

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER.

Land Lawyer,
Haskell, - - Texas.

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

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

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

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.
Office Phone No. 12.
Residence home No. 13.
Office North side Square.

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

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

A TEXAS WONDER! Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery
cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes
all gravel, cures diabetes, smelted catarrhs,
weak and lame back, rheumatism and all irri-
tations of the bladder and bladder in both
men and women. Regulates trouble in chil-
dren. If not sold by your druggist, will be
sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small
bottle is two months' treatment and will cure
any case above mentioned.
E. W. HALL,
Sole Manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo., formerly of
Waco, Texas.
For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.
READ THIS.
Ennis, Texas.—Dr. E. W. Hall: Dear Sir—
Six years ago the 30th of June I was stricken
down with a diabetic kidney trouble; then after
a while it ran into gravel trouble, and then back
to diabetes and bladder affliction. I began your
great remedy in April, this year, and had I used
it regular I think I could have passed a critical
examination for any life insurance company. I
consider your remedy the safest, quickest and
cheapest remedy of all now on the market.
Respectfully,
CHRIS Y. HOGAN,

—If you have a good horse or
mare 14.3 to 15.2 for sale you will
find a buyer in town Monday and
Tuesday. See advertisement of
Frank Anson.

Various Election Tickets.

There will be distributed for the
election next week the following
tickets:

1. A straight Democratic ticket as
it appears in this issue of the Free
Press.
2. A straight Dem. ticket except
the name of Morgan Jones in place
of L. J. Storey for railroad comr.
3. A straight Dem. ticket except
the name of L. B. Allen, populist, in
place of A. S. Hawkins, the nominee.
4. A straight Populist ticket ex-
cept Morgan Jones for railroad
commissioner—the Populists having
no nominee.
5. A populist State ticket with the
Republican electors on it.
6. A populist ticket with the
Democratic electors on it.
7. A straight republican ticket ex-
cept the name of Morgan Jones in
place of nominee.
8. A ticket with Republican elec-
tors and Democratic state officers.

All of the above tickets have all
of the county candidates on them.
The parties who had these mixed
tickets printed say that it is in order
to give every man a ticket to suit his
ideas and not for the purpose of
misleading any voter. With this
explanation each voter will be able
to select the ticket that suits him.

To the Voters of 39 Judicial Dist.:

I see by the card and circulars of Hon. W. E. Ponder of Fisher county that he is "a" candidate for the office of district attorney and he states, "that it is not now nor has it ever been my (his) intention to abandon the race" that "there has been no district convention." In this connection we would respectfully say: before I announced Mr. Ponder announced subject to the democratic party and when I announced for said office I did likewise. And on these announcements we both went before the different counties of the district. Mr. Ponder was instructed from the counties of Fisher (his home) and Kent I was instructed for by the counties of Haskell, Throckmorton, Stonewall and Scurry (my home). Hence I was the democratic nominee by the two-thirds rule. The district chairman resigned in August without calling a convention and in his stead another was not appointed till the 20th of October and he deemed it too late to call the convention because the tickets were either in the hands of the printer or would be printed before a convention could be held, and hence, notwithstanding my request to each of them to call the convention there has been none yet called and I hold and believe that legally and equitably I am the nominee of the democratic party.

Individually I do not think this is a political office, but my opponent having made it one by announcement, I met that issue and now, feeling that I have met all my political obligation to the party to which I belong, I again most respectfully solicit the support of every voter of the district and promise them a faithful performance of the duties of such office if elected. Owing to the duties of the office requiring my time in the courts, I cannot call on you personally.

Respectfully,
A. C. WILMETH.

The Irrigation Amendment.

As many of our readers probably have forgotten the exact reading of the Irrigation Amendment to the Constitution, which is to be voted on next Tuesday we republish it this week so that all may know exactly what they are voting on.

It is our opinion that the amend-
ment ought to be voted for so that
the people who want to give irri-
gation a test can do so. It applies
only to Knox, Baylor, Archer, Wich-
ita and Clay counties, hence cannot
possibly harm any other counties
should it turn out to be a failure, and
further, as it is explained and as we
understand it, it will require a vote
of the people in either or all of those
counties to put it in operation after
it is adopted into the constitution—
that is; no tax can be levied in any
of those counties for irrigation pur-
poses except by a two-thirds vote of
those whose lands are susceptible of
irrigation. Thus it partakes of the
nature of a referendum to the people
interested. These being the facts we
can see no objection to the adoption
of the amendment, but on the other
hand, if those counties make a suc-
cess of irrigation it will be a very
valuable object lesson to the rest of
West Texas.

Leaving off the preamble and the
latter part directing how and when
the amendment should be submitted
to a vote of the people the effective
part of the amendment reads as fol-
lows:

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of
the State of Texas:

That Article 8, of the Constitution
of the State of Texas, be amended by
adding thereto Section 20, as follows:

Section 20. In addition to the pow-
ers of taxation granted in the forego-
ing sections, it shall be lawful for
the Legislature of Texas to authorize
the land owners of the counties of
Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and
Knox to organize irrigation districts
in said counties without regard to
county lines.

In making provisions for the cost
of construction of irrigation works
within said territory, it shall be law-
ful to levy taxes and create an in-
debtedness to rest as a charge on and
be secured by a lien on the irrigable
land for the use and benefit of which
said irrigation works have been or
may be constructed. The Legisla-
ture may authorize such taxes and
indebtedness as may be necessary to
construct irrigation works within said
territory, but no taxes shall be levied
nor indebtedness created in any dis-
trict until authorized by a two-thirds
vote of the resident land owners
therein whose lands are susceptible
of irrigation from the proposed
works."

How to Treat a Troublesome Corn.

To remove a troublesome corn or
bunion: First soak the corn or bun-
ion in warm water to soften it, then
pare it down as closely as possible
without drawing blood and apply
Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily;
rubbing vigorously for five minutes
at each application. A corn plaster
should be worn for a few days, to
protect it from the shoe. As a gen-
eral liniment for sprains, bruises,
lameness and rheumatism, Pain
Balm is unequalled. For sale by J.
B. Baker.

Programme.

Song by school—"We're a Band
of Happy Children."
Recitation—selected—Perla Gris-
son.

Vocal Duet—"Beautiful Paradise
Gate"—Ollie Norris and Annie Ellis
"Spread the Glad Tidings"—Six
little girls.

Vocal Solo—Annis Fields.
Paper—Miss May Fields.
Violin and Guitar—Messrs. Gris-
son and Pinkerton with accompani-
ment.

Recitation, "The Drummer's
Plight"—Mamie Draper.
Vocal Duet, "Life's Dream is O'er"
—Miss Georgia Johnson and Mrs.
Baker.

Recitation, "Tant see what our
Baby Boy is Dood for"—Francis
Terrell.

Vocal Solo, "Saved by Mother's
Prayer"—Ollie Norris.

Recitation, "I Hate Missionaries"
Annie Ellis.

Vocal selection, "A Farmer's Boy"
—Louis Fields.

Reading—selected—Miss Tana
Norris.

"Homeless and Alone Tonight"—
Ira Draper.

Quartette—Messrs. Fields and
Pinkerton and Miss Georgia John-
son and Mrs. Baker.

Song by school—"The C. E.
Army."

The Junior Christian Endeavor
society will render the preceding
program at the Christian church Fri-
day night Nov. 9, 1900, the proceeds
of which will be used for buying a
church bell.

Admission fee, 25cts, for children
15cts.

The many friends of Rev. B. W.
Dodson, an old Vanderbilt boy, re-
gret to learn that he has determined
to transfer to the Northwest Texas
Conference. He has determined on
this course by advice of physicians,
who think it will be beneficial to
throat troubles with which he is suf-
fering. Mr. Dodson comes from South
Side, in the Clarksville District, and
his board unanimously asked for his
return, but he will go to Texas. In
appreciation of their affection, his
church paid him \$50 this year above
his salary. He has been a member
of the Conference nine years, and as
an evidence of his efficiency, it is
stated that he has never been in a
conference short on any one of his
collections, and every charge he has
filled has asked for his return.—
Nashville (Ten.) Banner.

The Rev. B. W. Dodson referred
to in the above item is a son of our
townsman, Capt. B. H. Dodson.

To the Voters of Haskell County:

Gentlemen:
Recently I had determined to
again become a candidate for county
attorney, but had made no formal
announcement of the fact and being
summoned to attend the district
court at Aspermont, I left town with-
out thinking to arrange to have my
name put on the tickets. Later I
telephoned back to Haskell to have
my name put on but the tickets had
already been printed and I have had
to have my name written on the
tickets: So much to explain the situ-
ation to you,—now I will say that
I will appreciate your votes if you
see proper to again entrust me with
the county attorney's office.
Respy Oscar Martin.

OUR NEW LINE OF SEASONABLE FALL AND WINTER GOODS
embraces everything from the finest dress fabrics down through the whole line of staples. Everything Anybody Wants.
IN NOTIONS AND TRIMMINGS and all the little odds and ends of the tailor and ladies' wear our stock is equally full, equally well selected and prices equally well proportioned to value. The ladies will find here everything required to trim the most fashionable modern costume.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING In these our stock is unsurpassed in style, quality and value. We bought our clothing under peculiar circumstances—a closing sale—and know we got it under regular prices. We intend to sell it that way.
BOOTS AND SHOES Besides our regular line of Footwear we thought a large special lot for men's and women's wear at special low prices—and they'll go that way.
MILLINERY We believe that we have become pretty well posted in what our lady friends want in this line and believe that we have the stock to meet their wants. To be sure that we got the latest styles and best quality of trimmings, etc. we secured the services of an expert milliner in making our selections.
Come and see for yourself. The lunch string is out, you will be very welcome, and we will take pleasure in showing you through our stock and quoting prices.
Yours Ac
F. G. Alexander & Co.



Smiling again because we have

Everything you want At prices that are irresistible
OUR GREAT STOCK OF NEW GOODS
OUR ONE THOUGHT
In buying our one aim is getting, is to find what YOU want and then meet it with a fine of goods unequalled in price and quality. We have found that the only way to build up a permanent business is to secure what the people want and then make the prices as low as the quality of the goods will bear—in other words give full value for your money in every transaction. To this end we measure every value we put before you, both in buying and selling.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE, Southwest Corner Public Square Haskell, Texas.

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

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

MILLINERY MRS. WEST. Newest Goods. Best Prices.

Second door north of Postoffice.

RACKET STORE 2nd door North of Postoffice HOME KEEPERS' MONEY SUPPLY HOUSE.

Motto—
Most Value for Least Money.

A Great Medicine. The Felido Blackberry.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Boteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by J. B. Baker.

Frank Smith's Prices.

- 3lb. Full weight Tomatoes, 10cts
- 2lb. Green Gage Plums, . . . 15cts
- 4 Packages Velvet Starch, . . . 25cts
- 12 lbs. Gold Dust Washing Powder, 50cts
- 7 Packages Pearlina, . . . 25cts
- Dried Apples, per pound, . . . 8 1/2cts
- Raisin Grapes, " . . . 8 1/2cts
- Van Houten's Coco, per can 20cts
- Best grade Corn, " 10cts
- I also keep the Ralston Health Oats, Flour, etc.
- All Tobacco at 5cts below regular retail prices, for cash.
- On and after Nov. 1st, 1900, my terms will be strictly cash.
- Yours for bargains and business.
FRANK SMITH.

The Bon Ton Restaurant and Oyster Parlor, West Side of Square.

For Both Ladies and Gentlemen.

Fresh Oysters Served to Order in Any Style at Any Time.
We carry a choice stock of
Fruits and Confectioneries.

Patronage Solicited
Williamson & Martin.

Money Saved BUYING PIANOS

Positive Fact!

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

We are state agents for The Chickering Pianos, The Emerson Pianos, The Goggan Pianos, The Smith & Barnes Pianos and other makes.

We are also state agents for the
Needham Organs.

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

Our guarantee is absolute protection.
—WE REFER TO ANY BANK IN TEXAS.—

GUITARS, MANDOLINS and VIOLINS AT CUT PRICES.

We carry in stock all the sheet music published.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO. DALLAS AND GALVESTON

WORMS! WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies.

Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by JOHN B. BAKER, Haskell, Texas.

There is only one place where gold exists, and that is in the heart.

He who drinks to drown his despair is trying to extinguish a fire with fuel.

We are apt to condemn in others what we practice ourselves without scruple.

There are times when a charitable heart can do more good than a charitable hand.

Life is like a mirror. It reflects the face you bring to it. Look out lovingly upon the world, and the world will look lovingly in upon you.

There is a time when you may say nothing and a time when you may say something; but there never is a time when you should say all things.

The dowager empress has decided upon an imposing funeral for Baron von Ketteler. There are people who would be glad to do as much for her husband.

The gentleman who is to be mayor of Atlanta belongs to the old school of Southern chivalry. Besides he doesn't make a continuous performance of his thirst.

An immense dockyard is to be constructed at Antwerp to cope with the exigencies of the rapidly increasing shipping trade of that port. When completed it will cover no less than sixty-seven acres. The scheme has received the financial support of several of the most prominent shipping owners in Germany.

The Houston Post says that a strange feature of the Galveston calamity is the absolute disappearance of the natural scavenger of the country—the buzzard—just when it is most needed. Not one is to be seen anywhere, though it would be natural to suppose that the bodies of so many dead animals and human beings would attract thousands of buzzards from distant parts.

Paris' latest innovation in street lighting is oil lamps. They are not the sort of lamps used a hundred years ago when the cry was "aristocrats a la lanterne," but enormous structures that give out 1,000 candle power each. They have been set up on the river side of the Tuilleries gardens and light up the gardens and the opposite bank of the Seine as far as the new Gare d'Orleans.

A life-size statue of Apollo, which by its style is supposed to date from the fifth century, B. C., has just been found near Athens. It is said to be in an excellent state of preservation. The find is an important one, for the figure is larger and finer in workmanship than the statue which is treasured in the Munich museum, and it has many claims to a place in the first rank of antique sculpture.

An educational society in Manila has sent three Filipino youths to Ann Arbor for an American education. They have already learned to like apples and pumpkin pies, but do not approve of the irregular method in which our nouns are pluralized. The youngest of the three, who is eleven years of age, says he wants to see the snow and ice, of which he has heard so much. In these respects the Philippine youths are not unlike other boys.

Nearly twenty years ago congress passed a special act giving an \$80-pound cannon to a Grand Army post at Attleboro, Mass., and the piece was mounted on the top of a tall granite shaft as a soldiers' monument. Recently a gang of thieves started the cannon away in broad daylight, and parts of it have just been recovered from a junk dealer who innocently purchased the same. Most of the metal has been melted up and run into various kinds of castings.

On every side the Alps send down rivers, leaping from the rocks, and in the lower lands, especially on the Italian side, spreading out into beautiful blue lakes. Recently the stored-up energy of these Alpine streams has been brought under control, in many instances, for the production of electric power. The river Adia at Paderno already furnishes 15,000 horse-power, and works are now under way on the river Ticino, below its point of issue from Lake Maggiore, which will, it is expected, furnish 12,000 effective horse-power to be distributed among a string of manufacturing towns reaching down into the plain of Lombardy. It was originally intended to send this power to Milan, but all of it has been eagerly seized by the intervening smaller towns. The Alps are yet rich in unused energy of this kind.

David R. Hosterman of Springfield, O. and Miss Mary Herpat of Oil City, Pa. have just been married. Forty-four years ago Miss Herpat was a girl living at Shippenville, Pa., and Mr. Hosterman was a school teacher. The young couple became engaged. There was a quarrel, and they separated. He married, but death a few years ago left him a widow. Last spring Mr. Hosterman wrote to Postmaster McKim, enquiring about the Herpat family. The letter was turned over to Miss Herpat, who replied, and the old attachment was renewed.

The effect of Lord Curzon's visit among the simple natives of the famine-stricken districts of Gujarat has been to increase enormously the prestige of the British Raj. "We know," says the Pioneer, "that the heavy rain which deluged the famine tracts in Gujarat during Lord Curzon's short tour, and the almost continuous fall since, have been regarded by the people at the direct result of the Lord Sahib's appearance on the scene, and for generations to come the story will be told of the miracle that he worked."

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Destruction of Chemicals in a New York Drug House

CAUSES COLLAPSE OF BUILDING

And It Is Feared that a Great Many of Those Missing are Buried Beneath the Prostrate Walls.

New York, Oct. 30.—The long list of fire horrors that have occurred in and around the city of New York, a list that includes the Park place disaster and the Windsor and Hoboken fires, was added to Monday by a fire and explosion that shook the lower end of Manhattan like an earthquake, hurled a seven-story building into the air and set fire to two blocks of buildings with a loss of life that only the efforts of hundreds of men who were rushed to the work of digging away the ruins as soon as the fire was extinguished, will reveal.

The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known, at about a quarter after 12 o'clock Monday afternoon. It was 16 minutes after noon when a citizen rushed into the house of fire engine company No. 29, on Chambers street, and shouted that Tarrant's drug store was on fire. He had seen a volume of black smoke coming from the third-story window.

An alarm was turned in. Soon afterward second and third alarms were turned in. One fire company had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine's crew down the stairway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position rushed out of the building to the street. The explosion had filled the street in front with a shower of falling glass and small debris, which sent the crowd which was already gathered on the opposite sidewalks, fleeing for safety, and caused the engine horses to rear and try to get away.

Engineer Rocksberry was unfastening the safety valve of the engine when the explosion occurred and covered them with a shower of glass. Both were injured as was another fireman. Capt. Devanny of the company ordered his crew back into the building again. They were dragging the line to the doorway for the second time, when another explosion, more terrific than the first, came and the whole crew was hurled across Greenwich street, Devanny being so badly injured that he was sent to the hospital. In the meantime the other engines that had responded to the alarm had collected and the firemen were busy rescuing people from surrounding buildings. The firemen had already taken many girls down the escapes of the Home-Made restaurant next door, and the buildings adjoining upon Warren street. This explosion occurred about 5 minutes after the first.

From accounts of witnesses the building seemed to leap in the air and in a moment masses of brick wall, timber and stone were falling into the street.

A number of firemen were injured in various ways, however, and scores of persons received injuries of every degree, from falling debris in the streets. Firemen and policemen covered with blood were common sights at the beginning of the fire, and one of the latter, Galvin of the Church Street station, who was badly cut up while assisting a fireman out of the wreck on Washington street, was certain that firemen had been buried under the cavern of the building.

Loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

Seven Killed. Helena, Mont., Oct. 30.—Northern Pacific train No. 4, was wrecked at De Hart, Mont., eight miles from Big Timber, Sunday by the breaking of a switch rod. Seven passengers were killed and several injured.

The train was going forty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred. The first three cars were derailed and thrown on their side and the casualties were all among the passengers in the day coach, the remainder of the train not leaving the track.

Fatal Attempt. New York, Oct. 30.—Two colored prisoners in an attempt to escape from the prison attached to the seventh district court in west Forty-fourth street killed Keeper Hugh McGovern, 51 years of age, and probably fatally injured George Wilson, 59 years of age, a trusty, who had evidently tried to aid McGovern.

One of the prisoners, Arthur Flanagan, escaped; the other, Frank Emerson, fell into the yard and was killed.

Thirty Speeches. New York, Oct. 30.—And I am feeling tolerably well, thank you. This was Col. Bryan's response when told that he had made thirty speeches Monday and thus broke his own record for speech-making. The speeches were not so long as on most occasions, but they exceeded in number by nine or ten those of any previous day during the campaign, and by three the highest number made in the campaign in any one day in 1896.

ALVORD ARRESTED.

The Much-Wanted Bank Teller Captured at Boston.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the absconding note teller of the First National bank of New York city, who is charged with stealing \$700,000 from the bank, was arrested here Monday afternoon by Chief Inspector William B. Watts of this city and Detective Armstrong of New York, in an ordinary lodging house at the corner of West Newton street and Burlington avenue.

When arrested, Alvord, who knew Detective Armstrong, stated that he was glad the suspense was ended, and was willing to go back to New York without papers. He sat down on the bed and smoked a cigar, and was only dressed in his underclothes at the time.

He afterward dressed quickly, and packing a few underclothes in a bag, stated he was ready to go. A hack was called, and he was driven to police headquarters, and, after being measured and photographed under the Bertillon system, was taken to New York on the 5 o'clock train. Chief Inspector Watts said the department was first informed that Alvord was in the city last Wednesday morning, when Henry Alexander of Denver, Colo., telephoned that he had seen Alvord in a hotel. He stated that he knew him well, had done business with him in New York, and described him perfectly. This information was wired to Capt. McKinsey of New York, who immediately sent Detective Sergeant Tinker here to identify Alvord.

In the meantime Chief Watts and Detective Douglas and Morrissey went to the hotel, but could not find the man. Inquiry of the hotel people brought out the fact that a man answering the description had registered as Bryan Sterling and had been assigned a room, but that he had not used it.

On the arrival of Detective Tinker, a search of all the hotels in the city was made without success. From information brought to Chief Watts, he and Detective Armstrong went to a boarding house in the Back Bay. They went up to a back room on the first floor and found the door locked.

On gaining admittance, as gas inspectors, Armstrong identified Alvord, who seemed greatly relieved that Armstrong had arrested him, and said as much.

During his stay at police headquarters, Alvord told Chief Watts that he had not seen his wife for two weeks, although prior to that time he had told her of his financial circumstances and asked her if he should kill himself or face it out, and she told him to face it out.

He stated that he had not been near Mount Vernon, but that he left New York last Tuesday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning. He admitted being registered as Bryan Sterling at the Hotel Touraine, and said he had eaten several meals there; that he had taken the lodgings where he was found on the following day, and that he had not been out of the place since. When asked what he had done with the money, he said: "Well, \$700,000 is a whole lot of money, but it goes easy."

In referring to horse races, he said he had backed horses, but never on race tracks, and had owned fast horses himself. He said he had lived his life and had taken life to its full, at the rate of \$50,000 a year or more. He said he would throw up his hands, take his sentence and after that was over would come out in the world again. He said he knew he would be unable to secure bail and that he had nothing with which to make restitution.

On being searched at police headquarters only a few dollars were found in his pockets, which he was allowed to keep. He sent a telegram to Lawyer Gardiner in New York, asking him to meet the train when it arrived in New York.

The president has designated Nov. 29 as Thanksgiving day.

Heavy Rain. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 30.—Sixty-eight hundredths of an inch of water fell in 55 minutes and flooded the low places in the city, the water filling the cellars and in some instances rising in the first floors of residences, churches and stores. At Sarah and Easton avenues the flood covered an area of five blocks and when a suburban street car was run through it the water made a short circuit between the motors and the tracks. The car ignited and was partially destroyed.

Army Changes. Washington, Oct. 30.—An order was issued discontinuing the division of Cuba and the eastern and western departments of that department, and establishing the division of Cuba. Gen. Leonard Wood is placed in command. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is ordered to command the department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha.

Gen. Elwell S. Otis has been ordered to Chicago. Roosevelt Assailed. Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Roosevelt was assailed on the streets Monday night on the way to the place of meeting. He was in a carriage with former Senator Pansett and at several places along the road was pelted with eggs and vegetables, and greeted with the vilest epithets. He sat in dignified silence, while the police looked on quiescently. The campaign club from Corning was also assailed, and a bitter fight ensued.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TELLS OF GREED'S BLIGHTING EFFECT ON MANKIND.

Denunciation of Those Who Worship the Golden Calf of Modern Idolatry and Sacrifice Themselves and Their Families.

(Copyright, 1900, Louis Klopsch, N. Y.) Washington, Oct. 28.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how the spirit of greed destroys when it takes possession of a man and that money in wrong ways is a curse. Text: Exodus, xxxii, 20. "And he took the calf which they had made and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to a powder, and strewed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it."

People will have a god of some kind and they prefer one of their own making. Here come the Israelites, breaking off their golden earrings, their men as well as the women, for in those times there was masculine as well as feminine decoration. Where did they get these beautiful gold earrings, combed up as they did, from the desert? Oh, they borrowed them of the Egyptians when they left Egypt. These earrings are piled up into a pyramid of glittering beauty. "Any more earrings to bring?" says Aaron. None. Fire is kindled, the earrings are melted and poured into a mold, not of an eagle, or a war charger, but of a silly calf. The gold cools down, the mold is taken away, and the idol is set up on its four legs. An altar is built in front of the shining calf. Then the people throw up their arms and gyrate and shriek and dance vigorously and worship.

Moses has been six weeks on Mount Sinai, and he comes back and hears the howling and sees the dancing of these golden calf fanatics, and he loses his patience, and he takes the two plates of stone on which were written the Ten Commandments! Moses rushes in, and he takes this calf and throws it into a hot fire until it is melted all out of shape and then pulverizes it, not by the modern appliances of nitric acid, but by the ancient appliance of nitre, or by the old fashioned file. He stirs for the people a most nauseating draft. He takes this pulverized golden calf and throws it in the only brook which is accessible, and the people are compelled to drink of that brook or not drink at all.

Modern Golden Calf. Pull aside this curtain, and you see the golden calf of modern idolatry. It is not, like other idols, made out of stocks or stone, but it has an ear so sensitive that it can hear the whistles on Wall street, and Third street and State street, and the footfalls in the Bank of England, and the flutter of an eye so keen that it can see the rust on the farm of Michigan wheat and the insect in the Maryland peach orchard and the trampled grain under the hoof of the Russian war charger. It is so mighty that it swings any way it will the world's shipping. It has its foot on all the merchantmen and the steamers. It started the American civil war, and under God, it stopped it, and it decided the Russo-Turkish contest. One broker in September, 1869, in New York, shouted, "One hundred and six-tenths a share!" and the whole continent reversed.

The golden calf of the modern world has, as far as America is concerned, its right foot in New York, its left foot in Chicago, its right back foot in Charleston, its left back foot in New Orleans, and when it shakes itself it shakes the world. Oh, this is a mighty god, the golden calf of the world's worship. Its Altar of Sacrifices. Further, every god must have not only its temple, but its altar of sacrifice, and this golden calf of the text is no exception. Its altar is not made out of stone as other altars, but out of counting room desks and fireproof safes. The victims sacrificed on it are the Swartouts and the Ketchams and the Flaks and 10,000 other people who are slain before this golden calf. What does this god care about the groans and struggles of the victims before it? With cold, metallic eye, it looks on and yet lets them suffer. What an altar! What a sacrifice of mind, body and soul! The physical health of a great multitude is flung on to this sacrificial altar. They cannot sleep and they take chloral and morphia and intoxicants. Some of them struggle in nightmare of stocks and at 1 o'clock in the morning suddenly rise up, shouting, "A thousand shares of New York Central—108 1/2—take it!" until the whole family is frightened, and the speculators fall back on their pillows and sleep until they are awakened again by a "corner" in Pacific Mail or a sudden "rise" of Rock Island. Their nerves gone, their digestion gone, their brain gone, they die. The gowned ecclesiastic comes in and reads the funeral service, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Mistake. They did not "die in the Lord." The golden calf kicked them.

Degrading Worship Goes On. Still the degrading worship goes on, and the devotees kneel and kiss the dust and count their golden beads and cross themselves with the blood of their own sacrifice. The music rolls on under the arches. It is made of clinking silver and clinking gold and the rattling specie of the banks and brokers' shops and the voices of all the exchanges. The soprano of the worship is carried by the timid voices of men who have just begun to speculate, while the deep bass rolls out from those who for ten years have been steeped in the seething caldron. Chorus of voices rejoicing over what they have made; chorus of cross walkers who have lost what they have lost. This temple of which I speak stands open day and night, and there is the glittering god with his four feet on broken hearts, and there is the smoking altar of sacrifice, new victims every moment on it, and there are the kneeling devotees; and the dogology of the worship rolls on, while death stands with moldy and skeleton arm beating time for the chorus—"More, more, more!"

Some people are very much surprised at the actions of people in the Stock Exchange, New York. Indeed, it is a scene sometimes that paralyzes description and is beyond the imagination of any one who has never looked in. What snapping of finger and thumb and wild gesticulation and raving like hyenas and stamping like buffaloes and swaying to and fro and jostling and running one upon the other and denouncing uproar, until the president of the exchange strikes with his mallet four or five times, crying, "Order, order!" and the astonished spectator goes out into the fresh air feeling that he has escaped from pantomime. What does it all mean? I will tell you what it means. The devotees of every heathen temple cut themselves to pieces and yell and gyrate. This vociferation and gyration of the Stock Exchange is all appropriate. This is the worship of the golden calf.

Day of Judgment Coming. But every day is a day of judgment, and God is all the time grinding to pieces the golden calf. Some years ago in a time of panic we learned as never before that forgeries will not pay, that the watering of stocks will not pay, that the spending of \$50,000 on country seats and a palatial city residence when there are only \$20,000 income will not pay, that the appropriation of trust funds to our own private speculation will not pay. We had a great national tumor in the shape of fictitious prosperity. We called it national enlargement. Instead of calling it enlargement we might better have called it a swelling. It was a tumor, and God cut it out, and the nation was sent back to the principles of our fathers and grandfathers, when twice three made six instead of sixty and when the apples at the bottom of the barrel were just as good as the apples on the top of the barrel, and a silk handkerchief was not half cotton, and a man who wore \$5 coat paid for was more honored than a man who wore a \$50 coat not paid for.

The modern golden calf, like the one of the text, is very apt to be made out of borrowed gold. These Israelites of the text borrowed the earrings of the Egyptians and then melted them into a god. That is the way the golden calf is made nowadays. A great many housekeepers, not paying for the articles they get, borrow of the grocer and the baker and the butcher and the dry goods seller. Then the retailer borrows of the wholesale dealer. Then the wholesale dealer borrows of the capitalist, and we borrow and borrow and borrow until the community is divided into two classes, those who borrow, and those who are borrowed of, and after awhile the capitalist wants his money, and he rushes upon the wholesale dealer, and the wholesale dealer wants his money, and he rushes upon the retailer, and the retailer wants his money, and he rushes upon the customer, and we all go down together. There is many a man in this day who rides in a carriage and owes the blacksmith for the tire and the wheelwright for the wheel and the trimmer for the curtain and the driver for unpaid wages and the harness maker for the bridle and the furrier for the robe, while from the tip of the carriage tongue clear back to the tip of the camel's hair shawl fluttering out of the back of the vehicle everything is paid for by notes that have been three times renewed.

Idols Demolished. But, if we have made this world our god, when we come to die we shall see our idol demolished. How much of this world are you going to take with you into the next? Will you have two pockets—one in each side of your shirt? Will you cushion your casket with bonds and mortgages and certificates of stock? Ah, no! The ferryboat that crosses this Jordan takes no baggage—nothing heavier than an immaterial spirit. You may, perhaps, take \$500 with you two or three miles in the shape of formal trappings to the cemetery, but you will have to leave them there. It would not be safe for you to lie down with a gold watch or a diamond ring. It would be a temptation to the pillagers. If we have made this world our god, we shall see our idol when we die ground to pieces by our pillow, and we shall have to drink it in bitter regrets for the wasted opportunities of a lifetime. Soon we will be gone. Where are the men who tried Warren Hastings in Westminster hall? Where are the pilgrim fathers who put out for America? Where are the veterans who on the Fourth of July, 1794, marched from New York park to the Battery and fired a salute, and then marched back again? and the Society of the Cincinnati who dined that afternoon at Tom-tom coffee house on Wall street? and Grant Thoburn, who that afternoon waited fifteen minutes at the foot of Maiden Lane for the Brooklyn ferryboat, then got in and was rowed across by two men with oars, the tide so strong that it was an hour and ten minutes before they landed? Where are the veterans that fired the salute and the men of the Cincinnati society who that afternoon drank to the patriotic toast? and the orators that rowed the boat and the people who were transported? Gone! Oh, this is a fleeting world! It is a dying world! A man who had worshipped it all his days in his dying moments described himself when he said, "Fool, fool, fool!"

Infating Sentiment. I want you to change temples and to give up the worship of this unsatisfying and cruel god for the service of the Lord Jesus Christ. Here is the gold that will never crumble. Here are the securities that will never fail. Here are the banks that will never break. Here is an altar on which there has been one sacrifice that does for all, for "by one sacrifice hath Christ perfected forever them that are sanctified." Here is a God who will comfort you when you are in trouble and soothe you when you are sick and save you when you die. For he has said: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." When your parents have breathed their last and the old, wrinkled and trembling hands can no more be put

upon your head for a blessing, he will be to you a father and mother both, giving you the defense of one and the comfort of the other. For have we not Paul's blessed hope, that as Jesus died and rose again, "even so them also which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with him." And when your children go away from you, the sweet darling you will not kiss them and say good-by forever. He only wants to hold them for you for a little while. He will give them back to you again, and he will have them all waiting for you at the gates of eternal welcome. Oh, what a God he is! He will allow you to come so close that you can put your arms around his neck, while he in response will put his arms around your neck, and all the windows of heaven will be hoisted to let the redeemed look out and see the spectacle of a rejoicing father and a returned prodigal locked in that glorious embrace. Quit worshipping the golden calf and how this day before him in whose presence we must all appear when the world has turned to ashes. When shriveling like a parched scroll. The flaming heavens together roll. When louder yet and yet more dread! Swells the high trump that wakes the dead.

BUG PUNCTURES.

Bicycle Bug Operates on Wheels at Evanston, Ill.

Evanston, Ill., is now presenting to science the latest freak in bugs—the "bicycle bug." This hornet-like insect looks like a caricature of a New Jersey mosquito. On a body little more than an inch long it supports a pair of tentacles four inches long, with which it works havoc with the rubber tires of the wheels. The bug bores into the rubber until the escaping air frightens it away. The first wheelman to suffer was Peter Arndt. He found one of the tires flat, while on the other one was the first "bicycle bug" that has yet been captured. He took his prize to Witt Bros.' repair shop, where it soon drew a crowd of curious spectators. Before the afternoon had passed a number of Chicago wheelmen told the same story of the strange bug. Professor William A. Loyd, of the Northwestern University biological laboratories, called the bug an ichneumon. It is not common in this country. Its usual place of burying its tentacles is in the bark of a tree, laying eggs through them. Professor Loyd said that perhaps the bug took the soft rubber for the pulp on the trees.—Entomological News.

Bricks from Glass Waste.

An important discovery is said to have been made by Dr. Ormandy of St. Helens, formerly science master in the Gamble Institute. He has succeeded in producing bricks of a commercially valuable character from the waste heaps at glass-making establishments. This refuse, of which millions of tons have accumulated, consists mainly of spent sand, minute particles of glass and about 3 per cent of iron from the various processes, and it has hitherto been considered that the presence of iron prevented the use of the material in the manufacture of bricks. The experiments carried out by Dr. Ormandy have negatived this hypothesis and he has successfully established the fact that bricks can be produced out of the waste by special treatment.

Death Tax of \$200,000.

The estate of the late C. P. Huntington must pay death taxes to the amount of \$200,000 to the state of New York and an equal amount to the general government under the war revenue act, the Supreme Court having decided the inheritance tax to be constitutional. But that is a small amount compared with the death taxes imposed by Great Britain. The returns show that nearly \$7,000,000 was paid into the British treasury on that account last year. The total amount bequeathed by 65,344 persons in England during the year was \$1,460,000,000, equal to one-half the national debt. Twelve different estates paid death taxes to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000 each.

Tracing It Back.

Ex-President Cleveland is widely credited with originating the phrase: "Public office is a public trust." Two years before his death in 1874 Charles Sumner wrote: "The phrase 'Public office is a public trust' has of late become common property." Dorman B. Eaton said in 1881: "The public offices are a public trust." Calhoun said in 1835: "The very essence of a free government consists in considering offices as public trusts." Thomas Jefferson said in 1807: "When a man assumes a public trust he should consider himself as public property."—New York Press.

Veteran Returns His Pension.

Uncle Sam has a regular contributor to the general fund of the government. Promptly the first week of every quarter a check for \$75 is received at the treasury department, with a request that it be placed in the miscellaneous fund of the treasury, from which it can only be withdrawn by a special act of congress. The money is from a veteran of the civil war. He is an employee of the Philadelphia mint. He explained in his first letter that as long as the government employed him at a good salary, he would not accept the pension.

Bible from Emperor William.

Emperor William has presented a bible to Rev. F. Wischau, pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran church in Philadelphia, in recognition of the sixtieth anniversary of the church and of Mr. Wischau's thirty years of service in the congregation. The bible contains in the Old Testament portions thirty full-page engravings from paintings by old masters. The New Testament portion is illuminated with fifteen engravings by Heinrich Hoffmann.

Electric Light for Simla.

It is proposed to erect an electric light plant at Simla, the summer capital of India. It is in the foot hills of the Himalayas and water power is abundant. Kerosene is used at the present time.

One way to suppress a chronic borrower is to get your work in first.

No Kid of It. Amateur Sportsman—Is this a good place to hunt for roosters? Native—You bet! You could hunt here straight ahead for a week. Amateur Sportsman—You don't mean it, really? Native—Yes, 'cause you'd never find any.

Red is the good luck color of the Chinese. They always dress a new born baby in bright red.

A crusty bachelor says "a weeping woman with two black eyes is the wickedest devil of them all."

They Spoke as They Passed By. The motorman changed his gong. But the driver of the coal wagon paid no attention to him.

The motorman changed again. The conductor shouted a 4-11 alarm and yelled.

But the driver of the coal wagon paid no attention to him.

Driving placidly along in the track at the rate of two miles an hour, smoking his pipe, he sat with humped shoulders, lost in thought.

A few blocks ahead was the crossing of another street car track.

On reaching this crossing he turned slowly and deliberately to the right.

The motorman, wild with wrath, shouted at him as the car sped by: "Get out of the way, there, you blank dash idiot!" he said.

Then the coal teamster slowly and deliberately took his pipe from his mouth and replied substantially as follows: "Then he replaced the pipe in his mouth and drove placidly on, lost in thought.—Chicago Tribune.

Still More Counterfeiting. The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a quantity of bogus bills, which are cleverly executed. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation.

A woman guards her own secrets, but betrays another's; a man tells his own, but keeps another's.

A grin can accomplish much more than a frown.

Primley's California Fruit Gum contains the most delicious qualities of western fruits.

Somebody ought to invent a sighing and grumbling cure.

No Medicine Is So Good for the people of this section as Wolfe's Aromatic Scleridam Schnapps. Nothing relieves chronic Rheumatism, Liver troubles, Dyspepsia or General Debility as quickly as Wolfe's Schnapps, while it is strongly recommended by physicians in all cases of Kidney and Bladder troubles. A small dose will relieve baby's colic at once. It is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores. If you wish to get well refuse to take any worthless substitute.

Happy is the man who knows some woman has him for her hero.

Ladies who take pride in beautiful, clear white clothes should use Ross' Bleaching Blue, the modern bag blue.

In the lottery of marriage there are many blanks.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind, colic and whooping cough.

When a good woman sleeps guardian angels hover about her bed.

The Best Prescription For Chills And Fever is a bottle of Chamber's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is simple, iron and quinine in a tasteful form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

In Life's Flower garden Hope is one of the most valuable plants.

Pink's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BAIR, 222 Third Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Some people seem to wish to make life one continued torment for others.



Two Big Pains

It is the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz:

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

St. Jacobs Oil



Don't be fooled with a makeshift rubber coat. If you want the best that will keep you dry in the hardest rain, use the Fish Brand Slicker. If you wish to know more, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

TREES AND PLANTS

THAT WILL GROW IN TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST. Illustrated CATALOGUE FREE. FIRST CLASS STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. P. J. BERGMAN CO., AUGUSTA, GA. (Established 1863.)

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Electric Light for Simla. It is proposed to erect an electric light plant at Simla, the summer capital of India. It is in the foot hills of the Himalayas and water power is abundant. Kerosene is used at the present time.

LIST NOT SO LONG.

Some of Missing Ones in New York Horror Located.

DEBRIS BEING CLEARED AWAY

And It Will Probably Soon Be Ascertained How Many Persons Went Down With the Ruins.

New York, Oct. 31.—All the efforts of the authorities are now directed to cleaning away the ruins of the Tarrant and other buildings wrecked by the great explosion of Monday in the desire to find out how many bodies are buried in them and to ascertain what was the cause of the explosion. The efforts of the searches for the dead were rewarded Tuesday by the finding of the remains of H. C. A. Schmidt of Brooklyn and the discovery of what looks to be the bodies of three other people.

Schmidt was an engraver and had an office on the first floor of 101 Warren street. The body could be seen pinned down under a mass of twisted iron, but could not be got at Tuesday night. The identification was made by the nephew of Schmidt.

At the northwest corner of the Tarrant building at Warren and Green streets a mass of clothing and indiscriminate articles was found, and the mass was said to be the bodies of three people.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday night firemen working on the mass brought to light a portion of a woman's foot and the top of a crushed-in skull. The skull had long brown hair attached, and is supposed to be that of a woman.

During the day Superintendent Dooner had a large force of men tearing down piles of debris and removing it. The fire burned all day, and toward night was practically to the end of the mass of debris at Washington and Warren streets. The fire extends back for some distance and is burning fiercely.

One hundred and eighty patrolmen under Capt. Westervelt and Inspector Brooks were stationed at the ruins at 6 o'clock, relieving the day force. Both Inspector Brooks and Capt. Westervelt were skeptical over the large reported loss of life. They both said that they did not expect that more than four or five bodies would be found in the debris.

Firemen are playing on the still burning ruins with four engines. A revised list, made up to 10 o'clock Tuesday night, shows thirty-two persons still missing.

At 10:30 o'clock a portion of a human trunk, probably the abdomen, was dug out, and a little later a brown canvas coat. There was nothing in the pockets but four quill toothpicks. Still later the firemen found another portion of a skull and a portion of a human back. Dr. Cromer, of the health department, who examined the remains, said they were probably all from the same person, as were the foot and portion of a skull found earlier.

The remains were all found in the Tarrant building.

Deed of Trust.
Waco, Tex., Oct. 31.—A. H. Miller & Co., cotton commission merchants, filed a deed of trust, making J. T. McLendon the trustee. The liabilities as scheduled are about \$47,000.

The supreme court will advance the Porto Rican matter for early trial.

Carlist Bands.
Madrid, Oct. 31.—Several bands of Carlists have appeared near the neighborhood of Barcelona. Three priests have been arrested in Barcelona in connection with the Carlist activity. Their quarters were searched and important documents found.

The Carlist movement was timed to commence a fortnight hence, but it broke out prematurely.

A band of thirty Carlists are reported to be near Berga.

Heavy Explosion.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 31.—A heavy explosion of gas occurred in No. 3 shaft of No. 1, shaft at the Kingston Coal company at Edwardsville at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in which three men lost their lives and six others were badly burned. Five of the six injured are in a precarious condition, and it is doubtful if they can survive. The names of the dead are: Peter Usovige, Frank Mackalouiski and John Dolan.

Finished in New York.
Dunkirk, N. Y., Oct. 31.—W. J. Bryan concluded the final day of his last campaign tour in this city Tuesday night. He began the day at the town of Addison and spoke at Hornellsville, Almond, Alfred, Andover, Wellsville, Belmont, Friendship, Cuba, Hinsdale, Oleg, Salamanca, Randolph, Jamestown and Dunkirk.

All these towns are in the southwestern part of the state, and have been strongly Republican in politics.

Amount Received.
Dickinson, Tex., Oct. 31.—The relief committee for the storm sufferers has received up to date \$5000 in money, over \$500 worth of provisions and several consignments of clothing from the Red Cross. The work of rebuilding, raising and putting on roofs has been progressing nicely the past ten days and Dickinson will soon have its normal appearance.

Some of the truck growers have commenced to ship.

Editor Hearsey Dead.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 31.—Maj. Henry J. Hearsey, editor of the Daily States, and one of the strongest newspaper writers in the south, is dead.

He was born in West Feliciana parish, this state, in 1840, and was privately educated. His journalistic career began early, as he was only 20 years of age when he established the Feliciana Constitutionalist. Invited to go to Woodville, Miss., an important center at that time, he became editor of the Democrat. While acting in this position he urged the secession of Mississippi.

At the breaking out of the war he subsequently became a part of the Sixteenth Mississippi regiment, and was honorably discharged as a major on the staff, rising from a private.

In 1870 he went to Shreveport, and ultimately became the editor of the Times of that city.

In 1874 he wrote the first articles in favor of an open and aggressive revolt against negro domination and suffrage, the result of which was a great political victory in the Red river valley over the opposing party.

In 1876 he became the editor of the New Orleans Democrat. Since 1889 he has been editor of the Daily States, a paper of which he was the founder.

Maj. Hearsey was always a strong states rights and tariff for revenue only Democrat. A personal friend of Jefferson Davis, he was frequently complimented by the former president of the Confederacy for his staunch adherence to the principles upon which the Southern Confederacy was founded.

Says It Is a Lie.
Princeton, N. J., Oct. 31.—Ex-President Cleveland being shown a publication in the Philadelphia Times purporting to be an interview with him, said: "The whole thing from beginning to end is an absolute lie without the least foundation or a shadow of truth. I have never uttered a word to any human being that affords the least pretext for such a mendacious statement. I have already telegraphed the Philadelphia Times to this effect."

The utterances ascribed to ex-President Cleveland in the publication referred to embodied an expression that there would be "a landslide" for Mr. Bryan the morning after election.

Mr. Cleveland was quoted as naming certain elements working in favor of the Democratic candidate and discussing Mr. Bryan as an orator and as an efficient campaigner.

Killed by His Wife.
Geneseo, Ill., Oct. 31.—William Hilger, a young carpenter of Hoopole, near here, is dead of wounds inflicted upon him with a pistol by his wife. According to the story Hilger told before his death, fully confirmed by his wife, she shot first in the temple as he lay dozing on the sofa. He leaped for her, and she shot him once in the neck and twice in the abdomen before he wrested the weapon from her.

The wounded man implored her to obtain help. The two were alone in the house. The wife refused, and waited an hour for him to die. He carried \$3000 life insurance in the Woodmen.

The desire for the money is supposed to have been the motive.

Some Sacking.
Pao Ting Fu, Oct. 31.—The city of Pao Ting Fu has been divided into districts under the superintendence of the various nationalities represented in the occupying force. Looting is prohibited in British quarters, but Germans and French and Italians have sacked their respective districts.

A Confident Chairman.
New York, Oct. 31.—Executive Chairman James McGuire of the Democratic state committee gave out the following: "Our canvass of the state gives Bryan 50,000 majority, and it also shows that the Republicans will not come to the Bronx with more than 70,000 majority. I have refrained from making any statements heretofore, until our canvass was completed. This estimate of our canvass is a very conservative one."

Attacked at Link.
Toledo, Oct. 31.—Several members of the Monclay Crough Rider club were attacked by a crowd of toughs and seriously injured as they were boarding a train at Grand Rapids, O., Tuesday night after a political demonstration. John Hemp was struck with an iron missile and will die. Oscar Johnson was struck in the back of the head by a piece of iron and badly injured. The postmaster of Presque Isle was also badly hurt, and a dozen or more injured.

Churchill Lectures.
London, Oct. 31.—Winston Churchill delivered his first lecture in St. James hall Tuesday evening. Lord Wolsey, commander-in-chief of the forces, presiding. The Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill) were present.

Lord Wolsey, who complimented the lecturer upon the success of his effort referred to the wonderful capacity displayed by the Boers as marksmen.

Eleven boxer leaders are to be executed.

About Earthquake.
Washington, Oct. 31.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Mr. Russell, secretary of legation at Caracas, concerning the recent earthquake in which Cipriano Castro, the president of the Republic was injured:

"Caracas, Oct. 29.—Secretary of state. Severe earthquake this morning. Great damage to property. Several killed. President jumping second floor government house, leg broken.

RUSSELL."

LARGE SUIT.

The Amount Desired Runs Away Up Into the Thousands.

Belton, Tex., Oct. 31.—A suit for the largest amount in damages ever filed in the state was filed in the district court Tuesday morning. The suit is for \$250,000,000 alleged damages, and is styled J. E. Blair vs. about twenty-five defendants residing in different portions of Texas. In his petition plaintiff alleges that he obtained a power of attorney from the surviving heirs of Joel D. Blair, a citizen of McLennan county, to about forty acres of land in the city of Waco; that in order to defeat plaintiff's right to said property defendants wrongfully conspired together and with each other, and then there wilfully, knowingly and falsely made and filed in the county court of McLennan county an affidavit charging plaintiff with being a person of unsound mind. That he was tried in said court on said charge; that he was convicted and sent to the southwestern insane asylum at San Antonio and kept there for two years and three months; that defendants are men of great wealth and influence and employed this method to defeat his recovery of said property; that said property was worth the great value of \$500,000; that at the time and just before the injuries complained of he was engaged to an eligible and reputable young lady to be married and that after this she annulled said engagement and has ever since refused and still refuses to marry said plaintiff, and that they by reason of this his life has been made a curse and that he has been greatly injured. Plaintiff in his petition alleges many other wrongs and prays for damages in the sum of \$250,000.

The defendants named in the petition are Leman Sanger, Sam Sanger, E. Rotan, Jas. I. Moore, W. W. Seley, P. M. Worsham, superintendent of the asylum at Austin; W. L. Burk, sheriff of McLennan county; W. L. Barker, ex-superintendent of the insane asylum at San Antonio; T. A. Blair, ex-county attorney of McLennan county; Alex Sanger, Philip Sanger of Dallas, the Dallas News, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad company, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway company, the International and Great Northern railway, the Texas and Pacific Railway company, the Gould system, John T. Pope and P. L. Ellis of Bell county.

Sensational Statement.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31.—The Evening Post prints an affidavit of Finley B. Anderson, a telegraph operator who testified against Caleb Powers, who was convicted of complicity in the murder Gov. Goebel, in which Anderson denies certain important statements that he made on the witness stand in the Powers trial. Anderson tells of meeting Attorney Campbell in Cincinnati and continues in his affidavit:

"Col. Campbell then told me that Joe Owens had told him that I had said that Caleb Powers, at the hotel in Barbourville prior to the 25th of January, had used these words, speaking of Wm. Goebel: 'If we can not get him killed, and it is necessary, I will kill him myself.' I said to Mr. Campbell that I had never told anyone any such things and that Powers had not made such a statement to me nor any statement resembling it in any way. Campbell and Owens insisted I had made such a statement and I afterward, upon Campbell's suggestion, sat down and wrote out a statement in which I included the foregoing statement of Powers, which was untrue in every particular, and upon the trial of Caleb Powers I swore it as a fact when in truth it was not a fact."

The Population.
Washington, Oct. 31.—The official announcement of the total population of the United States for 1900 is 76,255,220, of which 74,627,907 are contained in the forty-five states representing approximately the population to be used for apportionment purposes. There is a total of 134,158 Indians not taxed. The total population in 1890, with which the aggregate population of the present census should be compared was 62,069,756. Taking the 1890 population as a basis there has been a gain in population of 13,225,464 during the past ten years, representing an increase of nearly 21 per cent. Texas' population is 3,082,288, as against 2,235,323 in 1890.

A paymaster of Frick & Co., on his way to pay the men was held up by four Hungarians near Connelleville, Pa., and was killed. The Hungarians were promptly lynched.

E. V. Debs addressed a large crowd at Cooper Union, New York.

Hermit Dead.
Beville, Tex., Oct. 31.—J. H. Richards, who was for many years "the hermit of Refugio," but who some time ago moved to Normanna, in this county, is dead. Mr. Richards was quite aged. He was a blacksmith by trade and is said to have been very wealthy. It is reported that he has made and saved since he became a hermit and quit for the most part the society of men, over \$100,000, most of which he had when he died.

Farmer Swindled.
Waxahachie, Tex., Oct. 31.—Mr. J. C. Roberts, living three miles north of here, was robbed of \$250. A stranger who pretended to be looking for a farm to purchase, stopped at Mr. Roberts' house, who went with him to show him a farm that was for sale. Mr. Roberts had \$250 cash with him in a small box, from which the rogue very skillfully abstracted the money, and replaced it with a hand full of dirt wrapped up in paper.

FIGHTERS OF FIRE.

They Contest for Prizes at the International Fair.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 30.—The contest of the volunteer firemen of Texas at the fair grounds Monday was very interesting and witnessed by 5000 spectators from the surrounding country.

Austin and Waco carried off all the honors in the way of prizes, and the following is the official result of the contests, as kept by the time-keeper and judges:

East Austin, No. 4.—Time of run (150 yards), 20 seconds; time of water thrown over line, 34 seconds.

Georgetown.—Time of run, 19 seconds; time of nozzle attachment, 25 seconds. Owing to an accident, water was not thrown over the line in Georgetown's contest.

Seguin.—Time of run 19 1/4 seconds; time of nozzle attachment 25 seconds. Seguin also failed to throw water, owing to accident in making plug attachment.

Waco (West End).—Time of run, 20 seconds; water thrown over line, 35 seconds.

Austin, No. 3.—Time of run, 19 seconds; water thrown over line, 34 seconds.

Austin, No. 5.—Time of run, 20 seconds; water thrown over line, 22 2/5 seconds.

Waco (Baylor, No. 4).—Time of run, 18 seconds; water thrown over line, 35 seconds.

San Marcos.—Time of run, 20 1/2 seconds; water thrown over line, 39 seconds.

Georgetown was given a second run, with result as follows: Time of run, 21 seconds; water thrown over line, 45 seconds.

The judges awarded the premiums as follows: First premium of \$200 to South Austin No. 5, second premium of \$100 to East Austin No. 4, third premium to Waco (West End) No. 2.

The gold medal for the 100-yard foot race was won by C. O. Olive of Georgetown. Time—0:09 3/4. For climbing the ladder, the gold medal was won by A. Jacks of Austin.

For coupling, T. C. Todee of Waco (West End) No. 7. Time—18 seconds.

Important Case.
Austin, Tex., Oct. 30.—A most important case was submitted in the supreme court Monday on a motion for rehearing; that of Schwarz vs. McCall, from Fisher county. The point involved is whether or not the assignee of an actual settler on state school lands can purchase additional land after proof of occupancy has been made, which is three years' actual residence on the home section.

The court, in a decision handed down in this case last June held that such assignee could not purchase additional land without actual residence on the home section. A motion for a rehearing was granted and the submission occurred yesterday.

Under the law, a person is permitted to buy not more than four sections of school land, patent not to issue until proof of occupancy is made. Parties bought home sections in the west and after living on the land three years sold it to the large cattlemen, who bought the three additional sections, the land office being of the opinion that such purchases were proper. All such sales are affected to a certain extent by the decision, and should the court adhere to its former decision, thousands of acres will be affected. The legislature will be called upon by one faction to validate such sales and by an opposition crowd to declare them void.

Radical Departure.
Temple, Tex., Oct. 30.—W. T. Beasonette has received a patent on a new round bale press that is a radical departure from anything on the market. The principle applied in compressing is the lateral pressure of wire cables. A fine gluing plant is being erected here for the sole purpose of making exhibition runs, and enough cotton is being purchased to carry on the exhibition next year.

Large Growth.
City of Mexico, Oct. 30.—The census of the city has been taken and the result of the enumeration will undoubtedly show a large growth, as entire new wards have been built in the new residence sections.

The population of Guadalajara is 101,413. Puebla is expected to show a large growth and hold its place as the second city in the republic.

There are good reports from the new mining in the state of Oaxaca.

Death of Mrs. Coke.
Waco, Tex., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Mary Evans Coke, widow of Senator Richard Coke, deceased, died Monday night at half past 9 o'clock. Mrs. Coke was born in Georgia in 1837. Her maiden name was Horne. In 1852 she was married to Senator Coke in this city. The four children born of the marriage are all dead. The heir to the estate is Col. James E. Horne Mrs. Coke's brother. The estate is valued at \$250,000.

Smallpox Case.
Terrell, Tex., Oct. 30.—There is a case of smallpox in the North Texas insane asylum. It developed on a negro man from Limestone county. As soon as he found the nature of the disease, Dr. F. S. Turner isolated the patient and put the other patients in the same ward under detention, and in co-operation with Dr. F. S. White, the county health officer, placed the institution and employes in quarantine.

NEGRO'S DEEDS.

Insults a Lady and Wounds a Man and is Himself Shot.

Kosse, Tex., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Tyler, a widow, and her two little girls were coming to town in a buggy, and when about three miles from town a black negro ordered her to halt, and inquired how far it was to town, coming in between the wheels of the buggy to talk to her. She became frightened and drove furiously toward town. The negro ran after her, trying to catch the horse. A man coming on behind her took the negro in his buggy, and had not gone far before he met another man on horseback, who told him the negro had insulted the lady in the buggy. The negro jumped from the buggy and ran through the wire fence. The men being unarmed, did not follow him, but came to town as fast as possible and gave the alarm. A young man named Wes Alston, being on horseback, gave pursuit. He found the negro one-half mile east of town and opened fire on Alston, shooting him through the jaw and arm, breaking both. Alston was immediately brought to town, and twenty-five men started in pursuit with guns and dogs. The negro was caught at Denny Switch, three miles out of town, after a severe fight with an officer, and brought to town. This all occurred in three hours.

Threats of lynching were heard on the streets. The deputy sheriff in charge became alarmed, and at dark, with several officers, unlocked the calaboose to take the negro to a freight train in waiting to Groesbeck. On opening the door the negro made a dash for liberty, knocking down the deputy sheriff and running at full speed. A dozen shots were fired and the negro was brought to the ground, his leg and arm being broken. Sheriff Gresham took him to Groesbeck.

Young Alston is badly hurt. His father and family came down from Thornton.

James Not Adjoining.
Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 26.—A telegram was sent from Fort Worth to Chairman Jones of the national Democratic executive committee, asking him if he thought it was safe to wager money on Bryan carrying either Ohio, Indiana or Illinois.

The answer received from the national chairman was as follows: "Under the circumstances I have always made it a rule to not proffer advice."

Bets aggregating several thousand dollars have been made here with long odds for Bryan.

Thousands Attended.
San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 26.—San Antonio Day at the International fair was a record-breaker. Twenty-one thousand people passed through the gates. Popular guesses as to the attendance ranged all the way from 30,000 to 40,000. Had the weather been clearer the attendance would have been greater by thousands. A football game, free specialty exhibitions and a good racing card were the attractions.

The turf events of the fair are the cleanest ever seen in Texas and the grandstand is packed daily.

Postoffice Robbed.
Terrell, Tex., Oct. 26.—The postoffice at Poetry, eight miles north of here, was blown open Wednesday night by robbers and \$87 taken from it. Postmaster F. P. Yates was here Thursday, and stated that the store in which the safe was located had been broken into, that a hole had been drilled into the safe through the top and powder from a can already in the store was poured into the safe. The safe was demolished. No arrest has yet been made.

Declared Valid.
Sherman, Tex., Oct. 26.—Some days ago an application was made to annul the local option election held in the town of Pottsboro on the ground that the incorporated limits of the town were so vague and uncertain as to raise the question of what really constituted the incorporation. The court took the matter under advisement and rendered this decision, holding that the election at which local option was successful was valid. Exceptions were made by plaintiff.

Hon. W. J. Bryan addressed the students of Princeton college.

Secretary Root will continue to use the military transports.

Fine Figs.
Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 26.—Dr. W. J. W. Kerr of this city Thursday morning showed to some parties a fig of the yellow variety, grown in his place in West Corsicana, that by actual measurement was over eight inches in circumference and perfect in shape and quality. The bush from which this specimen was taken, Dr. Kerr says, is loaded with fruit, and he has gathered from it quite a number of figs that measured seven inches in circumference.

For Country Ladies.
Greenville, Tex., Oct. 26.—The ladies have rented a room on North Stone-wall street, which they will fit up as a reception room for the wives and daughters of farmers while they are waiting in town. It will be fitted up with chairs, toilet articles and will be used for the visitors in which to eat their lunches and rest. In time, if it meets expectation, larger quarters will be provided to meet increasing needs.

TEXANETTES.

Bonham wants sewers.

The Junction hotel at Milano burned.

Dallas is to have an eight story building.

The large barn of Lee Love of Bonham burned.

Pickpockets relieved J. M. Willis of \$135 at Dallas.

Will Miller, colored, shot near Garland, died at Dallas.

Jesse Robinson was killed by another negro in Smith county.

The comptroller registered an issue of \$4500 of Amarillo city hall bonds.

Mert Fraley was fatally wounded at Farmer's Branch, Dallas county.

A lunatic confined in the Fannin county jail has a mild case of smallpox.

The First Presbyterian church at Denison, an elegant edifice, was dedicated on the 21st.

At Houston C. F. Van Eaton has filed suit against the Santa Fe railway, alleging false arrest.

There are 337 pupils at the state deaf and dumb asylum, the largest number known.

An oil well has been developed near Powell, Navarro county, that is a 50-barrel per day proposition.

Royal S. Wheeler, last surviving son of the late Chief Justice Wheeler, died at Galveston, aged 59 years.

Some county clerks report marriage licenses in almost as great demand as during Christmas week.

Will Lewis, colored, from Navasota, was stabbed through the heart at Somerville by another negro.

F. M. Smith, to have been hanged at Nacogdoches, Oct. 25, for the murder of Mrs. Theodore Vawter, was reprieved until Nov. 9.

Congressman Hawley says he will urge at the coming session of congress an appropriation to build a sea wall at Galveston.

An unknown Mexican about 30 years of age, was run over and killed by a Missouri, Kansas and Texas freight train at Galveston.

The tax roll of Dallas county was received by the comptroller. The total annual valuation is \$733,710, an increase of \$29,960 over last year.

The state department of insurance granted authority to do business in Texas to the Bohemian Roman Catholic union of Texas, a fraternal organization of Moravian bluff, Tex.

Some miscreants rocked a Cotton Belt train just as it was leaving Dawson, Navarro county, shattering some window glasses and inflicting a painful wound on a passenger's head.

Of 29,000 bales of cotton in cars on the Galveston storm, 19,000 have been recovered and all but 600 of them identified. This is considered very remarkable salvage.

Guy Percy Fairfax of Roanoke, Va., and Miss Elgie Crook of Paris were united in marriage at the latter city. The reception, which was on an elaborate scale, was attended only by relatives, 108 in all.

P. L. Faulkner, a farmer from Marble Falls, died suddenly at his boarding place in Austin. He was there to secure cotton pickers. Deceased was 60 years of age and an ex-Confederate soldier.

The body of a negro was taken out of the ruins of the Ritter cafe building on Strand, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, Galveston, and was cremated. The body was supposed to be that of one of the cooks.

A 70-year-old man applied to the county clerk of Ellis county for a license to marry a girl 13 years old. Her foster father was willing, but the clerk was not, hence no license was issued by the aforesaid official.

REGISTRATION RESULTS.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 25.—Registration closed at 8 o'clock Wednesday night with a total of 9393 voters registered, against 9490 in 1898, the previous state and county election.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 25.—Registration Wednesday, 817; total, 7791.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 25.—The total number of voters registered in Austin when the office finally closed at 8 o'clock Wednesday night was 4113. In 1898 the registration was 4068, and in 1896 it was 4512. Only two university students were allowed to register, and they both came in just before closing time and made affidavits as to their residence.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 25.—Registration for the November election closed, and anywhere from 600 to 800 voters have lost their right of suffrage through apathy or negligence. The total is only 2028, of which number 355 are colored.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 25.—The registration of voters for the general election on Nov. 6 closed at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. Wednesday's record was the highest of any day since the opening of the office, 568 certificates having been issued, of which 140 were for negro voters. The record shows that 1570 certificates were issued to negro voters, almost 22 per cent of the total number registered. The total registration for the state election in 1898 was 9821, with estimated negro registration of 2090, or nearly 23 per cent of the total registration. Total registration, 7223.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 25.—Dallas registered 1121 Wednesday. Total, 8963.

Woman's Auxiliary.
Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 25.—The fourth annual meeting of the Dallas diocesan branch of the Woman's auxiliary of the board of missions, Protestant Episcopal church, began in St. John's Episcopal church Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Henry H. Johnson presiding.

Bishop Garrett of Dallas, Rev. B. B. Ramage and Rev. Edwin Wickens were among those present. The officers of the board are: President, Mrs. Theodore Wallace, Dallas; vice president, Mrs. Cecil A. Keating, Dallas; second vice president, Mrs. C. H. Allyn, Corsicana; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Barlow B. Ramage, Dallas; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. M. Poole, Fort Worth; junior department, Mrs. John B. Gibble, Denison.

The program in the afternoon embraced an address of welcome by Rev. Henry H. Johnson of Corsicana; report from parochial branches and members of the Woman's auxiliary regarding the diocesan's needs. This was followed by addresses from members on pertinent subjects.

Severe Hail Storm.
Colorado, Tex., Oct. 25.—Reports have reached here of a very severe hailstorm in Garza county, north of here. The grass on about thirty-six sections of land has been entirely destroyed in the Square and Compass Cattle company's pasture, and many antelope were killed. No cattle were on the range at the time, that portion of the pasture having been reserved for winter.

A freighter named Brown was caught in it and had one horse killed and another badly crippled, so much so as to render it permanently useless.

Heavy rain accompanied the hailstorm, and the large tank owned by C. C. Slaughter, adjoining the Square and Compass pasture, was entirely swept away.

Too Much Morphine.
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 25.—Joe Kaiser, 41 years of age, who for the past three years has been in the employ of Max Artush, died at an early hour yesterday morning at his lodging-house on Mechanic street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first. Coroner Hirschberger held on inquest and rendered a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine.

A. A. Kaiser, brother of deceased, who resides in New Orleans was notified.

McMinn's Address.
Dallas, Tex., Oct. 25.—T. J. McMinn, Populist nominee for governor, has issued an address to his party members. He says the Democrats are pirates, having appropriated Populist ideas, and that Bryan is an avowed Populist. He appeals to his followers to stand by their organization.

National Chairman Parker also calls on the Populists to support their national ticket.

Bolivia's new minister has arrived at Washington.

Pythian Memorial.
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 25.—Hon. Ben S. Rogers, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Texas, has appointed Nov. 4 for the Pythian memorial reunion here. All the grand officers will be here. The programme includes addresses by Mr. James E. Stubbs of Galveston, Hon. Thomas S. Smith, attorney general of Texas, and others. The exercises will begin at 11 o'clock a. m. Arrangements have been made for a special train to bring Houston Knights.

Found Fifteen.
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 25.—

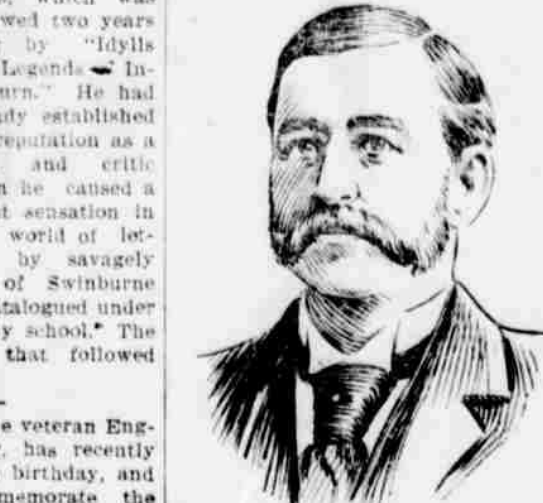
AS THE WORLD MOVES ROUND

A Popular Railroader.
Henry C. Townsend, the new president of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, is one of the most popular passenger men in the country. He is known from Maine to California and from the far north to the gulf, and in all this territory it is doubtful if he has an avowed enemy. He has occupied the position of general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific proper since July 15, 1884, and under his management the passenger service of the company has more than kept pace with competitive

Famous Author's Illness.
Robert Buchanan, who is now critically ill in London, was famous as a poet when in 1862 he published his first book, "Under-tones," which was followed two years later by "Idylls and Legends." He has already established his reputation as a poet and critic when he caused a great sensation in the world of letters by attacking the poetry of Swinburne and Rossetti, who he catalogued under the name of the "fleshy school." The echoes of the fighting that followed have not yet died out.



Robt. Buchanan.



H. C. TOWNSEND.

He Saw Wilds of Africa.

Where a White Man's Foot Never Brod.
William Stamps Cherry of Chicago has just reached Paris after four years spent in heretofore unexplored wilds of Africa, during which time he gathered much information of historic and scientific interest, and took an active part in the Fashoda exploit of Maj. Marchand, which came near causing a war between France and Great Britain.

Maj. Marchand, it will be remembered, took possession of a station on the Nile as an outlet on that river for the French possessions. Mr. Cherry was the leader of a second expedition organized in the French Congo, which followed closely the one led by Marchand. Mr. Cherry on this trip took with him besides supplies for the French, a steel river steamer in sections, and upon his arrival on the banks of the Nile supervised the steamer construction. The boat played an important part in that international episode, as the intention of France was to use the steamer in establishing French domination over the lands bordering the Nile.

On his return to the Congo country from Fashoda Mr. Cherry devoted a portion of his time to the exploration of the hitherto unknown Kitta region lying to the north of the Congo Free States and the French Congo country.

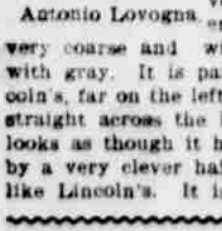


WILLIAM S. CHERRY.

traveled over equatorial Africa, to correct any misleading information about that country. He has taken many photographs of types of the various African tribes and also added largely to a collection of curios secured on his first trip to Africa.

Mr. Cherry was accompanied on his latest trip by Charles H. McClintock of Chicago. About a year after their arrival in the French Congo Mr. McClintock succumbed to African fever.

Lincoln's Double.
A man who bears an almost startling resemblance to Abraham Lincoln arrived in New York recently. He is an immigrant named Antonio Lovogna, who comes with his wife from Gibraltar. Though apparently of a distinctive American type, Lovogna is Spanish. He is tall and angular and holds himself very rigid and erect. The hair is very coarse and wavy and streaked with gray. It is parted as was Lincoln's, far on the left side and brushed straight across the brow. The beard looks as though it had been made up by a very clever hair dresser to look like Lincoln's. It is thin and straggling on the sides, projects like a brush from the chin and is cut short and square. Like Lincoln's, Lovogna's upper lip is shaven. Lovogna has a rugged, weather-beaten skin from outdoor life and long exposure, which helps to complete the resemblance. The frontal bones are sharp and pronounced. His nose is short and prominent, the mouth firmly set with compressed lips. His eyes are steady and alert. The face has besides much of the expression of kindness and dignity of that of the martyred president.



Antonio Lovogna.

One member of the British parliament, recently dissolved, Captain Seeley, though alive and well, never took his seat. He was elected to a vacancy while he was in service in South Africa, and was unable to leave the field to take up his peaceful duties. He is still in South Africa.

Believes in a Dream.
Samuel Philip Golden of New York city, he will be warned by four dreams that he will die Dec. 31 next, and that his funeral will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 2. He implicitly believes the warnings. He is a man of melancholy disposition but of strong will.



Samuel P. Golden.

Don Manuel Silveira.
Premier of Spain and his Cabinet resign as a protest against Gen. Weyler's appointment as captain-general of Madrid.



California stands fifth among the states as an oil-producer.

SAYINGS and DOINGS

Face Muff for Football Players.
Now that the football season is approaching, parents will begin to worry about broken noses and disfigured faces and without good cause, as past experiences have proved. Perhaps the nose and mouth guard illustrated below will be the means of preventing the breaking of a face or two. The guard only touches the head at the forehead and chin, and there it is provided with inflated rubber rings, which would deaden the force of any chance blow or fall on the face. The attachment to the head is made by strong elastic straps, which can be tightened



to the right tension, and the cup-like chin portion of the guard prevents any side motion or accidental displacement. As the guard does not come in contact with the mouth or nose it will not interfere with the breathing in the least.

The Late Charles Dudley Warner.

Charles Dudley Warner, who died in Hartford, Conn., last week, was born at Plainfield, Mass., on Sept. 12, 1829. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1851. While in college he contributed to the magazines, and at his graduation received the prize in English. In 1853 he was a member of a surveying party employed on the Missouri frontier. In 1854 he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated in 1856, and for four years practiced in Chicago. He accepted a position as assistant editor of the Hartford Press in 1860, and was made its managing editor the following year, and in 1867 on the consolidation of the Press with the Courant, co-editor. In 1884 he became one of the editors of Harper's Magazine. He has traveled widely in Europe, the Orient, the United States, Canada and Mexico. He was an abolitionist previous to the civil war, and was always a member of the Republican party. He always took an active interest in prison reform and university extension.



Charles Dudley Warner.

He received the degree of A. M. (1872) from Harvard and from Dartmouth (1873). He first appeared before the public as an author in 1870, "Backlog Studies," 1872, "My Winter on the Nile," 1876; "Being a Boy," 1877, and "Our Italy." In 1873 he wrote, in collaboration with Samuel L. Clemens, "The Gilded Age," humorous story, that was afterward dramatized. His works displayed banter and paradox, always handled with active fancy that sometimes would rise into imagination or pathos, irony that was never bitter and sarcasm that was never savage.

W. P. Dillingham.



The New United States Senator from Vermont.

When Richard La Gallienne arrived in New York from Europe a week ago he was so changed in appearance that few familiar with his face knew him. While in Europe he cut the long, flowing black hair, which has always distinguished him in the past and most deeply impressed his face upon the memory.

Prettiest Woman in England.

A family heritage of loveliness which seems to have found its apotheosis in one representative has won Lady Helen Vincent the title of the handsomest woman in Great Britain. A complexion of marble whiteness with soft peachblow in the cheeks, a luxuriance of hair that the sun rejoices to play hide and seek in and turn to a dozen burnished tints a minute, and a round, lissome figure make her pre-eminent among her sex. But more than all, the magnetism of voice and manner have brought Lady Vincent women and men alike to acknowledge her charm.



Lady Helen Vincent.

PURELY PERSONAL

Princess Eulalia Again.
Princess Eulalia will be remembered as the Spanish bit of royalty who honored the World's Fair with her personal presence. Her late husband, the Prince Antonio, son of the Duc de Montpensier, was in Chicago with her in 1893, but attracted little attention. This couple had two sons, who remain in the care of the Princess. Princess Eulalia was for many years the successor to the throne of Spain. She was popular at Madrid, and it was openly said that she would have made a better regent than her sister-in-law, Christina. That, however, was before the latter had been tried with the experience that have since endeared her to the Spanish populace. The princess was married when she was twenty-two. She is now on the shady side of 40. For some time past her home has been either in England or France. With the political life of Spain she has had very little to do since her own chances of ascending the throne disappeared. As for Antonio, he is called in Paris "a gay duck," and as having an eye for a great many things not approved by royalty or even common people. When in Chicago he appeared to be a devoted husband.



Rosebery as an Author.
Lord Rosebery is about to publish a volume entitled "Napoleon—The Last Phase," a study of the emperor during the closing years of his life at St. Helena. This is the first time the former premier of England has undertaken such an ambitious task in the literary line as the writing of a book, although he has been a contributor to newspapers and magazines and some of his

articles have been preserved in book form. The earl, however, had marked literary talent, and his friends predict a success for his work on Napoleon on its own merits. Rosebery is a deep student. He was an amateur actor of much ability and a fine raconteur. Still he is not a sociable man in the usual acceptance of the term. On his great estate at Mentmore he leads a lonely life, fond of receiving friends and acquaintances at certain times, but usually quite content to sit alone with his books, with his writings and his plans. It is, indeed, a characteristic fact of his life that now and then he runs up to London on a Sunday, because London on a Sunday is often the quietest and most deserted of solitudes. And the people he loves most to meet are not politicians—especially not politicians in high places.



LORD ROSEBERY.

Leutenant Walter R. Gherard, who is known as one of the bravest men in the navy and has three gold medals for saving lives, does not look much like his father, the retired rear admiral. The latter is about the average height, but is made to look much shorter by his great breadth. The son is 5 feet 2 inches tall and built in symmetrical proportion.

Sought Wilhelmina's Hand.

One of the suitors for the hand of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and one who was considered two years ago to have a very good chance of success, has just died. He was Prince Bernard Heinrich of Saxe-Weimar. He was only twenty-two years old. His death was the result of a cold caught while hunting.



Denison Wheelock, a full-blooded Oneida Indian, has joined the staff of a Green Bay, Wis., paper as a reporter. He is a graduate of Carleton Indian school, and while studying there was leader of the famous Carleton band.

George Francis Train lives in a very small room at one of the Mills hotels in New York, and has not left the building for months. He gets out of bed every morning between 4 and 5 and spends nearly all his waking hours in reading newspapers. About 6 in the evening he is ready to retire for the night. The former millionaire says that when the Trans-Siberian railroad is completed he will "belly" the world in thirty days.

James Gordon Bennett, who is now paying one of his semi-occasional visits to New York, is somewhere in the '60s, but really looks ten years younger. One of his friends is quoted as saying that "Jim seems to have learned the secret of how to live on a million a year. Nine out of ten men with his income would have been dead long ago, and Jim hasn't traveled snail-fashion at that."

Albert Hubbard, the author, delivered an address in Rochester, N. Y., the other day in which he epigrammatically defined art as "Walt's expression of joy in his work."

GOOD AND BAD LUCK

TO BE MET IN THE BARBER'S CHAIR, SAYS A WRITER.
Bad Omen to Have the Towel Drop Off the Neck—Queue Superstition About Succeeding a Negro in the Chair—Shave Chin First.

There are scores of superstitions connected with the barber's chair which many people believe in implicitly. Barbers will tell you that your luck for an entire day may be made or spoiled by the way you are shaved. A barber who hopes to please nowadays must not be an artistic barber, but well informed on all superstitions. Many men who are perfectly rational on most subjects have a superstitious fear of the ill-luck of the barber's chair. These superstitions vary considerably in different cities. It is a common belief, however, that for a barber to lather the face with a single stroke of the brush inevitably brings bad luck. Many people will sharply abuse a barber who makes this mistake. Another omen is that if a man takes a barber's chair immediately after a negro has vacated it he will be badly cut while being shaved. It is not uncommon to see a man wait some time for another chair rather than expose himself to this danger. It is considered very bad luck to see a hunchback in a mirror standing or passing back of one. This omen is said to foretell a death in the family. There is quite as much good as bad luck to be encountered. To be shaved by a red-headed barber, for instance, is believed by many to be a sure cure for rheumatism. There are several red-headed barbers in New York who have kept customers for a long time on the strength of this superstition. It is also comforting to remember that to be accidentally cut twice on the same side of the face in one shaving will insure good luck for some time. Should this be done intentionally, however, the charm is completely lost. It is well to remember that if one continually sits with legs crossed in the barber shop the hair is likely to come out early in life, making a man prematurely bald. The habit, which is a common one, should, therefore, be reformed before it is too late. A very bad omen is to have the towel about the neck drop out before one is shaved. This catastrophe indicates that one will be cut soon by a barber's carelessness. You cannot be too careful about having your chin shaved before the mistake. If you persist in having the upper lip shaved first you will never, it is said, be able to raise a good beard. Another very dangerous practice is the not common one of using several razors for a single shave. Two razors are allowable, but to use more than two even for a moment is said to bring very bad luck. A barber will sometimes try a razor and if he does not find it sharp enough pick up another and change to a third in finishing. It is comforting to know that there are many more chances for receiving good luck than for bad luck, the New York World assures us. A person ignorant of all these superstitions has the percentage of chance in his favor. Very good luck is invited by the man who has his shoes polished

at the same time he is being shaved. It may be due partly to this superstition that this time-saving device is becoming popular. It is advisable to smoke while sitting in the barber's chair throughout the operation. This is said to prevent the face from smarting or burning afterward, no matter how tender the skin may be. Still another lucky practice is to be shaved before breakfast. The good luck which follows, it is said, will follow one all day. The shaving must be done by a regular barber. If one shaves himself the charm is ineffective.—San Francisco Call.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

College-Bred Women Seem Well-Equipped for Life's Work.
Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer recently summed up the advantages of a college education for girls as follows:

1. The four college years are better for health, present and future, than the same years spent in ordinary domestic and social life.
2. Marriage after 22, rather than earlier, is generally a gain, both to mothers and children, and is more likely to produce happy results.
3. Whether married or single, college-bred women are showing themselves responsible to the needs about them. In modest country conditions, on western farms, in eastern mill towns, in hardworking parsonages, in overcrowded schoolrooms, in college settlements, in mission stations, often bearing their own expenses, in city charities, in the use of wealth and influence. Having freely received they freely give.

Whether a girl shall go to college or not is a matter of individual choice for her to settle as conditions shall decide, but the college is a great factor in making a well-rounded life, a well-poised character.

Courtesy Rewarded.
That habits of courtesy harm no one was the moral of a story told recently by a New York police captain. "Early in 1882," he said, "the driver of a horse-car, hearing his conductor threaten to put a box off the car for non-payment of fare, glanced up, and seeing that the boy was respectable in appearance, offered to pay the fare, which the young passenger said he had forgotten to put in his pocket on leaving home. The driver was thanked and thought no more of the matter. The next day, to his surprise, he received a letter asking him to call at police headquarters; doing so, he found the youth he had aided was a nephew of Police Commissioner French. 'Why don't you get on the force?' Mr. French asked the car driver. 'I'd like to, but I don't know how to do it,' was the reply. The commissioner smoothed the way, the driver was metamorphosed into a policeman, and is today sergeant and acting captain in a down town precinct."

Campaign Glare

DEMONSTRATIONS IN EARLY PRESIDENTIAL CONTESTS.
The half-way point between the equator and the north pole is at the hamlet of North Perry, Me., and the government has marked the spot by a monument.

Ill humor is nothing more than an inward feeling of our own want of merit, a dissatisfaction with ourselves.—Goethe.

Oyster Shell Bark Louse.
The scientific name is Mytilopsis Pomonum. In our illustration "a" is a female scale from beneath, filled with eggs; "b", the same from above; "c", twig infested by female scales; "d", male scale and a twig infested therewith. The insect is so named because of the resemblance that the scale bears to a long, rather narrow oyster, and this renders it easily recognizable. The cast skins of the larvae are at the narrow end of the scale and form its head. The females come to maturity during the latter part of August, fertilization having taken place in the overwintered portion of the same month, and egg-laying continues into September, when the entire space below the scale will be found filled with minute, pale yellow eggs; something over one hundred in some cases, though often much less. These eggs remain during the winter protected by the scales, and from them hatch the crawling larvae in early June.

Growth is slow: there is only one brood, and, when not excessively abundant, the insect does not do much injury. As a matter of fact, however, it does not do much damage, is excessively abundant, and lices, for instance, may become so covered that no portion of the bark can be seen between the scales. The male scales are about one-sixteenth of an inch long, and the females about double that length.

Walnut and butternut trees are very susceptible to the attacks of this species, and are sometimes killed even when of considerable size. Among fruit trees apples are the most susceptible and branches are occasionally destroyed. Young trees may be killed in some instances, but old trees are rarely much harmed. Of the shade trees willow and maple are sometimes severely injured.

The remedy is to spray with kerosene emulsion when the larvae are hatching, at which time they are killed by even a weak solution.

Some Fertilizer Facts.
If a mineral fertilizer be needed, general experience teaches that acid phosphate is by far the more profitable. This can be still better understood when we have explained some principles of acid phosphate manufacture. The finely ground lime phosphate rock is treated with about an equal weight of strong sulphuric acid. Chemical changes take place, so that a part of the phosphoric acid becomes soluble in water. Another part, though less soluble, is made readily available to growing crops; while a small amount still retains its insoluble and unavailable character. One other important change has taken place. The sulphuric acid has combined with the lime, making lime sulphate, commonly called gypsum or land plaster, so that it forms nearly one-half of the total weight of the acid phosphate. It is now well established that this plaster forms large amounts of insoluble soil potash, and so makes the fertilizer element which is so much the most abundant in our soils available for plant use. Hence, acid phosphate supplies phosphoric acid directly and potash indirectly. The two or three per cent of potash in the average mixture of acid phosphate and potash is perfectly justifiable, as a small amount of this element may give the crop a better start and may even be a necessity. Since only a part of the available phosphoric acid is used during the first year of its application, it has been found best to apply considerably more than the crop will remove. Three hundred pounds for a soil in good condition would not be excessive for general farm crops.

Something should now be said in favor of the ammoniated fertilizer. For example, it is often used with profit on strong lands when one exhausting crop follows another, as wheat after corn. A little easily available nitrogen is furnished, so that the wheat gets a better start, after which it can forage more vigorously for itself.

In conclusion, rely first of all on cowpats and stable manure. Try mineral fertilizers, acid phosphate in particular, as valuable helps. Buy acid phosphate, muriate of potash, and cotton-seed meal by themselves, so that you can make your own experiments and mix your own goods to suit your crop and soil.—Charles A. Moors, Chemist, Tennessee Agricultural College.

Increasing Cream Trade.
The Dairy Commissioner of Massachusetts says: The consumption of cream is increasing very rapidly in Massachusetts. In all of the large cities cream has become a staple article in all grocery and provision stores, while large amounts are delivered by the milk peddler. Most of this cream comes from Maine, and several Maine creameries have built up an enormous business. Professor Cooley estimates that only about one-twentieth of the cream sold in Massachusetts is produced in the state. It would seem as though the production of market cream holds out great possibilities to Massachusetts creameries, especially in view of the fact that the demand for cream is the largest in the summer, when the production of butter is largest, the surplus most burdensome and the price the lowest. Where there is a market for cream, butter fat is worth from 2 to 3 cents a pound more in market cream than in butter. The production of cream at creameries on the factory plan enhances uniformity in quality, and enhances popular confidence in it.

The orchard is generally the most neglected part of the farm.

Immense Freightage

Carrying Trade on American Railroads Computed.

American railroads carry in a year the great total of 1,900,000 tons of freight. It is a common belief that the chief freight of American railroads is grain, and that the earnings of the various roads are dependent largely upon the harvests of cereals. Indirectly this is true, for large harvests at remunerative prices mean money to farmers for other articles which railroads transport, but, actually, the profits made by railroads from the transportation of grain are less than from other articles of freight.

Last year the American railroads transported 60,000,000 tons of grain of all kinds—wheat, corn, rye, barley and buckwheat—while the transportation of anthracite or hard coal was 95,000,000, or 50 per cent more than that of all the grains collectively. Coal, which is the easiest and least expensive item of freight to handle, furnished the railroads of the United States with their chief tonnage. The 95,000,000 tons were transported

at the rate of 100,000 tons per day, or 2,000 trains of 500 cars each, or 10,000,000 cars per year.

Another very important item is lumber. The railroads of the United States carried last year 65,000,000 tons of lumber, and the development of the lumber interests, notably in the southern states, supplying yellow pine, and in Michigan and Wisconsin, supplying hard woods, is steadily increasing. Another very large item in the freight business of the railroads of the United States is ore, particularly iron and copper ore, and lead and zinc. The railroads transported last year 60,000,000 tons of ore. Still another item of importance is stone and sand, usually grouped together, of which 35,000,000 tons were transported last year.

formed before Lincoln was nominated and escorted him to one of the halls in that city, where he made a speech on that visit to the east in February, 1860. At that time Seward's nomination was believed, in the eastern states, to be inevitable. The "Wideawake" idea quickly spread all over the north after the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin in May of that year, and it is estimated that there were more than 200,000 "Wideawakes" in the free states in that canvass.

In the canvass of 1880 clubs of Boys in Blue were formed to commemorate Garfield's service in the Union army, and in one procession in New York, which was reviewed by Gen. Grant, over 50,000 participants of this order appeared. It was the largest procession on either side seen anywhere in the United States in the canvass of 1880. All these campaign clubs, except the "Wideawakes" and the Boys in Blue, originated in the west, and with the exception of these two orders, by far the largest of the processions took place in the west.

In 1860 the Republicans had companies of rail-splitters, to represent Lincoln in one of his activities as a young man on the frontier. The most interesting and distinctive feature of the Republican parades of that year, however, were the "Wideawakes." This order originated in Hartford, Conn., and was not suggested by Lincoln's own candidacy, for one of the Hartford "Wideawake" clubs was

formed before Lincoln was nominated and escorted him to one of the halls in that city, where he made a speech on that visit to the east in February, 1860. At that time Seward's nomination was believed, in the eastern states, to be inevitable. The "Wideawake" idea quickly spread all over the north after the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin in May of that year, and it is estimated that there were more than 200,000 "Wideawakes" in the free states in that canvass.

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In conclusion, rely first of all on cowpats and stable manure. Try mineral fertilizers, acid phosphate in particular, as valuable helps. Buy acid phosphate, muriate of potash, and cotton-seed meal by themselves, so that you can make your own experiments and mix your own goods to suit your crop and soil.—Charles A. Moors, Chemist, Tennessee Agricultural College.

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The orchard is generally the most neglected part of the farm.

Citation. THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Haskell. To D. Eastman greeting: WHEREAS, The State of Texas, through its County Attorney, did on the 31st day of August A. D. 1900, file in the District Court of Haskell county, in the State of Texas, its petition in suit No. 284 on the Civil Docket of said court, being suit brought by the said The State of Texas, as Plaintiff, against D. Eastman as Defendant and the nature of the plaintiff's demand as stated in the said petition being an action to recover of the defendant as the owner of the lands and lot returned delinquent (or reported sold to the State) for the taxes due thereon for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, and, Whereas, the said owner is non-resident of State and upon the affidavit of Oscar Martin having been made, setting forth that said owner is non-resident of the State of Texas (and unknown to the affiant, as the Attorney for the State of Texas, and after inquiry not ascertained.)

These are, therefore, to cite all interested parties and to make parties defendant by notice in the name of the State of Texas, and the county of Haskell directed to all persons owning or being in any way interested in the lands delinquent to the State and county for taxes, to be published in a newspaper in said county, one time a week for three consecutive weeks, in the manner and style following:

THE STATE of TEXAS and County of Haskell

To D. Eastman and to all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Haskell, for taxes, to wit: Situated in the town of Haskell, Texas, and known as lot 1, out lot 73, blk B Morgans addition and is a subdivision and a part of the Peter Allen Sur. No. 140 of 3129 acres by 1st class certificate No. 136 issued to Peter Allen and patented to the Hrs of Peter Allen Dec. 31st 1866 by pat. No. 365, Vol. 17 which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts: \$4.12 for State taxes and \$9.65 for county taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought for the collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the Nov. term of the District Court of Haskell county, and State of Texas, being the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house thereof, at Haskell, on the 26th day of Nov. A. D. 1900, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lots), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.

ATTEST: G. R. COUCH Clerk of the District court in and for Haskell county, State of Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Haskell, Texas, this 17 day of Oct. 1900.

G. R. COUCH Clerk District Court, Haskell county, Texas. By D. R. Couch, deputy

[SEAL]

Subscribe for the FREE PRESS and the county news.

Citation. THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Haskell To W. R. Vaughan greeting: WHEREAS, The State of Texas, through its County Attorney, did on the 31st day of Aug. A. D. 1900, file in the District Court of Haskell county, in the State of Texas, its petition in suit No. 287 on the Civil Docket of said Court, being suit brought by the said The State of Texas, as Plaintiff, against W. R. Vaughan as Defendant and the nature of the plaintiff's demand as stated in the said petition being an action to recover of the defendant as the owners of the lands and lot returned delinquent (or reported sold to the State) for the taxes due thereon for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898; and, Whereas, the said owner is non-resident of the State and upon the affidavit of Oscar Martin having been made, setting forth that said owner is non-resident of the State of Texas (and unknown to the affiant, as the Attorney for the State of Texas, and after inquiry not ascertained.)

These are, therefore, to cite all interested parties and to make parties defendant by notice in the name of the State of Texas, and the County of Haskell directed to all persons owning or being in any way interested in the lands delinquent to the State and County for taxes, to be published in a newspaper in said county, one time a week for three consecutive weeks, in the manner and style following:

THE STATE of TEXAS and County of Haskell

To W. R. Vaughan and to all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Haskell, for taxes, to wit: Lot No. 7 in Block No. 13 in the town of Haskell, Haskell county, State of Texas, being a subdivision of survey No. 140 of 3129 acres abst. No. 2, cert. No. 136 issued to Peter Allen and patented to the heirs of Peter Allen, Dec. 31st 1866 by pat. No. 365, Vol. 17, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts: \$3.39 for State taxes and \$8.22 for County taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought for the collection of said taxes, and interest, penalties and costs accrued, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the November term of the District Court of Haskell County, and State of Texas, being the next regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House thereof, at Haskell, on the 26th day of Nov. A. D. 1900 and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lots), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.

ATTEST: G. R. Couch Clerk of the District Court in and for Haskell County, State of Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Haskell, Texas, this 17 day of Oct. 1900.

G. R. COUCH Clerk District Court, Haskell County, Texas. [SEAL]

Subscribe for the FREE PRESS and the county news.

Citation. THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Haskell To J. P. O'Donnell greeting: WHEREAS, The State of Texas, through its County Attorney, did on the 31st day of August A. D. 1900, file in the District Court of Haskell county, in the State of Texas, its petition in suit No. 288 on the Civil Docket of said court, being suit brought by the said The State of Texas, as Plaintiff, against J. P. O'Donnell as defendant and the nature of the plaintiff's demand as stated in the said petition being an action to recover of the defendant as the owner of the lands and lots returned delinquent (or reported sold to the State) for the taxes due thereon for the years 1891, 1893, 1899, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898; and, Whereas, the said owner is non-resident of the state and upon the affidavit of Oscar Martin having been made, setting forth that said owner is non-resident of the State of Texas (and unknown to the affiant, as the Attorney for the State of Texas, and after inquiry not ascertained.)

These are, therefore, to cite all interested parties and to make parties defendant by notice in the name of the State of Texas, and the County of Haskell directed to all persons owning or being in any way interested in the lands delinquent to the State and County for taxes, to be published in a newspaper in said county, one time a week for three consecutive weeks, in the manner and style following:

THE STATE of TEXAS and County of Haskell

To J. P. O'Donnell and to all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Haskell, for taxes, to wit: All of lots 6 and 7, blk O., Courtwright and Smith addition to the town of Haskell, Tex., being part of Blk 86 a subdivision of the Peter Allen Sur. No. 140 of 3129 acres by Cert. No. 136 1st class issued to Peter Allen and patented to the heirs of Peter Allen Dec. 31st 1866, by pat. No. 365, Vol. 17, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts: \$16.23 1/2 for State taxes and \$15.90 1/2 for County taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought for the collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the Nov. term of the District Court of Haskell county, and State of Texas, being the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house thereof, at Haskell, on the 26 day of Nov. 1900, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lots), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.

ATTEST: G. R. Couch Clerk of the District Court in and for Haskell County, State of Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Haskell, Texas, this 17 day of Oct. 1900.

G. R. COUCH Clerk District Court, Haskell Co. Texas. By D. R. Couch Deputy

[SEAL]

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Citation. THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Haskell To J. R. Boone greeting: WHEREAS, The State of Texas, through its County Attorney, did on the 31st day of Aug. A. D. 1900, file in the District court of Haskell county, in the State of Texas, its petition in suit No 289 on the Civil Docket of said Court, being suit brought by the said The State of Texas, as Plaintiff, against J. R. Boone as Defendant and the nature of the plaintiff's demand as stated in the said petition being an action to recover of the defendant as the owner of the lands and lot returned delinquent (or reported sold to the State) for the taxes due thereon for the years 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898; and, Whereas, the said owner is non-resident of the State and upon the affidavit of Oscar Martin having been made, setting forth that said owner is non-resident of the State of Texas (and unknown to the affiant, as the Attorney for the State of Texas, and after inquiry not ascertained.)

These are, therefore, to cite all interested parties and to make parties defendant by notice in the name of the State of Texas, and the county of Haskell directed to all persons owning or being in any way interested in the lands delinquent to the State and county for taxes, to be published in a newspaper in said county, one time a week for three consecutive weeks, in the manner and style following:

THE STATE of TEXAS and County of Haskell

To J. R. Boone and to all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and county of Haskell, for taxes, to wit: Situated in the town of Haskell, Tex. a part of block No. 95, a subdivision of the Peter Allen Sur. No. 140 of 3129 acres by 1st class cert. No. 136 issued to Peter Allen and patented to the Heirs of Peter Allen by pat. No. 365, Vol. 17, being West 1/2 of one acre tract. Beginning 43 vrs. N. of S. E. Cor. block 95, thence North 43 vrs, thence West 136 vrs, thence S. 43 vrs., thence East 136 vrs. to beginning, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts: \$1.50 for State taxes and \$3.00 for County taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought for the collection of said taxes, and interest, penalties and cost accrued, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the November term of the District Court of Haskell county, and State of Texas, being the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house thereof, at Haskell, on the 26th day of Nov. A. D. 1900, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lots), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.

ATTEST: G. R. Couch Clerk of the District Court in and for Haskell county, State of Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Haskell, Texas, this 17 day of Oct. 1900.

G. R. COUCH, Clerk District Court, Haskell Co. Texas. [SEAL]

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Maybe the pony has stopped. Would you mind riding ahead and looking... er arrangement is taught there just as cookery is in England and some won... the mouth of the Columbia river have created such havoc among the salmon fisheries that a crusade with dynamite... order to make a complete work the word field, a square divided into sections or lots. When the

JUDGE NOT.
How do we know what hearts have vilest
How do we know?
Many, like sulphures, are foul within,
Many outward garb is spotless as the
snow,
And many may be pure, we think not so,
And near to God the souls of such have
been,
What mercy secret penitence may win—
How do we know?
How can we tell who sinned more than
we?
How can we tell?
We think our brother walked guiltily,
Judging him in self-righteousness, Ah,
well!
Perhaps had we been driven through
the hell
Of his untold temptations, we might be
Less upright in our daily walk than he—
How can we tell?
Dare we condemn the ill that others do?
Dare we condemn
Their strength is small, their trials not
a few,
The tide of wrong is difficult to stem,
And if to us more clearly than to them
is given knowledge of the great and true,
More do they need our help and pity too—
Dare we condemn?
God help us all, and lead us day by day—
God help us all!
We cannot walk alone the perfect way,
Evil allies us, tempt us, and we fail,
We are but human, and our power is
small;
Not one of us may boast, and not a day
Rolls over our heads but each hath need
to say
God bless us all!

The Ring's Victory.

BY Q. K. UNDERWOOD.
Author "Black John," Etc.
(Copyright 1900. Daily Story Pub. Co.)
It was only a speckled shot, but the
cream-colored pony thought it was a
bear or something even more dreadful.
He was a city-trained pony and was
without fear of steam engines, electric
cars and other urban nerve wreckers,
but he had never had any experience
with the boogie of plantation life. So
when the speckled shot darted across
the path with a terrifying "hough!
hough!" the cream-colored pony
whied, and threw the girl who was riding
him, then tore off down the narrow
road through the cotton field at top
speed.
Being a robust young person with a
good deal of pluck and a sense of
humor, however, she laughed almost
as soon as the first fears started down
the sides of her nose, and satisfying
herself that no bones were broken she
shook the dust from her riding habit,
and gave her hand a touch with her
gloved fingers to make it sit straight
on her brown locks.
The big white mansion where she
lived was a mile and a half away. The
man behind a bank of black clouds in
the west, and the rich purple of the
cotton blooms, which were a pearly
white in the morning, and a delicate
pink at noon, bore evidence that the
day was dying all too fast for the
quiet of a maid with a weary hour of
walking ahead of her.
"I went down the new-cut road,
She went down the lane,
And she promised to meet me,
Good-bye, 'Liz Jane."
The sound of this classic, sung in a
melodious, though untrained voice, and
accompanied by the rhythmic beat of a
horse's hoofs on the sunbaked road,
caused the girl to draw to one side and
look back. It was the voice of a girl
who did not relish the long walk home
through the lonely plantation.
The man on the gray horse eyed the
girl curiously and respectfully. He
was sunburned and stalwart, and sat
in his saddle as one at home. He
would have passed without speaking
as he is the custom in the home of King
Cotton, but for the evidence of the
girl's apparel that she should be on
horseback.
"Beg pardon, ma'am," he said, raising
his hat. "Can I do anything to
assist you?"
"You are Mr. Bradley, are you not?"
said the girl.
"Yes'm."
"I am Jane Apperson."
The young man said he would be
pleased to be of service to Miss Apperson.
"My pony threw me and ran away,"
said the girl.
"Do you think you could ride my
horse?" said Bradley, who had dismount-
ed.
"I couldn't think of depriving you.
Maybe the pony has stopped. Would
you mind riding ahead and looking
for him?"
"Certainly not," and Bradley gal-
loped away on the gray horse.
Old Mr. Apperson was the richest
person in that section of the state, and
probably the most unpopular. Why a
man of his temperament and prejudices
ever essayed to make his home on an
Arkansas plantation was a local mys-
tery. His political faith was a grievous
offense to his neighbors and his
cold, hard insistence that all men
should live within their incomes and
abjure light pleasures was regarded
with deep disapproval by the hospita-
ble, sport-loving planters. He lived
aloof and his only child, the brown-
eyed, brown-haired Jane, knew none
of her neighbors. Occasionally the Ap-
persons would be visited by severe-
looking women and men of clerical ap-
pearance from the East, but these never
fraternized with the community.
Ben Bradley wasn't a bad fellow.
Some dare-devil feats of his youth had
given him a reputation for reckless-
ness that he had not quite lived down,
but the worst that could be truthfully
said of him now was that he kept fight-
ing cocks and evinced a more intelli-
gent interest in a dog or a horse or a
gun than he did in improved farm ma-
chinery, or experiments in the line of
introducing white labor in the South.
Ben Bradley came back to her with-
out the cream-colored pony. "I'm
afraid there's nothing for it but for
you to ride my horse," he said. "Do
you think you can manage him?"
"He looks a mighty fine fellow," said
the girl, with a doubtful glance at the
big-headed, spirited gray gelding. "I
am not much of a horsewoman."
"He's not the easiest brute in the
world to handle," admitted Bradley,
deprecatingly. "I might lead him,
though," he added.
The sky which had become overcast
was suddenly rent by a big-sizer streak
of fire, and a crash of thunder shook
the earth. Big drops of rain pattered
on the road and the horse frightened
by the thunder tried to break away
from Bradley.

"It's going to be a hard storm," said
the planter, soothing the horse, "and
you must get home at once. There is
only one way. You must ride behind
me."
"But Mr. Bradley—"
"Pardon me, Miss Apperson. It is
the only way."
Jane Apperson felt that she was do-
ing something desperately unconven-
tional, but, obeying Bradley, she
mounted a convenient stump and then
sprang on the gray's crupper.
"Hold tight," said Bradley, with
grave courtesy. "Now we're off." The
gray bounded forward and by the time
the rain began to fall in earnest was
galloping swiftly. It was a new feel-
ing for Miss Apperson, this sensation
a powerful, running horse beneath her
and holding fast to a man—one of those
reckless roysters her father disap-
proved of so sternly. She was a good
deal troubled about what her father
would say, still the situation had its
charm.
There was a commotion when they
reached the house. The cream-colored
pony had come home without a rider
and servants were being sent out to
find Jane. Slipping to the ground be-
fore Bradley could assist her, the girl
ran to her father and hurriedly told
him of her adventure.
The old man eyed Bradley coldly and
said: "My daughter tells me you were
of service to her. At any time I can
recompense you may command me."
"Don't mention it," said the young
planter. "It was a pleasure to me."
"Won't you come in and wait until
the rain is over?"
"No, thanks; the rain won't hurt
me."
Ben Bradley called several times at
the Apperson place and was received
with the frosty politeness that was Mr.
Apperson's nearest approach to friend-
liness, but he never managed to see
Miss Apperson alone. She always
spoke cordially to him but there was
a reserve in her manner. Bradley felt
that she regarded him as a wicked
person.
"The little Puritan!" said he, after
one of these visits. "She thinks I
have horns and hoofs. I'll keep away
from her."
But he didn't. He took to hunting
the roads about the Apperson place
for the mere chance of seeing her as
she rode, attended by a pale young
man who acted as secretary to her
father. Sometimes he managed to find
an excuse to ride a short distance at
her side. The presence of the pale
young man was a bar to confidential
discourse, but when a man and a maid
are so minded they can come to a
fairly good understanding without
plain speech, and Bradley began to
hope that "the little Puritan" did not
think so badly of him after all.
"What's the use, though," he
thought, "I don't want to marry her
father's daughter, and her father
wouldn't let her marry me. But she's
a bonny little Puritan."
And the next time he rode at her
side he so managed that the gray geld-
ing and the cream-colored pony
crowded the pale young man's horse
out of the road and then they set off
at a pace that the pale young man's
steed could not keep.
"Don't pull up," said Bradley, as
Miss Apperson started to check the
pony. "I must say it. Give me two
minutes. I love you, and if you will
marry me I will join the church and
try to be good."
"Aren't you good now?" said the "lit-
tle Puritan," with a demure smile.
"You know I ain't. Please give me
a chance."
"What would father say?"
"May I ask him?"
"Yes. Now we must wait for Mr.
Hawkins."
Before they parted Bradley found an
opportunity to slip a curiously carved
old ring from his little finger and give
it to Miss Apperson.
He found Mr. Apperson next morn-
ing looking colder than ever and very
thoughtful. The old man opened the
conversation. "You gave my daughter
a ring yesterday," he said.
"Yes, sir, and I asked her to marry
me. Now I have come to ask—"
"Is this the ring?"
Bradley's heart was cold as the old
man held up the ring he had given Jane
Apperson.
"Yes. How did you get it?"
"From whom did you get it?"
"From my mother. But I did not
come here to be catechized, sir. It is
my ring and I hoped that your daugh-
ter would wear it as my first love
token."
"What was your mother's maiden
name?"
"Jane Beauchamp. Why?"
"Of Kentucky?"
"Yes; but why?"
"Mr. Bradley, I gave your mother
that ring before she was married.
When we parted, because her parents
would not suffer her to wed a Yankee
abolitionist, I asked her to keep it till
she died."
"She told me never to part with it
except to the woman I gave my first
love to," said Bradley musingly.
"Mr. Bradley," said the old man, "it
was my hope that my daughter should
wed a man more in sympathy with my
views than you are, but the ring is your
advocate. Be good to her."
Then Jane Apperson came into the
room and Ben Bradley kissed her, and
the pale-faced secretary, who wasn't



"What was your mother's maiden name?"

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with the frosty politeness that was Mr.
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"Mr. Bradley," said the old man, "it
was my hope that my daughter should
wed a man more in sympathy with my
views than you are, but the ring is your
advocate. Be good to her."
Then Jane Apperson came into the
room and Ben Bradley kissed her, and
the pale-faced secretary, who wasn't

a bad fellow at all, peeped in and told
Mr. Apperson that he would like to
consult with him about the account of
one of the tenants.
RIVAL SPORTSMEN.
Big Crabs Promptly Grab Hunters
Slaughtered Birds.
A writer in Travel says that the Is-
land of Sokotra is one of the least
known portions of the British Empire,
although thousands of Englishmen
sight it every year from the decks of
steamers running to Indian and Aus-
tralian ports. When the southwest
monsoon blows, its iron-bound coast
is cut off for months from the rest of
the world, because no vessel dares to
venture near. In gunning near the
coast, where the various streams
watering the broad plain of Tamarid
terminate in three lagoons, the Eng-
lishman found himself checkmated
by another kind of sportsman. The
lagoons swarmed with fish and form-
ed the resort of large flocks of duck
and teal; but one of the greatest dif-
ficulties in procuring this game arose
from the presence of enormous crabs.
These hideous creatures seemed to be
amphibious, for they excavated tun-
nels through the banks of the lagoon,
and then lay at the dry end of the
opening to watch. They were unpleas-
ant looking animals, thus engaged,
some of them measuring a foot across,
and all of a sickening greenish yellow.
One could imagine that the victim
forced to lose its life in their clutches
might easily die of fright at their ter-
rifying appearance. If a bird dropped
anywhere near, it was at once seized
and dragged into the tunnel; and
when the hunter had a successful
shot, he was by no means allowed to
reap the benefit of it. Punished as the
report, Sir Scorpio appeared and
claimed the bird, the whole, and never
a part. When one was depending on
one's gun for dinner, it was madden-
ing to see a beautiful fat mallard im-
bezelled by a crab. At one time the
sportsman dropped a big sandpiper in
the water, some twenty yards from
the opposite bank, and a crab rose from
the bottom and dragged the bird down.
Then the sandpiper escaped and
came bobbing up again, but a shot
was ready for his pursuer's appear-
ance. The minute that ugly form arose
to regain its quarry, the sportsman
let it have the other barrel. Bits of
crab and bits of bird fluttered in the
breeze, and on securing the mangled
remains of the sandpiper, it was found
that the crab had eaten away nearly
all the head and neck; this in less
than five minutes.

FLOWERS IN ENGLAND.
The Average Englishwoman is Not
Artistic.
This is without doubt the month of
flowers in England and this year they
seem more abundant than ever. The
observer knows this by the flowers he
sees for sale in the shops and streets.
Those who are fortunate enough to
possess gardens of their own and al-
ways have a profusion of flowers that
scarcely notice the more than usually
gorgeous display in the florists' and
the baskets of the flower girls. But,
notwithstanding the fact that flowers
are now almost universally in vogue
for decoration and that of late years
people have made great strides in the
direction of the more skillful arrange-
ment and blending of colors, they have
yet a great deal to learn.
The average Englishwoman is not
artistic and she is apt to rely too much
upon the efforts of her florist to
achieve anything at all striking or
perfectly satisfactory in the way of
decoration. The florist is, as a rule,
a few good decorative schemes, but ori-
ginally seldom, if ever, she ever
goes in London you see the same
"arrangements" and can almost tel-
at a glance to which of the various es-
tablishments in Bond street or Regent
street the hostess has handed over the
fancy dressing of her dinner table or
ballroom. In Japan, where the ar-
ranging of flowers is undertaken in the
most serious manner and considered an
indispensable branch of art, they could
teach westerners many things in the
direction of greater simplicity and ob-
servance of nature's methods. Flow-
er arrangement is taught there just as
cooking is in England and some won-
derful and beautiful books are pub-
lished on the subject, illustrated by a
famous Japanese artist, setting forth
the different methods, the appropriate
kind of vase for each arrangement be-
ing specified. This book is published
in England and is a revelation of the
possibilities of flowers as a decorative
medium.—Chicago News.

By the Sheet.

In the early days of the government
letters were charged for by the sheet,
the rate in 1792 being twenty-five
cents for all distance over 50 miles
and six cents under thirty. So late as
1845 we find congress passing an act
establishing a general rate of five
cents a single sheet for distances un-
der 300 miles. We used to pay post-
age with "shipplasters," a sort of half
discredited subsidiary paper currency,
and the whole people evaded prepay-
ment, because afraid their letters
might never reach their destination,
in which event not only the communi-
cation but the money would be lost.
Postage stamps did not come into use
until 1847, and envelopes for letters
were not employed until 1859.
Fishes From a Theory.
Among the papers presented before
the section of zoology at a recent meet-
ing of the American association was
one on "The Fishes of Africa as Ex-
ponents of Former Geological Condi-
tions," by Theodore Gill, of the Smith-
sonian Institution. These fishes, it
seems, represent two very different
elements. One is composed of Asiatic
types, the other of South American
types. The testimony of these fishes
is corroboratory of other evidence that
has been accumulating in the last de-
cade of the former existence of a vast
southern continent which united by
their southern extremities Africa,
South America and Australia, and to
which the name Antarctica has been
given.

BOER PERSEVERANCE AND BRAVERY EXPLAINED BY PROF. LOMBRONO.

He Says Their Blood Is Richer Than
That of Other Nations—Calls Them a
Select People Superior to Europeans—
Scientists Studied at Figures.
Many theories have been advanced in
explanation of the dogged persever-
ance with which the Boers have car-
ried on their struggle to maintain
their independence, and now Professor
Cesare Lombroso, the distinguish-
ed criminologist, comes forward and
assures the world that the one great
reason why the Boers are such stub-
born fighters is because their blood is
richer than that of other nations. His
article on the subject appears in *Nuova
Antologia*.
According to him, the Boers of to-
day have in them the blood of four
nations, namely the Dutch, the French,
the Scotch and the German. Dutch
blood preponderates, but with it, we
are told, is intermingled the precise
quantity of French, German and
Scotch blood which is needed in order
to produce such valiant warriors as
the people of the Transvaal.
In order to obtain exact knowledge
of the point Professor Lombroso made
a chemical analysis of Boer blood, and
then he compared the results which
he had obtained with those obtained
by Herr Kuyper, a Dutch scientist who
had been working in the same direc-
tion. The conclusion at which he has
arrived, is that the Boer blood is com-
posed of seventy-eight per cent Dutch
blood, twelve per cent of French,
twelve per cent of Scotch and three
per cent of German. All obtainable
statistics, he maintains, point to the
correctness of these figures. In conclu-
sion he asks: "Such being the chemi-
cal composition of their blood, what is
there astonishing in the fact that this
mixture of the four best na-
tions of Europe, in a climate which is
not enervating and in which an en-
ergetic mode of life is necessary prom-
ises to form of the Boers a select peo-
ple who will prove themselves the bul-
wark of liberty and civilization and
who will be a race superior to all those
of Europe?" Scientists attach a good
deal of weight to Professor Lom-
broso's views on a matter of this kind.
Nevertheless this article has started
them a good deal, and for the simple
reason that the figures which it con-
tains are, to say the least, bewildering.
The Boer blood, says the professor,
is composed of four elements. Quite
possible, reply the scientists; but how
can seventy-eight per cent of Dutch
blood, twelve per cent of French,
twelve per cent of Scotch and three
per cent of German make 100 per cent
of Boer blood, for do not these fig-
ures, when added together make a
total of 105. The misleading figures,
it is thought by some, may be due
to a typographical blunder, but such
does not seem to be the general opin-
ion. "The supposition that there is a
mistake in the figures," says a French
writer, "is hardly tenable, since statis-
tics are an exact science, and a statis-
tician like Lombroso is not likely
to make a mistake of this kind. No;
the figures themselves, are correct,
although the theory based on them
may seem highly improbable. They
furnish, indeed, as they stand at pres-
ent, an additional argument in favor
of Lombroso's theory that the sur-
prising valor of the Boers is due to
their blood, since it can readily be
seen that a nation ought to be un-
usually brave whose blood is above
par and is rated at 105 per cent."
A plausible explanation of the puzz-
ling figures is that the seventy-eight
ought to be seventy-three. The Boers
in this case would have five per cent
of Dutch blood, three per cent of
French, three per cent of Scotch and
three per cent of German; yet by this
simple change they would be freed from
the charge of being abnormal, which is
now brought against them by certain
philistines, who maintain that those
persons cannot be normal human be-
ings the elements of whose blood ex-
ceed 100 per cent.

Fighting Seals with Dynamite.

The seals and sea lions which infest
the mouth of the Columbia river have
created such havoc among the salmon
fisheries that a crusade with dynamite
is soon to be begun against them. The
animals are both shrewd and bold, and
it is said that a seal will police a set
net with great regularity, and take a
big cut of the throat of every fish
contains. Frequently when a fisher-
man is taking his net into a boat and
is about to gaff a fish which is entan-
gled in the meshes, a seal will rise and
bite its throat. The seal herds con-
gregate on a certain sandpit in the
mouth of the river, and it is proposed
that dynamite mines be sunk in the
sand and connected with the main-
land by wires. When the animals are
ashore the mines will be exploded.
Similar plans are laid for the destruc-
tion of the sea lions, which do not
gather with the seals.—San Francisco
Chronicle.

Writes Upside Down.

Of course, educated deaf mutes get
to be pretty handy with their pen-
cils. They have to write all their communi-
cations to speaking people, and do so
very rapidly. The Rev. A. W. Mann
is a deaf mute missionary and expert
penman. For twenty-five years he has
made missionary trips to deaf mute
churches, not alone in this country,
but in foreign lands. Mr. Mann writes
wrong side up just as well as the other
way. He is often interviewed. The
method is this: The reporter sits at
the table opposite Mann. A pad of pa-
per lies between them. The reporter
writes a question. Mann reads it up-
side down, and, without moving the
paper, writes the answer—also upside
down.—New York World.

Queen Will Confer Orders.

The queen is going to confer the
first class of the Order of the Bath,
S. C. B., upon Prince George of Greece,
governor general of Crete, said Sir
John Fisher, commander-in-chief of
the Hellenic squadron, will pro-
ceed shortly to Crete to invest his
new highness with the ribbon and in-
signia of the decoration.

SEA FISH IN LAKE. Strange Discoveries in Central Africa by Explorers Moore.

The problem of how the aggie got
into the dumping sinks into insignif-
icance beside that of the jellyfish, the
crustaceans and lake Tanganyika; but
J. E. Moore, who has just come back
from Central Africa, believes he has
discovered how the fish from the sea
got into the lake in the middle of the
continent. Mr. Moore is one of the
young men at the Royal College of
Science, South Kensington. He was
leader of an expedition largely subsid-
ized by the Royal Geographical society,
and after a year's march of over
3,000 miles, from the Zambesi to Ugan-
da, he has come back with hundreds of
specimens and several important addi-
tions to the knowledge of Central Af-
rica. He has encountered cannibals,
volcanoes and glaciers, and seen an
ice-rudder peak called "Sikwi" in the
Ruwendori mountains, or Mountains
of the Moon, at a height of about 16,500
feet. The mountains took ten days to
climb. The peaks of the range are cov-
ered with ice to a depth of hundreds
of feet, for the snow melts in the day
and freezes at night. Mr. Moore and
the twenty Ujiji boys who accompa-
nied him lived on goats during the as-
cent and descent, driving the goats
and killing them when food was want-
ing. The Ujiji boys were so struck with
the phenomenon of ice that they tried
to carry bits down to Ujiji. The tropi-
cal sun nearly melted the ice on the
way. Between Tanganyika and Lake
Albert Edward is a lake called Kiwu.
The best atlas published gives it as
about one-tenth the size of Albert Ed-
ward. Mr. Moore, who was accompa-
nied by Malcolm Ferguson, geologi-
st and geographer, found that Kiwu
is larger than Albert Edward. The
north end of Tanganyika was found to
be fifty miles westward of its ascribed
position. It was between this lake and
Kiwu that the cannibals were met.
They are tall, light-colored men, more
like Arabs than negroes, and are born
thieves. They gave much trouble and
killed two or three bearers, but Mr.
Moore never had to fight them out-
right. The primary object of the ex-
pedition was to dredge and sound the
lakes with reference to the marine
forms which Mr. Moore found there
four years ago. The question was
whether the jellyfish and crustaceans
originally got into Tanganyika by way
of the Nile or the Congo. Having de-
termined that these marine species are
to be found in none of the lakes north
of Tanganyika, Mr. Moore believes
that Tanganyika was once joined to
the sea by way of a great basin in the
Congo State. When Tanganyika was
left high, if not dry, in the center of
Africa, the jellyfish and crustaceans
of the sea remained behind and their
descendants are flourishing today.
They have been there many thousands
of years, for fossils they resemble are
to be found below the chalk level.

Electricity Causes Rheumatism.

Sir James Grant, a medical man of
Canada, has evolved the wonderful
theory that rheumatism is due to an
abnormal electrical storage in the hu-
man system. He says that for many
years he has been in the habit of treat-
ing cases of supposed muscular rheu-
matism by the insertion of small fine
steel needles, the number varying ac-
cording to the extent of the affected
parts, and, as a rule, the seat of pain
will indicate the precise place and ex-
tent to which the needles should be
used. They remain stuck into the
muscles for from one to two minutes.
The previous hard, tense condition ap-
proximating one of tetany relaxes, the
needles are removed without force, and
the patient is able at once to use the
muscles. Experiments point to an ab-
normal storage of electricity in the
tissues. It may be stored as a result
of sudden draughts and cold. When
the inserted needles are touched the
electrical accumulation is simultane-
ously discharged, passing through the
body of the operator without any seri-
ous result. There is almost immediate
relief in lumbago from the treatment.
—New York Press.

Chinese Language Logical.

Every word in the Chinese language
has a logical reason for its existence
and peculiar formation, and each word
consists of either one individual char-
acter or a number of them combined in
order to make a complete word. Take
the word field, a square divided into
sections or lots. When the word man
is written by the word field the com-
bination makes the word farmer, indi-
cating the avocation of a man who is
associated with fields and agriculture.
Still more suggestive is the Chinese
word for truth, sincerity, faithfulness
and honesty. It is formed by the combi-
nation of a man and word, thus express-
ing that one form of honesty consists
in a man standing by his word. The
word for box is indicated by a square
having four sides of equal length, while
a prisoner is literally a man in a box,
a fact which is often grossly mis-
represented in China, when a criminal is
sentenced to death, and is carried to
the place of execution in a square box.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

Boeing Metal Plates.

Some fairly successful experiments
have recently been made in drilling
holes in and engraving on metal by
means of electrolytic solutions. A
nozzle of special construction was
used. The lower end, which is pres-
ed against the metal plate, is divided
into two compartments, through
which the electrolytic fluid flows. The
upper end has two openings: through
one the electrolytic flows in, down to
finally up and out of the other. The
end of the nozzle, which is pressed
against the plate to be drilled, is fitted
the lower end against the plate, and
with a rubber washer, whose shape de-
termines that of the hole bored. A
strong electric current is caused to
flow through the plate of electricity.
The nozzle circulation of the electro-
lyte in the nozzle carries off the metal
as fast as the electrolysis liberates it.
Some of the best results for iron were
obtained with sulphuric acid as the
electrolyte, but good work was also
done with ordinary salt water.

American Leaving Cuba.

There are not half as many Ameri-
cans in Cuba as there were one year
ago. The mails from the United States
are 50 per cent lighter and are deep-
ening of 4 in.

FARM AND GARDEN. MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultiva-
tion of the Soil and Yields Thereof—
Horticulture, Viticulture and Flori-
culture.
Horticultural Observations.
We have received from Stark Brothers'
Nursery, at Louisiana, Missouri, sam-
ples of their gold plums. If all the
plums of this variety produced are
like the samples, certainly the public
has acquired something unusually fine.
The plums were good in size and most
excellent in flavor, and we only re-
gretted that the number was not
greater. In size the plum is a good
deal larger than the DeSoto and Wild
Goose plums, and the color is midway
between the two. We hope to see
them appear in large quantities on the
market, and have no doubt that they
will sell rapidly and at a good price.



Fig. 25.—Jinason weed (Datura stramonium), a flowering spray, 6, fruiting capsule—both one-third natural size.

American apples have changed hands.
The apple trade with England is
bound to follow the American trade in
meats and expand greatly. This trade
must necessarily be in the winter var-
ieties, such as the Baldwin, greening,
russet, willow twig. There is great
room for expansion in the growing of
these varieties and of varieties in the
same category. It means that some of
our land that is of no use for anything
else can be made remunerative in the
production of apples.
Reports come to us of the poisoning
of two boys by eating Jimson weed.
One of the boys was dead and the
other in great danger at the last re-
port. It would hardly seem reason-
able to suppose that anyone, even a
child, would care to eat Jimson weed,
but as such cases do occur the danger
should be guarded against. Jimson
weeds flourish in the vacant lots and
places that have been despoiled of
their covering of grass without any-
thing being put in their place. The
weed was illustrated in the Farmers'
Review not long since and attention
called to its poisonous properties, but
we reproduce it here that our readers
may become more familiar with it.
Children are poisoned by playing with
the leaf in the mouth, and after the
seeds ripen by eating them, especially
in the case of children that are too
young to understand the danger.
Wherever found growing near the
home they should be removed, as they
are not only dangerous to children but
also to cattle.

Sugar Beet Experiments in Nebraska.

The sugar beet experiments were
continued in 1899 on land in the Platte
river valley at Ames, Dodge county,
Nebraska. The Standard Cattle Co.,
located at that point, in addition to
furnishing land for the experiment
plots also placed two thousand acres
of sugar beets at the disposal of the
station, for experimental purposes. This
area comprised a considerable number
of varieties of beets, also soils of dif-
ferent character, treatment, cropping,
etc. It was thus possible to carry on
a part of the experimental work on a
very large scale. In spacing beets the
most satisfactory results were obtained
by having the space between the rows
of beets eighteen inches, with beets
eight inches apart in the row. This ad-
vantage of horse cultivation and yet
brings the plants sufficiently close to-
gether to prevent their growing too
large.
Experiments in 1899 and previous
years have shown that shallow cultiva-
tion throughout the growing season
is desirable. Deep cultivation dries out
the soil to a greater depth and de-
creases the yield of beets. This is
true on both heavy and light soil in Ne-
braska. Three to four inches is deep
enough to cultivate and hoe the beets.
The use of commercial fertilizers and
of barnyard manure increased materi-
ally the yield per acre, but not the
sugar content or purity of the beets.
The advantage to be derived from the
use of commercial fertilizers is not suf-
ficient to pay for their cost. With barn-
yard manure, however, the use is en-
tirely different, and its use either for
a previous crop or directly for the beet
crop was profitable.
Of the varieties tested during 1898
and 1899, on both heavy and light soil,
the best were the original Klein Wans-
lebener, Pioneer, Klein Wanslebener,
Vilmorin, Drumex Elite and Knauer.
A very striking difference was to be
noticed in beets growing in different
soils. The fields covered by the experi-
ments included both a sandy loam soil
and a compact clay. A comparison of
these soils for beet raising both in a
year of average rainfall (1898) and of
excessive rainfall (1899) showed that
the heavy soil produced very much bet-
ter beets, although they did not ma-
ture so rapidly as did those on the
lighter soil.

No successful method of treating the
leaf spot disease has thus far been dis-

covered. Fungicides such as "Bordeaux
mixture" proved themselves of only
limited remedial value. Young leaves
sprayed with the solution were, to a
great extent at least, prevented from
taking the disease, but no curative was
found for leaves already attacked. The
disease was, in most cases, first noticed
and most destructive on land on which
beets had been grown the previous
year.—T. L. Lyon, Nebraska Experi-
ment station.

The Chinese Bug Fungus.

A communication from the Ohio Ag-
ricultural College, says: With favor-
able meteorological conditions, the
threadlike branches of the fungus will
take possession of the interior of the
bug. When the bug dies, branches are
pushed out through the body and pro-
duce clusters of minute capsules filled
with spores. Sometimes these clusters
are so thick on the dead bugs as to
almost obscure the body, and only the
legs are visible, or the bugs may be
clustered on a plant, dead and covered
with fungus. Now, as these capsules
containing the spores burst, they re-
lease the spores and these may be still
further diffused by the wind, so that it
is easy to see how one diseased bug
among a mass of several hundred may
affect the whole of them, and if some
of the infected ones, before becoming
helpless, stray to a distance, the infec-
tion is carried from place to place and
in this way diffused from field to field.
Thus it will be observed that however
easily large masses of bugs may be de-
stroyed by this fungus enemy, under
favorable conditions, the prospect of
its working is not very encouraging if
either the bugs are badly scattered or
the weather is dry.

The Hessian Fly.

In our illustration 1, 1, show the male
insect both natural size and enlarged.
The

GERMAN GREETING

In the Form of a Serenade is Given
Nebraska at Hoboken.

FATHERLAND SONGS RENDERED

By Five Thousand of Them—The Nominer Re-
plies to Some Charges in Regard
to His Income.

New York, Oct. 27.—W. J. Bryan Friday concluded his campaign tour of the state of New Jersey. The day was a successful one in that the crowds which he addressed were both attentive and of fair size, but the majority of them were neither so large, nor so demonstrative as those of New York. The tour was made over the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad and the towns at which speeches were made were Hoboken, Harrison, Orange, Summit, Morristown, Bonton, Paterson, Belleville, Newark (three) and Dover. In reality Mr. Bryan's Thursday work extended into Friday for he did not retire that morning until about 2 o'clock, and one of the pleasant occasions of last night was the last of the series. When he reached his hotel in Hoboken, after his carriage tour of the city, he found about 5000 German citizens awaiting his arrival. They tendered him a serenade and sang several of the songs of the Fatherland.

Mr. Bryan is highly gratified with the New Jersey campaign. Mr. Bryan made the longest stop of the day at Dover. His speech at that point lasted about an hour and was made to a large crowd. He referred in his speech to criticisms of himself to the effect that he made a change for his campaign speeches, saying:

"According to the Republicans, my speech is so avaricious that when I am a candidate for president I will not make a speech unless I am paid several hundred dollars. They also say that I am so ambitious that I would spend all I have to be president. It is hard to reconcile the two stories. If you are interested in knowing the facts, I can tell you that I have been able to make a living under a Democratic administration and under a Republican administration and I think I shall be able to make a better living under a Republican administration than most of the Republicans who will be responsible for the administration, but I want to tell you that every dollar I have made in the last four years has been made out of the voluntary payment by people for what they bought and wanted. I published a book and nobody bought it unless he wanted to buy it. I have written articles for the newspapers. Nobody read them unless he wanted to. I have delivered lectures and nobody came unless he wanted to come. Every dollar that I made has been made in that way. But if I were the attorney for a trust and collected from a people who paid involuntarily I would be a good man in the eyes of the Republicans. I need not tell you that I receive no money for campaign speeches. If the people of a community pay any money when I have a meeting, it is to meet the expense of the meeting. In some cases the people have paid the expense of the train on which I travel as it goes from town to town. If any Republican complains of that you tell him that a man who rides on a train must either get a pass over the railroad or pay his fare and I would rather the people would pay for the train and leave me independent than have the railroad furnish it and then own me after the election."

The true story of a whole company of modern Monte Cristos is to be found in Douglas White's "Yankee Millionaires in South Africa," a prominent article in *Almanac* for November.

United States may favor arbitration in the Chinese matter.

Alleged Trust.
Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 27.—Attorney General Smyth filed suits in the district court of this county against the Jones, Douglas & Co. (cracker company) of Lincoln, the National Biscuit company of New Jersey and the American Biscuit and Manufacturing company of Illinois, charging them with having combined as a trust in restraint of trade. In his petition he recounts the alleged absorption of the Lincoln company by the National and American.

Proclaimed a Part.
Pretoria, Oct. 27.—The Transvaal Friday was proclaimed a part of the British Empire the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies. The royal standard was hoisted in the main square of the city; the grenadiers presented arms massed bands played the national anthem, Sir Alfred Milner read the proclamation and the troops representing Great Britain and her colonies marched past.

"The Betrothed Couple" and how they should conduct themselves is ably and sensibly treated by Mrs. Burton Kingsland in the November Ladies' Home Journal.

The gold in the treasury Friday was \$651,477,404, the highest point ever reached since the foundation of the government. This is said to be the largest gold fund in the world.

Kruger is expected at Marseilles, France, Nov. 11.

SEALY'S STATEMENT.

The Chairman of the Galveston Relief Committee Reports.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 27.—Following by Mr. John Sealy, treasurer of the by Mr. John Sealy treasurer of the Galveston Relief Fund.

Contributions received to Oct. 25.
Inclusive \$1,140,368
Disbursements—
For labor 124,554
Supplies 65,509
Special donations placed as instructed by donors 2,829
Drafts returned 710
Transportation of destitute 1585
Hospital 2800
Incidentals 206

Total expense to date \$198,201
Funds set aside—
For repairing and building homes \$310,000
Tools, etc 10,000
School books 10,000
Total disbursed and set aside \$528,210

Balance cash on hand \$612,158
The committee has set aside an additional \$90,000 for the building fund, \$42,500 to pay remaining labor claims, ordered the distribution of \$200,000 to destitute flood sufferers who lost homes or contents, and ordered the remaining funds held as a special reserve, not to be expended until after Jan. 1, 1901.

Being Prepared.
Houston, Tex., Oct. 27.—Gen. Waties, Capt. Wm. Baugh and Mr. William Bolmes, who have been for weeks working with the Harris county relief committee, are now giving the finishing touches to their reports to be forwarded to Gov. Sayers. These reports are to show how much money and merchandise they handled and from whom it was bought. The reports will be very exhaustive. They will be forwarded in a day or two. Mrs. Quailtrough, Mrs. Swope and the other ladies who have been working in conjunction with the Harris county relief committee, are still at work disposing of supplies and money where needed, among Harris county sufferers. There had a large number of applicants and were kept busy all the forenoon and most of the afternoon.

They received word this noon in the shape of an application for space in the hall, that Miss Clara Barton, the noble Red Cross worker would be here shortly to join in the work of helping to needy.

The space was readily accorded. They, however, did not learn the plans of Miss Barton, nor how she will carry on her work, nor what territory she proposed to aid. There is, however, plenty of room in the large hall for them to work separately if they should deem it best.

Nobody Was Injured.
Kennedy, Tex., Oct. 27.—A head-on collision occurred here between two local freight trains, both engines, Nos. 63 and 41, being badly torn up, together with several cars of cotton and merchandises. A car of thoroughbred cattle was next to one of the engines, but none was killed.

The scene of the accident is about 150 yards west of the depot. The wreckage caught fire, but was quickly extinguished. None of the train crews were injured.

Greater Than Thought.
Hempstead, Tex., Oct. 27.—The relief committee is winding up affairs here. It seems that there was more loss of life and property than was at first supposed. Many homes were destroyed, and little is to be seen except ruin and desolation. The worst is yet to come. The county has a large colored population. Many of them are without means, yet they are trying to do the best they can. A large majority have gone to the cotton fields of north Texas.

Creditors Meet.
Houston, Tex., Oct. 27.—There was a meeting at the office of Judge Burnett of the creditors of T. M. Richardson & Son. There were present over two-thirds of the creditors, and Mr. T. M. Richardson, Sr., was examined as to the condition of affairs. The trustee, Edgar Watkins, reported the sale of lumber and livestock to W. S. Gibbs of Huntsville for \$3750. The report was approved. The condition of affairs was reported by the trustee.

During a Storm at Sherman, Tex.
Mrs. B. Alexander, an invalid, became excited and died.

An Bond Business.
Austin, Tex., Oct. 27.—Mayor J. C. Gibbons of Paris was here Friday, and received the approval of Judge T. S. Johnson, assistant in the attorney general's department, for an issue of \$10,500 city of Paris school building bonds. These bonds have been offered to the state as an investment for the school fund. Mayor Gibbons was accompanied on his visit by Hon. Travis Henderson, representative of Lamar county in the legislature.

Will Soon be Ready.
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 27.—The Galveston Cotton Exchange in repairing the damage done by the storm to the exchange building, will convert the upper stories into offices and locate the exchange on the ground floor.

Mr. Albert Weis, treasurer of the Greenwall theatrical circuit, is here to rebuild the Grand opera house. He says the architect assures them it will be ready for use on Jan. 1.

TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

What the Railroads Are Doing to Aid the Farmers.

Texas has much yet to learn and accomplish in improving her agricultural and industrial conditions, and no agency can do more, or has done more, to aid her and her people than have the railroads—those great agencies—the arteries of trade—the veins through which the commerce of the Nation flows.

Though an unpretentious little work, in a way, few more useful books have been placed in the hands of Texans lately, and especially in the hands of Texas farmers, than the compilation in book form of the proceedings of the third annual session of the Texas Farmers' Congress, which was held at College Station in July last.

The work was carefully compiled by the officers of the A. and M. College at College Station, on the H. & T. C. Railway, at which place the Farmers' Congress of 1900 was held July 3rd to 6th. The publication and distribution of the proceedings of the Congress was made possible, and without cost, to the organization or the general public through the liberality of the Southern Pacific, Houston and Texas Central and other lines of the Huntington system.

This was a graceful thing for the Southern Pacific to do, and was done on the initiative of Mr. S. P. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager, through the literary bureau of the Sunset-Central Lines. It is a recognition in a practical way by the far-sighted officials of that system, that the properties under their management are directly interested in the general development of Texas and particularly in its agricultural progress. But even such a recognition might have waited on the people's own unaided efforts in working out their material destiny. It was not compulsory that this big system should step aside to especially help along the Farmers' Congress. Not all roads would have done so. This generous assistance, therefore, is not only worthy of public commendation, but it constitutes another demonstration that the Sunset-Central Lines stand ever ready to aid in all notable projects for the development, general welfare and general improvement of Texas. They are of us and for us as well as with us.

The book in question ought to be in every farmer's home in the State. It is valuable because of the large variety of addresses reproduced therein, covering the manifold energies, experiments, successes and hopes of practical farmers. Every address is a useful lesson because it is founded on experience. Every farmer's boy ought to be made to read such a book, for it is an agricultural education within itself.

The Texas Farmers' Congress must grow year by year. It is the school in which advanced farming is taught. It will bring men of matured experience together, arouse a new and broader interest in the notable calling of agriculture, and will be the means of handing down to posterity the information and the benefit of experience obtained by good honest toil and the sweat of the brow of their forefathers.

CENTER OF SILK TRADE.
Lyons is a School for Teaching the Manufacture of Silk.

In a recent report of J. C. Covert, American consul at Lyons, France, it is stated that Lyons is a school for teaching the manufacture of silk, as well as a great center of the silk trade. Young men come here from all countries to learn to make silk, acquiring the language while learning an important branch of commerce. In the silk department of the commercial school there are generally from 250 to 300 pupils. The price of tuition is 500 francs (\$154) per year for Frenchmen and 1,200 francs (\$321) for foreigners. All kinds of silks, velvets, plain and figured goods are made by the learners under the superintendence of skilled workmen, with the most improved machinery. Some of this machinery bears the mark of a Patachapha or Paterson manufacturer. A Singer sewing machine sews the pattern cards together. Thirty looms are run by hand and twenty-five by steam. The municipal school, on the Croix-Rouge hill, the traditional home of the weaver, admits only Lyonnese youth. It is sustained by the municipality. Any boy 15 years of age, with the residence qualifications, can here learn the theory and practice of silk weaving, designing and making patterns for 9 francs (\$1.73), the total registration fee for the three departments. The day course of study is ten months. In the night school, provided for children who are employed during the day, a course of three years study is required before graduating. Among the 300 or 400 pupils are the children of the rich and poor, some kept there at a sacrifice on the part of their parents. Each learner is required to keep a carefully written diary of his work, with abstracts of lectures, patterns of silk, designs of machinery, diagrams, etc. A presentation of this book to a silk dealer invariably secures him a situation. The directors, Mr. Guillardot, informed me that for several years he has not been able to respond to all the demands for young men made by the large silk houses of Lyons. Everything is taught here, from the breeding of the silkworm to the weaving of the finest stuffs for wearing, upholstery, mural decoration and artistic embroidery. The product of the school, which is sometimes defective, is sold at nominal figures.

The prevailing gray hat has come to be accepted as the invariable symbol of the autumn and has maintained its popularity for a surprisingly long time in New York, where fashions change so rapidly.

The British West Indies comprise an area of 12,175 miles.



Little Small Feet.
(Chinese Nursery Rhymes.)
The small-footed girl
With the sweet little smile,
She loves to eat sugar
And sweets all the while.

Her money's all gone,
And, because she can't buy,
She holds her small feet
While she sits down to cry.

Elsie's Ocean Voyage.
England is a long way from the United States—more than 3,000 miles, and six days on one of the immense ocean steamers is considered a quick trip from Liverpool to New York. Some fortunate people have taken this ocean trip so often, that it has become quite an old story to them. Let us others it is an important event in their lives. So it was with Elsie Thornton. She was a little English girl, just past her thirteenth birthday, and had lived in a little town near Liverpool all her life.

Elsie's mother had been dead since she was a wee girl—she could scarcely remember her—and six weeks before this story opens her father was laid in his grave, leaving this forlorn little girl almost alone in the world. Not quite alone, however, though the Atlantic ocean was between them, for in New York city lived the dear Aunt Elsie for whom she was named, and who, every Christmas, had sent her such pretty presents. There were some little cousins, too, and Elsie's curiosity was very great concerning them. When Aunt Elsie had learned of her only brother's death she wrote several letters to Elsie and to her guardian, Mr. Benson, expressing her wish to have her niece come and live with her. This had been partly arranged before Mr. Thornton died, so it was not an entirely new idea to Elsie. But America! What a distance it seemed!

The train whirled along toward Liverpool, and Elsie looked up rather frightened at the man beside her as she thought of it. He was an old friend of her father's, and had been very good to her; indeed she had been staying several weeks in his family where her little black gown and big red eyes made everyone most kind to her.

"You're not getting frightened, are you, little girl," said her guardian, kindly.

"No, no, but I was wishing I might go right to bed on the steamer and be there when I wake up, the way we do when we cross the channel to Calais, you know."

"Now I lay a wager you'll dread to see land, and when the trip is ended you'll be awfully sorry. I hope it will put some color into those cheeks, anyway. Have you everything you need for the journey?" asked Mr. Benson, laying aside his papers and putting away his glasses, for they were nearing the big city of Liverpool.

"Yes, I think so," said the girl, "only I would be so happy if I might have Yorick with me just a little while every day. He'll die, away off among the luggage. He will, indeed, with his heart most broken anyway for poor papa."

At the sound of his name a beautiful Irish seaman lifted his head from the opposite seat in the compartment and looked at her with a kindly smile.

"It can't be permitted, dear," answered Mr. Benson, "and don't you worry about him. I have made arrangements for him to be well cared for, and the stewardess will take you down below every day to see him."

After that, every moment was occupied in getting their traps together and in attending to some final business. Elsie kept up very bravely, until she espied her governess among some other friends on the wharf. Then she broke down and sobbed in the woman's arms.

"Why can't you come, too, Barnes?" she asked. "You would be so loved."

"But I can't, Miss Elsie. You're aunts think you're too big for me now, and ought to go into school, though, goodness knows, that isn't the way our little gentry is brought up."

The parting with everyone was fitfully over, and Mr. Benson, Elsie and Yorick were watching the crowd on the wharf grow smaller as the important little tender steamed away. There wasn't much time for tears, though, for they were soon alongside the big ocean steamship, "Lucania," and as Elsie looked from one end of it to the other it seemed half a mile long.

"I grieve me very much that I am unable to make this trip with you, Elsie," said Mr. Benson, as they went up the little ladder at the side of the steamer. "But you will be brave and contented, will you not?" Mrs. Elton, under whose care I am putting you, is a very sweet woman, and you can remember that she was a friend of your mother's. It is most fortunate that you are able to sail with her."

It would have been hard to have found a more pathetic figure than Elsie in the dusk for a last glimpse of the land a few hours later. She was standing there, as it were, where she had been so happy with her father and all her friends. Even Yorick had been taken from her, and she knew that that was his bark in the distance.

Mrs. Elton was, indeed, very nice, but she was a severe English woman, and little used to children. But a girl of thirteen cannot be always sad, and Elsie's interest was soon keenly diverted by the people and affairs about her. The first morning "out," some kind people took her on a tour of the ship, and it was luncheon time when she was brought back to Mrs. Elton, who smiled and told her that she was already improved in looks. So the days went by, each one full of new interests. Everything was so queer. Even the army of waiters in the big dining saloon was a wonder to her. They did everything in unison, and

JEW'S CEASE TO COME.

Exodus of Roumanians Has Ceased.

To the probable relief of the governments of Hungary, Austria, and Holland, and to some extent the United States also, the exodus of Jews from Roumania has practically ceased, says Robert Atter in the Chicago Record. More than 3,000 of those who last started for America got no further than Budapest or Vienna, whence they were promptly sent back to Roumania. For the present it is believed the movement is over, at any rate until next year. Beginning in the early summer of this year the number of these emigrants increased so rapidly that the governments of Hungary and Austria, whose territories they were crossing, became alarmed. For the most part the travelers were without means of subsistence and threatened to become a burden on the local authorities of these countries. The Dutch Government, too, became interested, since Roumania, in her anxiety to rid herself of the Jews was giving to a many of them as space permitted free transportation on the state steamship line to Rotterdam, indifferent as to whether they had the necessary means to cross the Atlantic or not. Each of these countries made strong diplomatic remonstrances to Roumania on this subject, and both Austria and Hungary gave notice that the refugees would not be permitted to cross their borders unless they were provided with sufficient funds to reach Hamburg, Bremen or some other port of embarkation. These conditions were strictly enforced, and nearly a score of emigrant parties, numbering in all more than 3,000 men, women and children, were sent back to Roumania. Meanwhile the attention of the treasury authorities at Washington had been drawn to the movement. In nearly every case the parties going to America claimed that Canada was their destination, but the officials of the United States Legation in Vienna had strong reasons to conclude that the emigrants were going to Canada with the intention of crossing the border into the United States and thus evading the laws governing the admission of immigrants into that country, with which they were not in a position to conform. The Vienna legation promptly reported the matter to the state department, and steps were immediately taken to strengthen the force of immigration inspectors along the Canadian frontier. In addition, Robert Watchorn, special immigration inspector, was directed to go to Roumania and investigate the conditions there. Recently a conference was held at Vienna, at which Charles V. Herdika, charge d'affaires at Vienna; Arthur S. Hardy, United States minister to Greece and Roumania; Mr. Watchorn, ex-minister of finance, Roumania, were present. M. Jonesco, who summed thoroughly familiar with the whole situation, explained the conditions leading up to the attempted exodus was, he said, the temporary distress prevailing in Roumania. There had been a run of bad harvests and very little money was left in the country. No classes had suffered more keenly than the small shopkeepers, small money lenders and artisans, and the bulk of these were Jews. There was, too, a permanent overcrowding of the business in which the Jews usually engaged, and the situation was rapidly growing worse through the constant stream of Jewish immigrants, in spite of the laws prohibiting their admission to the country. Another reason for the emigration movement, and of an entirely different character, was to be found in the new Jewish generation now growing up. These young Jews are extremely dissatisfied with the social and political position of their race in Roumania. They resent the contemptuous toleration extended to them and demand to be put on an equality with their neighbors. If they cannot succeed in getting these conditions altered they prefer to leave the country.

Sat on the Hat

WHITE WOMAN CRUSHES GORGEOUS HEAD-GEAR OF A NEGRESS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: An amusing incident, in which a white woman, a black man and a new hat figured, occurred in the waiting room at Union station. The station was crowded with in and out bound passengers and seats in the waiting room were at a premium. The colored woman, a flashily dressed and walking with a self-satisfied air, entered. Spying two vacant seats in one corner, she started toward them, sat down in one and placed a pasteboard box containing a hat, for the purchase of which she had traveled to town, on the other. A few minutes later a handsomely dressed white woman entered the station. Her eyes wandered in the direction of the colored woman and fell upon the seat occupied by the bandbox and its owner. When she reached the seat she looked at the bandbox and then inquiringly at the woman. The latter paid no attention to her, and she finally pointed to the box and asked the colored woman if it was hers. The latter nodded in the affirmative and the white woman requested her to remove it. The other refused, saying she had paid as much for the white woman and did not intend to set her hat on the floor or hold it in her lap. A wrathful gleam flashed into the eyes of the white woman. She looked the woman over for a moment and then turned as though to walk away, but instead dropped leisurely into the seat on which was the bandbox. It was one of those lazy ways of sitting down, where the entire weight of the body is thrown in. The woman was not a lightweight and as she sat down there was a ripping of pasteboard and a crunching of straw, red flowers, lace and feathers. The owner of the bandbox let out a yell which aroused every one in the station and pushed the white woman out of the seat. But she was too late. The gorgeous hat was crushed all out of shape. The colored woman's scream attracted the police, but when they learned what caused the trouble they took no action. The hat crusher refused to give her name or address and the colored woman was so angry that she was unable to articulate distinctly.

California Flower Seed Trade.

From the Washington Star: Flower seeds are extensively grown in California, where there is cultivated a great assortment of varieties, and, while nearly all kinds flourish, there is so much hard work and close application necessary that we have not been able to successfully compete with Europe on most things. Sweet peas, nasturtiums, cosmos, verbenas, petunias and asters are quite successfully grown, and the seed trade now looks to California for most of the sweet peas and a great many nasturtiums. Southern California has some very prominent growers of fine double petunias and other plants. The rapid advance of the California sweet pea seed in popularity is most marvelous. A beginning was made in this line in a moderate way about 1885, when there was not over a dozen varieties listed. At first about a quarter of an acre was grown, now one grower alone has grown from 150 to 200 acres of them each year for the past five years, and there are no less than 125 varieties in his complete list. This grower has introduced more than twenty varieties of great merit in the last three years, among them the famous race of "Cupidus." So important a factor have the California sweet pea flowers become to the seed trade that some dealers go there annually from the east to inspect the growing crops and to hunt for novelties in the sweet pea line. Flower seeds are grown in a number of places throughout the United States, but only a portion of the trade is supplied with home-grown seed. Outside of California limited amounts of flower seeds are grown.

CURE FOR ILLS.

Get Well by Coming in Touch with Nature.

People in search of health cannot do better than try the new cure for many ills known as the "air cure," or "nature cure." It is extremely popular in Germany just now and thousands of foreigners are trying this new system of treatment. The idea is that the natural life is the enemy of ill-health, and the treatment is entirely opposed to the ordinary medical routine, drugs, etc., being superseded by air and sunbaths and a diet that is frugal to a degree. The open air bath is indulged in in the least possible amount of clothing, in inclosures surrounded by palisades. Near these inclosures are spaces for the lying down and the air cure. Here wooden huts are provided with one side open to the air, but covered with a curtain. The invalid spends the night here and in the day time lies on a couch out of doors all day. "Light" and "sun" baths are other varieties of the same principle. The diet is of the simplest possible, and the curious point about it is that no water, no bread, and—worst of all—no salt is permitted. Cocoa (of a special kind) and "health" coffee, tea, made of hips and haws, sour milk, rucks and butter, form the menu for breakfast. This must strike some of the more pampered patients hard. Breakfast takes place at 7. At 10 o'clock an egg and sour milk are obtainable and some fruit. The principal meal is at 1 and consists of vegetable soup, entree, meat or fish, with vegetables, cooked fruit and cream. The absence of salt must be a positive trial to many people and must render the unattractive diet more tasteless still. Of course there is to way to enjoy life like the experience of sheep contrasts and the return to the fresh pots after this Spartan fare must be a positive delight to many of the patients. Still there has been heard enough of the cure to know that it is based upon the soundest theories for the restoration and preservation of health and the money that many a jaded man or woman spends annually upon the doctor might with advantage be put to better use. The "fresh air" cure will no doubt become popular and in time end its way to America.

All humor is nothing more than an inward feeling of our own want of merit, a dissatisfaction with ourselves.—Goethe.

Easy to Adjust.
"Mr. Scrooge," said the bookkeeper, "this past week I did the junior clerk's work as well as my own. This being payday, I thought it only right to remind you."
"Very good," said old Scrooge. "Let me see, your salary is \$12 and this clerk's \$8."
"Yes, sir," replied the bookkeeper, beaming expectantly.
"Then, working half the week for yourself is \$6, and the other half for the clerk is \$3. Your salary this week will be \$9."

GOVERNOR McCORD

Recommends Peruna to All Catarrh Victims.



Hon. Myron H. McCord, Ex-Governor of New Mexico, in letter to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D. C., says:
"Dear Sir:—At the suggestion of a friend I was advised to use Peruna for catarrh, and after using one bottle I began to feel better in every way. It helped me in many respects. I was troubled with colds, coughs, sore throat, etc., but as soon as I had taken your medicine I began to improve and soon got well. I take pleasure in recommending your great remedy to all who are afflicted with catarrh.—M. H. McCord."
Thousands of cases of chronic catarrh have been cured by Peruna during the past winter. There are no successful substitutes for this remedy. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free catalog book.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. J. C. Carter*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

W. L. DOUGLAS

SHOES MADE IN U.S.A.

WE USE BEST MATERIALS AND OUR SHOES ARE MADE BY THE BEST WORKMEN IN THE U.S.A.

WE ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF MEN'S \$2 and \$3.50 SHOES IN THE WORLD. We make and sell more \$2 and \$3.50 shoes than any other shoe manufacturer in the U.S.A.

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BRYAN ANSWERED.

The Democratic Presidential Nominations Replies

WHILE AT CITY OF WILMINGTON

To a Series of Questions that Were Propounded to Him Relative to Several Important Subjects.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 25.—The first of Mr. Bryan's night meetings in this city was held in a big tent.

Mr. Bryan took cognizance of a series of questions propounded to him by John P. Nields of this city. These questions were:

1. Will he, if elected president, as commander-in-chief, immediately withdraw the army from the Philippines?
2. How soon does he contemplate that a stable form of government can be given to the Philippine islands?
3. How soon after a stable form of government is established does he propose that congress shall declare the independence of the island?
4. How long after a stable form of government is established and independence is declared does he propose that the American protectorate over the Philippine islands shall continue?
5. Will he pay the obligations of this government in silver or gold, if elected president?

Mr. Bryan read the question and replied as he proceeded to each inquiry:

He said that he would get the army out of the Philippines as soon as possible and with reference to the payment of the national debt that he would obey the law.

As a reply to the first question he quoted from his speech of acceptance, saying:

"I stated that if elected president I would immediately convene congress in extraordinary session and would ask congress to declare the nation's policy to be to establish a stable government in the Philippines, as we are now establishing a stable government in Cuba; to declare our purpose to give independence to the Filipinos as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; to declare our purpose to give protection to the Filipinos as we have promised to give protection to the Cubans; and have for seventy-five years given protection to the republics of Central and South America."

On the second question he said:

"No one has attempted to fix the number of hours or weeks or months necessary, but I will say that I believe that we could establish a stable government in the Philippine islands in less time than the Republican party has established one in Cuba, and I think that I can promise you that our officials would not embezzle Cuban money."

To the third question he answered that in his speech of acceptance it was proposed to give them independence as soon as their stable government is established. He said:

"The phrase 'And as soon' means 'immediately' in our language. I do not know what it means in Republican."

Answering the fourth question, he said:

"If the questioner had read my speech he would have seen that there was no limit on the protectorate and we believe that this nation can assert the doctrine that when this nation helps a republic to stand upon its feet, the ground whereon it stands is holy ground, and that no king shall ever set his foot on it."

On the fifth question, relative to paying the obligations of this government in silver or gold if elected president, he said:

"I want the Republicans who want that question answered to first find out what the law requires and then I want them to know that if elected president I will enforce that law just as I will enforce the law against trusts and put striped clothes on big thieves as well as little thieves. But if you ask me to construe a Republican law, I will reply that I shall not construe a law until it becomes my duty to enforce it."

Soon Expires.

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 25.—Rhoda Harden, an old negro, was run over by a log train on the Chicago Lumber and Coal company's train road and was so badly hurt that she soon expired.

Zionists Protest.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—Wm. H. Piper on behalf of the Zion church sent a telegram to President McKinley and Gov. Nash of Ohio, protesting against the treatment of the representatives of the denomination at Mansfield, O., and appealing for their protection.

Mr. Piper says in the telegram that these ministers have not broken a single statute of the state, and that the right to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ is vouchsafed them by the laws of Ohio and the constitution of the United States.

Still Missing.

New York, Oct. 25.—The defaulting teller of the First National bank has not yet been arrested, and it was said no news had been received of him. His wife left her home in Mt. Vernon and came to this city Wednesday. It is said she does not intend to return to Mt. Vernon.

It was learned here that when the family were at Saratoga last summer they took with them all their horses and carriages. It took two cars to transport the outfit.

SERVICES AT HOUSE.

The Episcopal Ritual Read at the Residence of the Deceased.

Washington, Oct. 25.—In the capital of the nation, where his life work had been accepted, there gathered Wednesday representatives of every government department and the representatives of many foreign powers to pay homage to the memory of John Sherman. The funeral services were held at the Sherman home, where the aged statesman had spent the greater part of the past seven years, and where a few weeks ago he had come with the full knowledge of his approaching end, to set his earthly affairs in order.

The massive black casket rested on a black-draped catafalque in the parlor. The air was heavy with the scent of roses, orchids and hot-house flowers that had come from all quarters as a final testimonial of affection and respect. President McKinley, who had led Washington the night after Mr. Sherman's death, was represented by Secretary Hay, who was one of the honorary pall-bearers.

From the white house conservatory there was sent a heavy wreath of white roses and orchids. The British legation is still closed, but Lord Pauncefote sent a heavy wreath of white roses.

It was a notable gathering that filled the hallway and parlors of the residence—the most representative, perhaps, at any funeral here since the burial of Gen. Lawton last spring, when much the same concourse of officials and diplomats gathered to honor the dead soldier as met Wednesday in memory of the statesman whose services, though in a different line, had been equally as distinguished.

The services at the house were simple. They began at 1 p. m., and were conducted by Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, pastor of St. John's Episcopal church, assisted by Rev. E. M. Paddock, assistant rector.

In accordance with Episcopal usage, there was no funeral address, and after a brief prayer the choir chanted the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days."

The casket was then lifted by the bearers, with the honorary pall-bearers following, and carried from the house, where a detachment of the Fifth cavalry, under Col. Rafferty, waited to escort it to the depot.

The honorary pall-bearers, who were grouped about the coffin during the ceremony, were Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, Justice Harlan, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, ex-Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, J. G. Bancroft Davis, Hon. J. A. Kasson of the state department and Col. M. M. Parker.

The body was sent to Mansfield, O.

Cleveland Man.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Trenton True American quotes Former President Cleveland as saying:

"I am not aware of having made any statement that would justify the assertion that I am going to support Mr. McKinley."

Mr. Cleveland declined to make any statement regarding his position, and the words quoted were made in response to a suggestion of the reporter that a recent letter of his reiterating his financial views of 1895 was being construed as meaning he intended to support Mr. McKinley in the present campaign.

Fancy Prices.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Fancy prices were the rule Wednesday at the sale of thoroughbred Herefords. An average of \$312 was paid for the forty-eight head of cattle disposed of.

Among sales were:

Columbus 224, a young bull owned by P. J. Gabbert of Dearborn, Mo., sold to Wm. Powell of Channing, Tex., for \$730.

Beau Donald 21st, a yearling bull owned by W. H. Curdick of Eminence, Ky., sold to W. H. Dennard of Big Springs, Tex., for \$410.

Cheers and Counter Cheers.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Roosevelt train was greeted at Canastota by the largest crowd of the day.

At Rome a large crowd gathered in the public square and the governor addressed them from the balcony, to which he was driven from the train. Two crowds of small boys followed his carriage, those on one side shouting "Hurrah for Bryan," while those on the other side tried to drown their cheers with cheers for McKinley.

Sir Michal Hicks Beach advocates a closer union of the British colonies.

To New Posts.

London, Oct. 25.—Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney has been appointed governor of Trinidad and Tobago island, and will be succeeded as governor of the Windward Islands by Sir Robert Baxter Llewellyn, now administrator of the colony of the Gambia, and formerly administrator of Tobago island.

The Widow's Lament.

"Our landlady," remarked the man who had just been talking to the man who was always looking out for number one.

"Oh, well," replied the man who makes excuses for people. "I suppose she's a widow who was thrown upon her own resources, and—"

"Not at all. If she was a widow she'd be looking out for number two."

Much of the success of a dress depends on the way it is worn.

The rarest object known is a small boy who is not curious.

FREE A TRIAL BOTTLE.

The winning of a million of people from sickness to health is a noble pursuit.

Our enormous mail is the wonder of the age. We are flooded, simply flooded each morning with letters containing orders for "5 DROPS."

Within a day of getting "5 DROPS" and using it, your disease begins to disappear.

Thousands of men and women, who see their friends gladly relieved of their terrible suffering, write us in haste. Hundreds of testimonials from grateful correspondents reach us daily.

To enable all sufferers to test this wonderful remedy, we will send you a trial bottle on receipt of 5 cents to pay for mailing. Large bottles of 300 doses \$1.00, sent prepaid by mail or express.

"5 DROPS" is a preventive as well as a curative, for the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Dropsy, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Nephritis, Nervousness, Neuritis, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Lathrop, Malaria, Paralysis, Stomachic, Numbness and a long list of other ills.

Write us in haste and stop your suffering. Agents wanted.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Alphabet of Success.

The following alphabet is printed on a neat card and hung up in coffee taverns and places of resort and business in Great Britain:

Attend carefully to the details of your business.

Be prompt in all things.

Consider well, then decide positively.

Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.

Endure trials patiently.

Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.

Get not into the society of the vicious.

Hold integrity sacred.

Injure not another's reputation or business.

Join hands only with the virtuous.

Keep your mind from evil thoughts.

Lie not for any consideration.

Make few special acquaintances.

Never try to appear what you are not.

Observe good manners.

Pay your debts promptly.

Question not the veracity of a friend.

Respect the counsel of your parents.

Sacrifice money rather than principle.

Touch not, taste not, handle not in vain.

Use your leisure time for improvement.

Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.

Watch carefully over your passions.

Yield not to discouragement.

Extend to every one a kindly salutation.

Zealously labor for the right.

And success is certain.

Presented by Gen. Wallace.

Gen. and Mrs. Low Wallace have presented to the Walsh (Indiana) college library the original manuscript of "The Prince of India." There are over 2000 pages on 6 by 9 paper. The pages are in the fine handwriting of Gen. Wallace, and show corrections and suggestions in the handwriting of Mrs. Wallace. "The Prince of India" was begun in 1886 on the Kankakee river and was finished in 1892.

Some men's hair is an 'imaginary quantity, others men's brains like it.

If you wish to have beautiful, clear white clothes, use Russ' Bleaching Blue, the famous bag blue.

It is a queer woman who does not love flowers; it is a good one who does.

As a dressing and color restorer, Russ' Hair Dressing is the best color for comb. It is in love, as in other things, it is the little acts that count.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

What a glorious feeling anticipated presents!

FITS permanently cured. No other person after first day's use of the King's Great Nerve Restorer. To be had of all druggists. Price, 50c per bottle. Sold by E. C. DODSON, Dallas, Tex.

How happy congenial people are when together.

Put for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start putting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Never let silly gossip ensnare you in its web.

Saddle Making Our Specialty.

Write for Catalog. CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. \$25 saddle for \$20. Our work guaranteed, sent subject to examination before you pay. E. C. DODSON, Dallas, Tex.

Love is an emotion that, like whiskey, should improve with age.

If you are going to California this winter, or expect to visit Arizona or Northern New Mexico, it will pay you to make the trip via the Trinidad Gateway, using the unequalled service of "The Denver Road" in connection with the Santa Fe through service to the coast.

The woman with a sunny disposition makes her husband's home a paradise.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

THE LAXATIVE DRUGS—QUININ—ALL DRUGGISTS refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on the box. 25c.

Our duty seems terrible trying when we know it is not appreciated.

His Pedigree.

"Is any letter here for me?"

"Who's you?"

"I'm Bill."

"An' who's Bill?"

"For the lan' sake, don't you know me? I'm Bill, that married Susan, herself into a box of high class paper rolls, instead of the regular cigarette card. The card bore her name and address and Reagan, in his far-away home, was the purchaser. The beauty of the photograph haunted its possessor as he rode about his magnificent estate in old Arkansas, and he finally began a correspondence with the original. From this friendship sprang, to be superseded by love, and after six long years the lovers have seen each other for the first time."

Romance and Reality.

For six years Cupid was the guide of Wessau Edward Washington Reagan, of Ah Flat, Ark., who has gone 1000 miles to claim as his bride the original of a miniature photograph he found in a package of cigarettes made in Richmond, Va.

The owner has been found and will soon be Reagan's bride. She is Miss Ellen S. Crawford, a cigarette maker, who slipped a miniature photograph of herself into a box of high class paper rolls, instead of the regular cigarette card. The card bore her name and address and Reagan, in his far-away home, was the purchaser. The beauty of the photograph haunted its possessor as he rode about his magnificent estate in old Arkansas, and he finally began a correspondence with the original. From this friendship sprang, to be superseded by love, and after six long years the lovers have seen each other for the first time.

Reagan is a cousin of Judge John H. Reagan, the only surviving member of Jeff Davis' cabinet.

CASTORIA COUNTERFEITERS.

Their Factory Unearthed and the Manufacturers Arrested—A Warning to Imitators.

The Centaur Company of New York City, manufacturers of Castoria, recently learned that their well known preparation was being counterfeited in St. Louis, Mo., and that worthless imitations were being sold.

After a careful investigation by Chas. H. Fletcher, president of the company, it was learned that a preparation in imitation of Fletcher's goods was being prepared by the Palestine Drug Company of No. 107 South Second street, and sold by a few druggists. Warrants were sworn out for the imitators. Yesterday John Bick, president of the Palestine company, and Benjamin Chiracian, chemist for the concern, were arrested, but later were released on bond.

The cases will be tried before Judge Clark of the Court of Criminal Correction. The Centaur Company has determined to protect the public from worthless imitations of their goods.—St. Louis (Mo.) Republic, Sept. 30, 1900.

It is a well bred man who is as courteous to his wife as to other ladies.

Carter's Ink is just as cheap as poor ink and is the best ink made. Always use Carter's.

Why is it we can never see our duty quite as plainly as that of others?

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Bright's Disease is no respecter of persons; it attacks men and women, the strong and the robust, the rich and poor, the active body and brain workers, the fathers of families, the bread winners in every sphere of life, seeming to choose for its victims those only who can least be spared. Smith's Sure Kidney Cure is the only guaranteed remedy for Bright's Disease.

Your money back if it fails to cure. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

People as a rule hear better with their right ear than with their left.

1610 Roward 5100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. thereby curing the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Be careful.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Our conscience has to bear much blame for our cowardice.

Candidence in Texas.

The Houston Post says:

S. F. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific and Central, returned yesterday from a protracted visit in the northern states, looking the picture of good health. To a Post representative Mr. Morse said:

"The Galveston disaster was something that staggers humanity. We cannot comprehend its awfulness. Even those who passed through the frightful ordeal are unable to portray the horrible incidents they passed through. To the railroad world it was a severe blow, but I am happy and proud to say that the railways rose up in the splendor and were fully equal to the emergency. They didn't doubt or hesitate; they acted. And their munificence is one of the grandest pages of American history. Suffer! Well, no interest can compare with the railroads when it comes to financial loss. I wish millions."

"How about the Southern Pacific's confidence in this section?"

"I can say this, and that is that our people have the greatest confidence in our Texas. To demonstrate that fact I have but to call attention to the result of the meeting of officials in regard to the Sunset Limited. The general public, not being in the immediate confidence of railway owners, cannot imagine the deliberations they have on such a thing as the Sunset Limited. This year, to my own astonishment and gratification, the owners and directors concluded that the Sunset Limited should be run three times a week instead of weekly. Also the telegraphed assurance of H. E. Huntington that the Southern Pacific improvements at Galveston, destroyed by the storm, would be at once rebuilt. This shows confidence in the south. To be candid, we have more confidence than we ever had in the coast country. Lightning may never strike twice in the same place."

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

500,000 acres new land is open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIMBA CHECK. Devoted to information about these lands. One Year, \$1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (100 page booklet) on the land sections and the land laws. Write for it. Address Dick T. Morgan, Fort, O. T.

Charming Princess Louise.

There are many stories of the Princess Louise, and one in the Young Woman tells how a boy on the Balmoral estate, when asked which member of the royal family he liked best, said: "I think I like the Princess Louise best, because she is so jolly to talk to. Even Carlyle, we are told, found her fascinating, for, after meeting her when she was about 21, the sage of Chelsea wrote of her to his sister, 'Decidedly a very pretty young lady, and clever, too, as I found out in talking to her afterwards.'"

An Appropriate Reminiscence.

He was rather a rascally young man and kept very late hours. He was going on a long journey, and on bidding farewell to his beloved he said to her: "Darling, when I am far away, every night I will gaze at you star and think of these. Will you, too, gaze at your star and think of me?"

"I will, indeed, dearest," she replied. "If I needed anything to remind me of you I would choose this very star."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because it is always out so late at night and looks so pale in the morning."—Pick Me Up.

Motherhood

\$5,000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000 which will be paid to any person who will show that the following testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children? How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution! Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.

Actual sterility in women is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers.

Mrs. A. D. Jarret, Belmont, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I must write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. Before taking your medicine I was unable to carry babe to maturity, having lost two—one at six months and one at seven. The doctor said next time I would die, but thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I did not die, but am the proud mother of a six months old girl baby. She weighs nineteen pounds and has never seen a sick day in her life. She is the delight of our home."

Mrs. Whitney's Gratitude.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—From the time I was sixteen years old till I was twenty-three I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and terrible pains when my monthly periods came on. I made up my mind to try your Vegetable Compound, and was soon relieved. The doctor said I never would be able to go my full time and have a living child, as I was constitutionally weak. I had lost a baby at seven months and half. The next time I continued to take your Compound; and I said then, if I went my full time and my baby lived to be three months old, I should send a letter to you. My baby is now seven months old and is as healthy and hearty as any one could wish. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I was so bad that I did not dare to go away from home to stay any length of time. Praise God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief. Wishing you success in the future as in the past, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been.—Mrs. L. Z. WHITNEY, 4 Flint St., Somerville, Mass."

The medicine that cures the ills of women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

FREE WINGHESTER SHOTGUNS

Our 166 page illustrated catalogue, showing the winning combination in the field or the trap. All dealers sell them.

FREE WINGHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., 180 Winchester Ave., New Haven, Conn.

LOUIS ERHARDT & CO., ATCHISON, KANS.

WINCHESTER GUNS

Rifles, Revolvers, Ammunition

and Sporting Goods at 5 per cent above factory cost. We buy all goods direct from factory. Our Gun Catalogue, 80 pages, 12x18 inches, mailed upon receipt of 25 cents. We can save you money. Note the following prices—Write at Once. A few of our prices: \$4 New American Make 22 Caliber Rifle, our price \$2.15. \$5 New Stevens Caliber Rifle, our price \$2.25. \$7 Breach Loading Single Gun, 12 Ga., our price \$4.25. \$15 Breach Loading Double Gun, 12 Ga., our price \$10.00. Machine Made, Figure Target, 12 Ga., \$7.75. Everything else same proportion. Guns and Ammunition at Less Than Wholesale Price to All.

Sawyer's Pommel Slickers

Warranted Waterproof.

Sawyer's Excellent Brand Pommel Slickers afford complete protection. They are made of the best material, made extra long and wide in the waist, making a dry seat for rider. Easily converted into a walking coat. Every garment warranted waterproof. Look for trade-mark. If your dealer does not have Excellent Brand, write for catalogue.

N. M. SAWYER & SON, Sole Mfrs., East Cambridge, Mass.

DR. J. H. TERRILL

Cures Private and Chronic Diseases. Lost Males, Nervous Debility, Loss of Sight, Weakness, Early Decay, Yellowed Skin, and all results of excess of youth or excess in later years. Cures, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Rheumatism, all stages, skin diseases, all diseases of the throat and lungs, and all diseases of the eyes. Files and Florida cured. Book on Specialties and Free Consultation free. Call or write.

DR. J. H. TERRILL, President Terrill Medical and Surgical Inst., 20 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

OPIMUM WHISKY and other drugs habitually cured in 30 days. San-Book and medicine FREE.

E. M. WOOLEY, M. D., Atchison, Mo.

THE RIGHT ROAD.

PARALYSIS

Quicker Alleviation of Pain. Durable Relief. No Recurrence. Guaranteed Recovery of Patients Thought Incurable. Write me about your case. Advice and special medicine FREE. DR. CHAS. D. H. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORPHINE

THE ONLY CURE FOR MORPHINE HABIT. Write me about your case. Advice and special medicine FREE. DR. CHAS. D. H. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

When Answering Advertisements Give Name and Address. This Free.

W. N. U. Dallas, No. 44—

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, Nov. 3 1900.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR amending Article 5 of the Constitution of Texas so as to permit the formation of irrigation districts in Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and Knox counties.

AGAINST amending Article 8 of the Constitution of Texas so as to permit the formation of irrigation districts in Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and Knox counties.

For Presidential Electors,

- NEED B. MORRIS
- R. W. HALL
- W. E. BOYD
- JASPER COLLINS
- B. Q. EVANS
- JAKE HODGES
- ROBERT THOMAS
- RICHARD MAYS
- JOHN L. WORTHAM
- JOHN J. ANK
- DAN S. CHESSLER
- JACOB F. WOLTERS
- O. A. MCHAEKEN
- JAMES FLACK
- W. D. BELL

For Governor,

J. D. SAYERS

For Lieut. Governor,

J. N. BROWNING

For Attorney General,

T. S. SMITH

For Comr. Gen. Land Office,

CHAS. ROGAN

For Comptroller of Public Acc'ts,

R. M. LOVE

For State Treasurer,

J. W. ROBBINS

For Supt. Pub. Instruction,

J. S. KENDALL

For Railroad Commissioner,

L. J. STOREY

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court

R. R. GAINES

For Associate Justice of Sup. Court,

F. A. WILLIAMS

For Judge Court Criminal Appeals,

J. N. HENDERSON

For Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals, and Supreme Judicial District,

I. W. STEPHENS

For Congress, 13th District,

J. H. STEPHENS

For Representative, 16th District,

A. S. HAWKINS

For Dist. Atty, 39th District,

A. C. WILMETH

For County Judge,

D. H. HAMILTON

J. E. POOLE

H. R. JONES

J. E. WILFONG

For County Attorney,

OSCAR MARTIN

For County and District Clerk,

C. D. LONG

H. S. POST

For Sheriff and Tax Collector,

J. W. COLLINS

J. F. JONES

J. W. BELL

For Tax Assessor,

S. E. CAROTHERS

C. M. BROWN

For County Treasurer,

J. E. MURFEE

J. L. STANDEFER

D. W. FIELDS

For County Surveyor,

L. B. ALLEN

LOCAL DOTS.

—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sherrill on Sunday last.

—1000 Pairs of Pants at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. A. Z. Sewell has taken charge of the local telephone system.

—Go to T. G. Carney's for choice family groceries.

—Mr. G. M. Clayton has purchased Mr. Burwell Cox' residence—the old Hamner place.

—For a good, honest hand made saddle see Riddell.

—Judge McConnell is making a considerable addition to his residence.

—Overcoats at all prices, for Men and Boys at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. Will Jasper has accepted a job with J. C. Forbes in Throckmorton county.

—Fresh Oranges, Apples and confectioneries at Williamson & Martin's place.

—Mr. J. H. Herring bought of Mr. Martin this week 100 head of stock cattle at \$18.



Listen to Our Music!

It is a bugle song of Low prices for good goods.

Full Value for Your Money Every Time.

Following is a brief mention of some of our leading lines:

DRESS GOODS.

We flatter ourselves that no lady, however critical her taste may be, can look through our stock without finding something to her liking. We can mention but few of the popular fabrics, such as:

A new line of Llana Brocades, woven in beautiful raised figures, an excellent dress goods at a moderate price.

Soutache Novelty goods, nice and serviceable, in blues and browns.

Handsome Brocades, wool filling, changeable effects with assorted silk raised figures, all standard colors.

English Wool Plaids, silk stripes, pretty and fashionable. We have a fine assortment of these goods in new and handsome designs and colorings.

Our Pebble Jacquard cloth is an item in the dress line to which we would call special attention. We have this handsome goods in 4 yard skirt patterns, black with exquisite raised patterns of silky luster.

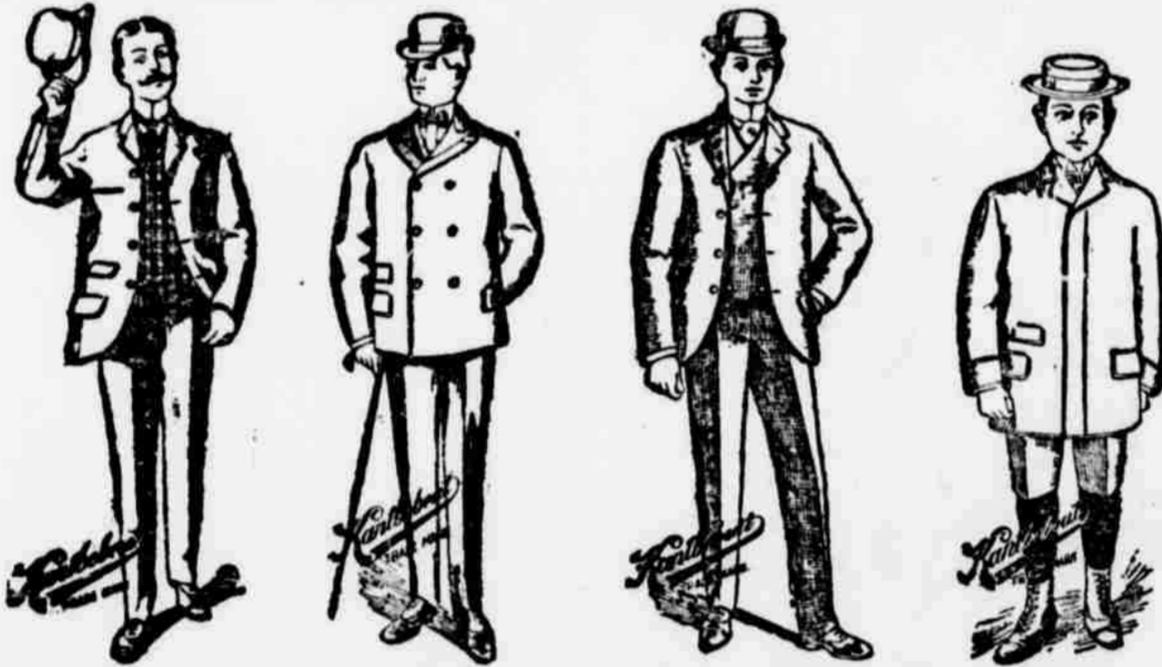
Heavy Worsted Suitings in 10 yard dress patterns, very durable and the thing for winter wear; colors, olive green, brown and dark blue.

We have also a nice assortment of heavy flannel dress goods in all the desirable colors, plain and in stripes and figures.

Besides the foregoing there will be found in our stock most of the old standard goods and some new French fabrics in beautiful designs and colorings, some choice Crepons in 4 yard patterns for skirts, a nice line of Cashmeres, Sattines, Covert Cloth, Ginghams, Chambrays, Prints, etc. in great variety.

Trimmings

We have quite a large line of trimmings, having taken great pains to select the latest and best that were suited to our varied line of Dress Goods. There are Silk and Tinsel Gimp braids in various widths, black and colors and gold and silver gilt. Fancy colored Beaded trimmings, and Silk fringes in various widths. An extensive line of ribbons, embroideries, insertions, laces, braids, cords, etc.



Men's and Boys' Clothing, Underwear and Furnishing Goods.

In gentlemen's custom made clothing we have the best to be had in the market in material, make and style. We bought from one of the leading manufacturers whose improved system of cutting insures a neat fitting suit as you usually get from a tailoring establishment, and whose reputation for reliable workmanship and honest goods insures durability and service. We have suits in all the latest patterns of fall and winter weights. Cassimeres, Diagonals, Serges Kerseys, etc., in various grades and prices. And as to prices, we guarantee them to be right and that you will get full value whether you buy a cheap or a higher priced suit.

A fine line of separate pants, including the celebrated California goods.

We have a very complete stock of Gentlemen's Dress and Fancy Shirts, Over Shirts and Underwear, both in cotton and wool, fleece lined and plain, Hosiery, Suspenders, etc.

And we can fit you out to the queen's taste in Collars and Cuffs and nobby Neck Wear of the latest style.

Staple Dry Goods

In this department you will find the leading and standard brands of Shirts, Dressings, Drillings, Duckings, Jeans, Cottonades, Linseys, Checks, etc. Also Quilts, Comforts, Blankets. And of

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Gloves

we have a large assortment of styles to suit all tastes for men, women and children. Our goods in these lines are standard makes and we offer them to the public in full confidence that they will give satisfaction.

We have many kinds of goods not mentioned in this advertisement and will be pleased to have you call and see them. The prices will be right.

Very Respectfully,

S. L. ROBERTSON.

—Mr. W. M. Townes has commenced on a large addition to the M. E. church.

—Fresh Groceries—almost everything you can think of at S. L. Robertson's.

—Frank Anson of Coleman will be here Monday and Tuesday to buy good horses and mares for the army.

—The young people had a very pleasant musical entertainment at the Wright House last night.

—New crop Louisiana Molasses at W. W. Fields & Bros. Try it if you want something good.

—That great American nuisance, the candidate, will be abated for a season on Tuesday next.

—Ladies you should see the handsomely decorated tea and dinner sets at Fields & Bro's.

—Mr. J. W. Allen of the north-east part of Stonewall was down trading with our merchants this week.

—Galvanized iron Wash Tubs, Washboards, Buckets, Wash Pans, Dish Pans, Dippers, Oil Cans, Lamp Chimneys, Etc., at S. L. Robertson's.

—There will be preaching at the Presbyterian church Sunday night at 7:30. No morning service.

—Mr. John Ellis has accepted a position with the McCollum Company hardware firm.

—C. C. Riddell has more and better buggy whips—a new lot, 10 cents and up. Go and get yourself one.

—Frank Anson will be here Monday and Tuesday, 5 and 6th, to buy horses and mares for army service.

—Ladies' fine Dress Shoes and Misses' School Shoes. They will please you, for they are good and sell at the right price. S. L. Robertson.

—Dr. E. C. Young has gone to Benjamin to spend a week or so doing dental work.

—A big stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, \$1.75 to \$16.00 a suit at S. L. Robertson's.

—Dr. J. F. Tomlinson has moved his dental office into the old Parsons barber shop on the west side.

—Cheese, Kraut, Apples, Cabbage, fine, large Green Potatoes, red and yellow Onions at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. E. C. Winford representing the Stamford News paid us a pleasant call Thursday. The News recently changed hands, being now in the hands of Mr. Sam Gay, and gives promise of considerable improvement.

—Mr. R. P. Marchbanks has sold his place to S. P. Miller of Comanche county who will move up about Dec. 1st.

—It's Chille now instead of ice cream at Williamson & Martin's. Boys, take your girls around and warm up.

—Mr. Y. L. Thomason left Wednesday to visit his father's family at Corsicana on account of the sickness of members of the family.

—Mrs. J. P. Harrison of Sherman arrived Thursday on a visit to the families of her brothers, Messrs W. W. and R. B. Fields.

If you have sore throat, soreness across the back or side, or your lungs feel sore or tender, or you are threatened with diphtheria or pneumonia, apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT externally, and use BALLARD'S HORS-HOUND SPRUCE at J. B. Baker's.

Notice to the Public.

The lands originally granted to the Houston & Texas Central Railway Co. situated in Haskell county are now upon the market for sale. For prices and terms, as well as all information relative thereto, please apply to Mr. G. R. Couch, agent Haskell, Texas. C. C. GIBBS, Land Commissioner.

—Miss Flora Rupe of Seymour came down Tuesday and is spending a few days here with her cousin, Miss Belle Rupe.

—Parties having good gentle horses and mares 14:3 to 15:2 for sale will find a buyer in Haskell on Nov. 5 and 6th. See advertisement.

—Miss Una Foster returned home Thursday evening from her visit with relatives in Mississippi, coming in with the family of her uncle.

—Miss Bertha Fitzgerald has taken charge of the office of the Haskell telephone system as operator in place of Mr. Wert King, whose resignation took effect on the first.

—Rev. Wm. Dickey and wife of Clarendon came down the latter part of last week on a visit to the families of Messrs. S. F. Ramsey and J. N. Ellis. Rev. Dickey preached at the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

—Messrs J. W. Johnson and son have purchased the Haskell and Stamford mail line and propose to run it on time and in good style. Their hacks will leave for Stamford at 4 a. m. each day.

—Mr. S. W. Scott returned Thursday after visiting relatives at Georgetown and Austin and taking in the fair at San Antonio in company with his wife. Mrs. Scott is visiting relatives at other points and will probably not return until Christmas.

—Mr. Geo. E. Ballew of Collin county was here this week and bought Mr. G. R. Couch's farm of 350 acres four miles north of town for \$300 cash. It is Mr. Ballew's intention to move here with his family between the 1st and 15th of December.

—We now have in stock the nicest line of queensware, both decorated and plain, that we have ever handled, also a nice line of glassware, lamps and lamp chimneys. Call and see these goods if you want anything in that line. The prices are right.

Yours &c
W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

—Mr. A. C. Foster has bought Dr. Mahaffey's place (the old Bob Dickenson residence) for a brother of his who is expected to arrive today from Mississippi and become a citizen of Haskell.

Later we learn that Mr. Foster and family arrived on Thursday night.

—My stock of groceries has just been filled up with a complete line of choice, fresh family groceries. As to prices—well, they are below the other fellow's—Come and see!

Respectfully,
T. G. CARNEY.

—Mr. D. L. Warren and wife (nee Miss Lila Smith) returned on Monday from Hill county and will make their home here in the future. They attempted to work a surprise on the old folks by going to a hotel on their arrival after night, intending to walk in on them next morning before they learned that they had arrived, but Mrs. Smith got wind of the caper and turned the joke on them.

For burns, cuts, bruises, lacerations, or injuries of any description, BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is a sovereign remedy. It never fails to do good, and so promptly that its wonderful curative properties frequently create surprise. Price 25 and 50 cts at J. B. Baker's.

—The governor has issued two proclamations putting into effect important changes in the cattle quarantine regulations as recommended by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State. These documents are so lengthy that we can not publish them, but interested parties can see them at this office.

Constipation means the accumulation of waste matter that should be discharged daily, and unless this is done the foul matter is absorbed and poisons the system. Use HERBINE. You will get relief and finally a cure. Price 50 cts at J. B. Baker's.

—Six wagons loaded with bales of cotton from Knox county drove into Haskell Thursday evening en route to Stamford, had a Haskell merchant made satisfactory bids on the cotton and got it together with the trade of the six farmers who owned the cotton. That is the way Haskell is doing business—paying top prices for cotton and selling merchandise at bottom prices.

—The carpenters are at work on the church and things are encouraging. Bro. Townes can use a good many workmen next week and especially those who have promised work. Next week is your time if you can devote a few days to the work. Also those who have subscribed money to the enterprise can help us by handing it in to Bro. Townes. J. T. BLOODWORTH.

HASKELL AND STAMFORD TRANSFER.

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

Livery Stable at Haskell

Good teams and vehicles furnished promptly to order.

J. W. JOHNSON & SON, Proprs.

THE GOSSETT HOTEL,

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

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

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

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.
M. H. GOSSETT, Proprietor.

J. W. BELL,

Manufacturer & Dealer in
SADDLES and HARNESS

Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.

Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.

Your Trade is Solicited.

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

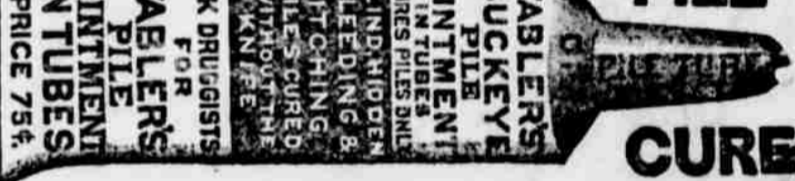
THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,

HASKELL, TEXAS.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, T. J. Lemmon.

A BOON TO MANKIND!

D^r. TABLER'S BUCKEYE



INTERNAL and EXTERNAL PILES, WITHOUT PAIN.

CURES WHERE ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED.
TUBES, BY MAIL, 75 CENTS; BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.

JAMES F. BALLARD, Sole Proprietor, 310 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

EPWORTH LEAGUE AND GENERAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

EDITED BY MRS. S. W. SCOTT.

REFLECTIONS.

1. Love to God is the supreme duty because it includes and implies all other duties.

2. It is much easier to confess a general truth than it is to admit the personal application of it.

3. We often find goodness of heart where we least expected it, and note its absence where we were sure of its presence.

4. Every man is my neighbor to whom it is possible for me to show any kindness.—From James Atkins

KEEP STILL.

Keep still! When trouble is brewing, keep still; when slander is getting on its legs, keep still; when your feelings are hurt, keep still till you recover your excitement at any rate. Things look different through an unagitated eye.

Time works wonders. Wait till you can speak calmly and then you will not need to speak, may be. Silence is the most massive thing conceivable sometimes. It is strength in very grandeur. It is like a regiment ordered to stand still in the mad fury of battle. To plunge in were twice as easy. The tongue has unsettled more ministers than small salaries ever did or lack of ability.—Burton's Yale Divinity Lectures.

"I see the wrong that round me lies, I feel the guilt within; I hear with groan and travail cries The world confess its sin.

"Yet in the maddening maze of things And tossed by storm and flood, To one fixed trust my spirit clings— I know that God is good.

"And so beside the silent sea I wait the muffled oar; No harm from Him can come to me On ocean or on shore.

"I know not where His islands lift Their fringed palms in air; I only know I can not drift Beyond His love and care."
—Whittier.

Once, in a florist's window, was a display of hyacinths; but one was so much more luxuriant and magnificent looking than its companions, that it elicited most of the admiring glances and complimentary exclamations of the passers by, and if, perchance, induced by the beauty and delicious perfume of the flowers, these passers by come in to make a selection, they always lifted first, the pot containing this splendid specimen eager to inhale its fragrance. When lo! there was no fragrance there, save of the wax and paint of which it was made. Then the florist smiled and said: "That is my flower, the fragrance you desire in the more modest ones." So it may be with the hypocrite. He may be gifted in prayer, or have a flow of even pulpit eloquence, sufficient to shake the continent, but if his heart be filled with the spirit of Christ, then "Woe unto him," for Satan smiles and says: "Ah he is mine!"

From "Whited Sepulchres and Living Epitaphs," by Elsie Malone McCollum.

\$1,000,000 to Loan!
On cattle at 8 per cent.

THOMASON & THOMASON.

Epworth League Program.

At 4 p. m.
Subject—Paul and Livingstone, Acts 9:1-7.

Reference word—Courage.
Leader—Miss Lela Park.

Contrast—Mrs. Dr. Gilbert.
They were differently educated—Bro. J. T. Bloodworth.

Their deaths were different—Miss Eva Fields.

Likeness—Prof. Litsey.
Everybody invited.