to be expended fruitlessly, rushed forward to use his knife.

The tendril of a pumpkin caught his left foot, he fell heavily and hurt himself severely. Then, darting past, I secured my hatchet, and rendered furious by all that had occurred, and by the imminent danger which menaced me, a light seemed to flash before my eyes, I trembled with rage, and felt as if imbued with supernatural strength.

I was about to spring upon Antonio with hands, feet and teeth, to hew him with the hatchet as I would have hewn a tree, when a new object suddenly caught my eye.

It was a ship—but a ship ashore.

"Cubano," I exclaimed in a husky voice, "look there!"

Antonio looked in the direction indicated, and, passing in his murderous intention, uttered a fierce laugh of satisfaction.

In the rocky channel which opened between the inaccessible island and ours there lay the wave-beaten hull of a disabled vessel, which might have drifted in over night, as it was certainly not there yesterday, and it was now jammed hard and fast upon a reef of rock that connected them.

This new object changed at once the terrible current of the Cuban's ideas. A grim smile passed over his olive countenance, he shook back the elf-like masses of coal-black hair, which, in Skye-terrier fashion, overhung his wild dark eyes, and sheathing his knife, said:

"Mio muchacho—come; I was only joking. Yonder we will find food, plenty, and who knows what more? Come, it is a bargain, and if you don't desert me, I shall not molest you again."

He proceeded at once toward the beach and I was hungry enough, and perhaps reckless enough now, to be glad of a truce, and to follow him, in the hope of finding something eatable on board.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The Homeward Voyage.

My heart beat happily; I was no longer a lonely maroon, but on the high road to home and Old England. We were rescued by a ship hailed by Hislop and the others.

We had several days of the finest tropical weather, and they passed unmarked by a greater incident than seeing a shoal of dolphins, sparkling as they surged through the brine; the silvery flying fish leap from one green water slope to another, while the dark, crooked fin of the stealthy shark glided as usual in the trough of the sea between; a piece of weedy drift-wood with Mother Cary's chickens or albatrosses, floating near it, or perhaps at the horizon the topsails of a vessel hulled-down, appearing for a time like white or dusky specks, according to the position of the sun.

The captain of the San Hedeonso perceiving that Marc Hislop and I were great friends kindly placed us in the same watch.

As for Antonio the Cubano, we never went near him if we could help it. He was placed in the cable tier, and for more complete security, in the bilboes, which are iron shackles that confine the feet. However, we daily heard from the surgeon and from Fra Anselmo, who was somewhat skilled in surgery, and who undertook his cure bodily and mentally, that the wound

under the right armpit had proved slight, through the lungs had escaped narrowly, but that the other in the breast had penetrated the fleshy portion of the heart, and was a very dangerous one. The friar added that "the Cubano was not one of those men who are easily killed, and thus he would recover rapidly."

We also heard that Antonio was well cared for, as he had discovered one or two friends among the crew, such as the seaman Benito Ojeda, a most villainous looking, beetle-browed and squat little Catalonian, who seemed to be the worst character on board, and was engaged in perpetual quarrels.

A few days after crossing the tropic of Cancer, on a lovely afternoon, we again saw the peak of Tenerife lighted up by the western sunshine and rising like a cone of red flame from the blue sea.

The clouds seemed to rise with it, and ere long we saw its base spreading out beneath them.

"Tennyreef again!" I heard old Tom Lamberton muttering, as he leaned over the lee bow, with a short pipe in his mouth. "Damn my wif! I have had a spell enough of Tennyreef before this!"

Manuel Gautier and Hislop now came with a party of seamen to get the anchors off the forecastle to her bows. This was no light task, the reader may be assured, for they were each about forty-five hundred weight; and now the ponderous cables rattled along the deck as they were bent to the iron rings.

We approached this singular island from a point that was new to me; but still its great and most familiar features were the same as when I first saw them from the deck of the Eugenie.

Estremera now reminded us that when at Tenerife he should not fail to visit the two great sights of the island—the Valley of the Diamond and the old Dragon tree of Caora.

The wind was fresh and fair, but felt light after sunset; and when the high land of the Grand Canary was on our starboard beam it almost died away. As we crept on we saw the lighthouse at the base of La Montaña Rexo, which in the warm sunset seemed to have turned into blood or port wine, so deeply crimson was the glow that lingered on the clouds and on the shore; and then the vast peak—where whirled in mid-air by a light floating vapor—seemed all of a deep violet tint dotted at its base by the white walls of houses, or of sugar mills and by groves of cocoa and rosewood trees.

Darkness was soon there, but still the sunset lingered in rays of fire upon the mighty peak of Adam, on which the eye never tired of gazing.

By midnight we were abreast of it, and all was darkness at last save where the millions of stars were sparkling in the wide blue dome of the sky.

Hislop and I were in the morning-watch when the ship arrived off the mouth of the harbor of Santa Cruz; that pretty town which Humboldt termed the most beautiful between Spain and the Indies.

A flash that broke the darkness, with a light puff of smoke floating away from the old castle walls, indicated the morning gun, and that dawn was visible.

It seemed as if it were but yesterday when the Eugenie and the Costa Rica brig had worked out of the same harbor in long coils that ran fore and aft; we tacked repeatedly, and each time the tacks became shorter and more frequent.

"Ready about! Presto! down with the helm—let fly the head-sheets!" were the orders heard incessantly from Estremera and Manuel Gautier.

The yards slewed around sharply and the canvas flapped with a sound like the cracking of musketry; at last the anchor was let go about a half mile from the shore in thirty fathoms of water and the ship swung round head to wind as her courses were brailed up, and the men hurried aloft to hand the topsails and topgallant sails, so she was soon denuded of her canvas.

When the anchor plunged into the frothy water, making a thousand concentric ripples run from the ship; and when I felt, by the instant strain upon the cable, that she had firm hold of the ground, my heart swelled with unalloyed happiness; for to be in Tenerife was to be far on the watery high road to my home.

Santa Cruz being the capital of these isles, is the residence of the captain-general of the Canaries, the seat of the supreme court of law, and of all the consuls and commissaries of foreign powers, whose various flags, when displayed upon their houses, make the handsome streets as gay in aspect as the harbor, which is always crowded by the shipping of every nation.

A custom house boat, with the Spanish ensign floating at the stern, came promptly off with an official, a dandified creole in uniform, with a sombrero on his curly head, a saber at his side, and a cigar in his mouth. To him Capt. Estremera made a full report of the mutiny which had broken out in

HOW I SPENT MY VACATION.

Just a brief description of how I spent my vacation this year, with little more expense than the salary earned during my trip, may not be amiss. It was a most delightful change from the hated and dusty pavements to roll over the boundless prairies and view from the car windows of a Missouri Pacific train the magnificent scope of country between here and Pueblo. There is no coarser like that which comes with the shades of night on these vast plains, filled then with waving golden ripening wheat.

There is no more bracing air than that with which one refreshes his lungs in the early morning when the mountains of Colorado are just coming into view, the mighty Pike's Peak reaching the vision long before its lowlier neighbors. When taken comfortably, there is no pleasanter ride than over this same garden spot of the Western world which in our geographical was laid down as the Great American Desert. So we rode into Pueblo and thence by the Denver and Rio Grande road to Denver, a fair city with all the comforts and handsome buildings of her older sisters of the East and lying in an altitude far above the air we breathe in our homes, a gem in an emerald setting of never yielding mountain heights.

Continuing our journey over the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western roads we started for Salt Lake City, the capital of the new state, which has been aptly termed the "Mountain Waller Treasury of the Gods." And thus we are permitted to pass through the most varied and entrancing scenery of the Rocky Mountains and to witness the wonders of the Royal Gorge, where the cunning Gnomes have overcome the difficulties presented by Nature in her efforts at the grotesque and the sublime. These chained out attention and drew breathless expressions, especially when crossing some chasm on an almost impossible bridge structure with a roaring, howling stream beneath it. It is inspiring and grand every foot of the way to Salda and from there many other decided attractions we visited.

Perhaps that which will most interest a large number of my fellow carriers is Marshall's Pass, that marvelous testimonial to American engineering skill. As the altitude grows greater the view becomes less obstructed. Miles of cone-shaped summits are in view. We are in and above the home of the Gnomes. We see that marvelous spire of the Sangre de Cristo range. To our right is the fire scarred front of old Ouray. We reach the summit at an altitude of 10,822 feet. From this point a magnificent view can be had of the Sangre de Cristo range. The pass is a scenic and scientific wonder; grades of 121 feet to the mile are frequent. The streams from the summit flow eastward into the Atlantic and westward into the Pacific. We are impressed with the feeling that we are on the pinnacle of the world.

It would require much space to tell of all the beauties of this trip and of the pleasures of our stay in the City of the Prophets. There are many points of interest and among those that claim our attention were, naturally, the Mormon Temple and Tabernacle; Fort Douglas, United States Military Post, three miles; White Sulphur Springs, one mile; Beck's Hot Springs, three miles; Liberty Park, four miles; Canyon Park, three miles; together with other attractions and drives too numerous to mention. Thirteen miles from the city is located the magnificent bathing resort, Seltair Beach, on Great Salt Lake, the finest salt water bathing resort in the world.

Let me urge, in closing, to try this trip during some vacation. It will repay the expense in the restoration of health, the broadening of the mind and the addition it will give to each one's general information, tendency to raise his standard of citizenship and to help himself and his brothers thereby.

F. P. BAKER.

ONE OF PORTER'S SPEECHES.

The General Says It Is Among His Best. So It Must Be True.

One of the youngest-looking men of his years in public life is Gen. Horace Porter, our ambassador to France, says the Philadelphia Saturday Post.

In spite of his incessant activity, Gen. Porter, while the head in New York of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was among the most accessible of men. He always seemed to have plenty of leisure time. One day a reporter was sent to him to collect some after-dinner stories which had never before been printed, and never have been printed up to the present time.

The general laid aside his correspondence and entered whole-heartedly into his caller's mission.

"I don't know," said he, "that I can tell you any new story of mine, but I will tell you what I regard as my best piece of repartee—at least, it was the most enthusiastically received. It was at a big banquet, the chairman of which was no orator. His introductions were labored and most of them failed to score. When he introduced me, he said:

"You all know Gen. Porter. With him all you have to do is to drop a dinner in the slot and up comes a speech."

"You all know the presiding officer," I retorted, "and judging from the sickly tone of his speeches, all you have to do is to drop one of them in the slot and up comes your dinner."

"From that time on I had things my own way at that dinner."

THACKERAY'S GENTLER SIDE.

Years of Perfect Happiness—His Own and His Wife's Love.

The following letter was written in 1838 by Thackeray to his wife:

"Here have we been two years married and not a single unhappy day. Oh, I do bless God for all this happiness which he has given me! It is so great that I almost tremble for the future, except that I humbly hope—for what man is certain about his own weakness and wickedness? Our love is strong enough to withstand any pressure from without, and as it is a gift greater than any fortune, is likewise superior to poverty, or sickness, or any other worldly evil with which providence may visit us. Let us pray, as I trust there is no harm, that none of these may come upon us, as the best and wisest in the world prayed that he might not be led into temptation.

"I think happiness is as good as prayers and I feel in my heart a kind of overflowing thanksgiving which is quite too great to describe in writing. This kind of happiness is like a fine picture; you only see a little bit of it when you are near the canvas. Go a little distance and then you see how beautiful it is.

"I don't know that I shall have done much by coming away, except by being so awfully glad to get back."

Elephants as Nurses.

Siamese women intrust their children to the care of elephants, who are careful never to hurt the little creatures, and in danger threaten, the sagacious animal will curl the child gently up in his trunk and swing it up and out of harm's way upon its own broad back.

HAWAII.

There are no labor unions. Royalty sentiment has died out completely. Taxation is on a basis of 1 per cent of cash value.

It is estimated that \$25,000,000 is invested in sugar. Land worth \$5 an acre three years ago now sells for \$50.

Native markets are poor and nearly everything obtainable has to be imported.

Ghosts and Society Ghosts. "Aren't your Spiritual Research club meetings very dull, Miss Prycellia?" "No; you see, we always wind up with a pillow-case masquerade and dance."—Detroit Free Press.

IT IS A HARD JOB.

TRACING CIRCULATOR OF SPURIOUS COIN.

After a "shower of the Queen" beginning and ending in Cincinnati—Rues Worked by the Gang—Pose as Shopkeepers.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "The tracing of counterfeiters back to the 'shover' is curious and exciting work," said an ex-government employe. "One day back in the seventies a bank clerk in Cincinnati detected a 'queser' twenty-dollar bill in the deposit of a small retail grocer. He sent for me and I started to work! I found that the grocer had received the bill from a shoe dealer, who had it from a dentist, who had it from somebody else, and so on, until I finally traced it to an invalid woman who had used it to pay her physician. When questioned she said the money had been sent to her by her brother, who lived in New Orleans. I looked up her brother's pedigree and was certain I had my man. He had a bad record, was the proprietor of a dive, and was just the sort of person likely to be a confederate of counterfeiters. I came here with the handcuffs in my pocket, but as things turned out I was a little premature. The man proved to my complete satisfaction that he had received the money as rent for a small house he owned in Pittsburg, Pa. That was discouraging, but I couldn't give up after going so far, and took the next train for Pittsburg. The tenant of the house turned out to be a traveling oculist, who spent most of his time on the road. He was then away in the west, but I saw him on his return and he at once recognized the bill. It had been given him by a patient in Cincinnati, the very point from which I started. The patient was a boss carpenter. I got his address from the oculist and made a bee line for the city. I had a premonition that something very strange was going to happen, and I wasn't disappointed. The carpenter was an honest old fellow and told me without hesitation that he had received the bill from Mr. — for repairing his barn. Mr. — was the small grocer in whose bank deposit the counterfeit had turned up. I flew for his store as fast as a cab could carry me and found it closed. He had skipped. Afterward it was shown beyond question that he was the regular agent of a gang. His shop was a mere blind. That the bill which he gave the carpenter should get back again into his own till after traveling all around the continent was one of those miracles of chance for which there is no explanation."

ETHICS FOR TYPEWRITER GIRL.

Religious Journal Holds Right for Her to Help Her Employer Lie.

The New York Christian Advocate, the eastern organ of the Methodist Episcopal church, has created a sensation in religious circles here by advice it recently gave to an inquirer. "Suppose," wrote the applicant for information, "that a young woman employed as a stenographer has to write what she knows to be flat contradictions of truth, what she knows is meant to deceive and the object of the deception is to take pecuniary advantage of others. Also that sometimes profane language and language of questionable character on other moral grounds is dictated, should she write it or modify it to please the employer? To this query the Advocate makes answer: 'We know an instance of a young woman who declined to write profane language and lost her situation in consequence. We highly approve her course. She may be a machine in a certain sense, but if she professes to be a Christian or a modest woman she ought not to write anything which no one having any respect for Christianity or modesty would utter in the presence of a modest woman. But on the question of flat contradictions of truth in the way of business statements, it is quite possible that a stenographer may be altogether too sensitive. How does she know what view her employer may take of what seems to be a flat contradiction of truth? Is he to explain to her all his business affairs and make known to her all elements involved in every transaction in which profit and loss are concerned? With regard to his business dealings she is but a machine, and her ears are not polluted by statements of fact or otherwise. Her mind should be sufficiently under control not to reason about anything that he dictates, except to direct attention to verbal or other mistakes in composition. But no stenographer, male or female, should write things, which, passing through their ears into their minds, and to the machine through their fingers, could not be defile. The stenographer need not make an issue if a man happens to use profane language let her furnish the copy without the profane language. Then if an issue is made it will be by the man's insisting upon it, and if he does insist upon it she will do well to take her departure, trusting in the 'Power that makes for righteousness.'"

Use of a Great Name. Here's a tip for some of our old friends who have big names and need a little ready money: Turner Beall, president of the Produce Exchange and Trust Company, used to be secretary of the Produce Exchange and of the New York Southern Society. Among the men of his acquaintance he admires none so much as does Colonel William de Herburne Washington. A little while ago he asked Colonel Washington if he might use his name in a financial transaction. Having implicit faith in Beall, the colonel consented, and was pleased to receive a short time afterward a check for \$15,000, his share of a deal made by his friend on the strength of the name of Washington.

Maryland's Women Voters. The first election ever held in Maryland at which women were allowed to vote for municipal officers was held in Arundel recently. The town is governed by seven commissioners elected each year by the legal voters residing within the corporation and owners of real estate. The census recently taken showed that there were 352 persons at Arundel.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

Putting up stores will soon be in order. A MAMMOTH INSTITUTION.

To those who are accustomed to sending away from home for their goods it is of the greatest importance to know the character and reliability of the establishments selling goods to families from catalogues. The great emporium of the John M. Smyth Co., located at 150 to 166 West Madison street, Chicago, has been established for a third of a century, and has furnished over a half a million homes in Chicago and vicinity alone. This firm enjoys the confidence of the public by its many years of fair dealing. It issues an immense illustrated catalogue that should be in every family, as it describes and gives in birds' eye view the article required for household use. A sample of the extraordinary values offered by this firm is shown in the illustration of the lady's ulster in another column of this paper. These garments are indeed wonderful values, and yet they are but a sample of the thousand and one useful articles illustrated and described in the beautiful catalogue of the John M. Smyth Company.

Answering His Own Question. Rev. Cortland Myers has just published, through a New York firm, a little book entitled, "Why Men Do Not Go to Church," and it brings up a passage-at-arms which occurred between him and General Horace Porter at a Washington birthday banquet given in New York. The clergyman was called upon for a speech, and he described and gave in birds' eye view the article required for household use. A sample of the extraordinary values offered by this firm is shown in the illustration of the lady's ulster in another column of this paper. These garments are indeed wonderful values, and yet they are but a sample of the thousand and one useful articles illustrated and described in the beautiful catalogue of the John M. Smyth Company.

General Porter was the next speaker, and he opened his address by saying: "The explanation by our reverend friend gives a complete answer to that hitherto mysterious question why Brooklyn people refuse to patronize their churches."

A Very Good Reason. Nipp—Why does Witticus enjoy drinking in his own job as much? Gripps—Because they nearly all have a whisky flavor.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lots, Fabucher, L.A., August 26, 1900.

The young are now busily engaged at school. Never Grip or Gripps. Don't open a door with an ax, use a leg! Don't open your heart with mercenary pills. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Catarrh! Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The dog days have passed into history. Mirth has a tendency to banish misery.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM DISPELS EFFECTUALLY COLDS, HEADACHES, OVERCOMES GRIPE AND FEVERS HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SOUTHWICK SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 10c PER BOTTLE.

BROWN'S IRON TONIC IS WHAT YOU WANT. You need it after the long hot term to increase your appetite and give you strength. Ask your druggist. \$1.00 a bottle.

A man whose wife is afraid to ask him for money will certainly bear close watching.

Love, alas, is too often won by lucre. A contented mind is something to be proud of.

Business is often slow, but interest double quick.

Men have organizations; women have management.

Some folks are as changeable as a \$5 bill.

There are a great number of population fallacies.

His satanic majesty smiles most disaboliely when some men make their tax returns.

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PROF. GEO. D. HERRON

AN ADVANCED THINKER AND ECONOMIC WRITER.

He Holds a Marvelous Sway Over His Audiences—Would Make Political Campaigns as Sacred as Prayer Meetings.

(Chicago Letter.) There is today no living man who is making a more profound impression in the world of economic and religious thought than Professor George D. Herron. For several weeks he spoke each Sunday night and Monday noon at Central Music Hall, to audiences of steadily increasing size, which he moved and awayed with singular power. He is a man of grave mien, physically frail and nervous, the extreme pallor of whose face is strongly brought out by the blackness of his hair and beard. His power over his audiences has no connection with personal magnetism, and he has none of the graces of oratory. His enunciation is clear and distinct, which is, of course, a great advantage, but otherwise his elocution has little merit, except the one strong impression of earnestness which dwells with every sentence he utters.

As one sees him, the thought comes that here is a man who has poured his soul into his words—a man who never



GEO. D. HERRON.

doubts his call or falters in his message; who feels the pain and shame of social and economic wrongs, but at the same time sees with prophetic eye the sure realization of the kingdom of heaven on earth in the social redemption of mankind.

The impression of earnestness is so strong that the awkward gestures are forgotten, the man being lost in his message. Then his greatness is truly revealed. Whatever may be believed in regard to his views, there can be no question as to the excellence of their statement. In skillful marshaling of facts and arguments, in directness of statement and beauty of diction, his lectures are marvelous. In their printed form they belong with the best literature of our age.

Dr. Herron is at his best in the recently published volume, "Between Caesar and Jesus." It is a remarkable book, dealing in a most original way, and yet in a manner which vibrates sympathetic chord in every altruistic heart, with the causes, the extent and the remedy for existing social wrongs. It is startling in its directness, enabling in its ideals, bold in its prescription of the thing to be done. It scorns any distinction between economic and ethical wrong. In Dr. Herron's view, that which would be a shame in a prayer meeting should be a disgrace at a political primary, and what would defile a temple should be looked upon as a profanation in the market place. He would square the social and economic order, as well as individual conduct, by the cross of Jesus. "The problems of American law and liberty," he says, "is a problem of how to realize the love of Christ as industrial and social law." He everywhere insists on the supremacy of love as law, on the binding and irrevocable obligation to follow the golden rule. Upon this he bases his arraignment of the existing social and economic order. He compares our so-called "civilization" with Christ; our current theology and ecclesiastical system with Christ; our industries and social institutions with Christ; and finding them all in conflict with Jesus' life and law of love, sounds a warning that, except society be born again, it cannot see the kingdom of God.

Extracts of a striking character might be given, but they could only give a very inadequate idea of the book, which, in the opinion of Dr. Herron's admirers, marks a new era of advancement in the literature of social progress. E. D. WHEELLOCK.

Queer Trades of London.

One of the London newspapers is looking into the queer occupations of that big town. "Do you know," it says, "I met an old man the other day who makes his living by selling favors to children to put on horses' heads. That's what he does for a living by day, but at night he sells candles to cabmen and railway porters. What do you think of that for a trade? And he said he made a very good living. Well, I knew the wife of a man who made his living by drilling worm holes in sham old furniture. His wife came to me and said her man was out of work. 'What's his trade?' I asked. 'He's a worm-eater,' she said. 'No wonder he's ill,' said I, then she explained what a worm-eater is."

Kitchens should be ventilated. Poorly ventilated, overheated kitchens, says one who has given the matter much thought, are responsible in many cases not only for the proverbial ill temper of cooks, but for their predisposition to disease as well. Rheumatism, varicose veins and tuberculosis are frequent maladies which afflict the cook, while alcoholism and a first-class cook are too often synonymous to be pleasant. The reason adduced for the prevalence of the alcohol habit is that men or women working in heavy air with odors of food are seldom hungry, but crave stimulants.

Big Wine Cask.

A huge wine cask at Nancy accommodated at dinner 150 workmen, who had been building it for the Paris Exhibition.

PRESIDENT SAM OF HAITI.

How to Get an Interview with the New West Indian Ruler.

It is far less easy to get to the president of Haiti than to Mr. McKinley of the White House. The pavilion-like palace in the Champ de Mars, surrounded by its little park, inclosed by a tall iron grating, with lookout boxes at the angles, a large and strong military barrack at the rear, and field cannon posted here and there, could stand a considerable siege and with a faithful garrison would be proof against almost any mob attack. There is no need of etiquette involved in the approach to excellence. Yet I was favored with fortunate opportunities for seeing Simon Sam, says a contributor. Tall and massive, with an immense paunch, and features and gaze that are typically African, as you gaze at him in his sumptuous, uniform, gorgeous with gold lace and a brilliant silk scarf, you cannot help picturing to your mind's eye his pictorial appearance as a mid-African chief, with huge feathers in his topknot, only a rattle-headed clout about his loins, a nail-studded war club in one hand, and about him a band of dusky savages, more naked than himself, instead of these strutting gentlemen in tall hats and European clothes, and these other prancing gentlemen in gaudy trappings, with tinkling spurs and jingling swords. President Sam, however, is not as it appears thus far a man to be personally feared. His selection was a compromise, and he is only the figure-head of the present oligarchy, posing as a moderate statesman, while in truth he is only a rather dense-brained, slow-witted and lethargic old soldier. It is understood that in state affairs he is wholly guided by his ministers, of whom Brutus St. Victor, in charge of the foreign department, and Tancrede Auguste of the department of the interior, are probably the ablest.—Leslie's Monthly.

MAUSOLEUM FOR A BLIND MAN

Charles Roush Will Shortly Erect the Finest in America.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch: Charles Broadway Roush, the blind millionaire of New York, will shortly erect a mausoleum in his lot in Mount Hebron cemetery, Winchester, Va. It will be the finest mausoleum in America and will cost \$100,000. It was designed by C. E. Taunton & Co. of New York, who also have the contract for erecting it. It will take one year to complete the work. This structure is to be of Doric architecture and a perfect model of the Thebesium in Athens. It is to be built of the best Barre (Vt.) granite and the interior will be finished in colored marble. The roof will be composed of three stones, each three feet long and nine feet wide, weighing twenty-five tons each. Each pediment stone will weigh twenty-three tons. Around the mausoleum will be thirty-six fluted columns, each column and cap cut from solid granite. Inside there will be twelve niches built on the wall with sliding marble panels to cover them. Stained glass windows will divide the building the appearance of a chapel. The niches will be built above each other and facing the east will be two sarcophagi which are to hold the bodies of Roush and his wife. The floor of the mausoleum will be one piece of the solid polished granite and the doors will be large affairs of solid bronze. Underneath the mausoleum there is to be a crypt with twelve more niches. It will be entered by a blind staircase from the outside. The staircase will be hidden from view by a solid bluestone, which will be covered with sod, as it is not intended to use the crypt until the upper part of the mausoleum is filled. Altogether this tomb will contain more than 500 tons of granite.

GREATEST HUNGARIAN NOVELIST.

Maurus Jokai, who at the age of 79 is about to take unto himself an 18-year-old wife, is the greatest novelist of Hungary, and one of the most famous in Europe. He is the author of 160 books, twenty-five romances of several volumes each, 320 novelettes, and six plays. His books have had a sale of nearly a million copies in Hungary alone, and his romances, plays and many of his novelettes have been translated into every European language. Jokai was the founder of the new school of Magyar literature, the literary pursuits of his race having become partially obsolete. The best known of his books to Americans is



probably the "Romance of the Next Century," although his "Poor Rich Man" is also popular. The Hungarian has also gained fame as an editor, his newspaper, the Nation, being the most influential organ in Hungary. This is his second matrimonial venture, his first having been made fifty years ago, when he wedded Rosa Laborfalvi, the greatest Hungarian actress.

Long Bridges.

The length of some of the longest bridges in the world are as follows: Montreal, 8,701 feet long; Brooklyn, 5,989 feet long; Dnieper, 4,213 feet long; the New Havre de Grace bridge, 6,600 feet long; bridge at Homestead, near Pittsburg, Pa., 5,305 feet long; China has the longest bridge in the world; it is 23,000 feet long; its roadway is 70 feet wide and 70 feet high; there are 300 arches and each of the pillars, which are 75 feet apart, bears a pedestal, on which is the figure of a lion twenty-one feet long and made out of one block of marble.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

EASY DIVORCES, LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

What Therefore God Hath Joined Together Let Not Man Put Asunder? Matt. 19: 6—Skeletons All Over the House as Well as in the Closet.

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned; but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apartments. "Unhappily married" are two words descriptive of many a household. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly mated pair that there is a hell; they are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man is united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle is an intolerable grumbler, and his wife has a pungent retort always ready, and Froude, the historian, pledged to tell the plain truth, has to pull aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and 5 Cheyne row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear, easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as he authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know that wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation. For many years the platform of the country rang with talk about a free-love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Cooper Institute, New York; Tremont temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the rights of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights, and the affluities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God because they were created women; while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity, and holding the paragon of the permagan orators went on preaching the doctrine of free love. That campaign of about twenty years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be excised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of the perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the tangle of woe, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this other kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into insane asylums, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free-love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That is a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation, and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification and yet the whole body not be sickened, as to have any territories or states polygamized and yet the body of the nation not feel the putrefaction. Hear ye, good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by congress forbidding polygamy in the territories and in all the places where they had jurisdiction. Thirty-seven years have passed along and nine administrations. Yet not until the passage of the Edmunds law in 1882 was any active policy of polygamy suppression adopted. Armed with all the power of government, and having an army at their disposal, the first brick had not till then been knocked from that fortress of libertinism. Every new president in his inaugural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood in Utah and in other of the territories, more entrenched, more brazen, more puissant, more bragart and more intemperate than at any time in history. James Buchanan, a much-bused man of his day, did more for the extinction of this villainy than all the subsequent administrations dared to do up to 1882. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than the subsequent administrations, which did nothing but talk, talk, talk. Exen at this late day, and with the Edmunds act in force, the evil has not been wholly extirpated. Polygamy in Utah, though outlawed, is still practiced in secret. It has warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It is impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasma, which is wafted by the winds north, south, east, and west, without the whole land being affected by it.

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been the pestilence of hereture, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs, and infidelities, and massacres, and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies or any common sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news stands of our great cities reek with the filth.

"Now," says some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or to correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry, let us find out how easy it is now. I have looked over the laws of all the states, and I find that while in some states it is easier than in others, in every state it is easy. The state of Illinois, through its legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce, and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make a decree of

divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one county of the state of Illinois, in one year, there were 833 divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the states. In Massachusetts, 600 divorces in one year; in Maine, 478 in one year; in Connecticut, 401 divorces in one year; in the State of San Francisco, 333 divorces in one year; in New England, in one year, 2,113 divorces, and in twenty years in New England, 20,000. Is that not easy enough? If the same ratio continue, the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce, we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for application, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his slipper in the middle of the room, and you will have to prove against a woman will be that her husband's overcoat was buttonless. Causes of divorce doubled in a few years, doubled in France, doubled in England, and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, Ohio, the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated was in one year one to eleven; in Vermont, one to thirteen; in New York, one to fourteen. Is that not easy enough?

I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissolution of society. Rome for 500 years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire fell down, ask Gibbon. Do you know how the Roman empire was introduced in France? By 20,000 cases of divorce in one year in Paris. What we want in this country, and in all lands, is that divorce be made more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it, except through the door of the sepulchre. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation, until they are fully satisfied that it is the best, and that it is right, and that it is happiest. Then we shall have no more marriages in fun. Then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea it is only a trial trip, and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing. Then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous, and there will be no more joking about the blossoms in a bride's hair than about the cypress on a coffin.

What we want, is that the congress of the United States move for the changing the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country, and what shall be right in one state shall be right in all the states, and what is wrong in one state will be wrong in all the states. How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another state to achieve liberation from the domestic tie, and divorce is effected so easily that the first party knows it is by seeing it in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody a few days or weeks afterward introduced into a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newport or a business excursion to Chicago. Married at the bride's house. No cards. There are states of the union which practically put a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other states, like the state of New York, which has the preeminent idiosyncrasy of making marriage lawful at 12 and 14 years of age.

The congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national constitution, and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, righteous, comprehensive uniform law that will control everything from Sandy Hook to Golden Gate. That will put an end to the prolegations in marriage. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business. That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how they shall get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the more or less unfavorable circumstances.

More difficult divorce will put an estoppel to a great extent upon marriage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just to get into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the party is to be invited in the utterly unattractive, and in disposition utterly pressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the commercial agency or through the country records, finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die, and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the relation; for he says, "If I cannot stand it, I will get a divorce. I will get it back out." That process is going on all the time, and men enter into the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that was transacted yesterday in Union Pacific, Wabash, and Delaware and Lackawanna. Now, suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out, or no probability, he would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He should say to himself, "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a sphygy of fields of sunshine and gardens of peace."

Rigorous divorce law will also hinder women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man, by 25 years of age or 30 years of age, have the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as certainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that train starting out from Grand Central depot at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave, for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit, but the probability is that the train that starts tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock for Albany will get there, and the probability is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before 25 or 30 years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Everybody knows he drinks.

Parents warn, neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him; she will reform him. If she is unsuccessful in the experiment, why then the divorce law will emancipate her, because habitual drunkenness is a cause for divorce in Indiana, Kentucky, Florida, Connecticut and nearly all the states. So the poor thing goes to the altar of sacrifice. If you will show me the poverty-stricken streets in any city, I will show you the homes of the women who married men to reform them. In one case out of ten thousand it may be a successful experiment. I never saw the successful experiment. But have a rigorous divorce law and that woman will say: "If I am affianced to that man it is for life, and if now in the ardor of his young love, and I the prize to be won, he will not give up his cups, when he has won the prize surely he will not give up his cups." And so that woman will say to the man: "No, sir, you are already married to the club, and you are married to that evil habit, and so you are married twice, and you are a bigamist. Go!"

DID HIS OWN MARRYING.

A South Carolina Magistrate Head His Own Ceremony.

John G. Thomason, 72 years of age, of Summerville, S. C., is probably the first and only man who has officiated at his own marriage service. Mr. Thomason recognizes that he has done something remarkable and worthy of notice. He was not phased in the slightest. He said he wanted a wife and he immediately began to try to get one. He found several girls whom he thought he could love and finally he centered all his affections upon one, Miss Emily Lamb, who resided about seven miles from Summerville. She agreed to marry him and arrangements for the marriage were immediately begun. Mr. Thomason said that the magistrates and ministers had frequently expressed their sympathies for him and their willingness to officiate when he got a girl who would be willing to marry him, but when he finally produced her, they all flunked and would not perform the ceremony. Mr. Thomason was not again to be outdone, so he decided to officiate at his own marriage. He secured a number of witnesses for the appointed time, which was on the afternoon of April 23. Miss Lamb was present and when the time came, he said he called her and told her to stand at his left. She then read the service, and at the proper place took her oath. He made his own responses, and at the conclusion he told the gathering that he and Miss Lamb were now Mr. and Mrs. Thomason, and they were congratulated. Mr. Thomason said that he had been marrying people for twenty-five years and he saw no reason why he should not marry himself. He said that he had discarded his former wife, who he deserted last summer, and he lives happily with his present wife, who by the way, is the third woman to whom he has been married. Mrs. Thomason is 32 years of age.

UNIQUE SCHEME.

By Which a Clever Man Made a Living by Eating Oysters.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "I used to know a young man here who made a living by eating oysters," said one of a little group about the water of the Grunewald. "Ate them on a wager, eh?" asked an Englishman in the party. "No," replied the first speaker, "he had a much better scheme than that. He would stroll into an oyster bar—you know how many there are in New Orleans—and order a dozen on the deep shell, always selecting a time when several customers were present. After swallowing two or three he said, 'Two or three customers?' interrupted the Englishman. 'Now!' said the story-teller, frowning, 'two or three oysters. After he put them away he would stop all of a sudden and feel in his mouth. 'Look here!' he would sing out to the bartender, 'what kind of things do you keep in your oysters, anyhow? I've nearly broken a tooth!' With that he would take a beautiful big pearl from between his lips. Of course, there was no question of the genuineness of a gem in that way, and everybody in the crowd would look envious. Some one was morally certain to make a guess as to its value. 'Oh, well,' the oyster-eater would say, 'I don't know anything about pearls, and I don't think he ever failed to make a trade on the spot, and as soon as he got the five in his inside pocket he would saunter out and work another bar. He used to find about four pearls a week, and as long as he kept it down to that game was perfectly safe. But he was avaricious at last, and found so many that folks got suspicious and he considered it healthy to leave for another fishery. He bought the pearls by the gross from a house in New Jersey. They were very pretty pearls, and cost him about a six-cents apiece net. I have one in a safe-plate now."

How They Rewarded Madame Sterling.

Madame Antonette Sterling, the contralto singer and evangelist, had an experience in the Bombay presidency, India, which is as quaint as any of Kipling's tales of the hills. She was campaigning with Pandita Ramabai, and through her magnificent voice was drawing thousands of natives to her meetings. They had never seen that kind of a missionary before, and had never heard a voice like hers. They were so pleased with her work that they said to themselves: "This is a foreign woman guru, and for fear of giving offense to us she has omitted to put her begging-bowl outside of her door for us to put in the customary contributions." In India, every guru or holy person carries a brass, wood or clay begging-bowl into which the devout put some small sum of money. Madame Sterling walked out upon the veranda of her bungalow one morning, and there, to her amazement, found two begging-bowls. One, a little one, with a few annas in it intended for the Pandita, and one, an enormous affair, containing a handsome sum of annas and rupees for herself. The only explanation she could ever extract from the servant was this: "Little bowl—little money for the little Pandita with little voice. Big bowl—big money with big Missahib with big voice." Madame Sterling was one of the principal speakers among the American women at the International council recently held in London.

INSURANCE SUICIDES.

LIFE POLICIES ENCOURAGES SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Men End Their Days for the Benefit of Their Families—There is a Difference of Opinion on the Subject—Increase in Number Yearly.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer: The Missouri decision that the insurance company must pay the full value of the policy of a suicide unless it can show that self-murder was contemplated at the time that the policy was taken out will open up the question as to whether the insurance of lives encourages suicide. High officers in various companies have from time to time argued that it does not, but statistics would seem to point to a different conclusion. In 1889 the suicide rate of insured was 12.7 per 100,000, while in 1898 it had risen to 17 per 100,000. Where insurance companies declare that they will not contest any suicide claims they may be putting a premium on self-destruction. Some years ago, when the accident insurance boom was at its height in England, a commission was appointed to investigate the matter. It found that in cases where the premium on the loss of an eye was greater than for the loss of a leg the company making the offer had more "eye claims" to pay than anything else. Where the right hand was rated at the highest figure, more right hands than any other portion of the body were lost. This matter of self-mutilation for an insurance reward was clearly demonstrated by the testimony secured by the commission. It also brought to light another interesting fact. The greater number of accident cases were reported from that class that is known as the "genteel poor." As the members of this class follow clerical or professional careers rather than mechanical or arduous ones, the number of accidents among them, as compared with those who follow hazardous businesses, was remarkable. It was fairly well demonstrated that when they were hard up for a few pounds they would take out an accident policy for the amount needed and go, to come home with a crushed leg or hand as the case might warrant. In the matter of suicide the man who is in financial or other trouble is far more apt to solve it by ending his life, if his life insurance will surely be paid to his heirs, than he would be if a reasonable doubt were raised as to the legality of the claims of his heirs to such a payment. The insurance companies frequently pay suicide claims, although they feel morally sure that there was fraud intended when the policy was taken out, but when they do this, rather than suffer the odium that attaches to a disputed claim, they encourage self-destruction.

BETTER THAN OLDER DAYS.

Modern Medical Education Is More Thorough Than Fifty Years Ago.

Everyone does not sigh for "the days of long ago." The better a man's education and the wider his experience the more he appreciates modern systems of education and realizes that the world is progressing in the right direction. "When I was young," remarked a physician of eminence the other day, "it would have been deemed rank heresy to omit Greek and Latin in the education of a boy intending to enter my profession. Today I'm not so sure about it. The sum total of things to be learned has increased enormously these fifty years, but the time for learning them is just the same. I'm doubtful whether a present day young man has any hours to spare for the classics—of course I mean a young man who proposes to fight his own way in the world. I have a son who is going to be a doctor, and when he entered college two years ago I consented reluctantly to his taking a scientific course, without Greek or Latin. At present he is splendidly equipped to begin the study of medicine. Instead of spending time on the dead languages he devoted himself to chemistry, physics and bacteriology, and I am bound to admit that he has laid a magnificent foundation for his future profession. I regret the neglect of classics in his course, because I know they give a certain elegance to one's habit of thought that nothing can replace, but it is a practical question of time and 3 into 2 won't. It is becoming very apparent to my mind that modern education must be pruned down to the essentials, and the decorative features left to the inclination and opportunity of the individual. Our common school curriculum contains a good deal of dead timber that ought to be lopped off without delay. The capable young person of the next generation will know everything about a little. The day when we can know a little about everything has gone by."

Church Built from a Single Tree.

At Santa Clara, Cal., there is a Baptist church which was built of lumber made from a single giant oak tree. Under its branches the first Baptist service in that region was held, in 1853. When it was decided to build a church it was thought best to use the site of the original meeting place. With appropriate ceremonies the great tree, whose shade covered an acre of ground, was consecrated for its new purpose. Workmen then cut off the tree twenty feet from the ground. This big stump was partially hollow, and was allowed to stand for the church tower. A tapering steeple was built on top of it. The upper part of the tree trunk and its huge branches were sawed up into lumber for the main body of the church. When the church stood completed—a substantial building thirty feet wide by seventy feet—twelve hundred feet of lumber remained unused. A more sturdy building could not be imagined. It is as strong as the old Saxon churches of England, which were built centuries ago of native oak and are still in use.

Clay Pipe Hair Curlers.

Should you see a woman in a tobacconist shop buying clay pipes don't infer that she smokes. Some one has discovered that clay pipe stems when heated give the hair a softer and more natural curl than irons.

MORAL FAULTS NOT INHERITED.

Experiments of a Famous French Philanthropist with Children.

M. Bonjean, who is at the head of endless philanthropic institutions in France, does not believe in heredity, says Harper's Bazar. For many years he has given his time entirely to charitable organizations especially intended to help children, and he thinks that a child's instincts are created by his environment, not by his inheritance. Any child can be absolutely changed from bad to good by the right kind of moral influence, by affection and by confidence. Out of the hundreds and thousands of boys he had reformed he gave certain striking examples. At one of his institutions he had a number of very young boys who had been in prison for incendiaries. He called them to him and represented that they had forfeited their right to the consideration of the world by endangering the lives and fortunes of other people. The only way in which they could get it back was by doing something in their turn, in case of fire, to help and save others. So he made them into a company of firemen, to which he presented a fire engine. One night there was a fire, and M. Bonjean went out to see how his band were acquitting themselves. Part were at the engine and part were making a chain to pass pails of water from the river to the burning house, of which the end, plunged up to his waist in water, was a little chap of 8 who had three incendiaries to his credit. It was a cold November night, and M. Bonjean noticed that the boy was shivering. "You must not stay any longer," he said, "you are risking your life." "What does it matter that I am risking my life if I am only making reparation?" was the answer. Another boy had been convicted of stealing. One of M. Bonjean's first acts was to send him to pay a bill. "I trust you perfectly," he said, and he counted out 600 francs in gold. The little fellow's face flushed, but he took the money and went off. When he came back he was waving the receipt bill. "I paid it," he said. "I knew you would," was M. Bonjean's answer, and the philanthropist has lived to see this child grow up, with a position of trust, and happily married, with boys of his own.

IF DEWEY WAS IN FRANCE.

Hero Worship in Paris Would Surely Make Him President.

If Dewey were a Frenchman and these were France, there would be a movement to turn McKinley out of the white house and install the latest hero. Such is the French nature. It is essentially a hero-worshipping nation. Marchand is the hero of the hour, and because of that he has not the privileges of a tramp. He cannot go anywhere or do anything; he cannot appear in public without a demonstration, which brings down the wrath of the ministry. A few days ago the explorer came to Paris for the national fete. Somebody recognized him as he was hurrying along the street. He was surrounded by an admiring crowd. They wanted to carry him on their shoulders. They insisted. Nothing but effective police vigilance prevented them. Marchand was hurried off, and in the procession which followed was completely surrounded by generals so the public could hardly see him. During the last week of Voltaire's life there was a tremendous burst of hero-worship. Washington had his share of French worshippers. Napoleon hero-worship, with a brief intermission, filled the first half of this century. Then Gambetta was for a time master of France. After he died Boulanger became the favorite. There was nothing to him, but he looked magnificent, coming from the review with white feathers in his hat, astride a big black horse. There is a possibility that Marchand may not long be bothered by the supreme worship of his country. Gen. de Gallifet may be the next popular hero. He has a wonderful record, and his new position as minister of war is bringing him into hourly prominence. He wanted to wear his uniform at the recent review in Paris, but the prime minister decided he couldn't because he is quite out of the army unless the country is invaded. But if France is ever invaded look out for the "Last of the Musketeers." And when he's gone look out for his successor.—New York World.

Liberal Host.

Stories of the generosity of Judge Poland of Vermont are constantly coming to light. One of the prettiest is about an old farmer, whom the judge invited to dine with him one day at the hotel in Lyndon, Vt. The old man's shabby garments and uncouth manners did not prevent his host from being heartily glad to see him, and he was ushered into the dining room with all the deference that could have been shown the judge's most distinguished friend. It was the farmer's first experience at a hotel, and when the waiter laid the menu card before him, he asked, quickly, "What's that?" "The bill of fare, sir," replied the waiter. "Take it away!" said the old man, with a look of triumph on his brown face. "Judge Poland isn't the sort that invites folks and then lets 'em pay their own bills. I've known him, boy and man, young feller! Perhaps you didn't know I'm a-vis'ing Judge Poland today." The waiter bowed with the aspect of a given image, but the judge and his guest smiled at each other in mutual friendliness and pleasure, and then the judge proceeded to order for two.

In Error.

Mr. Senlove (at his seaside cottage)—My dear, please tell our daughter to sing something less doleful. Mrs. Senlove—That is not our daughter, my love. That is the foghorn.—Tit-Bits.

Was a Good Suggestion.

Raisor—"Don't put too much water on my hair. My head might leak, and I'd have water on the brain." Barber—"Why don't you have your hair singled, then?"—Princeton Tiger.

Speed of Light.

Between the ticks of a watch a ray of light could move eight times around the earth.

Weakness is night.

ST. LOUIS MEETING

In Opposition to Trusts Now Being Held.

THE METROPOLIS OF MISSOURI

Entertains a Number of Prominent Personalities, Who Discuss This Very Interesting Question.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21.—The governors of Arkansas, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Colorado and Iowa, most of them accompanied by their attorneys general, and the attorneys general and other representatives of Montana, Indiana, Mississippi and Washington, responsive to the invitation of Gov. Joseph D. Sayers of Texas to meet in conference for the purpose of discussing the trust question, assembled yesterday at the Planters' hotel, where three sessions were held.

Gov. Sayers was present with his attorney general and was chosen permanent chairman of the conference. Govs. McLaughlin of Mississippi, Foster of Louisiana and Candler of Georgia sent regrets.

Most of the day was spent in speaking and almost every one of those present was afforded an opportunity to air his views on the question. All the speakers were listened to with great attention. There were several tilts between speakers of opposite political faith that gave spice to the proceedings.

At the morning session Gov. Stephens of Missouri delivered an address criticizing the Republican administration's expansion policy and declaring that trusts and imperialism go hand in hand. Gov. Shaw of Iowa took up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. Stephens and at the opening of the afternoon session answered him with a speech that brought smiles to the faces of some of those present. In turn Gov. Jones of Arkansas put Iowa's chief magistrate on the stake and roasted him for using facetious language at such a gathering.

Attorney General Taylor of Indiana also took occasion to rap the knuckles of Missouri's governor.

There seemed to be a great difference of opinion as to the best method of remedying the so-called trust evil.

Some of those present thought that the state laws now in vogue were sufficient to control the operations of the combinations complained of, while others were of the opinion that uniform laws should be enacted by the several states and by congress. Some were for the complete annihilation of the trusts, while others favored their regulation.

Gov. Sayers and Gov. Pingree, in the speeches delivered yesterday, showed themselves strongly in favor of the first idea, as was also Gov. Jones of Arkansas.

Govs. Thomas of Colorado and Shaw of Iowa favored the enactment of laws to restrict combines. There was almost as much difference of opinion among the attorneys general who were heard.

Govs. Shaw of Iowa and Thomas of Colorado and Attorney General Taylor of Indiana left for home last night. The committee on resolutions held a session far into the night.

The first battalion of the Manchester regiment has arrived at Durban, Natal.

Important Order.

Havana, Sept. 21.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has issued an order permitting municipalities to pull down and dispose of all Spanish fortifications, returning to the owners such material as was confiscated by the Spanish for governmental purposes. This order was issued as the result of numerous applications received from many parts of the island for the return of property unjustly held, and also from municipalities desiring to utilize the land occupied by block-houses and similar defenses. It exempts the military railway and trocha extending from Moron to Jucaro, on account of the extraordinary completeness of this work, suggesting that future generations of Cubans will be pleased to study a relic of the style of warfare of their forefathers. Much pleasure is expressed by the Cubans at Gen. Brooke's action in excluding the trocha from the order.

Four people were killed in a collision on the Frisco railroad near Kansas City.

Same Condition.

London, Sept. 21.—Despite all outward show of calm, Great Britain is in practically the same condition as was the United States a few weeks before the opening of the war with Spain. Beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve the military officials are working night and day, preparing for the signal to begin hostilities, whether that comes or not.

England is not going to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal.

Killed by Moonshiners.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 21.—John L. Hanna, the chief of police at Dalton, Ga., a little city on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, was shot and instantly killed by three moonshiners.

The illicit distillers were in town and drinking heavily. The chief tried to arrest them and pursued the tribe to the edge of the town, when they cursed and killed him.

Dreyfus Departs.

Rennes, Sept. 21.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus at 3 o'clock yesterday left the prison here in which he has been confined since his return from Devil's island, and proceeded to Verne, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed. M. Vigue, the chief of the secret service, and the prefect, M. Dureau, arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the minister of war's order for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to the Boulevard Laenne, where he entered a waiting carriage and was driven to the Verne station outside the town. Mathieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes.

While this dramatic turn in the Dreyfus drama was taking place, all Rennes slept, and the departure of the famous prisoner of Devil's island was no more noticed than that of any ordinary traveler.

The carriage which was in waiting was the same vehicle that took Dreyfus to his prison when he returned from Devil's island. Dreyfus got in opposite the house where Maitre Labori had stayed previous to the attempt upon his life, and alighted about 500 yards from the station and walked in, regardless of the drizzling rain. The Nantes train came in just as he arrived. Alfred and Mathieu Dreyfus quickly took their seats and the train went out of Rennes bearing Dreyfus away a free man. A small crowd of people had waited around the prison until midnight, expecting the release of Dreyfus, but then disappeared, thinking it was too late for Dreyfus to leave. Mme. Dreyfus left Rennes at noon, accompanied by her father and friends.

Kruger Appeals to Queen.

London, Sept. 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "President Kruger has cabled a strong personal appeal to the queen, beseeching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. It is a column in length and is intended to scarify the consciences of the 'uncle gult' when published."

Sir Alfred Milner has wired a courteous message to President Steyn, assuring him that the northward march of the British troops is not meant as a menace to the Orange Free State and requesting to be informed regarding the latter's attitude. Reliable information has been received here that a large command of Free State burghers has been concentrating near Boshof, on the Kimberley border. Two hundred burghers were dispatched to that point from Bloemfontein during the week past. If the Free State joins the Transvaal the first battle is likely to be fought at Boshof.

The Cape cabinet has determined to prolong the session of the assembly indefinitely, so that it may be sitting when hostilities begin.

His Declaration.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Aurore publishes the following declaration from former Captain Dreyfus:

"The government of the republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From day to day I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I am the victim. I wish France to know by a definite judgment that I am innocent. My hear will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

"ALFRED DREYFUS"

Russell Slater was killed by a Katy train at Waco.

Gentry the Winner.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Sept. 21.—Joe Patchen and John Gentry paced for a purse of \$2500 at Kramer's. The track was new and pronounced several seconds slow.

Gentry won the poll and led the race through the heat, winning the first heat in 2:09. In the second heat Patchen led at the start, but at the quarter post Gentry drew up and at the half was in the lead.

Gentry won the heat and race. Time of the second heat, 2:07.

Arrives at Nantes.

Nantes, Sept. 21.—Dreyfus arrived here from Rennes, accompanied by his brother, Mathieu Dreyfus; the chief of police, M. Viguler, and one ordinary passenger. The train reached the station at 8:17 a. m. The Dreyfus brothers alighted, followed by M. Viguler, who inquired if they could have a private room. A waiter replied in the affirmative. The brothers entered a room and ordered two glasses of milk.

Only a Few Hold Out.

Manila, Sept. 21.—Cable reports from Hullo concerning the results of Gen. Bates' second trip among the southern islands indicate that only about 400 rebels at Zamboanga refuse to recognize American authority. Pending the outcome of the Island of Luzon, the city of Zamboanga is practically deserted. The rebels are in camp about four miles in the country. The Moros and Filipinos are unfriendly and disturbances between them are liable to occur. Kolo is quiet.

Has Sailed.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Word has been received at the navy department that the cruiser New Orleans sailed from San Juan de Porto Rico yesterday for San Domingo in compliance with instructions to look after American interests in that quarter.

Antonio Padron, charged with the murder of Savor Rimerer, was given fifteen years at McPherson.

Soldiers Pass Through.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 25.—Eight hundred recruits en route to the Philippine islands passed through here yesterday on the Texas and Pacific. Three trains made up of nine sleeping cars, as well as baggage and provision cars each, were employed. The boys in blue were mainly recruited in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Florida. A few scattering recruits were aboard from Illinois and Maine. They are a part of the twenty-ninth infantry, United States volunteers, and began organizing on July 12. Col. E. E. Hardin of the regular army commands the regiment, and passed through here on the first section. Capt. Stein and Major Case were respectively in charge of the second and third sections, the latter of which arrived here late in the afternoon.

The regiment was concentrated at Atlanta and expects to be at Manila in six weeks.

Mrs. Rich has appealed to Gov. Sayers to hasten her trial.

Heavy Loss.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 25.—Sunday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock the large two-story brick building at College station was found to be on fire. The fire department responded promptly to the alarm and did some good work, but the fire had made good headway before the alarm was turned in. The building was owned by H. A. Kahler and occupied by the T. J. Thurmond Medicine company and the Resume Publishing company, both under the management of Dr. T. J. Thurmond. Dr. Thurmond estimates his loss at about \$10,000-\$12,000 for the machinery, type and fixtures of the publishing company and \$600 for the stock of medicines and preparations stored in the laboratory.

Smothered to Death.

Bonham, Tex., Sept. 25.—A little child of D. K. Porter, who lives about ten miles northwest of here, was smothered to death in a pen of cotton one day last week. The little fellow had gone out to the field with his father and was left to play in the cotton pen while his father was at work. Several hours later he was found several feet under the cotton smothered to death. It is presumed that the child had dug a hole in the cotton pile and fell in head first and was unable to get out or make himself heard.

New Recorder.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 25.—Arthur C. Tompkins of Hempstead, grand master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, has appointed Joe B. Reed grand recorder, which position was made vacant by the death of William F. Cole. The office of grand recorder will be now moved to Bryan, Texas, where Mr. Reed resides. Mr. Reed has been serving on the finance committee of this grand lodge since last session.

Valuable Horse Killed.

Corianna, Tex., Sept. 25.—A bad runaway occurred on North Beaton street, which resulted in the death of a valuable horse belonging to Jacob Kolman. The team being left alone for a short time by the driver became frightened at some object and ran away, dashing into a pile of brick in front of the Odd Fellows' new building. The wagon jammed the team against the pile of brick and tearing one of the horses fearfully. He died in a short time.

Thomas Hammond was thrown from a wagon near Brenmond, and his neck was broken.

Abilene, Tex., Sept. 25.—Last week T. M. Richards, aged 65 years, performed a feat of pedestrianism that many younger men would not care to imitate. He was at a ranch 25 miles from town, and finding it necessary to come to town on business, and not having a means of conveyance, he walked the entire distance. He is an ex-Confederate veteran, and says that he could have walked 30 miles the next day easy enough.

Oil House Burns.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 25.—At 8:30 last night fire was discovered in the oil house adjoining the train dispatcher's office at the Texas and Pacific depot. There were about 1000 gallons of oil stored in the building, and in a short time the structure was in a mass of flames. The fire was promptly subdued, the buildings being little frame makeshifts that were to have been removed as soon as the new passenger station is completed.

Badly Hurt.

Colorado, Tex., Sept. 25.—Mrs. G. W. Davis, an elderly lady, who runs the railroad boarding-house at Westbrook, was brought into town on a freight train badly injured from a runaway wagon, in which she and a young son were driving. Mrs. Davis was thrown from the wagon while the mules were running at full speed, and had her right shoulder dislocated and sustained numerous severe bruises.

Gin Burns.

Waxahachie, Tex., Sept. 25.—The plant of the Palmer Gin and Compress company at Palmer, this county, burned at 7 o'clock Saturday morning. The plant, buildings, cotton and cotton seed were completely destroyed. Loss estimated at \$50,000. No insurance. The plant was one of the largest and most complete in Texas, running fourteen stands of seventy saw gins, a 150-horse power engine and a complete compress.

Dreyfus May Come to Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 23.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus and wife, accompanied by Madame Bertha Morre, a first cousin of Madame Dreyfus, and Misses Emmy and Ida Morre and Lieut. Max Rance Morre, late of the French army, will spend the winter in San Antonio. Madame Morre will reside here permanently with her son, Dr. G. H. Morre. She has sold out her large estate in Nancy, France, and with her son Max and daughters Emmy and Ida is now preparing to leave France.

Capt. Dreyfus and wife will visit them here and on the representation of Dr. G. H. Morre will probably remain here for the winter to recuperate his health.

In a letter to Dr. Morre received here yesterday Madame Morre writes that not less than twenty-five influential Jewish families are selling their possessions at Nancy to come to America. She says that exodus of Hebrews out of France will be very heavy.

Dr. Morre states that he is under pledge not to divulge his information as to the movements of the Dreyfus family, but when confronted with a statement made by J. H. S. Eteen, of Shreveport, La., as detailed above, he admitted that it is probable that Dreyfus and wife will spend the winter in San Antonio.

Eteen, is of a very prominent French family in Rennes, France, which place he left two days before the Dreyfus trial.

He met Madame Morre, who told him of her intended removal to San Antonio and Dreyfus' intended visit. Mr. Eteen's sister is an intimate friend of the Dreyfus family and was told by Madame Dreyfus that the famous prisoner is suffering from malarial consumption.

The Morres and Dreyfus families came from Mulhausen, Alsace. Mrs. Morre's father was a brother of Madame Dreyfus' mother, making the relationship first cousins.

Petroleum Outlook.

Sherman, Tex., Sept. 23.—Grayson county may enter the arena as an oil producing field. In the early part of this week a man at work in an ordinary well on the farm of Price McCool, about two miles southeast of Whitesboro, heard a hissing noise, which grew louder, issuing from a fissure in the rock opened by a blow from the pick he was wielding. The well was instantly filled with a suffocating gas and he was saved only by being rapidly drawn out. Petroleum is thought to be in the well.

Exciting Runaway.

Sherman, Tex., Sept. 23.—An exciting runaway occurred on South Travis street yesterday about 5 o'clock. The horse became frightened near the intersection of Houston and Travis streets and ran at a breakneck speed to the city stock pound, just south of Cherry street. There the animal turned into an open gate and striking a projecting timber literally disemboweling himself. Later an officer was called and shot the animal.

Opinion Desired.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 23.—The fish and oyster commission has submitted a question to the attorney general for his opinion. The commissioner and his deputies in performance of their duties have been boarding fishing vessels to examine catches to see if the fish are acceptable. The owner of a boat recently prohibited the boarding of his boat and the commissioner desires to know if the law contemplates his boarding the boats.

Dock Lollar had a foot mashed by a train at Bonham.

Killed in a Lunch Room.

Cleburne, Tex., Sept. 23.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon J. W. Vidler, a farmer, was shot in the left side, the ball ranging downward and coming out in the back just to the right of the backbone.

Tom Ray, also a farmer, was arrested and placed in jail charged with the shooting.

The affair occurred in the lunch room of a saloon and caused much excitement.

Library Movement.

Sherman, Tex., Sept. 23.—A few months since just before the ladies of the Shakespeare club adjourned for their summer vacation a movement was started to raise \$1000 as the nucleus of a public library fund. Yesterday a joint report of all solicitors showed that the amount in view had been raised. There is little doubt that this amount will be augmented and a handsome library be the result of the movement started on the above scale.

Will Visit Denison.

Denison, Tex., Sept. 23.—A telephone message from Tishomingo, I. T., stated that the Chickasaw legislature met yesterday and after a short meeting the resolution to adjourn to allow the members to attend the Denison fair was taken up and the legislature adjourned till next Wednesday. The governor and his cabinet and members of the house and senate will attend the fair on the opening day next Tuesday.

Death Penalty.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 23.—The trial of Jim Davidson was concluded yesterday and it took the jury just ten minutes to assess the death penalty, thus both negroes charged with the horrible murder of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Engburg, near Manor, will expire their crimes on the gallows. Sam Watrous being the other negro.

A regiment for the Philippines passed through Dallas.

Terrill Fire.

Terrill, Tex., Sept. 22.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning this place was visited by a fire which consumed property to the amount of \$75,000. The following suffered total losses:

W. L. Martin & Co., stock of dry goods and clothing \$45,000; insured for \$25,000.

Matthew Cartwright, buildings, \$11,000; insured for \$6000.

Oscar Price, building \$2000; insured for \$1000.

D. M. Purvine, building and stock of groceries \$6000; insured for \$2500.

S. C. Clyett, stock of groceries \$3000; insured for \$2000.

T. B. Griffith, insurance office \$1000; insured for \$300.

Dr. A. J. Stovall, library and instruments loss \$1500; no insurance.

Dr. S. M. Gladney, loss \$500; no insurance.

Mercher & Rogers partial fixtures to meat market \$500; no insurance.

Dr. H. P. Ruddle, dentist, \$1000; no insurance.

Dr. J. E. Parker, dentist, \$400; no insurance.

Electric light company's lines and poles \$500; no insurance.

Buss & Bro., damage to plate glass windows \$250; no insurance.

Frank White, colored, was given murder.

Bold Crime.

Denison, Tex., Sept. 22.—One of the boldest crimes ever committed in the city occurred in Sugar bottom Thursday night about 10:30 o'clock. About the hour named as J. A. Jennings, who runs a meat market in that location, was closing up his place of business for the night he was knocked in the head and robbed of over \$200.

Mr. Jennings related his experience as follows: "I was closing up my shop for the night and had taken all of the money collected during the day out of the money drawer, placing the currency in my pocket and silver and gold to the amount of \$100 in a canvas bag. Just as I blew out the last light I heard a slight noise behind me, but before I could turn around I was struck a terrible blow in the back of the head. That is all I remember until I saw father bending over me and asking me what the trouble was. The robber or robbers secured \$210 and some odd cents."

To Enlarge Foot.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 22.—Orders have been received here for the erection of a one-battery quarters, 120 men, at City Beach, just north of the city, where a battery of two eight-inch guns and eight twelve-inch mortars are now nearing completion. There will be six buildings and the cost is estimated at \$30,000. Gen. McKibben, commanding department of Texas, when in Galveston a month ago, recommended to the war department the need of these additional quarters. Work will be commenced in a few weeks. Battery G, now quartered in tents at City Beach, will occupy the new quarters.

Not Authorized.

Terrill, Tex., Sept. 22.—Dr. J. T. Wilson, superintendent of the North Texas insane asylum here, was asked last night as to the report from Austin to the effect that he had tendered his resignation as superintendent of that institution to take effect on the 1st day of October. He would neither affirm nor deny the report, stating that there was no authority from him or the board of managers of the North Texas insane asylum for the announcement of any such report.

Leading southern millers have gone to New York to hold a conference.

Cake Walk.

Gainesville, Tex., Sept. 22.—The Santa Fe passenger depot early and at night presented a lively appearance. A large number of colored men and women congregated on both occasions for the purpose of going to Valley View to a cake walk which was billed to hold out all day and all night. Men and women wore their best togery and looked and acted and talked as though they were just upon the verge of a most glorious occasion.

Stood Him Off.

Minneapolis, Tex., Sept. 22.—Constable Hope of Hallville came here with a warrant for a colored man in Harrison county on a criminal charge. He located his man in a cotton field near here and went out in a buggy to bring him in. The negro pulled a big gun on the officer and made him drive back alone. Other officers went out, but the colored man had fled the country.

The French minister of war says the Dreyfus incident has closed.

Sudden Death.

Denison, Tex., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Mary N. Snapp, an aged lady living with her son, J. E. Snapp, at the residence of A. Gilmore, No. 701 West Chestnut street, died very suddenly Wednesday evening from a stroke of paralysis. The remains were embalmed yesterday and were taken to the old home in Vincennes, Ind., for interment. Deceased was in her 66th year. She had resided here but a short time.

Small-Fox Death.

Denton, Tex., Sept. 22.—A small child of William Laid died in the pest-house near Argyle Wednesday of smallpox. Henry Foster and two children are reported to be dangerously ill with the same disease. There have been no new cases in the past five days and a telephone message from Dr. Piner, the physician in charge, says that he thinks the greatest danger from the disease is now past and he expects very few if any more patients.

TEXANETTES.

Dallas has 4710 public school scholars. District court is in session at Abilene.

James O'Connor, an old resident of Dallas, is dead.

Revivalist Byron is conducting a revival at Jacksboro.

McKinney is to have a Young Men's Christian association.

Prof. Reed of Rusk, has been elected a teacher in the public schools of Tyler.

The Salvation Army celebrated its harvest festival on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th.

A runaway horse in Dallas caused four collisions and more or less damage to buggies resulted.

James F. Basham, one of the pioneers of Coryell county, died at his residence near Paddock in that county.

Seventy-five conversions are reported at the Liberty church revival meeting, near Texarkana, conducted by Rev. F. H. Williams.

Dr. B. T. Robertson, a prominent merchant and financier of Sulphur Springs, died in Maryland, where he had gone for his health.

The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company, having a capital stock of \$7,000,000, secured a ten-year renewal of its permit to do business in Texas.

Fifty divorce suits are docketed for the October term of the district court of Navarro county. The entire docket is one of the largest that county has had in many years, being of great length.

The commissioner of insurance qualified the National Aid association of Topeka, Kan., and the American Fraternal Insurance union of Buffalo, N. Y., to do business in Texas under the fraternal act.

The members of the Kaufman county bar met at Kaufman and elected Hon. Joseph Huffmaster special county judge to serve for the term on account of the continual illness of Judge Vesey, who is quite sick.

The new Texas and Pacific railway passenger station at Fort Worth, according to Contractor Thompson, will be ready for occupancy the 15th of October. A grand reception will signalize its opening.

Rev. Abe Mulkey, who has closed a successful meeting at Amarillo, is now at Tyler, conducting one. Great crowds are attending the services and many conversions made.

W. P. Cole, a leading official in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Honor, died at Dallas after a long illness. His remains were shipped to Hempstead and buried beside those of his wife.

Robert Brockston instituted suit at Austin against the International and Great Northern Railroad company for \$19,675 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained as a result of being thrown from a train.

A meeting was held at the Young Men's Christian association rooms at Corsicana to organize a foot-ball team for the ensuing season and much enthusiasm was manifested. The club has a large membership.

As Policeman Harry Hooper was going to quell a disturbance in a negro quarter of Texarkana a stranger passed him and grabbed his pistol from his hand. The act was so unexpected that Hooper lost his hold upon the weapon and the man made away with it.

The executive board of the Lamar County Baptist association met at Paris and formulated a plan to reach all of the churches within the bounds of the association. The board will meet again on the 23d of October to place a missionary and colporteur in the field for his entire time.

Hon. Fred T. Williams, who was hurt several days ago at San Angelo while looking after the loading of horses, was taken to Waco. His brother, N. W. Williams, Esq., went after him. The injured man was placed on a cot and brought home. He has never gained locomotion since he was hurt, and it is feared he is permanently injured. He was injured in the spine, but suffers very little pain.

Larger attendance as a rule is reported of the schools in all the cities and towns of the state. In some places additional schoolhouses were built and in others rooms added. The growth of Texas' scholastic population is in deed remarkable.

The city council of Corsicana has passed an ordinance carrying into effect the corporation court law passed by the last legislature. The mayor has issued a proclamation putting the election of city recorder the second Monday in October.

A board of trade has been organized at Tyler with J. A. Liptary as president and J. T. Bonner secretary and treasurer. The board has just contracted for a large supply of advertising matter, which will be distributed among homeseekers outside the state.

More pupils attended on the opening day of the public schools of the city of Dallas than there were accommodations, and in consequence the school trustees, principals and teachers have to exercise much ingenuity to seat all.

Ben Miller, the man who was shot in his own house at Texarkana a few days ago, died from the effects of his wound. Prosecuting Attorney H. W. Vaughan, after taking Miller's testimony, at once issued a warrant for the arrest of his stepdaughter.

PASTURE AND FARM.

Tomatoes are still on the market. Cotton is rolling in to market rapidly.

The cotton carnival at Calvert was a success.

Corn sells at Lampasas at 20 cents per bushel.

Stock shipments are commencing at Carlsbad, N. M.

The Boerne Post reports a good rain in Kendallall county.

A bee tree and left the fire burning, causing the damage.

Sterling, Midland and Glasscock counties have had good rains.

Heavy shipments of cattle will be made from Wyoming this month.

Some spring calves in Moore county have been contracted for at \$17.50 a head.

Fine rains have fallen in Hartley county, enough to ensure a good crop of winter grass.

The Bar V ranch sold to A. Page of Clarendon 3000 head of young steers. The price was withheld.

Fire on the Bustin ranch on Brady creek burned four sections of grass, near San Angelo. A bee hunter cut

Forest fires in Indian Territory have driven large numbers of deer, wild turkey and other game across Red river.

The recent rain in Dickens county has made the country look green again and has given some supply of surface water.

A flouring mill with a capacity of 200 barrels a day is to be built at Taylor, and will be ready to handle next year's wheat crop.

Tadlock & McCormick of Blooming Grove, have bought 100 head of Hill county steers to put on feed at their oil mill. The price paid was \$32.50 per head.

Lee and Ed Good of Fort Worth have bought from C. C. Herndon of Shreveport, La., 1100 two and three-year-old steers for November delivery; terms private.

A stalk of June corn, measuring 15 feet, was exhibited a few days ago at Hearne. It was grown in the overflowed Brazos bottom, and was planted June 12.

A. G. Mills sold his ranch in the upper part of the Concho valley, together with 7000 head of sheep, to Chief Justice Mills of Las Vegas, and Gov. Otero of Santa Fe.

D. R. Grabbill, who ranches in Edwards county, sold 768 head of Uvalde county stock cattle to Cloud Bros. of Kimble county, at \$14, with 60 calves thrown back in the bunch at \$5.

E. L. McMullan of Scurry county, sold 200 Polled cattle to Mr. Fawcett, of Scurry county, at \$20 around. He also purchased 100 yearling calves from Mr. Fawcett at \$13 around.

Eighteen cars of feeder steers from the San Angelo county, belonging to Geo. Simpson of Stephens county, were received at Corsicana by the Edens Bros. Sunday and were put on feed.

E. P. Bomar of Gainesville, will feed 10,000 to 12,000 cattle at the oil mill in that city this fall, and is buying 100,000 bushels of corn as a part of this feed. He will have a corn-crusher with a capacity of 2500 bushels a

CIVIL CAPITULATES

Naval Forces Silence the Guns of That Place.

A WELL EXECUTED MOVEMENT.

The Warships and Gunboats Did Remarkably Effective Work and the Filipinos Were Powerless.

Manila, Sept. 25.—The United States cruiser Charleston, the monitor Monterey and the gunboats Concord and Zafro, with marines and blue jackets from the cruiser Baltimore, left Cavite Sept. 18, and proceeded to Subig bay to destroy an insurgent cannon there. Owing to the bad weather the operation was postponed until Saturday, when the warships for three hours bombarded the town of Olangapo and the intrenchments where the gun was situated.

Men from the Charleston, Concord and Zafro were then landed under a heavy insurgent fire, proceeding to the cannon, which was utterly destroyed by gun cotton, and then returning to the warships.

The Americans had one man wounded during the engagement.

While waiting in Subig bay for better weather the Americans despatched Filipino reinforcements moving toward Olangapo. At 6:40 a. m. Saturday the Monterey began the advance upon the town, which was about three miles east of the monitor's anchorage.

The Charleston anchored and the Zafro followed.

At 7:25 the Monterey opened fire with her secondary and main batteries, the Charleston and Concord joining immediately.

At 7:38 the insurgent cannon was fired, the first shot passing close to the Monterey's smokestack. The gun was fired twice only. The American bombarding then became general.

At 9:30 the Monterey advanced to a range of 600 yards, using her main battery. Two hundred and fifty men were landed about 800 yards east of the cannon at 11 o'clock under a severe shore Mauer fire. The men from the Charleston were the first to reach the beach, but the Concord's men were the first at the gun, which they reached at 11:10. The cannon was found to be a 16-centimeter Krupp gun, presumably obtained from the Spaniards.

Meanwhile the warships continued to shell the shelving beach on the east and west sides to silence the insurgent fire upon the sailors from the trenches skirting the beach.

Gunner Olson exploded fifty pounds of gun cotton, in three discharges, in the cannon, which had suffered from the fire of the warships.

Miss Grant Wedded to Prince.

City of Mexico, Sept. 25.—A sensational robbery took place Saturday in a suburb of this city. Guadalupe Vasquez, an old woman 85 years old, living with her widowed daughter, was the victim. These women were alone and employed no servants, which is unusual in this country among people having property. Every one thought them exceedingly poor, but this was only apparent, for they had a great sum of money in the house, there being kept in a steel box no less than \$50,000 in bank bills, the proceeds of the sale of a hacienda near the city. Besides this sum there was many thousands of dollars kept in wardrobes, stockings and between the leaves of books.

Platinum Discovered.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 25.—The owners of the Cripple Hill gold mines, six miles from this city, have discovered platinum in paying quantities in their mine. The find was accidentally made while assaying for gold. The assays show six pounds of platinum to the ton. This metal is worth \$185 a pound. To be reassured as to the amount of platinum the ore contains, a sample of it has been sent to the assayer of the Malvern, Pa., platinum mines for treatment.

Big Hunt.

Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 25.—The Rogers ranch in Beaver county, Oklahoma, and the Childress cattle ranch in the panhandle of Texas, containing 200,000 acres and upon which 200,000 cattle are now grazing, has been purchased by R. L. Wilson of Fort Worth, Tex., for the Swift packing-house interests in Chicago. Titles to three other great ranches are being examined with a view to purchase by the Swifts.

Brought Rescued Crew.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Quebec liner steamer Marianna, which has arrived from the West Indies, brought as passengers Capt. G. W. Heath and wife and seven seamen of the American schooner Newton of Boston, which was abandoned at sea on Sept. 18, during a hurricane and rescued by the British steamer Fonabilla and landed at St. Thomas on the 15th.

Capt. Heath sailed from Ship Island for San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 15 with a cargo of lumber.

From Alaska.

Wrangell, Alaska, Sept. 20, via Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25.—More Klondikers of the Edmontan trail reached here Sunday, having come down the Stickeen river from Glenora in canoes. All the survivors were in good health, and had spent the few months laboring on the Cassiar Central railway, and have enough money with which to reach the states. There are still a few men on the trail, and as navigation closes on the Stickeen in about six weeks, it is likely that they will pass the winter on Deas lake.

In Seven's Memory.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 25.—Five thousand Virginians, West Virginians, old Confederates from nearly every southern state and men and women from as far north as New York witnessed the unveiling at Front Royal, Va., Saturday of a monument erected by the survivors of Col. John S. Mosby's command to seven of their comrades who were shot and hung at that place during the war between the states. Jeb Stuart camp of Confederates of Berryville, Stover camp of Strasburg, Turner Ashby camp of Winchester, Rosser Gibbon camp of Luray and William Richardson camp of Front Royal were in the procession. Over 200 of Mosby's men were in attendance, the largest numbers of members of this band which has been together since 1865. The monument is on an eminence in Prospect Hill cemetery, and around this gathered the great throng at 2:30 o'clock to hear the addresses. Col. Giles Cook made a short address, and the oration of the day was delivered by Maj. E. A. Richards of Louisville, Ky.

At the conclusion of the oration Martha Megath Strother, granddaughter of Capt. Thomas E. Anderson, one of the seven men to whose memory the monument was erected, and Mary Williamson great-niece of Henry Rhodes, also one of the seven, drew the cords which bound the veil hiding the shaft from view and there were mighty cheers from thousands of throats as the beautiful shaft stood disclosed.

An address in acceptance was made by Hon. R. H. Downing on behalf of the ladies of the Warren Memorial association.

Accurate Predictions.

New York, Sept. 25.—Dr. Luke D. Broughton, president of the Astrological Society of America, is dead. He cast his horoscope many years ago, predicted that the critical periods of his life were the 15th, 16th and 21st days of the present month and present year. His death, he predicted would occur on Sept. 22. Dr. Broughton was born in 1823 in Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng. He came from a family of astrologists and early began the study of astrology. Since 1859 he has practiced medicine in Philadelphia and New York. Dr. Broughton has made many successful predictions. On his advice his eldest son did not marry, as his father had predicted the exact time of his death in 1885. Mrs. Broughton also died as predicted in 1891. He wrote many pamphlets and one book on astrology.

Runes Bought.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 25.—In accordance with the rites of the Russian Orthodox church, Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, and granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, and Prince Cantacuzene, Count Speranzky of Russia, were married last night.

Simple and impressive ceremonies were conducted by Father Holovitzky of the Russian church, New York, in the parlor at Beau Lieu, the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Disorder in Spain.

Ferrol, Spain, Sept. 25.—Serious disturbances took place here Saturday. A mob of 600 stoned the Catholic club and townhall, smashing windows in both buildings.

The municipal guards charged the rioters, but were repulsed, eleven guards being injured, as well as many civilians.

Finally a squad of mounted gendarmes dispersed the rioters.

Fire's Work.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—Plymouth, capital of the island of Montserrat, reports the destruction by fire of many buildings which had escaped the recent hurricane and most of the remaining ruins, greatly intensifying the distress of the population, which is growing demoralized over the tardy and inadequate relief. The laborers refuse to unload the relief cargoes unless paid double.

Havana workmen want an eight-hour day.

Lake Erie Storm.

Toledo, O., Sept. 25.—Lake Erie yesterday afternoon witnessed the worst storm of the season, the wind blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

The blow came up about 4 o'clock and continued for an hour. Four yachts were capsized near the Maumee bay and the crews were rescued with difficulty.

Considerable damage to houses is reported in northwestern Ohio.

Otis Will Determine.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The landing of the shipload of Chinese now at Manila will depend upon military expediency, which will be determined by Gen. Otis. If, in his judgment, the landing of the 70 Chinese will not interfere with the military conditions or disturb the situation, they may land.

The conditions in the Philippines, it is pointed out, are such as to make the entry of the Chinese laborers a disturbing element.

To Look After German Interests.

Washington, Sept. 25.—As a result of conferences between Acting Secretary Hill of the state department and Dr. von Halbach, secretary of the German embassy in this city, the United States government has consented in a friendly way to look after the interests of the German empire in Venezuela during the progress of the pending revolution until a German warship can be dispatched to that country.

LIVELY CONVENTION

Held by the Democrats in State of Massachusetts.

A TUMULTUOUS TIME PREVAILS.

Chicago Platform Endorsed—The Philippine Policy of the National Administration Opposed.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Democratic State convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Robert Treat Payne, Jr., of Boston.

Lieutenant-Governor—John H. Mack, Attorney General—John H. Morrison of Lowell.

Secretary of State—Harry Lloyd of Boston.

State Treasurer—Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence.

Auditor—J. H. Ramsdell of Lynn.

The riotous scenes and bitter fights between the two factions of the Democratic party of this state which characterized the all night session in music hall here in 1896 and that at Worcester the following year were renewed with great bitterness at the annual convention of the state Democracy in Mechanics hall yesterday. There was hardly a moment after the speeches of the temporary and permanent presiding officers were concluded when there was quiet and harmony in any degree.

At times the entire delegation were upon their feet, the members standing on chairs or tables, shouting in the heat on some denunciatory remarks at the chairman or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform.

At this time it seemed as though even the force of 100 policemen in the hall would be of no avail, so impassioned were those upon the floor and the climax came when, at the request of the chairman, the captain of the police appeared upon the platform and placed his hand upon Congressman John E. Fitzgerald, in readiness to forcibly remove him from the platform had he not subsided and allowed the chairman to address and calm the excited assemblage.

The platform indorses the principles of the last National convention and opposes the policy of the McKinley administration in the Philippines. The chairman of the platform committee is Geo. F. Williams.

Four Deaths.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 22.—Four lives were lost in the fire which destroyed St. Vincent de Paul's hospital early yesterday morning and four firemen were injured. The remains of the unfortunate dead were taken from the debris yesterday afternoon. The dead are:

Mrs. Margaret McEwen, 70 years of age, of weak mind in the hospital for sake keeping. Identified only by her earrings.

Mrs. Elizabeth White, an aged woman who had been at the hospital a long time; identified by the structure of her body.

Cherry Boswell, a 3-year-old child from Lewiston, N. C.

Miss Phippen of Tarboro, N. C., was to have been operated upon yesterday; body found in the ruins of the bed in which she slept.

Howson Reports.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Admiral Howson reported to the navy department by cable his departure with the flag-ship Chicago from Barbadoes for New York. The ship may reach New York by the 29th.

The Princeton has sailed for Pagoa anchorage at Amoy with United States Minister Conger aboard.

The north Atlantic squadron is to be reinforced by the cruiser New Orleans, which is now on her way to Santo Domingo.

Found Getty.

Ardmore, I. T., Sept. 22.—A message to United States Attorney Johnson states that McCormick, the negro charged with the killing of Gus McKemie of Gainesville, Tex., at Mantou, found him guilty of manslaughter.

New Cotton Mill.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 22.—The New River cotton mill was incorporated here. Capital \$100,000.

Fatal Collision.

Windom, Minn., Sept. 22.—Two freight trains on the St. Paul and Omaha road came into collision here. Engineer Rasmussen, Fireman Stratton and Roberts and John Roberts, a traveling man, were killed. Three trainmen were injured. The wreck occurred on a bridge, which gave way under the shock. Fire afterward destroyed the debris. Conductor William of one of the trains has disappeared after giving conflicting stories as to the cause.

Voting Qualifications.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The war department has received copies of the general order issued by Gov. Gen. Davis of Porto Rico, prescribing the manner in which municipal elections shall be held. The Australian ballot shall be used and the qualifications of a voter are that he must be an bona fide resident of the municipality, 21 years of age a tax-payer or else able to read and write and a resident of the island for two years.

Reign of Terror.

Little Rock, Sept. 22.—Mail advices show that a reign of terror exists in coal mining districts of Sebastian county, where strike of union miners continues.

At Jenny Lind a crowd of non-unionists arrived with Winchester and celebrated their first day by getting drunk and riddling the steeple of the Methodist church with bullets.

At another time a non-unionist was accidentally killed while at work in the mines and a crowd of unionists celebrated the event by firing anvils. Since the withdrawal of deputy United States marshals, who have been guarding the mines, the non-unionists have been armed with Winchester.

State authorities will refrain from interfering with the importation of labor until the United States court of appeals passes on the decision of District Federal Judge Rogers, declaring in effect that the state has no power to restrict the importation of men to take the places of strikers.

Convention Adjourns.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22.—After two days of speech-making, the governors, attorney generals and other state officials, who have been holding a conference here on the invitation of Gov. Sayers of Texas, adopted resolutions outlining the legislation needed to control the so-called trusts and combines and adjourned sine die.

The resolutions embodied were agreed to after a long session of the committee on resolutions. So widely divergent were the views presented for its consideration that it was after midnight when the committee was able to arrive at any conclusion. The whole matter was then referred to a sub-committee, composed of Gov. McMillin of Tennessee and Attorney General Smith of Texas and Campbell of Colorado to put into proper shape.

Heavy Fire Damage.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.—Fire did \$275,000 damage to buildings in the stock yard district. There were 1400 horses in the stables at the time the fire broke out, but none of them were injured. The pavilion where the fire originated was a large stable with an amphitheater, where exhibitions of thoroughbreds and sales of fancy stock were held. It was valued at \$150,000, and is a total loss.

The transit house was damaged to the extent of \$75,000.

Dedication Week Closed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Dedication week closed with excursions to the surrounding battle fields.

All the veterans have left. Gov. Mount stated that two weeks from yesterday he will, by direction of the legislature of Indiana, return to the Texas rangers the Confederate flags captured from them by the Wilder brigade. He added that he is proud that Indiana is the first state to return flags that were taken in anger.

Was a Fiasco.

Campeche, Mex., Sept. 22.—A great riot broke out here occasioned by the failure of a bull fight manager to fulfill his promises. He advertised fights with six fierce bulls and two Spanish picadors who were to do many of the highest feats of bull-fighting art, including leaping over the backs of the most savage animals. Six steers were introduced, which ran away from the bull fighters. The spectators nearly tore down the ring and tried to kill the performers.

The British warship London was launched successfully at Portsmouth, Eng., in the presence of large crowds of people.

Killed Both.

Gainesville, Ga., Sept. 20.—A man named Dudley killed Jim Smith and Berry O'Kelly, who he found drinking with his wife on his return from a business trip. All parties are prominent citizens. The sheriff has gone to the scene of the crime. It is stated that Dudley with his wife, has left the community. O'Kelly was found dead on a quilt on the floor, his head split open with an ax. Smith was lying on the bed with his throat cut.

No Clew.

Macon, Miss., Sept. 20.—Paul Johnston, a merchant, and director of the Bank of Macon, and Ed Triplett, a negro who was riding with him were shot and killed by unknown parties while en route from Macon to Singleton, Miss., yesterday. The murder was evidently not committed for the purpose of robbery, as money was found on the persons of both dead men. There is no clew to the murderer.

Admiral Montijo's trial has commenced.

Many Casualties.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20.—Over 3000 persons are dead and missing as a result of the recent typhoon in Japan, according to advices brought by the steamer Empress of India from the Orient. Much damage to shipping is reported.

The empress dowager of China is said to be seriously ill. Li Hung Chang has been recalled to power.

Heavy rains continue in the valley of Mexico.

Fatal Wreck.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 20.—A car in a double-header freight train on the Southern railroad at Telford's Station, left the track yesterday afternoon and wrecked fifteen cars. Charles Perry of Elizabethtown, Tenn., was killed outright, and it is believed that two others are dead under the debris.

Sir Richard Webster has concluded his argument before the Venezuela commission.

DREYFUS' PARDON

The Ministry Has Signed Necessary Papers

AND HE WILL SOON BE OUT.

Contrary to General Expectation There Was Little Excitement—One of His Attorneys Expires.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The council of ministers decided yesterday to pardon Dreyfus in principle. The pardon will take effect in a few days.

Dreyfus has relinquished his appeal for a reversal of the judgment of the court-martial.

"In principle" is an idiom sometimes used in semi-official announcements of forthcoming actions. It seems to have but slight bearing on the matter except, perhaps, that it implies the fulfillment of various formalities before the pardon is actually issued, thereby qualifying the announcement of the pardon with slight tentativeness. It is not known yet whether the pardon includes amnesty.

There is much remark here on the strange coincidence of the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner, the first champion of Dreyfus and to whom Dreyfus will virtually owe his freedom, on the very day the cabinet decided to pardon the prisoner.

M. Scheurer-Kestner's death was sudden. He had been ill during the last few days, but it was not thought that his illness would prove fatal.

It is said that Dreyfus will be sent abroad before the promulgation of his pardon in order to avoid demonstrations.

Rennes, Sept. 20.—The news that the council of ministers had decided to pardon Dreyfus was received here with great excitement.

Dreyfus is still a prisoner. The Presse says: "Dreyfus withdrew his appeal. This was done 'various formalities' mentioned in the official communication as remaining to be fulfilled before the pardon would be signed. The traitor will not be set free and be able to give lectures in England and America on the secrets of the iron safe in the etat major bureaux."

Died Suddenly.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Another incident of yesterday was the sudden death of M. Scheurer-Kestner, who was the first to champion the prisoner's cause, and to whom the latter largely owes his approaching freedom. Coming moves on the part of the government in the premises form the basis of much speculation. Late advices are that Dreyfus is already out of prison and upon the eve of leaving Rennes with his faithful wife. The view is expressed that steps will at least be taken to insure his safety before official public promulgation is made of the cabinet's action. An element of the Paris press continues bitter toward the unfortunate man. President Loubet comes in for exorciation at the hands of some prosecuting organs. The Dreyfusards are reported determined to push the campaign against the generals and other officers of the staff, who, it is charged, are responsible for the prisoner's treatment. Hope is expressed that Germany may yet clear the mystery forward the documents named in the bordereau.

They Confer.

London, Sept. 22.—Summons were issued late yesterday afternoon for a cabinet council which, it is understood, will be held Friday. This is regarded as the result of the visit of the premier, Lord Salisbury, to London, whether he came this afternoon, remaining at the foreign office from 4:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m. Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, was present in the building at the same time, and a private doorway connects the offices.

Mazet Investigation.

New York, Sept. 20.—Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Ramapo company, was on the stand yesterday before the Mazet committee. He was asked to tell whether the Ramapo stockholders had decided to submit a list of their names. Mr. Lauterbach stated that he had been instructed not to submit the list on any other terms than those previously named, which were that the names should not be made public.

Precautionary Measures.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20.—The military authorities here are taking every precaution to prevent an outbreak of small-pox among the men of the thirty-first infantry, one of its members having been stricken yesterday with a suspicious sickness. The entire regiment has been transferred to the quarantine station on Angel Island. It is probable that the transport Grant will be dispatched to Manila within a few days.

The Old Fellows.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 20.—The streets were bright yesterday with the uniforms and regalia of the Old Fellows from all parts of the country who are attending the order's diamond jubilee. Estimates place the entire number of Old Fellow visitors now in the city at 5000.

Richmond, Va., got the next convention.

No new cases of small-pox at Greenville.

Want to Exchange?

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Root yesterday received a cablegram from Gen. Otis that seems to indicate a weakening on the part of the insurgents in Luzon. It contains a proffer to deliver the American prisoners who have been for so many months in the hands of the insurgents, and also sought permission to parley with Gen. Otis.

This cablegram was at once taken by Secretary Root over to the cabinet meeting, and formed the main topic for discussion at the session. Mr. Root, upon reading the message carefully, its apparent importance seemed to diminish. Secretary Root himself did not regard the matter as of importance at this time. He recalled frequent efforts on the part of the insurgents in the past to gain time at critical moments by opening negotiations, ostensibly with the object of making peace, and he was not sure but this last offer was something of the same kind. However, the secretary was of the opinion that it would fall to afford the insurgents any advantage. Gen. Otis would receive any messenger and listen to him, and make answer to his proposals, but this would not restrain the military operations in the slightest degree and the American arms would lose no ground, no matter how the negotiations turned out. There is a possibility that the insurgents may have become disheartened at the renewed and intense activity in the direction of reinforcing Gen. Otis, and concluded, in view of the great force gathering, to open the campaign in the dry season that further resistance would be useless.

Yellow Fever.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The yellow fever situation at Key West is regarded as grave. Since the first case reported, about three weeks ago, the epidemic has been steadily growing until yesterday there are almost 400 cases. New cases are appearing at the rate of about thirty a day, but the mortality is low. Fifty-four cases and two deaths were reported for Sunday and Monday. Atendant Hall, one of the marine hospital staff, developed the disease Monday night and he has been isolated. As Key West is situated below the frost line, the epidemic will have to run its course. The marine hospital service has been directing its efforts to confining the epidemic to the island and has been rewarded with signal success.

Only one infected person is known to have escaped and he was discovered at Miami and isolated. He has since recovered.

Two new cases are reported at New Orleans and one death.

Packing House Cut.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20.—The knife went deeper into freight rates on packing-house products yesterday when the Burlington gave notice of a rate of 2 cents per 100 pounds from Omaha to Ohio river points, with a similar rate from Kansas City to the southeast. If the Memphis road, which is opposing the Burlington in this fight over Kansas City-Omaha differentials, shall meet this cut, it will be compelled to carry packing-house products free from Kansas City to Memphis, the Memphis road having given notice of a 3-cent rate.

Attorney Indicted.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 20.—The grand jury for the Greenwood district of this county has returned three indictments against Prosecuting Attorney Johnson, charging malfeasance in office. Mr. Johnson is not disturbed by the indictments, and claims that they are trumped up by his political enemies.

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EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

The Indian Territory received his rains.

Mrs. R. W. Dugly of Greenville, Tex., died at Ardmore, I. T.

The Peruvian minister to Chili, Dr. W. F. Venide, is dead.

Demand for staple goods is fully up to the average in New York.

Business was badly demoralized at Havana by the strike.

A quantity of arms have been shipped from New Orleans to Yucatan.

Newspaper in New York has gone up a quarter of a cent. This means \$2000 a day more to the New York publishers.

The war department has directed the transports Sikh and City of Rio to go to Portland, Ore., and take the thirty-fifth volunteers to Manila.

The health authorities at Augusta, Ga., quarantined against all infected cities and against all points where yellow fever is reported to exist.

The north Atlantic squadron, comprising the New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Brooklyn and Texas, has arrived at New York from Philadelphia.

A serious conflagration broke out at Callao, Peru. It was only subdued after much labor. Many buildings were destroyed and very great losses were sustained.

The supreme court of Nevada has decided the governorship contest in favor of Sadler (Dem.) by sixty plurality, an increase of forty votes over the original count.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois received a message from Col. Bennett, in charge of the troops at Carverville, that state. He reported all quiet and said he feared no further outbreak.

The board of health of Charleston, S. C., declared a quarantine against New Orleans, Key West, Pass Christian, Mississippi City and Jackson, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at the latter places.

The San Domingo government's proclamation destroying the value of paper money created such opposition that the minister declared the acceptance of paper at the same rate as silver, namely, five to one dollar American. This concession was made by Jimenez, who proposed repudiating paper money.

Superintendent of Insurance Payne of New York made public the report on the examination of the Mutual Reserve Life Fund of New York, and transmitted it to the attorney general for his action under the insurance law. The report shows \$2,122,000 of unpaid claims.

The Prince of Wales, in presenting new colors to the Gordon Highlanders at Brackley, Scotland, referred to the capture of Dargai Heights, in northern Afghanistan, by these troops as a memorable and splendid achievement, and hoped they would carry the colors to victory.

Owing to previous engagements President McKinley writes that it will be impossible for him to attend the Southern Industrial convention to be held at Huntsville, Ala., commencing Oct. 10. He has to be in Chicago on that date and other western cities immediately afterward

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Waist of Daffodil Yellow Silk—Paris Frook for Girls of 13—Care of the Hands—A Feminine Habit—The Hair—Our Cooking Schools.

In an Old Garden. Come down to that old garden Of every flower we know. When out of gates of childhood The air of morning blows. And arching heaven was painted In every drop of dew.

And you may have the lily With all her virgin snows. And you may have the beauty That blushes on the rose. But I will take the heart's ease. The dearest flower that blows!

Who will shall have the balsam And store of hydromel. The purple of the monk's hood With poison in his spell. Who will shall have sweet-william And the canterbury-bell.

I love the breath of rosemary. The perfume of the four-de-lis. The silken hollyhock. I love the flaming poppy. And the sleepy four-o'clock.

But they say that when great souls Fell plucking from Heaven's crown. A spirit looking after. Lost a blossom from her crown— I know it was the heart's ease. Came softly floating down.

Oh, bright the honeysuckle. And sweet his tipping crew. The bird-wings of the columbine. The larkspur blue as blue— But I will take the heart's ease. And all the rest take you!— Harriet Prescott Spofford in the Woman's Home Companion.

Care of the Hands. A little time to make the hands beautiful need not be grudged even by the busiest woman, when it is said that beautiful hands are worthy instruments of beautiful acts. The soft, moist skin that makes the touch of a woman's hand so soothing to the fevered brow, so inspiring to the tired, nerveless hand which it clasps, cannot be obtained or preserved without due observance of hygienic laws and devotion to cosmetics. Excessive heat or cold are not only as destructive to the beauty of the hands as to the beauty of the face, but if long continued they may so affect the network of the nerves as to mar the delicacy of the touch. In washing the hands the temperature of the water should be made a matter of care, and tepid water only should be used. Care should be taken to dry the hands thoroughly before exposing to the air. As the wind and sun roughen and discolor the hands, gloves should always be worn. The best gloves are made of dogskin, which has the property of softening the skin of the hand and keeping it in good condition. Next to good home-made soap, pure castile is the best for washing the hands. The hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and tepid water, rinsed and then soaped again and rubbed until the soap on them forms a lather, after which they are to be dried with-out again rinsing. They should then be lightly wiped with a soft towel and moistened with some aromatic toilet water. This treatment will keep the skin fine and white. The yolk of a fresh egg, almond and chestnut meal, oatmeal and bran, are all useful for whitening and refining the skin of the hands. The following recipe for the same purpose is a good one: Sweet almond oil, 90 grains; virgin wax, 12 grains; spermaceti, 12 grains. Heat these substances in a water bath in three separate vessels. When hot, pour all into a cold vessel and beat thoroughly. Then put the mixture into a bowl of cold water, continue heating until white. This is to be applied to the hands and arms every night on going to bed, or gloves spread with it may be worn. Another preparation is as follows: Two yolks of fresh eggs, two tablespoonfuls of oil of sweet almonds, 30 grains of rose water, 15 grains tincture of benzoin. Beat yolks with the oil, then add the rose water, and lastly the tincture of benzoin.

The Hair. The hair has a great deal to do with one's appearance, almost as much as the teeth; yet many persons who take fair care of their teeth neglect their hair wofully. The very best thing to do in order to keep the hair in good condition is to massage the scalp daily. This systematic manipulation keeps the skin from tightening and prevents the head from becoming, as it were, hide bound. Hair cannot grow on a stiffened, glassy skin, which has got into such a dry state that it, so to speak, no longer breathes. If your hair shows signs of lifelessness, or the scalp feels sore to the touch, go to a good massage twice a week. If you cannot conveniently do that take a lesson or two—learn, by all means, to manipulate your scalp yourself. It is no great task, and it will keep what hair you have and encourage more to come. At all events, don't drag the hair off your head by brushing. It is a pretty well exploded idea that brushing is beneficial. Above all things, never attempt to free the head or hair of dust with a "fine comb"—that is death to the hair, as is too much washing. Five or six times a year is quite often enough for a shampoo. One of the reasons why more men than women are baldheaded is because men, having short hair, are apt to wet the head daily, which practice carries off the natural fertilizing secretions. Too much water rots the hair.

A Feminine Habit. A vigorous note of warning against the essentially feminine habit of holding pins in the mouth has been sounded by Dr. A. Monas Lesser, in a recent lecture to the Red Cross nurses. "Don't do it," he says. "Not so much from fear of swallowing it—for that would mean only a surgical case—but from fear, based upon good grounds, of contagion. Tuberculosis and many other diseases can be transmitted in no easier way. Under the head of the pin all kinds of germs may be located, and irritating the tongue ever so little renders one liable to contract diseases. Even a new paper of pins is not above suspicion. In Europe especially boys prowl about the streets, hunting for pins, which they carry to the factory and sell to the manufacturer. These are laid in rows, and go in with the new pins, looking as innocent as their fellows, though they are far from what

PARIS FROCK FOR GIRL OF TWELVE.



Made of plain and striped blue nun's veiling over white taffeta linings. The overskirt and open blouse are trimmed with broad cream lace and pearl buttons, which fasten the little straps of black velvet ribbon. The stockings are of gray silk, embroidered with black.

Paris Modes. Blouses are now exactly like those of previous years. They are made tighter, says the Petit Echo de la Mode of Paris, and over a very close-fitting lining. The plaits, which used to be one the upper part of the bodice, and were widened at the breast, puffing out and enlarging the waist, are continued to the belt, kept flat and sewed with lingerie stitch. These plaits are arranged in every possible way—longwise, horizontally, diagonally, as insertions, etc. Collars are still made upright, with small turn-down edges. A silk cravat, black or of the same color as the blouse, is passed under the collar. These cravats are usually fastened and come down to the waist. In order that they may fit well round the collar it is best to make the bow one's self.

Waist of Daffodil Yellow Silk. The hair has a great deal to do with one's appearance, almost as much as the teeth; yet many persons who take fair care of their teeth neglect their hair wofully. The very best thing to do in order to keep the hair in good condition is to massage the scalp daily. This systematic manipulation keeps the skin from tightening and prevents the head from becoming, as it were, hide bound. Hair cannot grow on a stiffened, glassy skin, which has got into such a dry state that it, so to speak, no longer breathes. If your hair shows signs of lifelessness, or the scalp feels sore to the touch, go to a good massage twice a week. If you cannot conveniently do that take a lesson or two—learn, by all means, to manipulate your scalp yourself. It is no great task, and it will keep what hair you have and encourage more to come. At all events, don't drag the hair off your head by brushing. It is a pretty well exploded idea that brushing is beneficial. Above all things, never attempt to free the head or hair of dust with a "fine comb"—that is death to the hair, as is too much washing. Five or six times a year is quite often enough for a shampoo. One of the reasons why more men than women are baldheaded is because men, having short hair, are apt to wet the head daily, which practice carries off the natural fertilizing secretions. Too much water rots the hair.



Of daffodil yellow silk; blouse effect in front, with rows of dark blue ribbon running across, vest of tacked yellow mousseline de soie; revers of India embroidery.

Kitchen Wisdom. Boiling is not the only method available for vegetables. Some which have passed their prime may be rendered wholesome and good by stewing, and firmer, tougher kinds will be good when braised. Watery vegetables, like cucumbers and squashes, are very good baked, while vegetable soups afford endless variety. Young vegetables should be cooked in boiling water, but the temperature should be reduced, according to age, old vegetables, late in the season, being better if put on in cold water and cooked long and slowly. Berries for jam should be gathered in dry weather, and the best sugar used, which is cheaper, as less scum gathers than when cheaper sugar is used. Too little sugar will make jam ferment, and too much will result in candying; the same will happen if boiled too long. The flavor of bread pudding is improved by adding five or six almonds chopped fine. A skin is the richest part of meat for stews, as it contains so much marrow. Meat for stews should always be cut into convenient pieces for serving. If apples are cored before peeling they are not so apt to break. In making a desert when raisins, milk and sugar are all used, mix

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Arrangement of Trees on Country Places. On plantations depends largely the successful composition and coloring of a country place. The first thing to consider before you begin to plant is the adjustment of your views, vistas, or outlooks. Ordinarily, except where you require for some reason a special outlook, the entire outside border of the place should be planted with a mass of trees and shrubs, making a hedge of irregular, waving lines. Ordinarily, too, there should be something like seven shrubs to every tree, the shrubs standing eight or ten feet apart and the trees forty to fifty feet. This rule applies, of course, to only large growing shrubs; the smaller ones can be tucked in round about. It is an excellent plan to establish a lofty tree, like the elm, tulip, or poplar, at each marked angle of the place and at either side of the carriage entrance. It tends to give character to the entire lawn. If you have room enough, one of the ways of emphasizing certain interesting parts of your country place, and especially the pleasant home character of the house, is to establish a grove near that building. Set out as best seedlings—elms, maples, tulip-trees, liquidambar, and lindens—and let them stand forty or fifty feet apart, so that they may grow into broad and lofty trees, dispensing abundant shade. Such a grove near the house will give perpetual delight throughout the year. Even in winter, during snow and ice storms, you will find unalloyed pleasure in contemplating the unexpected and magical effect of snow and ice in your grove, and moreover find comfort in seeking its protecting shelter if you have planted a few pines in the midst. Planting groves means to many people simply the setting out of a cluster of trees eight or ten feet apart and allowing them to slowly crowd each other to death. Properly managed, the grove may be the most delightful and admirable feature of all country places, except the smallest, and even there one great elm or beech tree may be a grove in itself.

In adjusting the vistas by means of your planting, you should see that the longest lines of view are secured. Let them extend diagonally from corner to corner of your place, if you can. From "Some Country Places," by Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, New York, in Scribner.

Wheat and Rust. From Farmers' Review: As plant diseases appear to reduce the income from the farm, the farmers of the country and those who are supported largely by them to devise aids and means of assistance, are spurred to greater endeavor to overcome them. There are two general methods of reducing. One is to find a remedy for the disease itself, and the other to find some type of the plant which will naturally resist the disease. The latter is really the most satisfactory, as with the adoption of a resistant species the disease may entirely die out, while under preventive or remedial treatment, it is liable at any time to spring up again. Apropos of this general subject, the Department of Agriculture is preparing to publish some matter which will interest farmers in all states. It is on cereal rusts. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the immense and world-wide damage done by rusts, no investigations have been made on the subject outside of the United States and Australia. In the important cereal regions of Russia, India and the Argentine, practically nothing is known about rusts. Here is a case where it appears much more practicable to fight rust through the production of rust resistant species and varieties than through attempts at treatment of the disease. It would not, for instance, be convenient to spray a wheat field. Rust on cereals is a plant life—a fungus which draws its sustenance from and at the same time ruins the host plant. Mr. Mark A. Carleton, the rust specialist of the Department of Agriculture, states it as his opinion that the average annual loss from rust in the United States far exceeds that due to any other enemy, insect or fungus, and often equals those from all others combined.

The most common wheat rust is what is known as the orange leaf rust. So far as the ordinary wheats are concerned, Mr. Carleton states, the resistant varieties are as a rule somewhat dwarfed, are close and compact and stool but little. The leaves, comparatively few in number, are stiff, narrow, and erect, with a more or less tough, dry cuticle, often with a glaucous or waxy surface; heads compact and narrow, and grains hard, red, small, and heavy. In other words, the characteristics of these wheats are about the same as those of the wheats of semiarid regions. Fortunately such varieties produce the finest grain and most nutritious flour known, and are usually hardy, drought-resisting sorts. However, no matter what the other conditions, every variety will rust, even considerably, if it matures late. Early maturity is therefore another important quality. For rust freedom and for other purposes an early-maturing, hard, red, frost-resistant, and drought-resistant winter sort is the ideal one for the great portion of our wheat region.

Judging from all the experiments and observations of the Department of Agriculture, the following varieties are ready well known and good standard sorts in other directions, may be recommended as likely to prove considerably resistant to orange leaf rust in every part of this country, provided, of course, that they are sown in time: Of winter wheat: Turkey, Mennonite, Pringle's No. 5, Rieti, Odessa, Pringle's Influence. Of spring wheat: Hayne's Blue Stem and Saskatchewan Fifty-two early varieties which are quite susceptible to rust, but which usually ripen early enough to escape the worst effects of it, are Early May and Zimmerman.

GUY E. MITCHELL. Depth to Lay Tile. The depth at which tile should be laid must depend on a number of circumstances, but the object should al-

ways be to get the tile below the reach of the frost. It is a well-known fact that freezing frequently pulverizes the drains, which are nearly always made of unglazed tile. It is probable that the frost of the last winter, which went deeper than for many years, did great damage to the tile drains. However, it is hardly feasible to lay the tile so deep that they would be below the depth at which frost could reach in a winter such as the last. But it is hoped that we will not get more than one or two such winters in the course of a century. Therefore in laying the tile for the drains we need consider only the ordinary winter when the ground over much of this western country freezes to a depth of not more than two feet. It is quite common practice to put the tile down thirty inches, it being believed that the frost will hardly be able to get below that. We have heard recently of farmers in Illinois laying drains not deeper than two feet, but this is a mistake. These shallow drains might do on land that has not been worked and is of a clayey nature, but they will not do on sandy land, nor will they do on clayey land after the land has been worked for a few years and lightened up. It is said that when the Scotch first found out that drains were such a good thing they went to work and in a few years over 10,000 miles of drains at a depth of two feet had been laid. But this depth was found to be by all odds too shallow. Where sufficient fall can be secured the drains should be put down thirty inches or three feet on clay land, and may go even four feet on sandy land.

Swine Breeding. (Condensed from Farmers' Review. Steno-graphic Report of Wisconsin Roundup Institute.) A. J. Lovejoy of Illinois spoke on swine raising. In part he said: It is better to raise two crops of pigs a year and turn them off young than to raise one crop and not turn them off till they are large. Diseases among hogs come largely from immature breeding and from feeding too much corn.

A good sow should be a good milker. The sows and boars should be mated during November. The earlier the better, if we can care for them. By the time the young clover is ready we can put them on it if the pigs have been farrowed early. We feed cooked or scalded feed to all our fattening animals during winter. Nothing seems worse to me than to see a lot of pigs in winter kept in cold quarters and fed on cold, sloppy feed.

Careful attention to details is necessary. A man, to get the best of results, must be a close observer. Watch the condition of the bowels and see that the pigs do not become infested with vermin. Use germicides and disinfectants in your pens. Do not permit young and old pigs to run together. I have twenty pig houses on two acres of land, one pig house to an acre of land.

Q—Do you ever have cholera among your hogs? Mr. Lovejoy—I have not had any for 12 years, and then I got it at the St. Louis Fair.

Q—What do you pig houses cost? A—They cost \$14 each. They are eight feet square.

Q—What do you use for fencing? A—Wire fencing, which costs about 21 cents a rod.

Q—How much more do these small houses cost than it would cost if you kept all the hogs in one house? A—I would not have all in one house.

Q—What are the more valuable pigs of a hog in the market? A—The hams are the most valuable and then comes the bacon. I would say that the ham is worth 25 per cent more than the side meat.

Q—How old are your sows when they breed? A—From one year to eight years old. Some of our farmers breed their sows before they are six months old, but that is a mistake.

Opportunities for Spraying. Just now the fall army worm is ravaging many of the lawns in our large cities and the owners are casting about them anxiously for some means of preventing its destructive work. The only remedy seems to be to spray the lawns. Unfortunately the owners have not the implements at hand with which to do the work, and some of them would not know how to do the work if they had the implements and the materials. Most of them would gladly pay for having their lawns sprayed, and we believe that at such times, if some of the students in the agricultural colleges would take the matter up, they might make a good deal of money. This would be a boon to certain students that are trying to work their way through college. In Chicago especially opportunities for such work would be largely found.

A few years ago the writer of this was in Minneapolis, at a time when the shade trees were being attacked and stripped by insects. The whole city was alarmed, but no one seemed to know what to do. The trouble was that no one man felt that it would pay to invest in spraying pumps and materials, and probably most of them knew nothing about such things. So they stood by and saw whole rows of shade trees defoliated. We trust that this thought will be taken up by some of our enterprising young men, and that something material may come of it.

Use a Pure-Bred Sire.—In selecting a sire I would not say to purchase pure-bred ewes. While purity of breeding is an absolute necessity on the part of the sire, it is not at all essential on the part of the dam. Purity of breeding on the part of the sire tends to render him prepotent, and, because of this prepotency, it gives him the ability to effect improvement. The lack of purity of breeding on the part of the dam takes away her power to resist change in the direction desired when mated with a pure-bred sire, consequently dams of very mixed breeding are excellent material upon which to commence the work of up-grading, so far as blood elements are concerned. Allow me to emphasize, here, that, under no consideration, use anything but a pure-bred registered ram, and in making a selection be sure and get a good individual as well as a good pedigree.—E. S. Kirkpatrick.

Never resurrect an evil that has been fairly buried.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Substitute for Pneumatic Tires—The Whistling Buoy—The New Motive Power—Starting a Fire with Ice—New Air-Cooling Machine.

The New Motive Power. That the age of steam, especially as a motive power, draws rapidly toward its close, is everywhere conceded. But what the new motive power is to be does not manifest itself with so much certitude. It may be compressed air, or it may be electricity in some one of its manifold forms, or, again, it may be something else. But until it is certain the necessarily great expense of the change from one form of motive power to another gives all the railroads pause, while the equal necessity of keeping abreast of the times—makes them watch with keenly interested eyes the experiments that are going on all over the country in the hope of discovering the new king. The Long Island road, on a half-mile stretch, in a carefully guarded inclosure near Jamaica, has recently been testing a third rail electricity carrying device for which the inventor claims economy, effectiveness and safety. The third rail carrying the current and laid unguarded between the other two rails, which was adopted by many roads, proved dangerous in the extreme, for any one stepping from the innocuous outside rails to the electrically charged third rail immediately completed a circuit and received the full force of the current. Injury always resulted, and very often the death. This was an insuperable objection to the system, and since then safety has been one of the results striven for. The system the Long Island railroad is trying consists of a copper cable carrying the current, which is set in a hollow wooden beam running along the ties parallel and equidistant from the rails. On top of this copper cable is another smaller cable about the size of a telegraph wire, lying loose. As a train passes along a powerful magnet on the bottom of the cars lifts this smaller wire, which thereupon becomes electrically charged for the length of the cars, but it is asserted, is at the same time dead and harmless two feet ahead or behind the car. The owners of this third-rail system claim to hold unassailable patents. President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island railroad, in speaking of the tests, said: "These tests have been made on our road for the last two months in an experimental sort of way. I have been much interested in the development of this idea. It seems to have the necessary elements for a successful third-rail system. I have no personal interest whatsoever in the matter, beyond the desire to find some third-rail system which will prove economical, effective and safe. If the owners of this system are ready to make a business proposition for its use, we would consider favorably the application of that system for experimental use, with a view to its adoption. We would experiment with any third-rail system that appealed to our judgment."

To Make Rooms Fireproof. A new device for making rooms absolutely fireproof comes from Holland. It is applied to each room separately and involves no general reconstruction of the house. It consists of a series of fireproof plates, to be laid on the walls, floor, and ceiling in place of plaster. The material used is said to resemble nougat in appearance. By this simple process any fire is strictly confined to the room in which it originates; there can be no spreading. A severe test has been applied. In a room properly sheathed with these plates tarred wood was heaped on the floor and fired. In spite of the fierceness of the combustion, which filled the whole room with crackling flames, there was no effect beyond the protected walls.

Horse vs. Electric Delivery Wagon. A paper by Professor G. F. Sever and Mr. R. A. Fless, read at the general meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, gives valuable information regarding the relative economy of horse and electric delivery wagons. They have found that the average delivery wagon covers a distance of about 11,268 miles per year, at a cost of 13.86 cents per mile for a two-horse vehicle. An automobile will cover the same distance for \$298.60 per year. A further advantage is the higher speed of the electric vehicle, enabling the deliveries to be accomplished with greater celerity.

The Whistling Buoy. The accompanying little illustration shows a device which, had it been in position on the Manacles, would have saved the Paris and the Mohegan from running ashore on that dangerous bit of English coast. This machine is what is known as the whistling buoy. It is capable of giving out a much more effective signal than the old-fashioned bell buoy, which it has just replaced off the Manacles. This new buoy works automatically, and every short while emits a most doleful but far-reaching whistling scream.

New Air-Cooling Machine. A machine has been built on novel principles for cooling the air of houses and apartments. It differs from the refrigerating machines now in use, which convert mechanical energy into heat, abstracted through the medium of liquefied gases, in that it depends on utilizing the great latent heat of

evaporation of water, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is not intended for heavy refrigerating work, but for cooling at maximum efficiency over the range of 10 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit, required to keep a room at comfortable temperature on a hot summer day. To furnish the forced blast which provides both the air circulation and the chilling effect, all that is required is a little electric motor blower. This evaporates the water, which is distributed in a capillary film so effectively that 10,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be cooled to about 68 degrees Fahrenheit. There is an automatic adjustment which keeps the temperature at any desired point and at any desired degree of humidity. The water can be taken from the local supply and current from the nearest available source. The apparatus requires no more attention than a common fan motor and can readily be set up in sick rooms or hospitals, where such an appliance is often invaluable. The ease with which the apparatus can be handled and operated, in fact, may insure its adoption generally in all kinds of buildings during very hot weather. It is not only far more efficient than the ordinary refrigerating apparatus, but it practically enables any one who is very sensitive to indoor heat to pass through the most trying summer in comfort.

A Substitute for Pneumatic Tires. An inventor, Devine, has been granted a patent for a bicycle, it generally adopted, would revolutionize cycling.



Each wheel of this bicycle has two rims. The inner one is connected to the hub by the ordinary means of spokes, but between the inner and outer rims is an arrangement of flat springs having one end fastened firmly to the outer rim, while the other end is fastened by a yielding slot connection to the inner one. This combination is said to be more comfortable to ride than the pneumatic tire, as there is a wider range of movement.

Starting a Fire with Ice. Two very surprising things may be done with ordinary ice. First, you may make a burning glass out of the ice which will burn holes in paper and even start a fire in the woods. The only tool you will need will be a pocket knife, and with this it may be well to remember that no boy need freeze to death in the woods when the sun shines and there is plenty of ice around. He may make his fire as follows: Select the clearest ice you can find. In frozen ponds will often be found a little block of ice caused by an eddy in the water beneath. Knock off a piece of this clear ice and whittle it into the shape of a double convex lens. You should have no trouble doing this, for ice can be cut very easily with a pocketknife. Perhaps it may be well to inform the uninitiated that a double convex lens is one which bulges on both sides. It gathers up the rays of sunlight and concentrates them against one spot, which is called the focus point. Ordinarily a lens is made of glass, but ice will perform the same feat if correctly shaped. First cut your ice into a flat piece, a little thicker than and as round as a silver dollar. It might be well, also, to leave a long sliver on one side of the circular piece to serve for a handle. When you have cut your flat circular piece, scrape down the edge, gradually working towards the center, until you have rounded off both sides. A little practice will enable you to do this evenly, although you may waste or break two or three pieces of ice in the effort. As you go along with the work of scraping put the round piece, or lens, in your mouth every few minutes. The heat of the mouth will not only polish the lens, but it will smooth away those extremely fine ridges or knife marks which might otherwise interfere with the concentration of the light. By holding it a proper distance from a piece of paper, say about an inch, it presently will set the paper on fire. The other feat spoken of above is the making of a good magnifier out of a piece of ice. If you are in the woods some winter's day and wish to examine some minute objects thoroughly you may do so very readily with ice. Proceed as when you make your lens, only instead of making slightly convex sides make your lens in the shape of a ball or sphere. Opticians sell glass balls filled with water for magnifying purposes. The ice will act the same as the water-filled glass ball, and it is wonderful how much you may add to a day's enjoyment in this very simple way. There are winter insects, branches of trees, dead leaves and bark, snow and ice, all of which will reveal hidden wonders under this very simple microscope, which nature places within the reach of any ingenious boy. Of course the city boy may also amuse himself with ice quite as readily as his country cousin, and he may do it in summer time, if need be, with the help of the commodity which the ice-man leaves at the door every day.

An engineer in Tunis has invented a deep sea diving apparatus which has been tried near Cherbourg. The inventor declares his purpose of searching for the hull of the Alabama, which lies off there, was sunk by the Kearsarge, off Cherbourg harbor. London capitalists are interested in the proposal to lay a cable from Vancouver, B. C., to Skaguay, Alaska, to connect with the telegraph line to Dawson City, which is expected to be completed soon. This will put the money makers in touch with the gold fields and incidentally the cause of civilization and humanity will be greatly aided, when the suffering in these dreary districts can to a degree be relieved by this connection with the civilized world.

Billiards in a Tomb.
At Allahabad is a magnificent mausoleum surmounted by three marble domes, where Jehangir, the ambitious governor of the country, and his two sons sleep their last sleep. For years this tomb has been deserted and abandoned, but recently some English officers of the Allahabad garrison conceived the idea of turning it into a billiard saloon, and accordingly had the interior decorated and lighted by electricity, and installed a splendid billiard table. Soon the remains of poor Jehangir will tremble with fright at the joyous shouts of laughter which disturb their repose.—[Geneva La Suisse.]

The Improvements that are being made to the Baltimore and Ohio South Western railroad between Parkersburg and East St. Louis are being pushed rapidly to completion. Seventeen thousand tons of 85 pound steel rails have been placed in the track, and there are still 25,000 tons to come, delivery being delayed on account of a rush of orders to the mills. The company has also put in 125 miles of gravel ballast and expects to get out 200 miles more during the season, and it is hoped by Fall that the track will rank as the best in the west. A great many grade reductions and changes in line are also being made between Cincinnati and St. Louis. The purpose is to make a uniform one-half of one per cent grade between Cincinnati and St. Louis, as well as to eliminate a large amount of objectionable curvature. At one point, for instance, the line is to be shortened a mile and a half, 360 degrees of curvature eliminated and seven bridges abandoned.

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Do all the good you can; you will be repaid.
Santa Fe Excursion Rates.
Boston, Mass.—One and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan. Account of the Farmers' National Congress to be held at Boston, Oct. 3 to 6.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—One first-class standard fare for the round trip, Oct. 10 and 11, limited for return to Oct. 23. Account of National Convention of the Christian Church.
Austin, Texas.—One fare for the round trip, Oct. 17, limited for return Oct. 31. Account of State Convention United Daughters of the Confederacy.
Dallas, Texas.—Special low excursion rates from Sept. 25 to Oct. 22, with various limits, according to rate. Account of Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition.
See local ticket agent for full information.

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Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.
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Indorsed by over 1,000,000 men.
ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES. THE BEST. THE CHEAPEST. THE MOST DURABLE.
Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest manufacturer of men's shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep a pair on hand. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS & CO., Brockton, Mass.

Candy CATHARTIC
CARTER'S INK
Ask for it. If your dealer hasn't it he can get it easily.
PENSIONS Get your Pension DOUBLE QUICK
Write CAPT. O'PARRELL, Pension Agent, 1423 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BIG WAIVES for fall and winter to Gentlemen in this country. Ladies' Hosiery. E. S. TREAT & CO., Publishers, New York City.
WILL ALL THE OLD
Best Dough Raisin. "Gingerbread" Use in Cakes. Sold by Druggists.

HORSE BITTEN BY A DOG.
said to have Developed Rabies and Committed Suicide.
A remarkable story is going the rounds of South Baltimore of a horse which committed suicide, a short time ago, after having been infected with rabies. The animal was of good stock, and although 7 years old was valued by its owner, Edward Franklin, at \$100. Mr. Franklin is one of the best-known residents of Anne Arundel county, where he served as constable and deputy sheriff. He has a farm near Glen Burnie, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits as well. He is a stepon of Mr. Myers of East Oaten street. The story is that Mr. Franklin, who had been in the city on business, was returning home some weeks ago when his horse was attacked by a mad dog. It was night, and although the horse was terribly frightened, and nearly threw its driver from his seat when attacked by the dog, Mr. Franklin, owing to the darkness, was not aware that his horse had been injured until he reached home. Then he discovered that his horse was bleeding from the mouth, the mad dog evidently having attempted to pull him down by springing at his throat. Mr. Franklin made a wash of laudanum, with which he dressed his favorite's injuries, and after a time forgot all about the incident. A few weeks later, however, the animal began to act queerly, and one day made a savage attack on its master. It seized him about the waist, shook him violently and would possibly have trampled him to death if Mr. Franklin had not made his escape at the cost of some of his clothing. While he was badly bruised the skin was not torn, and there is no danger of his being stricken down with the dread disease. The shock was sufficient to confine him to his bed for several days, however. Meantime, the horse had developed well-defined symptoms of hydrophobia. It refused to drink, frothed at the mouth, and tried to kick its way out of the stall in which it was secured. The animal was unable to break loose, although in one of its paroxysms of rage it tore off with its teeth a new trough which had been securely nailed to a heavy beam, and threw it into the air. Mr. Franklin's family were greatly attracted to the horse, and in the hope that it would recover did not kill it. It continued to grow worse, and finally broke its neck by a mad plunge against the beam while trying to break out. The remains of the unfortunate beast were buried on the farm and the manner of its death has only recently come to light, as the Franklin's feared that if the facts were known they might create a panic among the neighboring farmers. So far as is known, Mr. Franklin's animal is the only one which has come to its death from an attack by this particular dog.—Baltimore News.

SARA THE DIVINE.
AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GREAT ACTRESS.
She Tells the Correspondent About Her Life, Her Successes and the Many Things She Hopes Yet to Accomplish.
(Paris Letter.)
"I will see you at 3." So ran a line from Madame Bernhardt to me, and at 3 I was well on my way to the fashionable part of Paris, where the queen of the drama, "Sara, the Divine," as they call her in Paris, lives. Approaching Bernhardt's house through the tiny courtyard, I saw hanging alongside the door a big bunch of purple grapes, and behind the grapes was the door signal. In answer to my touch the nearest of French maids opened the door and showed me across to a very pretty square hallway with stairs leading up. The hallway is used by madame as a reception room.
Scarcely had I seated myself when I saw a figure upon the stairs. It was Bernhardt. She had been standing upon the top step reading by the uncertain light of a colored lamp, but as she saw me she came down the steps with outstretched hands and a hearty "I am so glad to see you!"
Of course she spoke in French, for Bernhardt does not know English. She has always declared that she would not learn it for fear it would spoil her French. A charming idiosyncrasy, truly, and one that is appreciated by both French and English audiences. If foreign stars, says a well known critic, would cling to their own language, we should not be put to the mortification of hearing our own tongue murdered upon the stage. Speak correctly or not at all should be the rule for public speakers. But we Americans are so good natured! I thought of all this as Bernhardt's smooth, musical tongue

struck upon my ear, as she came forward with both warm hands outstretched. She shook mine cordially and pulled me toward a curling tete-a-tete, one of the sort in which you face each other, though sitting on opposite sides. "You see me at a disadvantage," declared madame, laughingly, "for I am alone. My friend who has been visiting me is away, and I like never to be alone. This house was built for many guests, and I am never without some one."
"Your son?"
"Oh, now," said madame, touching the lace upon the gown as though she would place her hand upon his heart: "you mention the dearest and kindest fellow in the world. I love Maurice and he loves me. He is the most devoted of sons. Every day he comes, and many times some days, to see how I am. I am lonely he does not leave me. Am I sad he brings me bright flowers and pets and books. He is a darling, Maurice."
As madame spoke she glanced around the room which was filled with many beautiful objects, perhaps the gifts of Maurice. There were many small clocks, for I learned afterward that she is very fond of time-pieces, and there were vases and easy chairs and rugs. Yet the room was relieved from Bohemianity by the similarity of the style of ornaments, which all belonged to the pure French renaissance, and were not scattered articles of virtu and bric-a-brac of all nations. "I am resting now," said madame, "for in a few days I start upon my tour of the provinces. I shall play my Hamlet entirely, for it is the greatest success of my life. Yes, I like to play it. There is a novelty about it. Shall I go to America? I hope so, for I love your people. They are so appreciative. I could play them forever." And now you must have a pen picture of Bernhardt. She is petite, though so slight that you take her for taller than she is. I do not think she is over five feet three. She weighs about 145 pounds, and her hair is a light shade of natural red. It is curly, and she wears it in a French coil from which ripples curl around her face. Her complexion is pink and her teeth are white and even. Her hands are the long slim ones of the artist, but so delicate that you wonder how she could ever have handled the large figures which she will tell you that she modeled. "The future? Oh that I cannot speak accurately," said madame, "but I shall play here next year in my own theater, which I am building now. But my next play? That is

planning new achievements, and at the time when many of us are counting our grandchildren she is counting the new deeds that lie before her for accomplishment. And she has grandchildren. Maurice is a great man of over thirty. But Bernhardt alone of all who surround her is fresh and youthful.
You have heard how this woman forty years ago went on the stage at the Theater Francaise in a small part, and how she made a failure. She was so thin, so untaught, yet so earnest that the audience ridiculed her. For ten years she struggled, then came success.
In 1850 she was at the very height of her first fame, and in that year she modeled statuary, painted for the Salon, played to packed houses, successfully toured America and set all Paris gossiping with her eccentricities. One of these was to sleep in her coffin, which she continually decorated anew with handsome bits of lace and choice silk for the becomingness of the final moment.
Her latest and greatest success is in the role of Hamlet, the part which was played by Charlotte Cushman with indifferent success, and by Anna Dieken with failure. Other women have tried Hamlet and failed. Ellen Terry predicted defeat, though she hoped for the best. And no one presaged success. But Bernhardt's Hamlet is the wonder of the century in stardom.
As I passed away from Bernhardt's home I looked back. Madame was standing at the window, her back to the pane. The lovely, long, unbroken lines of her celestial blue robe showed through the glass, and her clear, red hair gleamed above. Around her neck was a string of many colored beads, which supported, I remember, a locket. As I looked madame moved, and the long, slender line of her figure passed out of sight. "Wonderful woman," I said. And a passer-by stopped and echoed my words. Yes, Bernhardt is wonderful!
ANNIE R. RUD.

VOTING BY MACHINERY.
Nebraska to Try Automatic System of Selecting Candidates.
The state of Nebraska has ordered 3,200 voting machines at \$500 each, a total of \$1,600,000, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This machine is purely mechanical in construction. The regulations are complete in every detail. Split tickets can be voted as readily as straight tickets. The booth stands six and one-half feet in height and is about four feet square, giving ample room for voting. Though made of steel, it can be carried about without difficulty, although rather heavy. The voter, upon entering the booth, faces a square steel box about three feet in dimensions and three inches thick. On the face of this square is a long, narrow row of glazed openings, in which appear the different tickets to be voted. Each party ticket is printed on a slip of its own. The candidates for each office are in alignment and the whole arrangement is similar to the regular Australian ballot. But at the point where the voter usually puts a cross is a nickel-plated button and at the top of each party ticket is a lever. As the first vote is cast a bell rings. This informs the judges that a voter has started to cast his ballot. A straight party man has only to pull the lever and his vote is cast. A man who wants to scratch registers his vote by the buttons. When the straight ticket is voted, by pulling the lever down, the mechanical counters all down the line register one vote for each candidate. On the outside of the booth the voting register is locked by three different locks, one of which is given to each of the judges.

Debt of the Deaf to Dr. Meyer.
In the last twenty-five years great advances have been made in nasal surgery, and the number of deaf persons who have been lowered greatly. The celebrated Danish physician, Dr. Hans Wilhelm Meyer, was the first to put his finger into the little space between the nose and the throat to remove "pharyngeal vegetations." It took him some years to convince the profession that these outgrowths were a common cause not only of loss of hearing and obstructed nasal respiration, but also of defective articulation and impaired intellect and bodily development. It is no exaggeration to assert that the number of young persons who have been saved from lifelong deafness by the removal of these obstructing glands amounts already to hundreds of thousands, and that hundreds of thousands more will be delivered from this terrible affliction in future times. Dr. Meyer lived just long enough to know that the medical world recognized the great value of his discovery.

Evil Eye Leads to Divorce.
New York World: Elizabeth Elsoesser of Patterson, N. J., who has brought suit for divorce, believes that her husband was hypnotized by Marie Koch, who was employed as a servant in the family. Miss Koch is 35 years old and plain looking, but Mrs. Elsoesser says she has the "evil eye." Twice, she says, Elsoesser ran away with Marie, leaving a prosperous bakery. Elsoesser says he will not defend the suit.

Regret.
Boston Traveler: Young Wife—The new servant girl is a treasure! She is a good cook, is so economical, never goes out and never answers back. Husband—Why didn't I meet her before we were married?
We will refund to him. Price, 50 cents. Sold by All Druggists.

**not decided yet." Bernhardt can be haughty, and there is just a suggestion of haughtiness as she speaks. She has the habit of carrying the head well back and speaking with her eyes cast down slightly, yet looking down at you instead of up. It is a stage trick, very pretty and effective, which gives dignity. That is Bernhardt's way.
"You are very busy, madame?" I asked.
"Oh, dear, yes. What can I say? I have promised to write my recollections and experiences for a publisher and to soon finish the book. I have contracted to complete my theater by the opening of the Exposition, and that means the earning of the necessary money for it. Business reverses have brought me low in money, and I must be active. Then there is a new play to select and rehearse, and the company always needs much drilling. Ah, if it were not for Sardou, what would I have done?"
Madame sighed and bowed her head. It was a dramatic moment. Then a merry laugh burst from her lips, for she is a creature of moods. "But that is nothing. I am so glad that my Hamlet is a success."
At that moment there was a sound at the curtains, and the maid ushered in a caller. It was madame's reception day, and I knew that I must not take up too much of her time.
"Come again," she murmured, as I departed, and then she stood up and held out both hands again and smiled upon me one of her wonderful dazzling smiles.
As I walked out into the warm August sunshine I pondered upon this wonderful woman, who, upon the sunset slope of life's mountain, still retains the face and figure of a girl. Absolutely babyish in complexion, youthful in eyes and expression, fresh in voice, lithe as a cat and possessed of all the strong qualities of manner, this woman, though over 55, is today the greatest living actress.
At the age when most of us are willing to settle down into old age she is**

Wrote a School Teacher.
"Yes," said a young man, as he threw himself at the feet of the pretty schoolmistress, "I love you, and would go to the world's end for you."
"You could not go to the end of the world for me, James. The world, or earth, as it is called, is round like a ball, slightly flattened at the poles. One of the first lessons in elementary geography is devoted to the shape of the globe. You must have studied it when you were a boy."
"Of course I did, but—"
"And it is no longer a theory. Circumnavigators have established the fact."
"I know, but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah, Minerva, if you knew the aching void."
"There is no such thing as a void. James. Nature abhors a vacuum. But, admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there were an ache in it?"
"I meant to say that my life will be lonely without you; that you are my daily thought and my nightly dream. I would go anywhere to be with you. If you were in Australia or at the north pole, I would fly to you."
"Fly! It will be another century before men can fly. Even when the laws of gravitation are successfully overcome, there will still remain, says a late scientific authority, the difficulty of maintaining a balance."
"Well, at all events!" exclaimed the youth, "I've got a pretty fair balance in the bank and I want you to be my wife. There!"
"Well, James, since you put it in that light, I—"
Curtain.—Wichita Eagle.

An Offer Declined.
"Now, Mr. Beely," coldly said the handsome young widow who was doing her own marketing, "while I am fully conscious of the honor you wish to confer upon me, I must tell you that I have no present intention of marrying again, and am, therefore, compelled to refuse the offer of your hand."
"But-but-but mum!" stammered the astonished butcher, "I have never offered you my hand, and—"
"Then why are you trying to weigh it on the scales with the meat, sir?" [Spare Moments.]

To-day's straight rule may be warped to-morrow.
The Best Man Wins.
Prize fighting may not be a pleasant subject but it teaches a lesson—the inability of man to hold the championship for any length of time. How unlike that great champion of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has for fifty years cured constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and liver trouble.
A scandal monger should be carefully avoided.

FIFTY CENTS FOR NOTHING.
What will the inventive brain of man do next? This is a question some one asks almost daily. There is one, though, who leads all others, who for a quarter of a century has been making fine laundry starch, and to-day is offering the public the finest starch ever placed on the market.
Ask your grocer for a coupon book which will enable you to get the first two packages of this new starch, "RED CROSS" (trade mark brand), also two children's Shakespeare pictures, painted in twelve beautiful colors, natural as life, or the Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all absolutely free. All grocers are authorized to give ten large packages of "RED CROSS STARCH" with twenty of the Shakespeare pictures of ten of the Twentieth Century Girl Calendars to the first five purchasers of the "ENDLESS CHAIN STARCH BOOK." This is one of the greatest offers ever made to introduce "RED CROSS" laundry starch. J. C. Hubinger's latest invention.

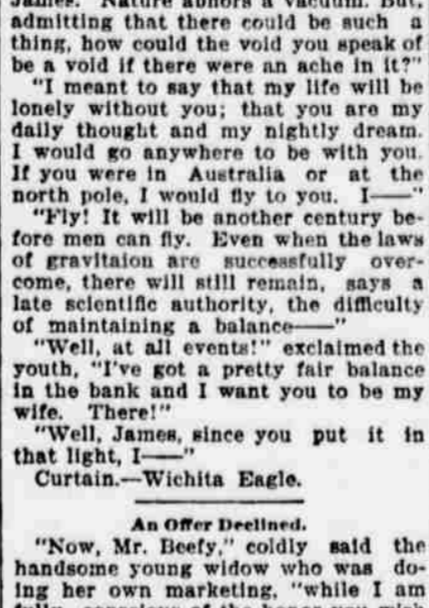
How prone mankind is to deride others' troubles.
Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?
It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Swelling Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Worry is frequently the forerunner of insanity.
The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.
Act well your part regardless of others' conduct.
No Cure No Pay
Is sold. Chronic and Granulated lids cured in 30 days; common sore eyes in 3 days, or money back for the asking. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, 25c. box.
J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

FACTS THAT TAKE WELL ARE NOT NUMEROUS.
The Gulf of Mexico is Moving North.
The constant shortening of the time between Texas and Colorado points by "The Denver Road" is gradually and surely moving the Gulf of Mexico closer to Colorado. A magnificent train which carries through sleeper and excellent cafe car leaves Fort Worth every day at 9:45 a. m., arriving in Denver at 1 p. m. next day—ONE HOUR EARLIER! Travelers can have the afternoon in Denver and leave on the evening train for Colorado resorts. Returning, leave Denver at 12:15 noon, lunch in the cafe car, and reach Fort Worth the next afternoon in time for all outgoing trains.
For full particulars address A. A. Gilman, A. B. P. or D. R. Keeler, V. P. and T. M., The Denver Road, Fort Worth.
Be courteous every day of your existence.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA
(Teething Powders.)
Costs only 25 cents. If not found at your Druggist's, mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
IF IT FAILS
Go to your merchant and get **YOUR MONEY BACK**
VAN VLEET-MANFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE ills of women overshadow their whole lives.
Some women are constantly getting medical treatment and are never well. "A woman best understands women's ills," and the women who consult Mrs. Pinkham find in her counsel practical assistance. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. MABEL GOOD, Correctionville, Ia., tells how Mrs. Pinkham saved her life. She says:
"I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me. I can recommend it as one of the best medicines on earth for all women's ills. I suffered for two years with female weakness and at last became bedfast. Three of our best doctors did me no good so I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking a few bottles of your medicine, I was able to do all my household work. I know that your medicine raised me from a bed of sickness and perhaps death, and am very thankful for what it has done for me. I hope that every suffering woman may be persuaded to try your medicine."
Get Mrs. Pinkham's advice as soon as you begin to be puzzled. The sick headaches and dragging sensation come from a curable cause. Write for help as soon as they appear.
Mrs. DOLE STANLEY, Cambridgeburg, Ind., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was troubled with sick headache and was so weak and nervous, I could hardly go. A friend called upon me one evening and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying that she knew that it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine and after taking five bottles of it, I was entirely cured. I cannot praise it enough."



evening and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying that she knew that it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine and after taking five bottles of it, I was entirely cured. I cannot praise it enough."

Most everybody knows something about Old Virginia Cheroots
as 200,000,000 of them are being smoked this year. Ask anybody about them, if you have never smoked them yourself. They have made their own reputation and their own place in the cigar trade, wholly on their merits. Three good smokes for five cents, and no waste!
Two hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

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WADSWORTH ST. CHICAGO.

In Time of Sunshine Prepare for Rain.
Our Facilities are such that we are enabled to quote prices that always in the most economical buyers. Our goods are the trust-worthy kind that always give satisfaction. Our values are the unapproachable kind that never can be reached elsewhere.
\$3.45

OUR MAMMOTH CATALOGUE
In which is listed at lowest wholesale prices everything to eat, wear and use, is furnished on receipt of only 10c. to partly pay postage or expressage, and as evidence of good faith—the 10c. is allowed on first purchase amounting to \$1.00 or above.

LADY OR MAN wanted to travel in a...
PATENTS R. S. A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.
Agents Wanted for your Patent and...
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DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA
(Teething Powders.)
Costs only 25 cents. If not found at your Druggist's, mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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, Sept. 30 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. Ed Lanier of Rayner was over Monday.

—Mr. J. F. Pinkerton is expected to arrive here to-day.

—Mr. J. F. Thomas is off on a business trip to Fort Worth.

—If it's snuff you want try Carney for a bargain. The best brands way down cheap.

—Mr. A. P. Oliver, Co. Clerk of Stonewall county, was trading in Haskell yesterday.

—It is reported that Mr. J. D. Walker has sold his farm in the Sand Hills.

—For a smooth shave and a stylish hair-cut try Geo. Makeig, the new tonsorial artist at Parsons' shop.

—Mr. Lon Bennett of the C. C. Milling Co., Seymour, was here this week looking after business.

—Isn't it about time to revive that prairie dog scheme and organize for the killing this winter?

—Our Chinaman is gone. John couldn't get to manipulate enough soiled linen here to satisfy him.

—Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them.

—Messrs J. L. and J. F. Jones sold 175 steers this week to Messrs Hudson & Tandy at about \$21.50.

—Mrs. E. D. English has sold her pasture on Paint creek to the Reynolds Land & Cattle Co., of Albany.

—Miss Minnie Ellis left Thursday for Dallas, where she will see the fair and then visit relatives in Eastern Texas.

—If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's.

—Dr. Moore and wife of Rayner, were here this week and purchased a big bill of dry goods of our merchants.

—Mr. Frank Smith has purchased Mr. W. T. Jones' grocery business and gone to get new goods to fill up his stock.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kellar went to Albany Wednesday to attend the marriage of a daughter of Judge J. A. Matthews.

—Messrs John Couch and Bob Reeves went to Albany this week to close a trade for a lot of graded Hereford cows and calves.

—Mr. R. M. Dickenson returned this week from Kansas where he has been looking after his cattle interests. We understand he made a good sale of beef steers while there.

—For good goods and bottom prices in tinware, queensware, glassware, furniture, washing machines and housefurnishing goods generally go to McCollum & Wilbourn Co's.

—Since John Robertson returned from Seymour the first of the week he don't know straight up—couldn't give us a single local item yesterday. Wonder what's the matter with him?

—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fox were presented with a fine boy Tuesday evening. Dr. Lindsey says he weighed ten pounds and is a regular "Cracker-Jack."

—Mr. W. F. Rupe and family, Mrs. C. D. Long, Mrs. T. W. Long and children and Miss Gretta Long and Miss Lillie Wilfong went down on the Clear Fork Tuesday to spend a few days fishing.

—Messrs F. G. Alexander & Co. have given out more than 1000 sewing machine tickets during this month on cash sales of one dollar and upwards. They will give away another machine next month.

—Mr. Jones requests us to warn parents to keep their boys away from his gin. He frequently has to warn them out of the way of danger when the machinery is running, and he says he don't want the bother and trouble of it any longer and won't be responsible for accidents.

—Mr. T. G. Carney says that 13,000 pounds of flour is all sold but that he has bought 20,000 pounds more from the C. C. Milling company that will go at \$2.65 per 100 pounds for the best grade and still cheaper in larger quantities.

—Messrs Burwell Cox and Tucker Milam left for Merkel Monday to inspect a bunch of 1200 sheep which they expected to buy. We understand they have returned without making the purchase.

—Messrs W. T. Hudson and J. A. Hale went to Stonewall county this week to receive several hundred head of steers purchased some time since. It was their intention to drive to Childress and sell or ship.

—Please take notice that I need and must have what you owe me and come and pay it. The most of you would rather do that than for me to send a man to you, which I will do if you fail to come to me.

J. E. LINDSEY.

—Mr. S. W. Scott and wife accompanied by Miss Fannie Hudson and Miss Josie Hale left Wednesday. Miss Hale was returning home to Eastland and Mr. Scott and wife and Miss Hudson were going to Dallas to visit the State fair.

—Mr. W. L. Dalton of Seymour, attorney for the Casners, was here several days this week trying to get up the \$5000 bond required for the release of the old man Casner. At last accounts he lacked about \$1500 of having it filled.

—Dr. J. E. Lindsey and B. F. McCollum drove down Monday to the spot where the town of Stamford, the terminus of the T. C. Railroad, is to be. All they found was some tents of the workmen who are building a large tank and the surveyor who is laying off the town.

—There is a rumor afloat that the M. K. & T. R'y Co. has purchased the W. V. R'y from Wichita Falls to Seymour and the survey of the proposed C. T. & M. R'y from Haskell to Llano and will build the entire line in the near future. We have not had time to verify the report and do not know how much reliance should be placed upon it. In any event we believe the C. T. & M. is a go.

—SETTLE UP. If you owe me please bear in mind that your account is due and I need the money. Don't wait for me to press the collection. I have gone in debt in order to accommodate my customers, now I ask that they show their appreciation by settling up promptly. I don't ask you to stop buying what you need and will be able to pay for.

Respectfully,

S. L. ROBERTSON.

—Several weeks ago while Mr. B. Stuart was at work in his blacksmith shop, a small piece of steel flew off of the edge of his hammer and struck his little boy, penetrating the lower left eye-lid and burying itself out of sight below the eye-ball. The wound healed and it was thought would give no further trouble, but recently it began to pain him and his eye to fail and on the advice of local physicians he went this week to Fort Worth to have the piece of metal removed by a surgeon.

—If you have to buy a heating stove this fall, you ought to get one of those Wilson Improved Air-tight heaters for sale by McCollum & Wilbourn Co. The makers guarantee that you will get more comfort, more heat and more satisfaction, at less expense, from this stove than from any other stove made.

This firm also have on hand a full line of Bridge, Beach & Co's standard cook stoves and box and ornamental or parlor heaters.

—Messrs L. W. Roberts and F. M. Morton got back from Arkansas Thursday, where they were pretty successful in disposing of their horses. Mr. Roberts says the Arkansawyers are in pretty good shape this year and that when one of them goes abroad he needn't be ashamed to tell that he is from Arkansas. Mr. R. also makes a statement that Texas horse raisers should consider. He says that the brands on our horses cut the price down about \$10 per head on good horses. Since nearly all breeders now have their stock under fence it would seem that branding might be dispensed with.

—The house occupied by Mr. R. D. Carruth and brother-in-law Childress in the northwest part of the county was burned last Saturday together with all the household effects of Mr. Carruth and all of those of Mr. Childress except some bedding and utensils they had with them in Stonewall county, where they were picking cotton. Only some of the children were in the house at the time of the fire, and it is said that a small child of Mr. Childress came near being burned, but was rescued by a little girl who ran into the house and seized it after the door facings had caught into a blaze.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION AT ANSON.

An Interesting Account.

THE TRUE SPIRIT SHOWN.

Haskell, Tex., Sept. 28, 1899.

By the kindness of the FREE PRESS our home paper, we have concluded that an article on religious work would not be out of place, even in a local paper, for all people ought to be interested in the cause that advances morality and civilization more than everything else. So I will give an account of the meeting of the Baptist Association, which met at Anson, Sept. 27, '99. After the regular routine of organization, we were called upon to consider the changing of the constitution of the association; some Brethren thinking that our present constitution was a usurpation of authority over the churches, while some of us doubted the wisdom of the brethren raising this, question we did not doubt their honesty, for Baptists guard with almost superstitious jealousy the "independence" of the churches; they have heard so much of late about the "sovereignty" of the churches that they are considerably confused over the two words. However, this is not what we started to write about, and I will say one word about this and pass to the question—Baptist churches are independent bodies under Jesus and can't delegate their authority to any other body under the sun. The constitution of the association does not and cannot affect the independence of the church; it is not for the churches; but for the association, composed of messengers from the churches, and the association is not a church, has none of the functions of a church and never will have so long as Baptist principles prevail.

By vote of the body the present constitution was sustained. At night B. T. Hanks preached us a great sermon on the "Power of Jesus Christ," Matt. 28:18, taking the word "Power" for his text and dividing it into three leading phases. To say it was a great sermon but feebly expresses it. It was a soul stirring sermon, and had good effect in setting our minds and hearts aright to do work for the blessed Master. We had several visiting brethren with us—noble spirits they are, too. The speeches were fine on most all the questions, and we were treated to a feast of instruction in mission and educational work. The collections were a grand feature of the work done by the churches through their messengers and by individuals. We mention but few of the collections, to-wit: State Missions, something over \$50.00 was given to this great work of evangelizing the great State of Texas. (Remember none of these collections were taken in a hat, all who wanted to give went and laid their contribution on a table). Keep that in mind please. Home Mission, foreign mission, Sunday school, old Ministers R, and Buckner Orphan's Home had good collections, but the climax was reached when the report on associational mission was read, and a motion and second brought it before the house for discussion and it was ascertained that the association was behind with the missionary. To an eye witness, the first appearance on the faces of the brethren and sisters was a look of despondency and discouragement, but after a speech or two by some of the brethren, especially by Bros. Lindsey, Edmonds and Dixon, this look gave way to one of determination—lips quivered—eyes streamed with tears until the cheeks of many were wet, and the love of money was swallowed up by that greater love shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost, and the paralysis was knocked out of their arms and they went straight down into their pockets and brought out enough to settle off the debt, which was about \$140.00. Here we realized a great blessing in serving the Lord according to the first commandment, as given by the Saviour, Luke 10:27, especially noticing "with all thy strength". We could write an article on this part, but will have to refrain. The collections all amounted to about \$500 in cash. Now can any one say that the Baptists are working for money, when they give it all away for the great cause of evangelizing of the world.

We close by saying take the FREE PRESS, and pay for it and thus keep up your county paper, or papers.

D. JAMES

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by J. B. Baker, druggist.

—Mr. John Rupert of Holbrook, Arizona, is here on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. J. A. Sauer. He is a son of the old Mr. Rupert who resided here some years ago.

—Rev. D. James furnishes us this week with an interesting account of some of the proceeding of the Baptist Association meeting held at Anson last week. It is particularly interesting as showing with what liberal spirit all the church interests and missionary work are being supported by the erstwhile "wild and woolly" west.

We presume all the other denominations are doing their part equally well. To many of our readers abroad this will speak volumes in refutation of some of the scare stories they hear and read about the people and conditions in Western Texas.

Long Horn Club,

America's Leading Whiskey.

Used only in fine Bars, Clubs, and Cafes.



It's never sold until well Matured and Mellow with Age.

KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD, Sole Agents, Haskell, - Texas.

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We can supply you. Besides a full line of box heaters, we have the

"ECONOMY"

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

We also have an excellent line of Cook stoves, but will talk about them later.

Yours &c. SHERRILL BROS. & Co.

TEXAS STATE FAIR AND DALLAS EXPOSITION

September 28 to October 22, 1899.

For the above occasion we will make following reduced rates from Seymour:

Rate of \$8.15—Tickets on sale Sept. 26 to Oct. 22, inclusive, good to leave Dallas not later than Oct. 23, 1899, which means tickets are good on F. W. & D. C. train No. 2 and Wichita Valley train of Oct. 24, 1899.

Rate of \$6.20—Tickets on sale Sept. 27 to Oct. 22, inclusive, limited four days from date of sale, which means tickets are good to return on F. W. & D. C. train No. 2 and Wichita Valley train of the fifth day from date of sale.

Two-thirds of the \$8.15 and \$6.20 rates will be made for children between the ages of 5 and 10 years.

L. P. DAVIDSON, Agt. W. V. R'y

We want cotton seed, corn, oats, sorghum, millet, threshed Kaffir corn, fire wood, etc. on subscription account. If you haven't the money this will enable you to settle.

Notice to Our Customers and Friends.

Owing to the fact that we have carried over a large amount of last year's accounts, and that we shall need money to meet our bills, we are forced to close our books from Oct. 1st, collect our accounts, and sell at rock bottom prices for CASH.

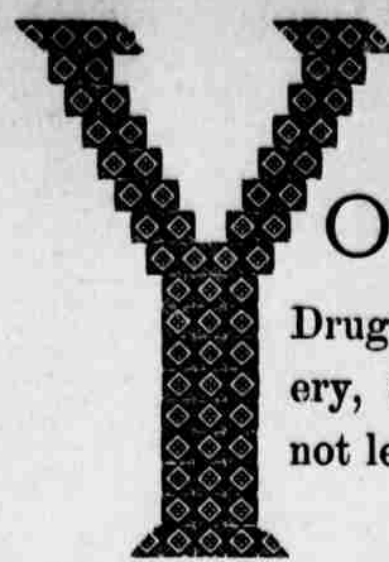
We trust that those we have assisted will come forward promptly and pay us so that at the beginning of another year we may be able to extend to our customers and friends such accommodations as they may need for the year 1900.

Yours etc. R. H. MCKEE & Co.

FRUIT TREES.

To the People of Haskell and Knox Counties:

I have accepted the local agency for the F. T. Ramsey Nursery at Austin, Texas, for 12 months. So please reserve all orders for trees and shrubbery for me and my agents and I will be personally responsible for all mistakes, and replace all trees that die, if treated as directed by catalogue. Yours for fruit, B. T. LANIER.



YOU WILL FIND

Drugs, patent medicines, toilet articles, stationery, inks, ready mixed paints, and last, but not least, POPE McLEMORE

—at—

John B. Baker's Drug Store.

Fall Opening

—AT—

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO'S

BIGGEST STOCK of GOODS ever shown in Haskell.

Our fall stock has been bought with great care of the largest wholesale houses in the country at the lowest cash prices.

Buying Right is the First Requisite of Selling Right.

So confident are we that we have bought right that we hereby throw down the challenge to any railroad town in West Texas on our cash selling prices. We propose to hold our trade and reach out for more—and we'll get it if low prices will do it.

If you have cash to spend come and see us and we guarantee to sell you goods as low or lower than you can get them at any store or in any town in West Texas. And we will say further that persons giving us satisfactory assurance or guarantee of the payment of their accounts this fall can have the goods at the cash prices. Owing, however, to the present cotton outlook we can not sell on open account without a satisfactory guarantee of payment and take the chances of having the account run over another year. Don't ask it, for we will surely have to refuse.

We have bought a very large stock on the flattering prospects in July and you will find in it any kind, grade or quality of goods you are likely to want.

Come and Take a Look at it.

Yours for a live and let live business,

F. G. Alexander & Co.

Next Spring

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

Klondike

Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are

Shortest Route!

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

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CANS OF B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO

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The Coming of Baby

brings joy or pain. It's for the mother to decide. With good health and a strong womanly organism, motherhood adds to a woman's attractiveness.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardul

takes away all terrors by strengthening the vital organs. It fits a mother for baby's coming. By revitalizing the nerve centres it has brought chubby, crowing youngsters to thousands of weak women who feared they were barren. It purifies, heals, regulates and strengthens, and is good for all women at all times. No druggist would be without it. \$1.00. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WELL-LOVED MARY, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "When I first took Wine of Cardul, I had been married three years, but could not have any more children. After several years I had a fine girl baby."