

One of the sublimest things in this world is plain truth.

The plumber is the only man who is really benefited by hitting the pipe.

The man who is most discreet when sober is the biggest fool when otherwise.

The chronic bore would make a splendid population for some deserted island.

Real charity consists in being tolerant toward the faults of people we don't like.

Some girls seem to grow more beautiful as they grow older. Practice often makes perfect.

Agonelli finds his mission to Washington barren of results. He cannot even catch the grip.

There's a smoldering spark of wisdom in the brain of the man who knows when to go home.

Aguinaldo is pressing his luck to such an extent that his dull thud may get in ahead of schedule time.

Sweet is the tinkle of the sleighbell—especially to the liverman, who is getting \$3 per hour for the tinkling.

Having been spinning on his head a few times Judge Beaurepaire imagines he has shoved France into another revolution.

If you are speaking of the governor of New York call him Rose-e-velt, though that is not what Boss Platt calls him.

That Michigan man who recently married at the age of 110 is a living example of the fact that one never gets too old to learn.

As between the grip bacillus and the expansion germ, certain eminent statesmen are having a very trying time of it this winter.

Never abandon the high ground of "Right" for the lowlands and swamps of "Expediency." No man was ever lost in a straight road.

Modern methods of advanced instruction in our schools have changed the three R's to the three H's—the hand, the head, the heart.

It has been said that all the mean acts of his life are quickly brought before a drowning man. The same might be said of a candidate for office.

Gov. Pingree was surprised to find, on feeling in his vest pocket for the state of Michigan, that it wasn't there. It was a new and annoying experience.

According to a strict interpretation of the articles of war, feeding soldiers on spoiled meat does not constitute conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: He that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

The post-Christmas mail of the United States was never so large as it was this year. It has been a season of epistolary thanksgiving, less simple and economical than that devised by Thomas Carlyle. Having once sent a present of a hundred dollars to a younger sister in Canada, he explained: "A newspaper with three strokes will serve for thanks, if you are short of time."

The use of crude oil for killing the dust on railroad beds has been so successful that experiments in the same direction have been tried on country roads. The experiments were undertaken by Maj. Meigs, who had noted the change that had taken place in a bad bit of road near a town in Pennsylvania, where an old oil pipe had been leaking for some time. This pipe was near a place in the road that was invariably impassable during the season of spring and fall rains. The ground became so saturated by the oil that the mud rapidly dried up, and the surface of the earth became hard and remained so. A tank containing some 120 barrels was used for tests, which were made on a notorious bad stretch of road. The results have proved that it is easy to keep the worst road in condition by treating it with oil, which prevents the earth from becoming wet by forming a waterproof crust. It is estimated that a barrel of crude oil will suffice for a strip of road 100 feet long and twelve feet wide. The cost of the oil at the wells is about 90 cents a barrel, so that this form of road-mending is about the cheapest known.

Justice Peckham has handed down the opinion of the United States supreme court in the case of the United States vs. the Buffalo Natural Gas and Fuel Company, appealed by the United States from the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit. The case involved the right of the gas company to import gas from Canada by means of pipes under the Niagara river free of duty. The opinion classifies natural gas as crude bitumen, and has the effect of admitting it free of duty under the tariff law of 1890.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable things of the age is the almost unanimous re-election of Senator Lodge, an ardent expansionist, by the Massachusetts legislature, just after Senator Hoar had pointed out the hole gnawed in our national fabric by the expansion bacillus.

New Orleans is to hold a cotton congress next month immediately after the carnival. Cotton evidently has resolved itself into a republic. In the days when it was king there was no necessity for a congress.

A FELON'S LOVE.

BY HENRY W. NESFIELD.

CHAPTER I.

It is some fifteen years or more since the quiet, huddled little village of Siedgemere became famous for a brief period, on account of the commission of a dreadful crime. Siedgemere is an out-of-the-way spot in Sussex, having to this day no railway station within nine miles, and boasting only two gentlemen's residences and a vicarage.

For nearly thirty years the parson had preached, and his parishioners had listened. There had been squabbles between the Vicar and the Squire about chancel rights. There had been good seasons and bad; nine-day scandals had been cherished and nursed; but never before had the sober, slow-going people of the village been so utterly startled from their dreamy, everyday existence as they were on that memorable morning of the 14th of July, 18—.

About half a mile from the Squire's house and on the opposite side of the village there was a pretty old mansion called Froyles, which had been occupied for a considerable time by an elderly bachelor named Hughes. Very little was known of him, although when he first came into the neighborhood he brought with him introductions from the Squire, from whom he rented the house. Considering that he lived almost entirely alone, he kept up a somewhat large establishment.

Occasionally an elderly maiden-lady named Miss Pycroft, who was supposed to be his niece, came and paid him a three or four months' visit; but the old man was of such retiring habits that he could not endure for any length of time any interference in his ways of life. So Miss Pycroft's visits invariably terminated in a stormy eruption on his part, caused by some fancied liberty he imagined her to have taken in the ordering of the household, or by some grumbling on the part of the servants, who by no means relished her trespassing upon their preserves.

Mr. Hughes spent his time chiefly among his books and coins, of both of which he prided himself upon having a large and valuable collection. His household consisted chiefly of a butler, a footman, a cook, and two maid-servants, besides two out-of-door men, the coachman and gardener. In such a dull spot it was no easy task to get indoors and servants to remain.

The master of the house very seldom entertained, and even deplored having to preside at the two or three annual dinner-parties, at which the Squire, the Vicar and the local doctor, accompanied by their respective wives, were his chief and generally his only guests. These dinners were indeed but slow affairs, for the only post-prandial diversion ever offered was an inspection of Mr. Hughes' coins, which were displayed in their glass cases all around the drawing-room. After the departure of the guests, these treasures were re-deposited in the great oaken cabinets in the library, to lie by until the next festive occasion. Among them were many valuable antique gold and silver pieces, and it was a common remark of the Squire's, when he dined at Froyles, that he would not like to keep so much bullion in his house, for fear of waking up some fine morning and finding his throat cut! Habit, however, had become a second nature, and the possession of these coins caused Mr. Hughes no anxiety.

There were not things people could steal, he always declared, as the real value consisted in their antiquity, and it would be a hard matter to dispose of them. "But you might melt them down," the Squire suggested. "Melt your grandmother down!" Mr. Hughes had replied irritably, as if by the very motion of melting down dross were offensive to him.

It was necessary, in order to follow the revelations contained in these pages, to be particular as to the description of the inmates of Mr. Hughes' establishment at the time the narrative commences. The cook, Mrs. Young, was an elderly woman, who had been five years in her present situation. The two maids, Sarah and Anne Dodson, were natives of the village of Siedgemere. The footman, Edward Bartlett, was a youth of nineteen, and had lately been engaged with an excellent two years' character from his former master. The butler, William Luke, was a man of over forty years of age, who had entered Mr. Hughes' service about the same time as Bartlett.

In consequence of the difficulty he had experienced in obtaining servants, Mr. Hughes had taken Luke into his service without a character. The man had been discharged by his late employer for impertinence and suspected pilfering of wine; but Mr. Hughes liked his looks, and, after cautioning him as to his future behavior, consented to engage him.

Of the coachman and the gardener it is scarcely necessary to say anything, because at the time of the dreadful event about to be described they were proved to be in their houses with their respective wives and children.

On the 13th of July, 18—, Mr. Hughes gave one of his solemn dinner parties. As usual, the coins were displayed after dinner, and the old gentleman held forth with more than his ordinary zeal upon their history, value and merit.

After the guests had taken their departure, Luke, the butler, assisted by Edward Bartlett, removed the cases under Mr. Hughes' supervision, and placed them in the cabinets in the library where they were ordinarily kept. It was supposed that Mr. Hughes did not retire until long after midnight. He was in the habit of sitting up late and jotting down the occurrences of

the day, and writing out orders for the servants to carry out on the following morning.

He was heard by the cook to be moving about down-stairs after the clock struck one; and the under-housemaid, Anne Dodson, declared in her evidence that she heard her master come upstairs and go into his bedroom just as the great hall clock chimed the three-quarters after one.

This witness moreover declared that she was suffering from toothache on that night and could get no rest, so she was trying to read herself to sleep. Hearing Mr. Hughes' step on the stairs, she looked at her watch and was astonished to find that it was so late. Soon afterwards the clock below struck two, and this fact impressed the time upon her mind.

CHAPTER II.

On the 14th of July, the cook, Mrs. Young, was the first person to come down-stairs. She called the maids by rapping on their bedroom wall, as was her custom, and then knocked at the door of the room where Edward Bartlett, the footman, slept.

Mrs. Young came down at half-past six. She was not in the habit of calling the butler, as he was generally very punctual in rising. On this particular morning, however, he happened to be unusually late.

After having lighted the kitchen fire, Mrs. Young proceeded to open the library shutters. Upon doing so she noticed at once the extreme disorderliness of the room. A chair lay broken on the floor, and with it a table-cloth heaped with books and other articles, as if it had been dragged suddenly off the writing-table. Upon closer investigation she found near the chair a large pool of blood and pieces of what looked like human hair. Horrified, she searched on. More traces of blood were upon the oak boards and the stony flags of the hall outside. They seemed to lead across to the drawing-room opposite, while upon the library door were the smeared marks of a man's blood-stained hand.

Terrified nearly out of her senses, Mrs. Young had not the courage to let the light into the drawing-room, but, rushing to the foot of the staircase, she screamed loudly for help, and then fainted.

When she recovered consciousness, she found all the servants running about wildly, and she thought that her master's body had been found in the drawing-room with the back of his skull beaten in and his throat cut. Luke, upon hearing Mrs. Young's screams, had rushed down-stairs partially dressed, and without his boots. It was he who first opened the shutters in the drawing-room, and, in doing so, had broken a pane of glass.

Upon the arrival of the police Luke appeared so dull and confused, so unable to give an account of himself and his doings at the time he had gone to bed on the previous night, that he was arrested on suspicion. Moreover, there was blood upon his shirt and trousers, and also upon his socks. He declared afterwards that his socks were stained from his having trodden in the blood when he first came down-stairs, and the other marks must have come from the cut in his hand when he broke the window in the drawing-room. His confused state, he owned, was caused by his drinking off a bottle of sherry which he had purchased the night before, after the guests had left the dining-room.

The cabinets in which the coins had been placed were found broken open and ransacked, and no traces of Mr. Hughes' treasures were to be found. Near the body of the murdered man lay a short New Zealand's club, with a blood upon it. This usually hung in the hall, with similar weapons, which composed a trophy. But the fact which told most against Luke was a large clasp-knife which was known to have belonged to him buried in the dust-heap out in the back yard. The stains upon this also bore witness to the purpose for which it had been used.

At the trial William Luke pleaded "Not Guilty," but circumstances pointed very suspiciously against him. Edward Bartlett, the footman, gave evidence which told greatly against the prisoner, though the young fellow showed an evident wish to say all he could in his favor.

Under cross-examination, Bartlett told to own that he had several times heard Luke say that "it was quite time the old beggar—his master—was knocked in the head, and that if he had a heap of coins like Mr. Hughes' he would not be long before he sold them and went off to Australia." The day before the murder Luke had been much put out by his master's finding fault at the way in which the silver was kept, and he said to Bartlett in the pantry that he had had enough of Mr. Hughes' nonsense, and he did not intend to put up with it much longer. Bartlett swore that Luke was much upset throughout the day on which the dinner-party had taken place, and had been drinking freely, though he had not taken enough to make his behavior noticeable.

The two maids, Sarah and Anne Dodson, also gave evidence, but there was nothing particular to be elicited from them. The jury, after prolonged trial, brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and William Luke was condemned to death.

A week before the execution was to take place, however, it was rumored that the police had fresh suspicions, and that there was reason to believe that Luke was not the guilty man after all. So far did these rumors prove correct that Luke was relieved, but detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

Much to the world's astonishment, suspicion seemed to have fallen upon

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Lamps are prevented from exploding when the oil becomes heated and turns to gas by a safety cap, which covers a vent hole in the side of the lamp and has an outlet which is forced open by the expansion of the gas, thus allowing it to escape without explosion.

May Returns in Stage. The reported intention of Mrs. Antonio Terry to return to the stage, where, as Miss Sibyl Sanderson, she won such fame, is said to be due to the fact that the immense fortune supposed to be that of her husband is and always has been in the hands of his mother, who was opposed to the marriage, and who, though she continued to make her son a handsome allowance during his life, will not continue it to his widow.

Painted the Town. "We hear of an author," Frank Stanton says, "who got 60 cents royalty on a year's sales of his book; and the poor fellow bought a bottle of wine with it, then painted the town red, and was fined \$10 and costs by a heartless, unlitary recorder."

Some persons seem to make promises just to be agreeable.

The collection of stamps is a very useful fund.

Cost of Nicaragua Canal. The estimates for constructing the Nicaragua Canal vary from \$115,000,000 to \$150,000,000. How different are the estimates of the people as to the value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is agreed that this remedy is unsurpassed for indigestion, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and sleeplessness. It is such an agreeable medicine to take.

Keep your secrets and your troubles entirely to yourself.

A Single Dose of "Five Drops" will benefit you for la grippe—its use a few days will cure you. See our advertisement in another column of this paper, containing strong testimonials.

It is harder to acquire a good habit than break a bad one.

First Permanent Cure. No fee on success after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure. For FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise, send 10c. to Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Santonin's Pure Face Powder Beautifies Ladies' Complexion. 25 cents Box at all Drugists.

A woman who never chews a pencil is a marvel.

A CANADA FARM.

What a Former Resident of Idaho Says Regarding Western Canada. Mr. T. A. Tolman, of Lacombe, Alberta, N. W. T., a former resident of Canada, Idaho, who moved to Western Canada in July, 1894, writes as follows: "I brought here thirty-four head of cattle, fifteen horses, two wagons, two sets of harness and one hundred and fifty dollars in cash. I homesteaded 60 acres of wheat, 40 per cent. 37 1/2 Township 40, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian, also purchased a quarter-section of Canadian Pacific Railway land. I have been farming more or less all my life, and I am convinced that you can raise crops 40 per cent cheaper here than where I came from. My capital at present, counting everything, is about five thousand dollars. The yield of my grain all round in 1897 was 50 bushels per acre. This year (1898) yield of wheat, per acre, 37 1/2 bushels, oats, 50 bushels, barley, 35, and potatoes, 400 per acre. Consider that this is a much better country for a man than where I came from, provided he is industrious. You get a free homestead here, and Canadian Pacific Railway lands are cheap and the terms easy. I have now made my seventh payment on the land purchased by me, and am much pleased with my purchase, as the land has already more than paid for itself. School law here is decidedly ahead of where I came from, and there are schools wherever there are settlements."

PENSIOS FOR SOLDIERS.

Laws Governing the Present War Provide for Many Enemies. It is an erroneous idea that a special law will have to be passed to pension the new veterans of the Spanish-American war. The pension office is already at work upon cases growing out of this struggle, a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch says. He who leaves both of his hands in the war hospital—these members having been destroyed in the line of duty—will enjoy an allowance of \$100 a month, in addition to the other perquisites allowed by the government. The same will be given for the loss of both eyes. The loss of both feet will be worth \$72 a month. One hand and one foot together will be worth \$36, the same as given for amputation at or above one elbow or knee. One hand or one foot will be worth \$30, the same as given for total deafness. Should a stray Spanish bullet happen by chance to gouge out one eye, \$17 a month will be paid, but if the eye remains and merely the sight is lost, the monthly allowance will be \$5 less. Total deafness in one ear will be worth \$10 a month, as will also the trimming off of all the toes on one foot. A thumb will be worth \$8 a month, an index finger \$4, and any other finger \$2, a big toe \$6 and any other toe \$2. Pensions allowed for death will depend upon the rank of the victim, the number of persons dependent upon him and their ages. The widow of an enlisted man will get \$12 a month and each of her minor children \$2. Widows and orphans of naval and army officers of high rank will doubtless get handsome pensions from congress, if possessing sufficient influence and the necessary recommendations. Women nurses will probably be pensioned whether disabled or not.

HOW TO MANICURE.

It is Very Easy to Do When You Know How. Get a small bowl or finger glass and dissolve therein a small piece of pure soap in some hot water, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Then soak the finger tips for five minutes, wipe dry and then with a knife or ivory manicure implement gently loosen the layer of skin around the root of the nail, so that it can be trimmed off with cuticle scissors (especially curved scissors for the nail), and press the skin well back to distinctly show the half-moon or "onyx." This may not be possible at once, when the nails have been neglected. Still, two or three manicure treatments will show a marked improvement. With the ivory implement remove any dirt from under the nails. Trim them oval shape with cuticle scissors, rub down any unevenness with prepared toilet emery paper, then apply the nail powder with a chamols polisher. Rub the nails in warm water, wipe well and rub the nails again with polisher and with the palm of the hand, and do this after washing, which will serve to keep them polished for a week. If the nails are brittle and dry rub a little vaseline over them each night.

Perfect cleanliness is the greatest adjunct to beauty, but for all that, do not wash your hands too often. Washed seldom but thoroughly, they will keep in a far nicer condition than if they were continuously being "rinsed," as it were, which simply serves to grind the dirt into the pores. When gloves are worn at night be careful that they are perfectly clean inside, otherwise the grime and dirt are absorbed by the overacted glands and the effect is opposite to what was desired.

STERILIZED MILK UTENSILS.

Milk from a healthy cow is, in the first instance, absolutely free from bacteria. It becomes contaminated in the mere process of milking, and so admirably adapted is milk to bacterial growth that in a short time it is swarming with minute forms of life. Let us consider whence these are derived. Of first importance are the vessels in use. A momentary application of boiling water or steam is insufficient to destroy germ life, says the Contemporary Review, to be effectual it is necessary to expose the vessels to the influence of high heat for several minutes, at least, and steam is by far the best agent that can be used. Vessels are often used that are in an improper condition for handling milk; a rusty milk can often spoils more milk than sufficient to buy a new can. Wooden pails ought not to be tolerated. Vessels should be of pressed tin, the joints well flushed with solder, so as to be easily cleaned.

An interesting experiment was made with two cans in summer; one was thoroughly well cleaned in the ordinary way, the other was sterilized by steam for thirty minutes; in the first, the milk went sour in twenty-three hours, in the second in twenty-eight and a half hours; and the first can was found, on examination, to contain twenty-six times as many bacteria as the second. The same experiment repeated in winter showed that the sterilized can kept the milk sweet for nine hours longer than did the other. Milk that has been deprived of most of its germs by Pasteurization will remain sweet in cans thoroughly sterilized by steam for about twice as long as if put into cans cleaned in the ordinary way. Where milk is sent to a factory, it sometimes happens that the milk cans are returned to the farm containing separated milk, whey or butter-milk. It need hardly be said that this practice is utterly disastrous as well to the factory as to the farmer.

The importance of rejecting the first drops from the udder, called the "fore-milk," is not always recognized. In a sample of the fore-milk that was examined, it was found to contain eight times as many bacteria as the following milk. The actual loss occasioned by rejecting the fore-milk is slight, because the first pint of milk contains a very low percentage of butter-fat. The coat of the cow offers exceptional facilities for the harboring of dust and dirt; it is, therefore, extremely rich in various forms of bacterial life that stick to the flanks and underparts of the animals when they lie down. What is true of the animal is likewise true concerning the person of the milker. Clothed in dust-laden garments that he has in daily use, he himself is covered with innumerable bacteria in a dried condition. A large amount of this milk can be restrained or cleaned off. Bacteria can be dislodged from a dry surface with ease, while from a moistened surface, however rich in germs, there is little chance of their diffusion. Therefore, the flanks and under-part of the animal, after carding and cleaning, should be thoroughly moistened with water and then dry-sponged, taking care there shall be no drip, so that the myriads of germs that remain may be effectually kept out of the milk.

Turkey Gospel. The first clutch of eggs laid by a turkey are seldom fertile, and if by chance a few are they invariably hatch out weakly poults and crippled ones, no matter whether the eggs were placed in a hen or in an incubator, says Poultry Journal. The second clutch laid do quite often hatch out well, but the poults are not so strong as the ones hatched from eggs laid by a two-year-old hen. If the young turkey hens can have their entire liberty and can forage at will there will be quite a difference in the vitality of the poults. Of a naturally roaming disposition they are better contented, do better in every way, are not so liable to disease and the results are in every way more satisfactory. If you allow them to follow this instinct of roving at will in search of their food, if the hen should select a nest in some out-of-the-way place, don't meddle, just let her alone, and do not allow yourself to be unnecessarily nervous over it. Turkeys can stand a great deal of "letting alone," and they hatch more poults and stronger ones by such treatment. I shouldn't advise anyone to move a brood turkey unless it was an old one and accustomed to being handled by its owner. The second cause of periodical pain it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof: "Dear Mrs. PINKHAM—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer from this kind of trouble know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice. —Miss JENNIE R. MILLS, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write to Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

DALLAS FIRMS.

Ask your merchant for the "Union" Brand. Dallas, Texas. Agents: C. E. Anderson & Co., 177 Elm St., Dallas.

What a blessing good health is to humanity.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS.

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. as a medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys or weakens them, and it does not grip or nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N. Y.

True Greatness In Medicine

Is proved by the health of the people who have taken it. More people have been made well, more cases of disease and sickness have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by any other medicine in the world. The peculiar combination, proportion and process in its preparation make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and unequalled by any other.

Oats—2 1/2 Inches Long. The oat marvel—what will 500,000 such long heads per acre weigh? 15,000 lbs.—60 bushels such a yield pays big!

Cut this notice out and send 10 cents postage to JOHN LA CROSSE, Wis., and get their great catalogue and 10 Farm Hand Samples free, including Irons, Irons, the greatest grass on earth, Potatoes \$1.00 a Bbl. [w.n.]

A busy woman and a sewing machine are good company.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes and cures in 15 minutes. Merry children are loved by every human being.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. The Frazee Co., Warren, Pa.

A gathering in the head beats a political gathering. \$100 Reward, \$1000.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease disease that science has been able to cure in its stages as it is. It is that which is called Catarrh. Hood's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hood's Catarrh Cure is a blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the cause of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The price of Hood's Catarrh Cure is \$1.00 per bottle, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for Testimonials. Address: J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Hood's Family Pills are the best.

Some old maids are thus of their own accord.

Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These spots were sore, and it is easy to imagine how much suffering I endured. Before I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really a great deal of money, I had not reached the cure. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and my skin was clear as a piece of glass.

The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long had entirely disappeared. My lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite grew. My skin was clear and well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MYERS, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J. Don't identify any possible chance of a cure by taking any other medicine, or mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, or other mineral.

Send for the S. S. S. and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

The average woman is brave—until frightened.

CHIEF HOTEL, KUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

Opens February 23rd. In the Ozark Mountains, Delightful climate. Banquet room. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address: J. O. Plank, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 102 N. Broadway, St. Louis.

Many ladies never tire of eating candied milk leaves.

Oh That Delicious Coffee! Costs but 10c per lb. to grow. Sauer has the secret. German Coffee Berry, Java Coffee pkg. 10c. Sauer's New American Cherry Tea. Due to our out and out care for any of above packages or send for any of them. Write to JOHN LA CROSSE, Wis., and get their great catalogue free. [w.n.]

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THINGS THAT WOMEN WEAR.



(Paris Letter.)

To be out of the fashion for a rancy dress ball is as bad as being out of fashion for an assembly. The most up-to-date cut in sleeves is followed carefully, skirts are molded to the figure, the bodices fit the shape—in the new tight way—and the neck is cut low and only slightly trimmed—just the same upon fancy dress ball gowns as upon the ball gowns of actual fashion.

Just now all Paris is dancing itself away at the fancy dress ball. The dances are new, and strange to say, they are written largely for the young women. It is no unusual spectacle to see a whole row of young men, complacently sitting along the wall, watching a group of girls delightedly away through the mazy figures of a fancy dress cotillon. There is a figure at the close in which the young men take part; at the beginning they also occupy a place, but between times these tired men of society rest from their terms perform graceful and novel figures of the cotillon.

New Ballroom Gowns.

A young woman who took part in a holiday dance wore the small paper caps, or favors, that were distributed in the first whirl of the figure. A dress of soft, silky material had large flowers of white silk scattered all over it. It was made with an overskirt effect of three double ruffles laid so that one fell over the other in charming fashion. On the edge of each ruffle was a tiny founce of plaited silk. The bodice was of plain silk with a vest of white and pink embroidery under pearl trimming. The sleeves were the merest ruffles of the soft silk. A unique feature of this gown consisted in the long black suede gloves that were worn with it.

In the same figure danced a young woman dressed in a long princess-shaped gown of cloud-green cashmere, with a broad panel of dark green embroidery running down the side and across the front of the skirt. One of the new tight-fitting bodices of the season was its most important feature.



A SMALL BUT APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE.

It had an embroidered front of gold upon a vest of green silk. A trimming of dark green sharply outlined the neck, which was cut rather low front and back and was severely plain.

Bewildering Chiffon.

Few jewels were worn in this cotillon, which was danced by the younger set. One of the few all-white gowns of the season was much admired. It was

made of mull, fully trimmed with white chiffon ruchings, thickly gathered and put on by the yard. At least fifty yards were used in trimming the skirt alone. The ruchings were made by doubling white chiffon and gathering it on each edge. These ruchings were then sewed upon the skirt in zig-zag fashion, turning and twisting in a bewildering way around the skirt, in a perfect haze of chiffon.

A modiste, to whom I described this trimming, said that the tiny ruchings, though put on apparently with aimless design, were most carefully planned. They began at the foot and were traced back and forth in large loops, like the upper half of the figure eight—left open. This was carried almost to the waist line.

A dress for a young matron consisted of a navy blue silk—for these silks are coming in again—with small satin figures dotting it. The skirt was close fitting on the hips, and flared about the foot.

The bodice was of satin and cut extremely low. Over the low neck was draped a beautiful Patti chiffon of pale gray tulle, caught at the bust with bunches of small pink flowers. They were artificial flowers of silk deliciously scented, and so arranged that they formed a border to the corsage. This arrangement of flowers upon the waist



NEW BODICES FOR THE BALLROOM ARE CAREFULLY FITTED TO THE FIGURE.

was one of the most attractive features of the gown.

Another novel feature was a scarf of the tulle, which formed a belt and was knotted into a great bunch at the waist line. Long ends fell almost to the hem of the skirt. The sleeves were puffs of brown silk, fastened by tiny straps to the bodice. On many gowns the fastenings consist of jeweled pins, very broad, clasping the shoulder straps and bodice as securely as though sewed.

Long gray suede gloves were worn with the waist; and the young woman carried a big feather fan of black and gray feathers.

It may be added that Patti modes are all the rage now; and the diva at middle age finds herself more famous as a beauty and leader of fashion than at any previous time of her career.

How It Troubled Him. A traveler down south had heard a great deal about an "oldest inhabitant," Lem Pickering by name, who dwelt (so his information ran) in a small Georgia town. Reaching that town one November afternoon he forthwith instituted inquiries concerning the local celebrity. An old negro was basking in the sun just in front

of what, for lack of a more specific synonym, was called "the hotel." Going up to him the stranger asked: "Do you know Lem Pickering?" "Golly, yas," was the reply, "I've known Lem dese forty years, sah." "I presume his old age gives him quite a deal of trouble?" "Spees it does, sah." "Keeps him indoors all of the time—eh?" "Not exactly, sah, not exactly. But it do gib him lots o' trouble without keepin' him indoors, sah." "You don't tell me! How?" "Fac' is, sah, it keeps him in de grabeyard."—Exchange.

W. S. Gilbert's Humor. W. S. Gilbert does not retain all of his humor for use in his librettos. In the early days of his success, when Gilbert and Sullivan were considered



A NOVEL TRIMMING.

by managers as "sure winners" in the comic opera field, a young woman who was a member of one of the "Pinafore" companies wrote to Gilbert telling him of her approaching marriage with a young man of good position and family. Gilbert congratulated the young woman and expressed the hope that her future might be prosperous and happy. Only a little more than a month passed and another letter from the same girl reached him, in which she stated her engagement with the young man had been broken and that she had accepted another suitor. He replied that he had every confidence in her judgment, and again expressed his hearty wishes for her welfare. It was almost three months after that Gilbert received a third letter from the same girl, who informed him that young Lord — had proposed and that she had accepted him, after breaking her engagement with No. 2. Gilbert's humor could no longer withstand the temptation, and he wrote: "I desire to congratulate you on your approaching marriage with" and here he placed an asterisk, and in a footnote added: "Here insert the name of the happy man."

The Cyclometer Adapted to the Canoe. A clever adaptation of the cyclometer to the canoe was made by Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby in a trip through the Florida Everglades, and described by him in a book. All ordinary means of marine measurement are useless in the Everglades, and as it was necessary to keep a record of the distance involved, Lieutenant Willoughby devised a scheme whereby he used a cyclometer for the purpose successfully. He attached the front fork of an old bicycle to the stern of his canoe. In the jaws of this was swung a 28-inch bicycle wheel, the tire being equipped with a series of small paddles, so fastened that they regulated the speed of the wheel to that of the boat. The cyclometer was attached in the usual manner. Repeated experiments with the device demonstrated to Lieutenant Willoughby that the slip of the wheel was constant, and that its trailing behind the boat recorded reliable measurements on the cyclometer even when going at a slow gait. He says that the wheel and cyclometer gave excellent results as a log of the trip. Canoeists and oarsmen might take a hint from this for their next tours on the water. An old bicycle wheel is easy to get, and it must add to the pleasure of the trip to keep an accurate record of the distances covered.

Wheat ripens in Chile and Argentina in January; in Peru in November.

A Strong Plea. The Court—"I have a good mind to make an example of you." The Prisoner—"Don't do it, Judge; don't do it. For the sake of our fellow-men, don't do it. It was samples that drove me to drink. My wife was always holdin' some chap up as an example. Don't make me one for other women to point at. Have pity on their husbands."—Chicago News.

Not Engaged. Business Man—What did you say your name was? Applicant for Position as Stenographer—Miss Simmons. Business Man—You won't do, then. Do you think I'm going to have all my letters signed "per Simmons"?

A Translation. "What is the meaning of 'sic'?" It seems to be used frequently to call attention to grammatical and other errors. "That's right. It's a Latin word, meaning 'get on to the grammar or spelling.'"—Pack.

There isn't an inch of love in a yard of contention.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

"Tabby Tortures Valentine." A Story for Our Junior Readers—Applying the Teachings—Shivering with Cold Is, After All, Only Nature's Remedy.

I'd Be a Butterfly. (An Old Favorite.) I'd be a butterfly born in a flower. Where roses and lilies and violets meet; Roving for ever from flower to flower, Kissin' all buds that are pretty and sweet. I'd never languish for wealth or for power, I'd never sigh to see slaves at my feet; I'd be a butterfly born in a flower, Kissin' all buds that are pretty and sweet.

Oh! could I pierce the wand of a fairy, I'd have a pair of those beautiful wings. Their summer day's rambles is sportive and airy, They sleep in a rose when the nightingale sings. Those who have wealth must be watchful and wary, I'd be a butterfly, sportin' and airy, Rockin' in a rose when the nightingale sings.

What though you tell me each gay little rover Shirrin' from the breath of the first autumn day, Surely 'tis better, when summer is over, To die, when all fair things are fading away. Some in life's winter may toil to discover Means of procuring a weary delay; I'd be a butterfly, bringin' a rover, Dying when fair things are fading away.

Little Amy had spent a very happy holiday season, for her favorite aunt had been with her. Auntie had been very happy, too, but one thing greatly troubled her, that the rest were accustomed to and thought little of; that was that "Tabby Torture" could not have more freedom and general catnip-happiness. "What can a city cat know of the joy of life?" she would ask.

Tabby's real name was "Tabitha Tortureshell," but Amy's careless little tongue got sadly tangled in that long name; and gradually every one had adopted her variation of it, till now Miss Tabby was even introduced to strangers as "Tabby Torture."

Auntie so pitied Tabby's sad lot that she tried to take her to walk in the park sometimes. She would tell Amy to "lead her" by the long ribbon around her pretty neck, but Tabby would either frisk about and tangle herself in the ribbon, and end by throwing Amy down; or she would sit down on it and refuse to move. So they had to go back to the old way of letting her out into the courtyard, where she seemed contented enough.

But auntie thought her coat growing rusty, and that if she couldn't get fresh air she must have a tonic. So when she bade them good-by and left for home, her last words were, "I will remember and soon send Tabby's tonic."

Auntie always sent Amy a valentine; so, as they all sat at breakfast the morning of Valentine's Day, Amy was not surprised to see among many other a handsome valentine with the postmark of R.; but what did surprise her was to find one from the same place directed to "Miss Tabitha Tortureshell, 189—St., New York." Inside was a flat package tied with white ribbon and having a strong spicy odor, and written upon it were the words, "Tabby's Tonic."

Amy opened it and found many home-dried leaves of soft, velvety catnip. Now Tabby, who was making a big black-and-yellow ball of herself before the fire, fast asleep, had never seen or heard of catnip, but she suddenly woke up, leaped into Amy's lap, and seizing the package, rushed off under the sofa with it. Papa roared with laughter, and said, "Tabby would not have her private correspondence meddled with." But mamma was fearful she would eat too much of the catnip, so they all tried to get it away. Tabby fought them vigorously with her hind legs, while she buggered her precious valentine to her white breast with her fore paws; and before they finally secured it she had eaten at least half the catnip.

Mamma put the rest of the catnip safely away, shut up in a box, and that hidden in a deep vase on the parlor mantle. Occasionally as a treat, Tabby was given a leaf, and both papa and mamma had a sniff of its pungent mint, which reminded them of their dear old country home.

Alas! Papa went once to often! One day mamma was not there to see that he closed the door, and Tabby caught the scent. Wicked Tabby stily crept in, jumped on the mantle, threw down and broke the vase, gnawed off the box cover, and took all her tonic at one dose.

Auntie was written to about her favorite's bad behavior, and what do you think she suggested as a punishment? Why, that Amy and Tabby spend next summer with her in the country, where Tabby can have all the catnip she wants, and pick it for herself! So both Amy and Tabby are looking forward to next summer with great delight.

Odd and Interesting. In the year 1503 a colossal statue was discovered representing Ariadne at the moment when, sleeping on the island of Naxos, she was deserted by Theseus. For some time it was supposed that the statue represented Cleopatra, on account of an armet in the form of a snake worn by the figure. But this belief no longer holds evidence. It is considered now to be the finest draped statue in the Vatican, and is celebrated as being the only marble statue in existence with eyelashes. A Latin poem in its honor was written by Castiglione, which is engraved upon marble and placed beside the statue.

A writer says that the "bargaine penny" or the "earnest money," is still in use in Northumberland, England. Both at the statute fairs, and even at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the hiring of domestic servants, it is called "the sum given and it is called 'shilling.' The practice of giving this shilling is not so common as it was formerly. In Yorkshire it was common also, and

was called "fasten penny." And he tells a good story from Berkshire. It happened one the other day. At a public hiring a boy was engaged by a farmer, who gave him a shilling as "earnest," or "aries," or "fasten money," whatever they call it in that part of the country. Next day the boy returned the money in twelve stamps, wrapped in paper on which he had written "I've heard on w'er."

The Chopstick of the Orient. Chopsticks, held in one hand, and known in China as "fasteners or nimble lads," are certainly the most efficient device for their purposes ever invented by man. Throughout the vast Asian region, embracing a population of 500,000,000, the chopstick is used as a substitute for fork, tongue and certain forms of tweezers. Even fish, omelet and cake are separated with the chopsticks, and the cook, the street scavenger and the watch repairer use this device in the form of iron, long bamboo and delicate ivory. The bamboo chopstick was known in China 1,000 B. C., and shortly after this date the ivory form was devised. Their use is one of great antiquity in Japan, as attested by references to it in the ancient records of that country. One may search in vain for the trace of any object in the nature of a chopstick in Central or South America. Knitting needles of wood are found in the work-baskets associated with ancient Peruvian mummies, but the chopstick has not been found. Curious pottery rests for the chopsticks are exhumed in Japan, but even this enduring testimony of its early use is yet to be revealed in this country.

Too Late. It is one of the attributes of a good master that he knows how to say things in a way that makes them remembered. During my second year at a medical college (says a doctor) I had a class-mate whom it would not be uncharitable to call a dullard. One of the professors was in the habit of taking the boys unawares, and quizzing them. He said to this fellow one day: "How much is a dose of —?" giving the technical name of croton oil.

"A teaspoonful," was the ready reply. The professor made no comment, and the fellow soon realized that he had made a mistake. After a quarter of an hour, he said— "Professor, I want to change my answer to that question."

"It's too late, Mr. —," responded the professor, looking at his watch. "Your patient's been dead now for at least fourteen minutes."

World's Youngest Lawyer. Undoubtedly the youngest lawyer in the world is Byron Horsey Gilbert of Atchison, Kas., who at the age of seven years recently successfully passed a rigid examination before the Supreme judges of the Kansas court, and is the happy possessor of a certificate of admission to the bar, which, of course, will not take effect until he reaches the age of 21 years. Little Byron, it should be stated, is the son of a judge, and from whom, no doubt, he has inherited this wonderful taste for things appertaining to the law. His father took him to the court one day and surprised the justices then sitting by asking them to examine him for admission, and though they tried to trip this boy lawyer, all their efforts were futile and they had no option but to grant him the desired certificate. He has a desk in his father's office and spends a couple of hours there every day after school.—Syracuse Standard.

Applying the Teachings. A teacher in a Bangor school had just finished explaining the use of the ditto marks, when she noticed one of her young searchers for knowledge searching for it in a half-dime novel. So she made him stay after school and told him to write the sentence "Always pay attention" 100 times. In a very short time he gave a glad shout: "I've done it!" "What kind of language is that?" she remarked severely; "and you surely haven't had time to do it." "Well, I done it, then—anyhow, here it is." He held up his paper. The sentence was written once at the top, and the remaining surface was covered with dots. "But you haven't done it!" she exclaimed. He gazed at her scornfully. "Course I have—them's ditto marks—made 'em ninety-nine times—there's good things."—Bangor Commercial.

Shivering with Cold. It requires a considerable amount of philosophy when one is shivering with cold, to take comfort from the fact that this is nature's own method of keeping a form of exercise in which the muscles instead of doing their ordinary work under the control of the will, are made to execute involuntarily a series of slight but rapid contractions. This has the same effect as any other kind of muscular work in making the fires of the body turn more rapidly and throw out a greater heat. The unpleasantness of the process is, meant, no doubt, as a hint to the owner of the body to take more effective means of warming himself.

Answers to Correspondents. Anxious Mother—No; we wouldn't recommend a "bucket shop" as the proper place for your son to learn the cooper trade.

Student—No; its are not hereditary. Any small boy who is compelled to wear his father's cast-off garments will tell you that.

Kennel—We have never been able to get near enough to a sundog to determine the breed, but we are inclined to think they are setters.

Aboriginal—The origin of Indian corn is shrouded in mystery; but it was probably discovered by an Indian who had discarded his moccasins for tight shoes.

Gently Hinted. "Well, Johnny, my dear, how are you getting on with your French?" "Oh! very well, uncle. We translate quite nice sensible sentences now; such as 'My uncle never allows my birthday to pass without giving me a present,' or 'It is certain that my uncle will give me something quite splendid this time.'"

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Making Export Cheese. In an address to California dairymen, E. H. Hogeman said: Cheese for export that will stand shipping can be made in the following way: Take good, sweet milk and heat it to 86 degrees Fahrenheit, have the rennet test at sixty seconds before adding the rennet. Then add rennet enough to coagulate the milk in about thirty minutes, using from two to three ounces according to the strength of rennet, and cutting when firm; stir the vat gently at first until the curd firms up. Cook to 100 degrees, then stir vat every fifteen minutes to keep curd in granular shape, till curd has developed one-eighth inch acid, when they should be run off, which usually takes from one to one and one-half hours. The curd is then ready to be placed on curd rack and strainer cloth and when matted down cut in square blocks and turn over every fifteen minutes. If gas holes form in curd the pieces can be piled two or three deep; this will press out the gas and will flatten out the gas holes in the curd. When an inch of acid has developed and the curd shows a moaty texture it is ready to mill. When curd is milled let it fall onto the bottom of vat. If kept on racks after it is cut too much moisture would be lost and cheese would perhaps be dry. Keep the curd stirred till ready to salt, and salt the curd about one-half to three-quarters of an hour after milling, using two and a half pounds of salt per thousand pounds of milk. Give the salt a chance to dissolve well, which also takes from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, then put to press about 90 degrees. A point of vast importance is to have the cheese well pressed and all of the same size. If tainted milk is used it should be treated somewhat differently from the above, but remember that the best cheese cannot be made from sour or tainted milk. A soft, mild cheese, of which a great deal is used in this market, requires absolutely sweet milk without taint. Heat to 88 degrees. Rennet test should be 120 seconds. Set the milk at 88 degrees, using the usual amount of rennet. Cook to 105 to 108 degrees. Cut when firm and run whey off at one-eighth inch acid. Use about two pounds of salt per 1,000 pounds of milk. This may be either be worked in the granular form or with curd mill and put to press at 85 degrees. If pure, sweet milk is not used and is tainted, gas holes will form and the cheese will likely swell up and roll off the shelves.

Large and Small Incubators. An incubator of 100 egg capacity is better suited to the needs of the common run of breeders than one of larger size, says National Fancier. An incubator of this size of the very best make now costs in the neighborhood of \$20. A machine of 200 egg capacity of the same manufacture will cost about \$10 more. Therefore a large proportion of small breeders look upon it as economy to buy a machine of the larger size. The small breeder will not always find it an easy matter to save up 200 eggs of the required freshness for this purpose, and he will often be tempted to use eggs of an age which are not safe to put in the machine. And if he is offering eggs for sale at the same time it will frequently become necessary to start the machine when only half filled. We are acquainted with breeders who have found it an advantage to keep two or three 100 egg machines and could not be prevailed to exchange one for anything larger than this. Whenever there is a temporary surplus of eggs a machine is always in readiness to take care of them, and no time is lost in waiting for a larger supply. Many people will this year put off the buying of an incubator because they think they cannot quite spare the money for a 200 egg machine, and it looks to them but a waste of money to buy a 100 egg machine at a price which is greatly out of proportion to the capacities of the two machines. The incubator is almost a necessity, even to small breeders, and the majority of these persons will further their interests by not postponing the purchase of a machine because they lack the money to buy one of large size.

Watering Horses. The softest water obtainable should always be reserved for horses, and none is generally better for them than sweet rain water, says a writer in Mark Lane's Express. This may be caught and stored for their use where the spring water is hard, but care should be taken to keep the tanks covered, as to prevent the intrusion of animal or vegetable matter, which may cause putrefaction and the development of poisonous elements. The quantity of water allowed to horses is often insufficient. The water required by animals for nutritive and depurative purposes is obtained partly from the food, but principally from the drinking water. Green foods and roots contain a good deal of water—as much maybe as 90 per cent—and animals getting these foods require to drink less, but the staple foods of the horse, oats and hay, contain no more than from 10 to 16 per cent of moisture, and on this dry food there should, unless under special and very peculiar circumstances, be a free allowance. More horses have suffered from indigestion and colic on account of an insufficient supply of water than ever did so from getting too much. That eminent authority on the feeding and management of working horses, Mr. Malcolm, who has charge of the Birmingham corporation horses, says: "A sufficient supply of pure water is essential for the maintenance of health, and if frequently and regularly given, the horse himself will usually be the best judge of the quantity he requires." Mr. Malcolm advocates a constant supply, not a stiff allowance, to the entire banishment from his stud of such complaints as colic, indigestion or incapacity as the result of it. If water be deficient, there is not only an imperfect elimination of effete matter from the system, but the digestion of the food is interfered with, and impaction of the bowels not infrequent. There are a great many owners and stablemen who think that a horse ought to be watered after feeding. The reverse is the case, at least when grain is fed. This is a prejudice against allowing an unlimited quantity of the chief things that operate against a constant supply.

Farm Regions of Japan.—The soil, largely eroded from the hills and mountains of volcanic origin, is remarkably rich. The rainfall is always plentiful and irrigation is only resorted to in the mountainous districts where rice is grown in the small, level areas. Horses are used, if used at all, for packing purposes, and are not plentiful. They are a hardy little breed, quite docile, but as a rule not well treated. No stock is grazed except in the northern portion of the empire. Sheep have been tried but proved a failure. Silk and cotton goods are mostly used. No fences are used except slight bamboo affairs about the house, more for ornament than use. Indiana Farmer.

Proper Treatment of Fowls. At the North Carolina Experiment Station they evidently know how to take care of fowls. The following, from bulletin 152, shows their methods:

1. All grown fowls are watered in strictly clean vessels twice per day in winter and three times in summer months, being very careful that in summer all such vessels are placed in the shade. Young fowls are watered five times daily.
 2. That war is waged on vermin continually.
 3. That good, wholesome, sound food is always given, and at regular hours.
 4. That coarse lime, gravel or grit and charcoal are continually before all fowls. Oyster shells are also occasionally supplied, but we do not consider the latter an absolute necessity.
 5. That all houses are cleaned and floors limed once per week in winter and two and three times in summer.
 6. That no food is left lying around to sour, and care is taken to feed only as much as will be eaten promptly.
 7. That all fowl-houses have perfectly tight roofs, and the north, east and west sides are closed so as to avoid draughts. Fronts are covered with wire netting.
- The reader will notice that all rem-

FILIPINOS ATTACKED MANILA.

Aguinaldo's Followers Endeavored to Capture the City, but Were Driven Back by the Americans.

Manila, Feb. 6.—The long expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible. The clash came at 3:40 Saturday evening when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's picket at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentry's fire. But the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line, from Calvoan to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calvoan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa. At 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik and Balik and by advancing their skirmishers at Paco and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calvoan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States sea-going double monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the village of Paco and Santa Mesa.

The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir which is connected with the waterworks.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvoan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable.

The American losses are estimated at twenty killed and 125 wounded. The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire and left many men dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in the city Saturday evening to assassinate American officers.

DIXIE DOINGS.

Whittaker Manns and Howard Harlan, farmers, fought a duel with knives at Ballardville, Ky. Manns is dead. During a quarrel Hyde DeLacy shot and killed Armour Riley at Hatoebuchubba, Ala., and then suicided.

In the United States circuit court at Birmingham, Ala., Judge Bruce issued a decree ordering the sale of the property of the Alabama Iron and Steel company, located at Monticello and Brucefield, Ala., and valued at \$1,500,000.

Judge Logeden, the father of a large family, was shot and killed at Owensboro, Ky., by Bryan Taylor because, it is alleged, he was unable to pay Taylor a debt of \$1.25.

Col. W. J. Bryan has accepted an invitation from the Bryan Anniversary club of Chattanooga, Tenn., to be the guest of its members on the former's birthday, March 19, and has accepted same.

Four men fought a duel at Beattyville, Ky. About fifteen shots were fired. Two of the men were seriously wounded.

A Springdale, Ark., woman rejoices in hair that measures forty-six feet in length.

Baptists at Eureka Springs, Ark., are planning to build a \$20,000 church as a memorial to Rev. W. E. Penn.

Hugh L. Childress, superintendent of the southern division of the Postal Telegraph company, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of meningitis.

Representative Gaines of Tennessee has introduced a bill in the lower house of congress to repeal the law which prevents an ex-Confederate soldier from serving as a federal grand or petit juror.

The Alabama Industrial and Scientific society met in annual session at Birmingham. Several papers were read, officers elected and a banquet held.

Treaty Debate. Washington, Feb. 6.—Saturday was another day of expansion and oratory in the senate. In the open session the speakers were Mr. Chilton of Texas and Mr. Wolcott of Colorado. Mr. Chilton made a constitutional argument in favor of the Vest resolution, his principal objection to the annexation of the Philippines being that it would admit to this country both the Filipinos and their products to come in competition with our own workmen and their products. His proposed solution of the pending problem was the establishment of a republic in the Philippines, over which the United States would exercise such care as it gives the republic of Liberia.

Mr. Wolcott in an eloquent, almost impassioned, appeal to the senate for the ratification of the treaty paid his tribute to the successful conduct of the war to the peace commissioners for their successful efforts in behalf of their country.

Dewey's Dispatch. Washington, Feb. 6.—Dewey sent the following: Manila, Feb. 5.—To the secretary of the navy, Washington: Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement last evening, which was continued today. The American army and navy is generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy.

Cabinet Meeting. Washington, Feb. 6.—The verification of the news that the Filipinos had attacked the Americans produced an immediate conference between the president, the secretary of war and the cabinet. The president and his advisers discussed at length not only the effect of the attack on the situation from a military, but also a political and international standpoint.

The first official news of the battle was received at the White House at 8:05 yesterday morning.

Some London papers say the Manila attack was premeditated.

The smallpox situation in Arkansas is assuming alarming proportions. Gov. Jones by proclamation has called attention to it. In one city it is said men are actually walking the streets with pustules on their faces.

Word has been received from the Japanese minister at Washington in reference to the four Japanese sailors who were left when the Tamba Noro sailed from Galveston, Tex. The instructions were to send them back to Japan by way of Antwerp.

Representative Wooten of Dallas county has introduced a bill in the house at Austin, providing penal penalties for railroad discriminations in rebate matters.

Before the Stag Athletic club of Cincinnati Joe Walcott got the decision in the fourteenth round over Australian Jimmy Ryan.

W. J. Robertson's barn, together with a span of horses, hay, etc., burned at Antelope, Jack county, Texas.

Nicaragua Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to-day directed a favorable report on the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill with amendments as a substitute for the Morgan bill passed by the senate.

When the subject was taken up at the meeting of the commerce committee yesterday it was at first determined without the formality of a vote that Chairman Hepburn's bill should be reported as embodying the sense of the committee. The main question was as to expediting legislation. For this purpose Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts moved that the Morgan senate bill be taken up and all after the enacting clause be stricken out and the Hepburn bill substituted. This was approved and the substitute was then changed in some particulars. On motion of Mr. Barham of California the requirement for full ownership and sovereignty over the route was stricken out. An amendment by Mr. Sherman of New York, authorizing the president to negotiate with private companies or associations for concessions, rights, etc., was defeated.

Section 1. That the president of the United States is and is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for and in behalf of the United States of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua or either of them as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from point near Greytown, on the Caribbean sea, via Lake Nicaragua to Brito, on the Pacific ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to make such purchase is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2. That when the president has secured the territory in section 1, referred to, he shall direct the secretary of war to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean sea near Greytown by way of Lake Nicaragua to a point near Brito, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use, and shall be supplied with all the necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brito, and the secretary of war shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the terminals of said canal and such fortifications for defense as will be required for the convenience and safety of all vessels desiring the use of said canal.

Section 3. That in making survey for said canal and harbors the secretary of war shall detail such number of engineer officers of the army, navy and civil as may be necessary, and may require of them the performance of such professional duties as he may desire.

Section 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua or such parts of each as may be made available shall be used.

Section 5. That in any negotiations with the states of Costa Rica or Nicaragua the president may have the said states authorized to guarantee to said states the use of said canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said states or by citizens thereof.

Section 6. That the sum of \$115,000,000 or so much as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the completion of the work herein authorized, said money to be drawn from the treasury from time to time as the same shall be needed, upon warrants of the president, based on estimates made and verified by the chief engineer in charge of the work, and approved by the secretary of war.

Declined to Discuss It. Washington, Feb. 4.—Gen. Miles was questioned last night regarding the reported statements that he had denied the accuracy of the interview concerning beef furnished to the army, which was published while on his recent visit to New York. He courteously declined to be drawn into any discussion of that or of other newspaper statements pertaining to him. Gen. Miles insisted that the question at issue after all was not one of this or that interview, but whether bad food was furnished the army.

Died of Hydrophobia. New York, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Patras, Greece, says Colville Ingate, American vice consul here, has died of hydrophobia. He was bitten two months ago but kept the matter secret. He refused treatment. He was much beloved and respected. Mr. Ingate was appointed vice consul of the United States at Patras on November 24, 1897. He was born in Mississippi, but moved to Alabama where he established his residence. He was appointed into the consular service from the latter state.

Soap Combine. New York promoters are interesting eastern capitalists in a plan which contemplates the formation of a gigantic combination to control the American soap output. With \$50,000,000 capital, or which \$10,000,000 will be paid in stock and \$40,000,000 common stock, negotiations are pending for amalgamation of all the American factories in the United States.

The president has decided on a court of inquiry for Gen. Miles. The order will be issued when the war investigating committee is received by the president. Gen. Miles will not be suspended meanwhile.

The senate in executive session confirmed Col. John H. Patterson, twentieth infantry, to be brigadier general.

To Merge Gould Roads.

New York, Feb. 4.—The plan for merging the Gould southwestern railroads into the Missouri Pacific system has progressed to an extent that it is given out that the terms of exchange on Texas and Pacific stock will be on the basis of two shares of Texas and Pacific for one of the Missouri Pacific, stock, and the Texas and Pacific bonds, or income, will be given a fixed charge collateral trust 3 per cent bonds on an even exchange. Something of this kind has been proposed by some of the interests in the two parties for a long time, but it is only lately that matters took shape enabling those who were in favor of it to control the situation.

The combination when complete will include the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, International and Great Northern and Texas and Pacific, with their branches and connections. The Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific are now practically one, and the International and Great Northern is closely held by the Goulds, so that the settlement in the Texas and Pacific case makes it easy to carry out any consolidation scheme approved by the Goulds.

It has been known for some time that the Goulds are planning to consolidate all their railroad interests much after the Vanderbilt plan in the New York Central and the Lake Shore deal. Mr. Gould has decided it is much easier to be at the head of one system which controls the others than to have many systems independent of one another, and of course it is much cheaper to operate them that way. The Cotton Belt is not included in the deal.

Seats to be Vacated. Washington, Feb. 4.—The inquiry ordered by the house of representatives as to what members had forfeited their seats by reason of accepting other offices, ended yesterday with a finding by the judiciary committee that Maj. Gen. Wheeler, a member from Alabama; Col. James R. Campbell of Illinois; Col. David G. Colson of Kentucky and Maj. Edward Robbins of Pennsylvania had vacated their seats in the house by accepting commissions in the army. At the same time the committee determined that none of the members of congress serving on civil commissions had thereby vacated their seats in the house.

Gen. Wheeler was seen after the finding was announced, but asked to be excused from commenting on the decision as it was in the nature of a judicial proceeding. It is said that Gen. Wheeler and his associates will take no action for the present, as the finding of the committee is yet to be passed upon by the house.

Took Action Turns. Washington, Feb. 4.—The controversy in the senate over the vote upon the various resolutions interpretive of the peace treaty took an acute turn yesterday. The opposition to a vote first came from the friends of the treaty, who held to the theory that it could be ratified without compromise. Those who apparently were then willing that a vote should be taken, held an opposite view and absolutely refused to agree to a time for taking a vote.

The contest occurred in the executive session and an hour and a quarter was spent in a vain endeavor on the one side to get an agreement for a date for a vote upon the resolutions and on the other in a more successful effort to bring the day's session to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction.

Excitement continues great in Colorado Springs mining exchange.

Philadelphia Fire. Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4.—A fire which originated in the best cracker bakery of the Stewart Cracker company yesterday completely gutted the structure and thousands of dollars worth of adjoining property, the total loss being estimated from \$500,000 to \$800,000. The six-story building occupied by B. Hooley & Son, silk manufacturers, the Philadelphia Novelty company and P. P. Mast & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements; the big storehouse of Hoopes & Townsend, bolt and nut manufacturing company, and the building occupied by J. J. Hoover & Son, lithographers and publishers, caught fire from the blaze in the bakery and the flames soon leaped across Hamilton street to the Cooper brass works and plumbers' supplies, and the annex of Hoopes & Townsend's establishment in the rear of the Cooper brass works. The block in which the fire occurred was occupied entirely by manufacturing establishments.

Alabama Storm. Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 4.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: A heavy hail storm raged at Morria in the upper part of this county late yesterday evening. This seemed to start a tornado and a swath 300 yards wide was made for miles. Houses, railroad cars and fences were blown down. Several people are reported injured, but as far as known here-to-night, no one was injured.

At Dade a stone quarry camp, twelve houses and a big commissary were leveled. Several people were badly injured. Railroad cars were blown off the track and some of them propelled a mile away.

One mile west of Village Springs the tornado blew down Lige Bowden's house, seriously injuring him and slightly wounding his family. The storm seemed to break against a mountain at this point and was dissipated.

From Apia. Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 2.—The following advice has been received here from Apia, Samoa island, under date of Jan. 24: There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains since the last advice was forwarded, except that a party of Mataafa's followers was routed in the bush by Malletoons. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed as Mataafa is re-arresting persons who have already been fined and released.

The work of pillage continues, among the houses looted being Vallima, of the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

The exiled Malaitian chiefs were landed at Pago Pago, on the island Tutuila, the schooner on which they were being unable to proceed to the island of Manua, owing to adverse winds. The Tutuilians gave them a hearty welcome and made an attempt to seize Mataafa's son, who was on board the schooner, but the captain put to sea.

There has been a collision of authority between Chief Justice Wm. L. Chambers of the supreme court and Dr. Joannes Raffel, the German president of the municipality of Apia. Herr Grossmuhl, a German resident of Apia, who was arrested for smashing the windows of the supreme court chamber, was sentenced by the chief justice to imprisonment and to pay a fine. Dr. Raffel instructed the police authorities to release Herr Grossmuhl, whose fine was subsequently fixed at \$1000.

The German consul thereupon wrote the American consul, Lloyd Osborne, and the British consul, E. D. S. Maxse, protesting that the action of the chief justice in fining Herr Grossmuhl was an infringement of German consular rights. Messrs. Osborne and Maxse jointly replied in their official capacity that the proper tribunal having dealt with the matter the consuls could not interfere.

More than this, they declined to have further intercourse with the German consul or German municipal president, except in writing, or to attend meetings, except to consider the acts of the municipal council of Apia, unless an apology, with full retraction, were offered for the behavior toward Chief Justice Chambers. At the same time the supreme court summoned Dr. Raffel for contempt of court in releasing Herr Grossmuhl.

Volume of Business. New York, Feb. 2.—An idea of the volume of business now transacted in Wall street is given by the stock exchange transaction for the month ending January, 1899, and changes compared with last year, which are: Stocks, shares, 24,206,768; increase 14,889,983. Government bonds \$1,955,069; increase 1,214,160; state and railroad bonds \$142,344,400; increase \$19,387,700.

As there were twenty-five days of business the average daily stock sales of January were nearly 966,200 shares of stock and \$5,696,700 of bonds. This degree of activity extending over so long a period is unprecedented. Every stock record for day, week and month have been beaten in the time under review. Naturally the bank clearing-house transactions have also been on an unparalleled scale, for the activity of speculation has swelled the business of the banks.

The Panama Canal company want the United States to buy the controlling interest in their company.

The steamer Empress of Japan sailed for Yokohama with 1,000,000 bottles of beer.

Poster Chosen. Olympia, Wash., Feb. 2.—A. M. Foster of Tacoma was nominated for United States senator by the Republican caucus. King county and part of the Ankey forces outside of that county left the caucus, but fifty-eight remained and made the caucus nomination of Foster unanimous. Fifty-seven votes were required to elect in joint session.

Addison M. Foster is 62 years of age. He was born in Massachusetts and came to Tacoma in 1883, where he has been continuously in the lumber business as vice president of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber company. Mr. Foster is said to be wealthy. He has never taken an active interest in politics in this state.

Suicided at Last. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2.—During the last three years Mrs. Amelia Lutz of this city has repeatedly attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself. Each time her husband cut the rope and rescued her, but yesterday she made the eighth attempt and succeeded. Lutz is a contractor and was at one time wealthy. During the world's fair, however, he lost a fortune and brooding over this fact unbalanced the woman's mind.

Elected Officers. Jackson, Miss., Feb. 2.—John A. Grillo of Natchez was elected delegate to the supreme council of Catholic Knights here yesterday. The council meets in Kansas City next May. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Father Oliver of Jackson spiritual director, Albert Herr president, F. Krecker vice president, J. A. Grillo secretary, G. F. Soch treasurer and William Williney sergeant-at-arms.

Vessel Ashore. Lewes, Del., Feb. 2.—An unknown steamer is ashore north of the Fenwick island life saving station, but the night is so dark and thick that it is impossible to learn her identity. It is thought she is a tramp steamer. She lies in an easy position, well up on the beach.

Congressman.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky in the senate offered the following joint resolution:

"That the acquisition by the United States through conquest, treaty or otherwise of territory not adjacent to and geographically part of the continent of North America, carries with it no constitutional or moral obligation to admit said territory or any portion thereof into the federal union as a state or states.

"That it is against the policy, traditions and interests of the American people to admit states created out of such non-American territories or portions thereof into our union of American states at any time or under any conditions.

"That the United States accept from Spain the cession of the Philippine islands with the hope that the people of those islands may demonstrate their capacity to establish and maintain a stable government, capable of enforcing law and order at home and of discharging the international obligations resting on separate and independent states, and with no expectation or desire of permanently holding those islands as colonies or subject provinces, or of compelling their people against their consent to submit to the authority of the United States after they shall demonstrate their capacity for self-government, as herein defined, the government of the United States to be the judge of such capacity."

At Mr. Lindsay's request the resolution was left on the table subject to call.

The house immediately after the reading of the journal went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hopkins of Illinois in the chair, and entered upon the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

Practically the only amendment adopted to-day was the striking out an appropriation of \$250,000 for a channel from Galveston to Texas City, Tex., which was opposed by Mr. Hawley of Texas because the war department had made no report upon the feasibility of the project.

Muster Out Order. Washington, Feb. 2.—The war department has issued an order to muster out about 15,000 volunteer troops. The regiments are: First Maryland, now at Augusta, Ga.; third Mississippi and second Missouri, now at Albany, Ga.; eighth and thirteenth Pennsylvania, at Augusta, Ga.; fourteenth Pennsylvania, at Somerville, S. C.; fourth Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; fourth Wisconsin, at Anliston, Ala.; seventh volunteer infantry, at Macon, Ga.; eighth volunteer infantry, at Chickamauga; tenth volunteer infantry, at Macon, Ga.

This order presages the abolition of the entire second army corps now commanded by Maj. Gen. Young and formerly under Gen. Graham's command. All of the regiments ordered mustered out are attached to that corps and their loss will leave only ten regiments. These will be formed into four independent brigades and placed in camp permanently at Augusta, Ga., and Greenville, S. C. Three regiments mustered out yesterday, the seventh, eighth and first volunteer infantry, are colored regiments.

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The senate committee on naval affairs has decided to report favorably the joint resolution reviving the rank of admiral in the interest of Rear Admiral Dewey. The resolution was amended so as to extend the time of his retirement ten years.

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A FIGHTING MAN.

WANAMAKER IS THE ALTFELD OF THE EAST.

His Fight on Quay and His Corrupt Methods Has Brought the Philadelphia Into Public Notice—More Like Him Are Needed.

John Wanamaker, whose remarkable fight on Senator Quay has caused widespread comment, has of late years made himself a powerful factor in the Pennsylvania politics. What with the tremendous blows he has administered to the Pennsylvania chieftain against Quay, Mr. Wanamaker has placed a big question mark behind Quay's integrity. The merchant prince of Philadelphia has distinguished himself in his campaign against Quay as he does in all he undertakes. He is a politician who does not hold office and who hates chicanery and without compen-



JOHN WANAMAKER.

sation joined the Democrats to beat a political criminal. A wealthy man himself, he likes to thunder anathemas at greedy monopolists. He has a way of going from the stump to the Sunday school, but his principles in both places are the same. Mr. Wanamaker's name is a household word in Philadelphia. The employes in his wonderful retail store take a personal pride in its greatness, but the proprietor himself of recent years has paid as much attention to politics as to business. The same restless energy that built up the immense emporium accomplished much the same results with the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association. That energy the former postmaster general has thrown into his efforts for the political reform of his state, and these efforts have not been without results. Mr. Wanamaker's friends regret that he did not go into politics earlier, or at least that he did not begin his public political ministry at a younger age. His best excuse, however, is found in his intense interest in religious movements, in which, for long, he believed that political as well as all other generation lay. At all events he is worrying the senior senator from Pennsylvania.

FAMOUS SONG WRITER. Col. Will S. Hays, the most famous of southern song writers, has just celebrated his 61st birthday anniversary and is still as hale and hearty as when long before the war he wrote the words and music of that most popular of popular songs, "Mollie Darling."

The author of "Old Log Cabin in the Lane," "Take This Letter to My Mother" and other songs to the number of 343 is a tall, gruff, gray-haired man with a southern military look. He writes the river news for one of the Louisville papers, sells steamboats, occasionally officiates as captain on one of the big steamers plying between Louisville and Cincinnati, writes poetry and continues to grind out songs.

He is one of the greatest characters about the falls of Ohio. Everyone knows him and from the time he leaves his home he reaches there is a continued "Hello, Colonel!" heard on every hand. In spite of his rough ways and his profane language, Col. Hays is one of the gentlest men in all the southland. He has a heart in him as large as a war debt.

"Mollie Darling" had a sale of over 2,000,000 copies, but all Col. Hays received for the song was \$25, and he

gave the money to a poor woman to buy a coffin for her dead child. It netted the publisher in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

Choosing a Pastor by Lot. In the presence of a congregation of over 1,000 people gathered in the Methodist meeting house at Millersville, Pa., Daniel H. Lehman, a farmer of Manow township, was chosen by lot to be minister of the congregation. There were twelve candidates for the position. The exercises were conducted by Bishop Isaac Eby, assisted by over a score of ministers, the candidates being first examined as to their faith. After a sermon by the bishop the latter handed twelve small Bibles to two ministers and instructed them to repair to the ante-room and place a small slip of white paper, which he had given them, in the corner of one of the Bibles. Upon their return the Bibles were set on end on a table at the foot of the pulpit. One by one the candidates stepped up and selected a Bible. Each book was then examined by the bishop, who started with Amos Charles. The next one opened was that of Daniel N. Lehman, and in his Bible the slip of paper was found. Greeting him with the holy bliss, Bishop Eby immediately ordained him to the ministry in the informal but impressive custom of the church.—Philadelphia Press.

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Legislative.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 4.—The senate met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning without a quorum. After waiting twenty-five minutes a bare quorum was secured.

Judiciary committee No. 1 reported favorably Sebastian's bill restoring the civil and criminal jurisdiction upon the county court of Stonewall county.

Grinnan introduced a bill providing that the United States constitution and the state constitution be taught in the public schools.

Sebastian introduced a bill to grant a pension to Hardy W. B. Price, a San Jacinto veteran.

Turney introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Kansas Railway Company of Texas to purchase the Panhandle railway and operate the same under the charter of the Southern Kansas Railway Company of Texas.

The next business was Turney's bill to set apart and appropriate to the permanent school fund of the state all of the lands heretofore or hereafter recovered from railway companies or other persons, firms or corporations, and to provide for the disposition of the same.

An amendment by Goss was adopted, providing that where persons had purchased lands from railroads under the present condition of affairs that they have the preference right under this act to repurchase.

In the house several petitions and many bills were presented.

The bill by Mr. Tucker providing for the establishment of an asylum for epileptic insane at Abilene passed finally.

The bill of Mr. Smith of Grayson, providing for the employment of special counsel in the railroad commission suits, was laid before the house. The minority report appropriating in the aggregate \$10,500 having been adopted yesterday.

Mr. Pfeuffer sent up an amendment striking out the \$1500 for expert work and on motion of Mr. Wooten, it was tabled.

The bill then passed finally by a vote of 94 to 14.

Mr. Peery sent up a bill for the relief of actual settlers of the public domain and to quiet titles of pre-emptors and authorize patents to issue.

Breveted.
Sherman, Tex., Feb. 4.—Word was received in Sherman that President McKinley had breveted Lieut. Edwin F. Cole of the sixth infantry as captain for bravery in the battles before Santiago.

Lieut. Cole was for three years commandant of cadets at Austin college, this city, and is very popular both in civil and military circles here.

He married Miss Nancy Lippcomb of this city, a very charming little lady, whose friends with those of her husband will hear of the honor with great pleasure.

Lieut. Cole's command at San Antonio, but he is at present doing detached duty at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Two other Austin college commandants received honorable mention for bravery in the campaign about Santiago. Lieut. Myers, who was severely wounded, and Lieut. Carl Koops, who was wounded and subsequently died of yellow fever.

An Increase.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 4.—Reports from three life insurance companies received at the insurance department show an increase in occupation taxes of \$10,000 over receipts from the same three companies last year.

Senators' Message.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 1.—The following message was sent to the legislature by Gov. Sayers:

To the senate and house of representatives:
I am requested by the railroad commission in a communication, of which a copy is hereto attached, to invite the attention of the legislature to the allowance of rebates, the making of cut rates and other discriminations in freight rates by railway companies in this state.

As stated by the commission, the practice, whenever indulged in, is a fruitful source of wrong to the people. It is a palpable and willful violation of the law upon the subject and should be repressed. The evils resulting from it are many and great. The penalties suggested are none too severe and can not be justly considered as evidencing a hostile spirit toward these companies.

The reformatory.—After a most careful consideration of the reports from this institution for the past eight years and also from information derived from sources that are entirely disinterested and trustworthy I am led to believe that it has been and is now, altogether a failure. The purpose of its establishment was not only to punish, but also to reform moral and educational influences to the fullest extent possible should be brought to bear upon the convict and he should have the opportunity of learning a trade that would be beneficial to him and to society after he shall have been discharged.

The administration heretofore of the institution does not show that the inmates have enjoyed sufficient advantages for the betterment of their moral and intellectual natures, nor does it appear that they have been trained in any kind of labor other than that which pertains strictly to agriculture.

It occurs to me that the method of administration, as now conducted, is fatally defective, if the purpose of the law creating the reformatory is to be accomplished, and a radical change is absolutely necessary.

I would, therefore, recommend that the local board of trustees be abolished and that the institution be put under the control of the penitentiary board, with power to make such rules and regulations as may be proper and necessary to execute the purpose of the law.

The office of superintendent should also be abolished and that of assistant superintendent created with the same salary, powers and duties as now given to the superintendent, to be subordinate, however, to and under the general control of the penitentiary board and of the superintendent of penitentiaries.

The jurisdiction of the financial agent of the penitentiaries should also be extended to it and the institution should be operated in direct connection with the penitentiary system and as a part of it, the reform of the convict and his preparation for future usefulness being the principal object in view.

In my criticism of this institution, I wish it to be understood as applying only to its organization and not as a reflection upon those charged with its administration. Against them I have no charge to bring.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor.
The letter from the commission recommending stringent legislation with a penal clause is annexed to the message.

Hogg's Statement.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 1.—Ex-Gov. Hogg appeared before house committee on claims and gave his statement about the \$10,100 fee.

Legislature.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 1.—In the senate a bill slightly increasing the sheriff's fees was engrossed.

After remaining in executive session for an hour the doors were thrown open and the confirmation of T. B. Cochran as a member of the board of managers of the Austin insane asylum was announced. The other appointments were deferred.

In the house Tucker's bill providing for the location and building of a branch asylum for the care and treatment of epileptic and insane was laid before the house as a special order. The bill had a favorable report from the committee which amended it by locating the branch asylum at Abilene, provided that that town gives a bonus of \$40,000 of land. Also an amendment relating to the work and pay of the board of commissioners. The committee report was adopted.

Lady Attacked.
Bonham, Tex., Feb. 1.—Monday night, Mrs. L. Brown, who lives on West Sixth street, was returning home from up town, she was attacked by a negro man, who caught her by the throat and choked her severely. In her effort to free herself from the man's grasp she fell to the sidewalk and screamed for help. Her cries attracted the attention of several parties, who ran to her assistance. The negro made his escape through a back street, running south.

Mad Dog.
Cisco, Tex., Feb. 1.—A mad dog seen in the western part of Cisco caused a great deal of excitement among the citizens. The dog bit several dogs and some stock. It is said, among which was a calf belonging to Mr. W. L. Armstrong and a fine cow belonging to C. H. Fee. No person was bitten so far as heard from. To Johnson followed the dog and just before night found and shot it.

Philadelphia has sailed for Samoa.

Bills Passed.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 2.—In the senate yesterday Morris secured the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to visit the three state lunatic asylums and the orphan's home to ascertain the actual needs in the way of appropriations and having the power of summoning witnesses.

Miller's level premium mutual life insurance bill was read a third time and finally passed.

Greer's bill promoting stock-raising and to prohibit the hunting with firearms and dogs upon inclosed marsh lands was read a third time and passed finally.

Kerr's bill allowing justices of the peace to try persons charged with lunacy was read a third time and passed finally.

Potter's bill increasing the fees of sheriffs in criminal cases was read a third time and passed finally.

Kennedy's house bill requiring the secretary of state to give a bond of \$25,000 was slightly amended and finally passed under a suspension of the rules.

The following joint resolution by Potter was ordered engrossed and passed finally under a suspension of the rules:

A joint resolution empowering the governor of the state of Texas, together with the commissioner of the general land office of said state, to employ four additional clerks, or so many thereof as may be necessary, to tabulate the account in the general land office between the state of Texas and the permanent school fund; and providing for the ascertainment of the amount of public domain of the state of Texas at the time of the adoption of the constitution of 1876, and what has been done with same; and showing present condition of the account between the state of Texas and the permanent school fund growing out of their joint landed interests, and making an appropriation therefor.

Lewis secured final passage of his bill requiring county commissioners' courts of any county in the state to submit propositions for the issuance of bonds to a vote of the qualified taxpayers of such county, in sums more than \$2,000.

When the house commenced business yesterday the bill providing for establishment of an asylum for epileptic insane was laid before the body as pending business.

The question was an amendment to an amendment by Palmer providing that the institution be located at Dublin. Palmer spoke in the interest of his amendment.

Children sent up a substitute locating the asylum at Gainesville and spoke warmly in its support, but the substitute failed. So did the amendment naming Dublin as the location.

Grogan's amendment in favor of Abilene was then adopted, after which the bill was engrossed by a vote of 100 to 19.

Haptist Mission Board.
Dallas, Tex., Feb. 2.—The mission board of the Texas Baptist convention held its quarterly session in the First Baptist church yesterday. Chairman C. C. Slaughter presided, and Secretary Gen. W. Truett recorded the proceedings. Dr. J. B. Gambrell, the superintendent of missions, read report of work done during the quarter past. There was a general consideration of the whole field as to the plans, needs and prospect of the work and with the general outlook. The board is striving to raise \$60,000 for missions during this conventional year.

Gun Fatality.
Madisonville, Tex., Feb. 2.—A sad accident, resulting in the tragic and almost instant death of Dan Bagwell, occurred at the Bagwell home, ten miles south of this place.

Mr. Bagwell was sitting by the fire, when breakfast was announced, with a request to bring his chair with him. He arose, took his chair on his shoulder and started to the dining-room. As he passed through the door his chair came in contact with a gun hanging above the door and knocked it from its place. When the gun fell it was discharged and the contents, a load of buckshot, took effect in his back, killing him almost instantly.

Died at Hospital.
Paris, Tex., Feb. 2.—Robert Everidge, who was taken sick on the Frisco passenger train while coming to Paris from his home at Grant, I. T., died at the city hospital. His father, Hon. Joe Everidge, and a number of relatives were present. The body was taken to Grant for burial. The young man's maldy was pronounced inflammation of the brain by the attending physicians.

Convict Killed.
Hallettsville, Tex., Jan. 2.—Ed Durham, colored, about 25 years of age, died in the jailer's office, having been shot by Albert Koerth, who is employed by the county to work the county convicts on the public roads. Durham was working out a fine for aggravated assault and battery, and tried to escape, when Koerth fired upon him with a pistol at a distance of 100 yards, having no idea of hitting, much less killing him.

Unfortunate Family.
San Angelo, Tex., Feb. 2.—Near Water Valley a tent caught fire, in which a family by the name of Teffit were living. One of the children was badly injured by fire. The father was burned so badly it is thought he will die. The family has been brought here for medical treatment.

Sent to Senate.
Washington, Jan. 31.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the correspondence on file in the state department bearing upon the peace treaty, and it was read at yesterday's session. The correspondence was introduced by Senator Hoar, and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the commissioners to the president and from the president to the commissioners in their way of instructions on return. The documents are numerous, as there were telegrams and reports for almost every day the commissioners were in Paris. One of the first cablegrams from the president instructed them to demand the cessation of Luzon island only of the Philippines, and he told them that full sovereignty should come with it. The reading of the correspondence received the closest attention from the senators.

In submitting the papers the president sent a brief message, saying that he transmitted them in accordance with the resolution. The reading consumed the entire executive session, lasting from 2 to 5:30 p. m. Much of the matter covered the same ground as that already published, but it was placed in a form from which the proceedings were outlined from day to day in the cable correspondence between Secretary Hay and Judge Day.

The principal interest among the senators attached to the president's instructions to insist upon the cessation of the island of Luzon and after that in the decision to take the entire group of islands. This latter development appeared from the correspondence to be a growth and the suggestion was made by the commissioners to the president as the result of occurrences at Paris after the arrival there of the commissioners. In his dispatch concerning Luzon he said there was but one alternative—the United States must either take the island and assume sovereignty or return it to Spain, and of the two courses he preferred the former.

Spain was from the first unwilling to cede any of the Philippines and she made special objection to letting go of Luzon alone. The commissioners, with the exception of Senator Gray, urged that to take Luzon and leave the other islands of the archipelago in the hands of the Spaniards would be to invite innumerable complications with other nations and especially with Europe and Spain.

Much stress was laid upon the probability of the future trouble with Spain. With Luzon under American administration there would soon be such a vast improvement, they wrote, that the other islands would soon grow more and more rebellious and with Spain's oppressive methods of government we would soon again find that we had another Cuba at another door. Furthermore, there would be constant filibustering and we should find ourselves spending millions to preserve a state of neutrality, just as we did in the case of Cuba prior to our declaration of war on account of that island. Gen. Merritt's testimony on this point was cited and was made the reason for much of the argument in favor of taking the entire group.

Wants It Compulsory.
Havana, Jan. 31.—Chief Surgeon Maus of the seventh army corps has asked Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, its commander, to make the vaccination of every one in the province of Havana compulsory. One hundred and sixty-one cases of small-pox have been reported.

Sugar Discussed.
Berlin, Jan. 31.—During the discussion of the sugar question in the lower house of the Prussian diet yesterday Baron Erff, referring to the opinion of the secretary of the imperial treasury, Baron von Thielmann, that there is no danger to the German sugar industry from America in the near future, said the manufacturers of Saxony took quite a different view from those who pooh-poohed the danger and underrated the colossal financial resources and enterprise of "the American sugar trust," which, in California particularly, was making great headway in sugar production. The only thing to help German manufacturers, in the opinion of the speaker, was to lighten the excise duty on sugar and thus promote home consumption.

Chamber of Deputies.
Paris, Jan. 31.—The chamber of deputies yesterday, by a vote of 246 to 189 adopted the government's proposal to submit to the committee entrusted with such matters the bill providing that cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united section of the court of cassation.

The report of M. Mazau, first president of the court of cassation, on the charges of M. Queanay de Beaurepaire, the former president of the civil section of that body, will be read before the committee.

Reviewing Papers.
Washington, Jan. 31.—The record of the court-martial in the case of Commissary General Egan was placed in the hands of Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber yesterday for review. Secretary Alger discussed the matter with the president and the papers came to the judge advocate general through the usual routine channels. Gen. Lieber could not say how long it will take him to complete the review. When he has concluded with the papers he will send them along to the adjutant general.

W. Squires, who had a leg broken at Cleburne, Tex., died.

What Congress Did.
Washington, Jan. 31.—An effort on the part of Mr. Allen to obtain consideration in the senate yesterday for the Indian appropriation bill precipitated a running debate, which occupied all the time until the senate went into executive session on the peace treaty.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, leading the opponents of the treaty, opened the debate by insisting that time should be taken for the discussion of pending resolutions having a collateral bearing upon the treaty before the treaty itself was disposed of, and Mr. Bacon's resolutions were finally laid before the senate. After some parliamentary sparring the resolutions were made the text of a strong speech by Mr. Carter of Montana. He spoke with impassioned earnestness, warning his colleagues that a favorable vote on any of the pending resolutions would be a vote of a lack of confidence in the American people. He declared that the adoption of the resolutions would be a pledge to those who were defying the authority of this country in the Philippines, and that when the treaty had been ratified this government would inquire who in those islands were in rebellion against our authority, and, if necessary to maintain our authority, we would whip them to death.

The house put in a hard day's work on the army bill yesterday. The committee amendments giving the president discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to sixty men each were adopted, and also a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff.

Oklahoma Legislature.
Guthrie, Ok., Jan. 31.—Twenty days or one-third of the sixty days' session of the territorial legislature have passed and but one bill (appropriating \$5000 for clerk hire) has passed both houses and none have reached the governor.

A number of new bills were introduced in both branches yesterday, making the total number 112 in the house and 107 in the senate. Among the number of bills was one regulating telegraph companies and cutting rates, one requiring all railway companies to fence their right of way, one increasing the pay of county commissioners, one regulating abstractors, one creating the office of territorial geologist, one requiring peddlers and canvassers to secure a license from county treasurers, one requiring landlords to give thirty full days' notice to tenants to vacate and a new general election law.

The house passed the bill creating a territorial embalming board, one to prevent the spread of hog cholera and the game law, allowing the sale of game within the territory.

The council discussed several measures, but took no final action. The ways and means committee reported favorably on Clarke's bill to tax all outside insurance companies 2 per cent on gross receipts.

Death at a Dance.
Ozark, Ark., Jan. 31.—At a country dance in Walker township, twelve miles from this place, Tom Parker, while intoxicated, picked a quarrel with F. H. Anderson about dancing with his sweetheart, W. A. Anderson, a brother, attempted to stop the quarrel and Parker jerked a knife out and stabbed him three times, killing him almost instantly. He then stabbed F. H. Anderson twice, inflicting wounds from which he died in a short time. Parker made his escape and is still at large.

To Be Prohibited.
Washington, Jan. 31.—The government commission for the revision and codification of the criminal and penal laws of the United States is now considering, and it is understood will incorporate into the existing law prohibiting the maintenance in any city of any private letter box scheme. While intended to break up facilities now flourishing in many cities for clandestine, immoral and improper correspondence, the promotion of fraudulent schemes and the boycotting of a postmaster through sending directly to trains by using private letter boxes at cigar stands, stationery stores and other private places, the proposed law is directly the result of the wide agitation over the Adams murder case in New York, in which private mail boxes figure prominently.

To Finish It.
Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 31.—Circuit Judge Rowe in chambers heard a petition of creditors of the Arkansas Central railway, citizens of Paris, Ark., who hold claims against the Arkansas railway to the amount of \$21,000. They prayed that the receiver of the road be ordered to complete the construction of the road to Paris. The order was made, and O. L. Miles, trustee for the Iron Mountain, left for St. Louis to confer with the officials of that road. It is stated that the petition was presented at the instance of the Iron Mountain, and that the work of construction will begin at once. The extension will consist of grading and eighteen miles of rails.

Attacked.
Hamlin, W. Va., Jan. 31.—The home of James Skeen on Guayandotte river was attacked by four masked and armed men. Black Skeen was mortally wounded. His wife and babe and Ambrose Spurlock were seriously wounded. Arrests will follow and further trouble is feared before a preliminary trial is held. The murderous tragedy is the result of an old feud in that mountainous district.

Miles and Hunt.
New York, Feb. 1.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles gave out a statement last night after having denied several published interviews attributed to him. He prefaced his statement by saying:

I have been most freely quoted without authority from me or without any utterance on my part. It has been a source of great annoyance to me.

His statement is as follows:
"On the 20th of last September I issued an order to regimental commanders to report to me concerning the beef which had been issued to their men. At the time I went before the war board investigating commission I had only received reports from fourteen of the commanders. Now I have thirty reports. They all tell the same story. The evidence proves the truth of the statements I have made. In addition to the reports of the regimental commanders I have a great mass of evidence consisting of communications, affidavits, etc., from officers, soldiers and civilians. Every part of the country has contributed to the mass of correspondence which I have received in reference to the beef served to our soldiers and the evidence is all corroborative of what I have said. The great publicity which the press has given to the matter has brought all the correspondence of which I speak upon me.

"I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the treatment or embalming process.

"Now, as to the canned roast beef, that was different from embalmed beef. The canned roast beef was the beef after the extract had been boiled out of it. You have seen the advertisements 'beef extract, one pound contains the substance of from four to five pounds of prime beef.' Well, this is the beef after the extract has been taken from it. They put this beef pulp in cans and label it 'canned roast beef.' The canned beef was nauseating. If swallowed it could not be kept on the stomach."

It was pointed out to Gen. Miles that he had been quoted as having said that if the men who supplied the beef would deposit \$1000 in such a way that it could be made to pay the cost of the proceedings, he would furnish absolute proof of his assertions. He was next asked what tribunal he had in mind, or to whom he would furnish this proof and in reply said:

"I made that statement in response to the offer of the beef men to pay \$1000 for evidence of the truth of my allegations against their product. I looked on their offer as a bluff and took that way of answering it. I have no tribunal in mind. I have the greatest abundance of evidence to support the charges I made and do not think that any part of the \$1000 need be spent in more investigation."

Gen. Miles has received a telegram from Col. A. A. Pope of Boston requesting Gen. Miles to draw on him for \$1000 to prove that chemicals were used to embalm beef furnished to soldiers, but his offer will not be accepted for the reasons already given.

A Deficit.
Washington, Feb. 1.—The forthcoming report of the government receipts and expenditures for January will show the receipts have been about \$41,775,000 and the expenditures about \$51,270,000, leaving a deficit for the month of about \$9,500,000.

St. Louis telegrams state intensely cold weather prevailing in that section.

Regrets Expressed.
Washington, Feb. 1.—In his letter to the secretary of state in closing a memorial against the ratification of the peace treaty, Senor Agoncillo, the Philippine envoy here, expresses regret that he has not gained any assurance of the peaceful intention of America toward the Philippine republic and his people are left to fear the forcible detraction by America of her late ally, the more so as additional troops had recently been sent to the Philippines, while voluntary expressions in the newspapers and false accusations mentioned in them against Senor Agoncillo may serve, he fears, to increase their uneasiness. He regrets to observe that these expressions and accusations have received no official condemnation.

West Indian Tour.
Secretary Alger and members of the senate and house military committees and wives will go on a tour through the West Indies. They will sail from New York March 6, immediately after the adjournment of congress, on the steamship Berlin and will be gone until April 1. The party will live on the steamer during the entire trip and make short trips into the interior of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. They will go to study the military requirements of the islands.

The Missouri house adopted a resolution favoring the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. Missouri's senators and representatives in congress are requested to favor a measure to that end.

The senate committee on naval affairs decided upon a favorable report on the bill providing for additional pay to laborers in navy yards, who worked overtime during the emergency of the war with Spain. The amount required is about \$300,000 and about 5000 men are involved.

R. K. Wiley, a pioneer cattleman of Russell county, reports cattle in his section in fair condition.

Army Bill Passed.
Washington, Feb. 1.—Senators Gray and Money occupied the entire executive session of the senate yesterday in speeches on the peace treaty. Senator Gray favoring ratification and Senator Money opposing it.

The bill to reorganize and increase the standing army to about 100,000, but giving the president authority to regulate the infantry companies and cavalry troops to sixty men each, thus fixing a minimum of about 50,000 men, passed the house yesterday by a vote of 168 to 125.

This was the result of a week of hard and often picturesque fighting on the floor, during the progress of which the opposition compelled those in charge of the measure to give this discretion authority to the president and to make other modifications. In consequence of these modifications the Republican opposition was practically vanquished and on the final vote but six Republicans voted against the bill. This Republican defection was, however, almost offset by five members of the political opposition who voted in favor of the bill, among them being Messrs. Berry of Kentucky, Taylor of Alabama (Dem.) and Skinner (Pop.) of North Carolina.

To Be Mustered Out.
Washington, Feb. 1.—Arrangements have been perfected at the war department for the muster out of the eighth Illinois infantry, now in the department of Santiago, and the forty-seventh New York infantry and the sixth United States volunteer infantry (white immunes), now stationed in Porto Rico. The transport Minnewaska will arrive at Santiago with the fifth infantry about Feb. 14 and will return to Newport News with the twenty-third Kansas infantry. From that port the regiment will be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for muster out. The transport Chester will arrive at Santiago about Feb. 19 and will bring the eighth Illinois regiment to Newport News, whence they will be transported by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for muster out.

The Chester is expected to arrive at San Juan Feb. 4 for the purpose of bringing the sixth volunteer infantry to Savannah, Ga., for muster out. The officers charged with this movement are specially instructed to see that the transports are thoroughly inspected, renovated and completely prepared for the comfort, subsistence and shelter of the troops before they are allowed to start on the voyage home.

Progress Made.
Washington, Feb. 1.—Such progress on the Nicaragua canal question was made by the house committee on commerce yesterday that it is expected final action will be taken at the next meeting of the committee on Friday. The discussion yesterday was on Chairman Hepburn's bill, and numerous amendments were proposed with a view to perfecting this bill and make it the one to be finally reported.

An amendment agreed on strikes out the word "sovereignty" in referring to the route which the president is to acquire from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The purpose of this amendment it to overcome the objections that the constitution of Nicaragua will not permit a relinquishment of sovereignty over any territory.

Other propositions were submitted as to authority to be given the president in acquiring the canal. Those who went over. Members of the committee expressed the opinion that there would be no opposition to reporting a bill.

A fierce battle is reported in Bolivia.

Bank Failure.
Washington, Feb. 1.—The comptroller of the currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the First National bank of Russell, Kan. The senate committee on naval affairs of the bank is shown by the report made to the comptroller of the currency Dec. 1, 1898: Capital \$80,000, surplus and undivided profits \$11,795, circulation \$18,000, due depositors \$52,350; total resources \$169,146. The bank has been placed in the hands of John B. Cunningham, national bank examiner, as temporary receiver.

Burned Ship Met.
New Orleans, La., Feb. 1.—The British steamer Fairmaid, from Genoa via Key West, reports that at 8 a. m., Jan. 29, 117 miles southeast of South Pass, she fell in with a large full-rigged ship, supposed to be an American. She was burned to the water's edge. They could not make out her name. She lay alongside, but saw no signs of life, the crew no doubt having left her in her boats.

Satisfactory.
Newport News, Va., Feb. 1.—The big battleship Kearsarge was given its first trial in the James river for the purpose of testing its propellers. The result was every way satisfactory. The Kearsarge was towed out in the stream for a mile and then the propellers started. Slowly the screws revolved until everything worked satisfactory and then the battleship headed for a berth to receive finishing touches.

Deferred.
The postoffice department has been notified that the sailing from Mobile, Ala., with mail for Yucatan, announced for Feb. 1 and 10, will not occur, though that for the 29th proximo, likewise will take place as arranged. Mails for Progresso, the postoffice department announces, have been dispatched via New York city.

Very cold weather prevailed in Oklahoma on the 31st.

The Canal Across the Republic of Nicaragua. Where Cannibalism Still Survives

Its Early Completion Now a Certainty.—How It Will Affect Commerce.—Description of the Proposed Great Inter-Oceanic Waterway.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal, work upon which is now certain to be resumed within a few months, and pushed to a completion, will be an event of more than continental importance, and in its general bearings not without its effect upon trade.

While the present immediate motive which is leading the government to desire the construction of the canal is largely military, the commercial advantages which will result as a result of its operation cannot be overestimated. The quickness of communication which will result between the American Pacific and Atlantic coasts, between New York and China, will enable the United States to exercise for more influence in the commerce of the

sition to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a waterway. Twenty-one concessions have been granted by the governments of Central America for the construction of a canal, and four of these to the United States. The negotiations of the latter government have covered a period of nearly eight years, and have been participated in by every president since and including Mr. Monroe. Numerous elaborate and expensive surveys, with full details of every route proposed, from Mexico to Columbia, have been conducted by the United States to discover the best practicable route, and these surveys have concurred in the opinion that the route by way of Lake Nicaragua is the best.

The history of Nicaragua canal pro-

company of private citizens, capitalists and promoters, was organized, which at length took the name of the Maritime Canal Company. Fair and full concessions were secured from the government of Nicaragua, while similar articles were also signed with the republic of Costa Rica.

In due time congress was called upon to grant a charter to the Maritime company, which asked nothing more than this, being then quite confident that it had ample resources to prosecute this important work to a successful finish during the ensuing ten years. The charter was granted on these terms, but in January, 1890, a request was made for a government guarantee of the bonds of the Maritime company to the amount of \$100,000,000.

President Cleveland, by promptly recognizing the treaty, on coming into the presidency in 1885, quite sustained the British contention.

Today some of the most learned international lawyers in the United States maintain that the old treaty is valid and binding, at the same time confessing the confident belief that in all probability Great Britain is quite as willing that it should be abrogated in the proper way, relinquishing her right under it to share in the construction, control and protection of a maritime canal through Nicaragua, as the United States are to have it done.

The Route Described.

Considerable work has already been done by the Maritime Company on the projected canal. The route is from Greytown, on the Atlantic, to Brito, on the Pacific, a distance of 169 1/4 miles apart. "In detail the line of the canal extends from Greytown in a southeasterly direction 9.25 miles through the low grounds of the heavily wooded plains and swamps. The cross section of the canal here is to be 130 feet wide at bottom, 288 feet at surface, and 39 feet deep. Lock No. 1 will have a lift of 31 feet; dimensions of lock, 650 feet by 80 feet. Lock No. 2, 1.25 miles from No. 1; lift, 30 feet. Lock No. 3, about two miles from No. 2; lift, 45 feet. About three miles from No. 3 is the eastern divide cut, 2.9 miles long; summit depth of cut, 298 feet; average depth entire length of cut, 141 feet; material mostly rock; dimensions of the cut, 80 feet at bottom, 80 feet at surface; depth of water, thirty feet.

The route from the divide cut is through the basin of the San Francisco river. It and all other openings are dammed up to make an impounded reservoir, extending from the divide cut to the main San Juan at Ochoa, where the river is to be dammed by an immense work of loose rock to be hauled from the divide cut. This dam is to be 70 feet high, 1,900 feet long; it will raise the water above it to a level of 106 feet above the sea, and this will raise the level of Lake Nicaragua from 105 to 110 feet above the sea."

The Republic of Nicaragua, through which the

Considered a Most Desirable Article of Food by the Natives of the Islands New Britain and New Ireland.

(Herbertshole, New Britain, Letter.)

In Hawaii, cannibalism, as a custom, is hardly remembered by the oldest natives. The same is true of Samoa, but the natives of the Fiji islands have practiced it during the present generation, and the long, ugly, three-pronged wooden forks used to handle the flesh of white men and that of the natives of the Fiji islands are still to be seen at good round prices to tourists. Some of these forks that have had actual use for the purpose they were made have quite a history and bring fabulous prices. But Great Britain has broken up the custom in Fiji and punished the offenders so severely that cannibalism there is entirely a thing of the past.

On the islands commonly known as New Britain and New Ireland, but renamed by the Germans New Pommern and New Mecklenburg respectively, human flesh is at this day considered a most desirable article of food. No civilized country claimed these two islands, which contain an area larger than the Hawaiian group, until the Germans stole a march on Great Britain and established a protectorate in 1885.

The islands are very close together, with a narrow channel between, and are governed from German New Guinea. The only imperial officer there is the judge. A large German trading and mercantile company is located at Matjei, a little island in Blanche bay, and the seat of government is located at Herbertshole, just opposite. The islands are just south of the equator, and the 150th meridian of longitude runs through both of them. The Caroline group is just north of the equator in the same meridian of longitude as New Britain and New Ireland. The steamship passage from Sydney, N. S. W., takes just eight days and is more than half way to Manila.

A full-blooded Samoan woman, educated in Samoa by the missionaries, because of her great wealth and natural shrewdness, is probably the most influential person with the natives. Little did the missionaries know when they were educating Mrs. Forsythe, now Mrs. Kolb, but who has had a dozen husbands before and made money at it, that they were preparing for Satan's vineyard one of his strongest allies. This woman now has an income of £10,000, or \$50,000 a year. She employs 800 natives and runs four schooners in the trade of the islands. She owns vast tracts of land, but the German government was about to take it away from her, and, freeing herself of the old husband, she married a German subject to secure her title to all her possessions.

This woman is actively engaged in the slave trade from all the islands in that part of the Pacific, and actually sells outright or will rent for so much per month women to men. She takes orders ahead for this sort of service and delivers the goods the same as any kind of merchandise. It is known by some people that she is indirectly interested in the human flesh trade. But this is carried on very quietly, and consequently brings big prices.

Through the influence of an old trader I succeeded in seeing two or three chunks of human flesh that were

son's Bay and East India companies of the past. Its people are probably of Polynesian or Micronesian descent and differ in type and customs considerably from the true Papuans, who are to be found in New Guinea, some 450 miles away.

It is a significant fact that although the island is about fifty miles across its broadest part, no white man has penetrated more than twenty miles into the bush country of the interior. In August, 1898, some officers and men of the German warship Falke went twelve miles inland, and during their trip met with several hill tribes that had never before seen a white man. The country furthest from what civilization there is in the settlements is entirely unknown, though the practices of the coast natives, who are practically civilized, leave little doubt as to the savage nature of the mountain tribes.

A market day is held once a week

at Herbertshole, the German trading station in Blanche Bay, and here some of the adjacent bushmen meet the coastal tribes to barter and exchange their wares. Taro and yams, bread fruit and other produce form the marketable assets of the hillmen, while the tribes on the coast have for sale salt (a much-prized commodity), lime fish, shell ornaments, etc., to trade away on their part. There is another delicacy, referred to heretofore, brought down by the country people, which is as it were, contraband, and which is carried by stealth and sold with much mystery and precaution. A sudden raid on the innocent-looking palm-plated market baskets often reveals a human arm or a "succulent steak of man's flesh," completely concealed among the market produce. These are eagerly sought for by the elders, even of those tribes which are directly under the eye of the missionaries and are considered dainties of great price. The old men especially are confirmed cannibals and will give their eye teeth (if they happen to have any) for a pound or so of dried and shriveled flesh that looks more like crude India rubber than what it really is.

It appears that although from purely economical motives the new Britain grills his white victim and eats him, he much prefers a joint from one of his own color. This appears on the face of it to be bad taste, but then what sort of taste can you expect a cannibal to possess?

In stature the New Britain is below the average, calculated from our standpoint, though he is fairly muscular and well built and very wiry. He has the flat nose of the negro, through the septum of which he wears a piece of wood or bone, while his ears are usually pierced and stretched to such an extent that he could easily carry a half dozen cigars in the lobe of each. He is a confirmed betel chewer, and the smile of one of these children of nature is something "too gummy for anything." The lips and gums are stained a bright crimson, while the teeth are dyed a deep black by the action of the nut, thus giving one a gruesome suggestion that their latest missionary was taken rather "rare." Many of them dye their hair a light red color and wear their beard in a ragged fashion under the chin, plucking out or shaving the hair on the upper part of the cheeks and lip. The clothing of the men is scarcely worth



HERBERTSHOLE.

mentioning, for their whole wardrobe could usually be carried with the six cigars in the lobe of the ears, while the women are naked to the waist and wear a grass skirt called a rami which falls over their thighs to the knees. Their dwellings consist usually of small low huts constructed of bamboo thatched with dried grass or fiber and blackened inside with the smoke of coconut shells, which forms a kind of enamel and preserves the hut from rot and worm.

I regret to say that the morals of the New Britain are not beyond reproach. He is also very weak-willed and changeable. Only the maternal uncle and the mother have any jurisdiction over the children, and if a man dies it is to his nephews that he leaves his property. The reason for this custom is somewhat difficult to fathom, though the explanation given the writer by a wily old man-eater at Port Weber may possibly be the correct one. He sets out the situation in a nutshell. "Suppose you marry Mary," he said, "you have um pikanniny or you no like um pikanniny, you no save, but pikanniny belongs—later him all right him belongs your blood sure." As I have already said, the New Britain is not strictly moral, and apparently he is alive to the fact himself.

He is "a very interesting savage," though, and delightfully unsophisticated, and a sojourn in his midst will well repay the time spent, provided, of course, that the visitor does not offer too strong a temptation in the way of adipose tissue, for after all, even a savage is human, and a nice, sleek, fat man must be hard to pass untested.

J. MARTIN MILLER.

WORLD'S FUR STOREHOUSES.

London and Peking are the two great treasure houses of fur for the East and the West of the old world, says a writer in the Westminster Gazette. East and West do not equally divide the area supplied from these two centers; for London serves Asia as far as Tiflis and the Caspian, south of the Caucasus, and as far as Central Siberia north of that line. All Turkey in Asia, Thrace, Macedonia, and nearly the whole of Russia now buy their furs in the London market.

Sables, trapped in Siberia, are sold in London, bought by Russian merchants, and shipped back to the Empire of the Czar, and the skins of foxes, taken on the Caspian, are purchased in Linc street to go to Koniah, by Van, and line the cloaks of Turkish Bays and Pashas. Faking serves what we know as the "Far East," and it was only last winter that the city of London, which insures for that which is interested in the fur trade, realized with something more like amazement than is wont to be seen in strictly business circles what the Eastern treasure house of furs has in store for the Western world.

The writer, who was on his way to the March fur sale at the Hudson Bay house, was invited to see this novel cargo from the Far East. It had been sent by samples of the best Chinese furs by Li Hung Chang himself, who receives annually a vast tribute of choice skins from North Manchuria.

The furs were all made up into the shape of a cross of five cubes, and lined with fine silk. Many of the linings were of the Imperial yellow, and more the Imperial cipher; probably they were in stock for sale to the Emperor as gifts of honor. Some account of these furs, regarded as works of art, will be given later, but the slight left a conviction that, famous as are the Chinese as artists in porcelain and silken fabrics, as furriers they are equally equalled in the world.



WORKING PARTY ON SITE OF PROPOSED CANAL DAM—SAN JUAN RIVER

East than it has heretofore done, and will necessarily divert some of the trade which now finds its way across the continent by Canadian railroads, and from Victoria and Vancouver by Canadian steamships, to the cheaper all-water route from New York and other American cities, which will be opened up when the canal is completed.

That the canal will be built and completed within a very short time, there seems to be no doubt whatever. Diversity of opinion prevails at Washington as to how the work shall be undertaken, but there is evidently a common consensus that it should be built at once, and that the government should control it.

Whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still binding or whether it has become virtually abrogated, are questions on which public men differ. Many members of congress believe that the treaty is still vital, and these suggest a joint control of the canal by the two countries, following a joint equal expenditure to defray the cost of construction. The majority of the members, however, are opposed to any joint ownership, and would seek the



BREAKWATER AT GREYTON.

abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty either by the friendly consent of Great Britain, or by diplomatic arrangement with that country.

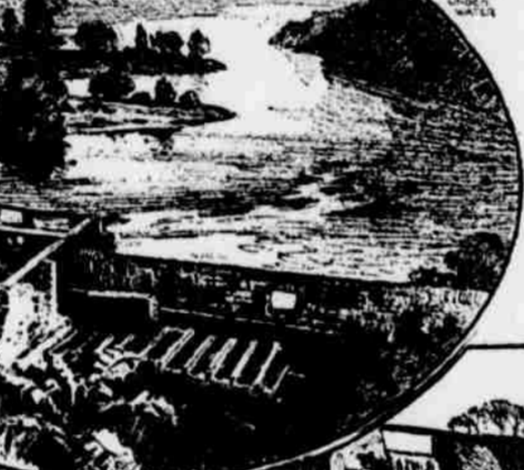
Of course, the recent war with Spain, with its incident of the famous voyage of the battleship Oregon around Cape Horn, has been the incentive to the present determination to build and control a canal across the isthmus. Had the construction of the canal been a matter of days or months, rather than of years, there is no doubt that all obstacles would have been swept

aways is an interesting one. Though the people and congress had long felt an interest in the several surveys, it was not until near the close of President Arthur's administration that it was thought prudent and necessary to take up the subject in its general aspects. At this time the Frelinghuysen-Zavaia treaty was submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty was with Nicaragua; and the United States, according to its stipulations, had an opportunity to secure control over an area of country twelve miles wide, through which the canal, projected in that instrument, was to be constructed. In return, the United States proposed to pay to the government of Nicaragua \$4,000,000.

The provisions for the construction, maintenance and protection of the canal under the Frelinghuysen-Zavaia treaty were full and complete. A majority of the senate favored its ratification, and possibly the necessary two-thirds might have been secured for it ultimately, had President Cleveland not interfered. The president, however, was opposed to the bill, believing that this treaty violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, by the



CASTLE



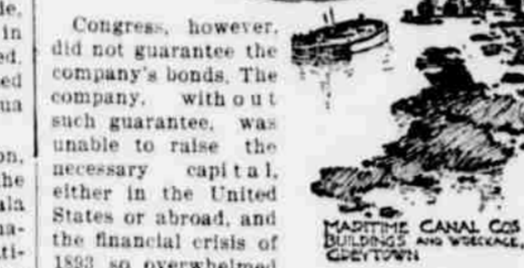
OLD SPANISH DAM ON RIO MEDIO



DIOLAJAS



NATIVE SHACK



MARITIME CANAL CO'S HEADQUARTERS

company. Congress, however, did not guarantee the company's bonds, the company, without such guarantee, was unable to raise the necessary capital, either in the United States or abroad, and the financial crisis of 1893 so overwhelmed it that all active operations on the isthmus were suspended, and they have never been resumed. The same issue, the guaranteeing of bonds, has come up from time to time in succeeding congresses, and is still an issue between the government and the company.

The principal objections to the bills which the friends of the canal company have offered during the past eight years have been, that they trampled upon the rights of Nicaragua and utterly repudiated that solemn instrument, signed by Great Britain and the United States in 1850, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was attempted by President Buchanan in 1856, and by Secretary Blaine and Frelinghuysen in the early eighties, but with little success. Buchanan withdrew from his position when Lord Napier suggested that Great Britain would agree to the abrogation in the event of the United States formally recognizing the status quo of 1850, which would be tantamount to a ratification of Great Britain's claims to British Honduras, the Mosquito Coast and the Bay Islands. Blaine and Frelinghuysen labored in vain, with theoretical arguments and historical objections, to convince Lord Granville that the instrument was without validity. Lord Granville refused to be convinced, and furthermore

canal runs, is not important in point of size, nor of population, containing only about 49,000 square miles, and having, all told, not 500,000

people. Located almost under the equator, it is purely tropical in character and products.

The natives of Nicaragua are Spanish-Americans and Indians, in about equal numbers, and having little incentive to exertion, are not more disposed to industry than the inhabitants of other tropical lands.

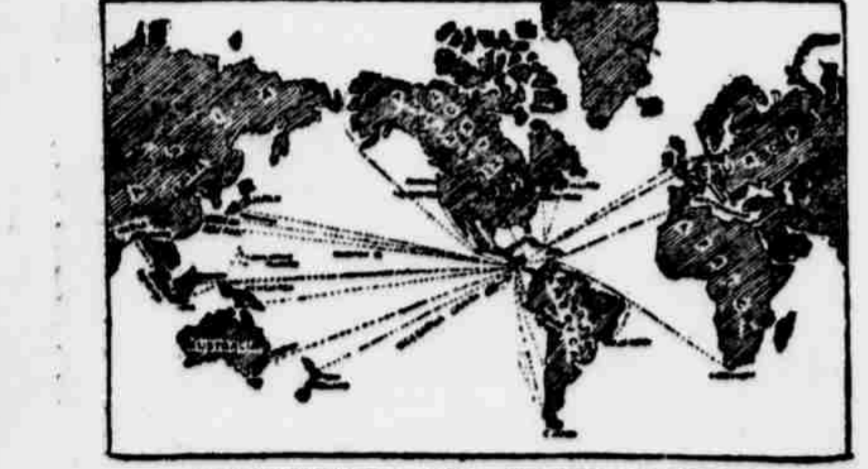
Although work on the canal was suspended in 1893, much has already been accomplished on the lower portion of the San Juan river. For forty miles the canal does not follow the course of the river, but progresses in a straight line directly west through the swamp.

The estimates of cost of constructing a canal across Nicaragua are widely divergent. The Maritime Canal Company stated that the canal, complete for navigation, would cost less than \$75,000,000. The Ludlow board placed its cost at not less than \$135,000,000 under any circumstances, and under certain conditions at \$150,000,000, and it is believed that the present canal commission will report \$125,000,000 as amply sufficient to complete the work.

There is an inevitable tendency to dispute even the highest of these estimates as being too small, when it is remembered that the \$40,000,000 Suez canal actually cost \$100,000,000, and the \$120,000,000 Panama canal the enormous sum of \$350,000,000 has already been spent.

word; the next to the last, the second word, and so on throughout. Fifth—There are just as many letters to be found in each word as there are words.

Paper Sails for Ships.
A process has been discovered by which sails of vessels of all kinds can be made out of paper pulp, and it is claimed that they serve quite as well as canvas and are very much cheaper. They swell and flap in the wind like the genuine old-fashioned article, and are supposed to be untearable.



HOW THE CANAL WILL SHORTEN DISTANCES.

away by congress with the same expedition that marked the annexation of Hawaii, and the money to pay for the work would have been forthcoming from the people with the same promptness and generosity that marked the sale of the war bonds.

There is nothing new in the propo-

terms of which the United States solemnly promised to take Great Britain into partnership in building a canal at any future time.

The failure of the Frelinghuysen-Zavaia treaty was a severe disappointment to the friends of the canal project, but it did not discourage them. A

Selling Papers on the Roof.
Not all the enterprising newsboys are in the United States. The small street merchants of Paris, when forbidden to enter the cars and omnibuses, got over a serious difficulty in real Yankee fashion. It was easy enough, of course, to sell papers through the windows to people seated in the vehicles; but how was it possible to reach would-be customers perched on the imperials, the seats provided for the imperials, the seats perched on the roof? A youth promptly solved the problem. He procured a stick seven

or eight feet long, with wire clamps fastened to the sides. Papers were put in the clamps. On the top of the stick there was a small cup with a hole in the bottom. The hole was a very important part of the apparatus, for it reached all the way down; and through it came the copper coins of one or two sous, according to the price of the paper, which the patron selected when the boy held up the stick.

There are six schools in Ireland where Irish is taught.

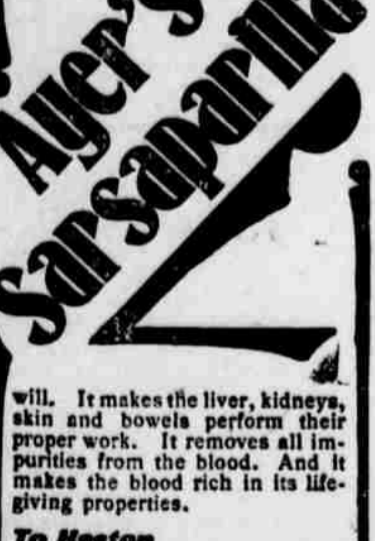
A Curious Sentence.
The following curious sentence, "Sator arepo tenet opera rotas," is pretty bad Latin, but may be freely translated: "I cease from my work; the sower will wear away his wheels." It has these peculiarities: First—It spells backward and forward the same. Second—The first letter of each word spells the first word. Third—The second letter of each word spells the second word, and so on with the third, fourth and fifth. Fourth—The first letters, read backward, spell the first

Good Blood!

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep. You are as tired in the morning as at night. You have no nerve power. Your food does you but little good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but



Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

To Hasten Recovery.

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure biliousness.

Write to our Dealers.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely and particulars in your care.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Latest Fad.

You must do away with your inanimate mascots and have live ones. The pig is the latest fad for the New York girls, several of whom have tiny pigs, with ribbon tied about their necks, following them about the house, or in the streets, as they walk, asserts Demorest's Magazine. Besides pigs, rabbits, coats, white mice, alligators and monkeys are affected by some young women.

Start in to compare your troubles with some else's and you will not think you have any.

"Free air" does not apply in grip weather.

Flowers are admired by all the year around.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Be genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Few fortune tellers make a fortune themselves.

Health for Ten Cents.

Cacarets make bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

None of us are fond of walking on sleazy sidewalks.

DISEASES THAT KILL

Consumption is a catarrh of the lungs. Certain complications make consumption incurable.

Most cases of death from consumption are the direct result of neglected catarrh.

Pe-ru-na works harmoniously with nature to eject the tubercles from the lungs, and works so successfully that if there is a cure for consumption Pe-ru-na is the remedy.

Read this letter from Mrs. H. A. Tyler, of Four Oaks, N. C., about her daughter, Mrs. L. Keene. She says: "Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O."

DEAR SIR:—"My daughter had every symptom of consumption—suppression of menses, night sweats and great emaciation. She was so low that none of our neighbors thought she could live. In May Mr. C. R. Adams, of this place, who had taken Pe-ru-na, told me if anything would help her Pe-ru-na would. I got a bottle of it and some rock candy and began giving it to her. During the first few days she was so weak she could only take a half teaspoonful at a time, but I gave it to her as often as she could bear it. In less than a week she could walk two hundred yards and back without resting; she kept getting stronger, and in twelve months she seemed to be as well as ever was in her life. I feel, and so does every one that knew about her sickness, that Pe-ru-na saved her life. My daughter's name is Mrs. L. Keene."

WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT

"Nothing but wheat; what you might call a sea of wheat; in what was said by a lecturer speaking of Western Canada. For particulars, as to routes, tariff rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Department Interior, O. Canada, or to Capt. J. Barrett, Houston, Texas."

CANDY CATHARTIC

It is the most powerful laxative. It is made from the purest of natural ingredients. It is the only one that is pleasant to take. It is the only one that is safe for the most delicate. It is the only one that is effective. It is the only one that is reliable. It is the only one that is genuine. It is the only one that is pure. It is the only one that is clean. It is the only one that is healthy. It is the only one that is strong. It is the only one that is weak. It is the only one that is rich. It is the only one that is poor. It is the only one that is noble. It is the only one that is base. It is the only one that is virtuous. It is the only one that is vicious. It is the only one that is good. It is the only one that is evil. It is the only one that is beautiful. It is the only one that is ugly. It is the only one that is sweet. It is the only one that is bitter. It is the only one that is soft. It is the only one that is hard. It is the only one that is smooth. It is the only one that is rough. It is the only one that is clean. It is the only one that is dirty. It is the only one that is pure. It is the only one that is impure. It is the only one that is honest. It is the only one that is dishonest. It is the only one that is true. It is the only one that is false. It is the only one that is right. It is the only one that is wrong. It is the only one that is just. It is the only one that is unjust. It is the only one that is fair. It is the only one that is unfair. It is the only one that is kind. It is the only one that is unkind. It is the only one that is gentle. It is the only one that is harsh. It is the only one that is patient. It is the only one that is impatient. It is the only one that is calm. It is the only one that is restless. It is the only one that is quiet. It is the only one that is noisy. It is the only one that is peaceful. It is the only one that is warlike. It is the only one that is loving. It is the only one that is hateful. It is the only one that is friendly. It is the only one that is unfriendly. It is the only one that is helpful. It is the only one that is unhelpful. It is the only one that is generous. It is the only one that is stingy. It is the only one that is brave. It is the only one that is cowardly. It is the only one that is strong. It is the only one that is weak. It is the only one that is rich. It is the only one that is poor. It is the only one that is noble. It is the only one that is base. It is the only one that is virtuous. It is the only one that is vicious. It is the only one that is good. It is the only one that is evil. It is the only one that is beautiful. It is the only one that is ugly. It is the only one that is sweet. It is the only one that is bitter. It is the only one that is soft. It is the only one that is hard. It is the only one that is smooth. It is the only one that is rough. It is the only one that is clean. It is the only one that is dirty. It is the only one that is pure. It is the only one that is impure. It is the only one that is honest. It is the only one that is dishonest. It is the only one that is true. It is the only one that is false. It is the only one that is right. It is the only one that is wrong. It is the only one that is just. It is the only one that is unjust. It is the only one that is fair. It is the only one that is unfair. It is the only one that is kind. It is the only one that is unkind. It is the only one that is gentle. It is the only one that is harsh. It is the only one that is patient. It is the only one that is impatient. It is the only one that is calm. It is the only one that is restless. It is the only one that is quiet. It is the only one that is noisy. It is the only one that is peaceful. It is the only one that is warlike. It is the only one that is loving. It is the only one that is hateful. It is the only one that is friendly. It is the only one that is unfriendly. It is the only one that is helpful. It is the only one that is unhelpful. It is the only one that is generous. It is the only one that is stingy. It is the only one that is brave. It is the only one that is cowardly.

WAS A WEIGHTY TASK

THE PART FERUSOM PLAYED IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

He First Became Famous During the Session of the Pan-American Congress by Delivering Blaine's Great Speech in Spanish.

Cable reports from Paris have had much to say of late of the splendid work done by Mr. Arthur W. Ferguson, attached to the American peace commission as official interpreter. He is the son of Col. Tom Ferguson, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and at the close of that war located in Mexico. It was there that Arthur Ferguson was born and received early training amid the old Spanish surroundings which fitted him for the skillful interpreter he has since become. He was educated at Georgetown college.

It was when Blaine called together



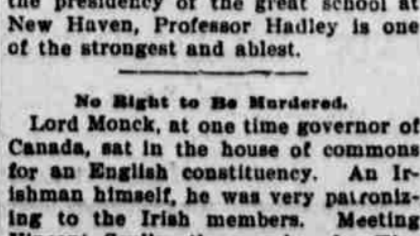
MR. ARTHUR W. FERGUSON.

That notable assemblage from North, South and Central America, known as the International American congress, that Ferguson first made his appearance as an official interpreter. Mr. Blaine's right hand man on that particular occasion was William E. Curtis, who, in looking around for translators and interpreters, recalled that young Ferguson had spent his early life in a Spanish-American country, and was doubtless fitted for this particular work. Ferguson undertook the task, and he speaks his words as official interpreter by taking the memorable speech of James G. Blaine, greeting the South and Central Americans, and rendering it into Spanish. It was no easy task, for Blaine spoke rapidly and with that wealth of figurative speech which always marked his discourse. But Ferguson did it not only rapidly and well, but with felicity of expression, such nice shading of figures and metaphors that it drew the enthusiastic applause of those Spanish auditors. It was such that when Blaine turned from the reading he remarked to some estate department officials: "I don't know whether that was my triumph or Ferguson's."

At all events Ferguson made his reputation then and there as an interpreter, who could not only give the letter of the speech, but could convey its spirit, even its accent and its modulations by which the speaker sought to impress one or the other feature upon his hearers. Since then he has acted as interpreter in many notable gatherings. He is a man of splendid physique, six feet three inches in height, broad shouldered and robust, weighing probably 250 pounds.

AN AGENT OF WEALTH.

Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, the new president of the American Economic association, is a distinguished teacher of the science with which the organization concerns itself. For some years he has been professor of economics at Yale, and his writings upon that topic have been widely read. His text-book, "Economics," is one of the most useful volumes of its kind and is held in high esteem. Professor Hadley has a reputation as an economist that is not limited to the United States and he is in every way fitted for the post voted him by his fellows in the association. He is the trainer of Yale's young debaters, and is very popular with the students. Among the candidates prominently mentioned for the presidency of the great school at New Haven, Professor Hadley is one of the strongest and ablest.



Lord Monck, at one time governor of Canada, set in the house of commons for an English constituency. An Irishman himself, he was very patronizing to the Irish members. Meeting Vincent Scully, the member for Tipperary, in the lobby one night, he slapped him on the shoulder and said, familiarly: "Well, Scully, how are you?" The other, annoyed by this form of address, rejoined: "I will thank you, my lord, not to deprive my name of the last letter. Or, if you do, pray add it to your own, and call yourself Monck." Vincent Scully once gave utterance in the house to a ludicrous confusion of thought. A landlord had been murdered in Tipperary, and during a discussion in regard to the crime, an attempt was made to prove that it was agrarian. Mr. Scully spoke of the murdered man in terms of the highest praise. "He was much beloved," said he; "he distributed food to the starving people and he had a less right to be murdered!"—Argonaut.

Britain's Homeless Wanderers. In Great Britain it has been reckoned that there are about 100,000 absolutely "homeless wanderers," and that 60,000 of those belong to London.

STUCK TO HIS ELBOW.

War Revenue Stamps Which Disappeared out Turned Up.

"These war revenue stamps are certainly an unmitigated nuisance," said a New Orleans business man to a Times-Democrat reporter, "especially the ones we are obliged to attach to our telegrams. I don't care how frequently you use the wires in the course of the day you are still as liable as ever to forget to stamp the last message. A few nights ago I had occasion to send a telegram from my home, and the servant came back in about an hour to say that I'd neglected to put on the stamp. I rushed him out to buy a few, and after a good deal of trouble he secured a couple at a drug store—the only ones, I really believe, in the whole neighborhood. By that time I concluded to rewrite the message, and before doing so placed the stamps carefully on the edge of my library table. When I got the wording arranged to suit me they had vanished—disappeared into space. I never knew of anything more mysterious. I was certain down to a fraction of an inch where I had put the confounded things. There was no breeze or current of air to have carried them away, and no time for them to be hidden by accidental disorder. Yet they were gone; that was undeniable, and we searched and researched in vain. We pried into all sorts of impossible nooks and crannies, and at last gave up in despair. I was tired out, grimy and exasperated, and rather than go to any further trouble concluded to wait until next day before sending the telegram. When I got down to the store in the morning I pulled off my coat, and the first thing I saw was the two stamps sticking to my sleeve at the elbow. I suppose I must have touched them accidentally while writing, and they hung to the cloth like grim death. Anyhow, I had had them right there, literally at my elbow, all the while we were making that search. I didn't say anything, because I couldn't think of anything that seemed to fit the case. But telegraph stamps are a nuisance. They ought to be abolished and some thing substituted that involves less sorrow and sweat and swearing."

HE THINKS HE IS DIVINE.

Pittsburg has a new Messiah. He calls himself the Son of God and carries through the streets a rudely painted banner surmounted by a red cross. He is Louis Mauer, a German, from Stettin, who has been in this country for many years. Mauer is a little brown-bearded, long-haired man of 40, wearing arctic and a red flannel un-



PITTSBURG'S NEW MESSIAH.

derahit. He harangues crowds in the streets, threatening them with perdition if they do not "believe on him."

CANADA'S NEW COLONIES.

The Spirit Wrestlers of Russia Have Not Waxed in Yalm.

The London Daily News says: The Spirit Wrestlers of Russia, the sect opposed to all war, have not waxed in Yalm. The czar has listened to their cry for exemption from the duty of slaying their fellow creatures, and has given them permission to leave Russia. It is one more proof of the perfect sincerity of his policy of peace. Some thousands are to be personally conducted to Canada by Count Serge Tolstol, son of the great writer, and at the expense of the Society of Friends. The Dowager Empress was interested for them, and her gain in influence is the loss of M. Pobedonosteff, the famous Procurator of the Holy Synod. This burning zeal is for a short way with sectarians, and as the Stundists, in particular, know to their cost, he can make their lives a burden to them. His feelings on seeing the meek Doukhoborist withdrawn from his clutches may be better imagined than described. But he has steadily lost power under the present czar, though the prophecy that he would be the first to disappear in the new reign has yet to be fulfilled. The czar is evidently for letting down gently all round, and the Doukhoborist will not mind the Procurator when once they get on the safe side of the northwest frontier. They are a sort of peculiar people of Russia, who are under the absolute dominion of a text. Their text tells them not to kill, and as they are perfectly ready to be killed for their obedience to it, they have finally won the immunities of most other conscientious objectors. It is, in fact, non-resistance to the death. Count Leo Tolstol is notoriously of their way of thinking. He is said to have learned it all from a peasant who never raised a hand against any fellow creature. The peasant was going home one night, when he met a thief who was marching off with a sack of corn from his hut. "My friend," he said, touching him on the shoulder, "there was another sack behind the door." The first one was returned.

ARE AGAINST PARSONS

SKIPPERS OPPOSED TO MINISTERS ON SHIPS.

It is a Superstition—Fatal of Shipwrecks, Murder and Other Accidents Blamed to Their Presence—A Curious State of Affairs.

I have observed that merchant skippers, almost without exception, says the Church Gazette, have a great dislike to having parsons aboard. I once wished one a pleasant voyage. "Pleasant voyage!" he retorted, savagely. "That's likely, ain't it, when there's three parsons aboard, and one of them a bishop?" Here his feelings became too much for him, and he called to the steward to refill the glasses. I was not surprised to hear that the cylinder blew off in the bay. Sitting in my club one night, a skipper came in. I shook him by the hand and hoped he had had a good voyage. "Voyage," he replied, in heartrending tones, "don't call it that. I never had such a dog's time in my life. Got two parsons aboard at Sydney, and another at King George's sound, and blame me if two mistletoes didn't get at me. I'm loathe to sail with five parsons aboard, I'll break an arm or a leg, and get put ashore." To see the prejudice in all its glory one must talk to the masters of ocean tramps. I have known in one case in which a skipper feigned serious illness sooner than take command when he found that five missionaries were booked as passengers, and two of them ladies. As it happened the ship had a particularly bad voyage, and the unlucky missionaries had more than one very near squeak for their lives. Once a case was quoted to me as showing great presence of mind and seamanship on the part of the skipper. The ship had a couple of parsons aboard, and as the crew expected, the voyage was disastrous. The misfortunes culminated in the decks being swept and three men washed overboard. One was a parson, who ought to have been prepared. After this the weather suddenly abated, and the ship came safely to land. I remarked that the parson ought to have been under hatches. "Ah!" replied the old sea dog who told me, "Cap'n S. is a good man. He talked it over with the mates, and there seemed nothing else to be done. So they got him up on purpose. Better one man than the whole company, and the parson ought to have been prepared, while it wasn't in reason that the whole crew should be." I was in a ship down the coast, and one night, when chatting with the skipper, he said his vessel had never had a serious mishap. This is how he accounted for it: "The ship is a beauty," he said, "and as soon as she was launched I foresaw the necessity of her getting a bad name among parsons and such like. As luck would have it, on her first voyage a missionary shipped. All the other passengers left at the Canaries. Of course we had bad weather, and we had a bad voyage. I mentioned it to the chief officer, and he tipped a wink to the steward, who, I fancy, said a word to the cook. When we put him ashore he was as thin as a herring, and he made a lot of complaints and threatened to write to the owners. All I said was that I hoped he would do his duty to the poor heathen as well as I had done mine to my owners. But he talked ashore and he wrote to his society, and my ship's been avoided like the plague by parsons ever since, and that's how it is. I've been so lucky." Skippers have told me that, danger apart, parsons are not desirable passengers—they interfere so much. One told me that the wife of one clerical gentleman insisted on holding little religious conversations with the stewards and the crew and giving them tracts till he nearly had a mutiny. At length he found her trying to improve the moral condition of the steersman, when he threatened that if he caught her about the funnel again he would put her in irons, after which she subsided. I have often had ludicrous stories of parsonic interference told me. One man gravely remonstrated with the skipper for working on Sundays and wanted him to send all the men aft for a service. The skipper told him he was quite welcome to hold the service, and that the sailors who were not in their bunks or otherwise engaged might go. "Did they?" I asked. "I'd like to have seen them!" he replied, grimly: "I kept them too thundering busy. The parson waited an hour and a half, and as no one went he gave it up and never tried again."

He Knew Her.

City Editor—Here, this won't do. New Reporter—What's the matter? City Editor—In your account of the Hillbush-Fuddithwaite wedding you speak of the groom leading the bride to the altar. New Reporter—Yes. That's a common bit of metaphor. City Editor—I know it, but it won't do in this case. I used to go with that girl myself, and if anybody ever leads her anywhere it will have to be white she is walking in her sleep.—Cleveland Leader.

Uniting Broken Filaments in Incandescent Lamps.

It is stated that this apparently impossible feat can sometimes be executed by shaking the lamp with broken filament while connected to an active circuit. Sooner or later the ends of the filament strike together, a bright spark is formed as they meet, and with this and the momentary current enough heat is produced to weld them together, and the lamp burns away as if it had never been injured.

"What makes you say Mabel's husband is weak minded?" "Well, they've been married two years and he would rather stay at home with her in the evening than do anything else on earth."

He Sitteth, Waiting and Watching, with

ST. JACOBS OIL

to cure your Rheumatism. It Cures Surely.

High and Mighty Air.

Agonillo, the personal representative of Aguinaldo, has a high and mighty air which has made him the subject of jest and ridicule. He is living in style at a Washington hotel, accompanied by a retinue of servants, interpreters and the like. Being a man of much business, he finds it impossible to see callers except during the specified hours. Newspaper men are afforded the special privilege of basking in the sunlight of his presence one hour each week, on Thursdays between 11 and 12.

Given a Jeweled Map.

Friends of the late Mr. Canovas, the assassinated Spanish premier, have presented his widow with a jeweled map of the Philippines made of solid gold, with provinces in relief, and the cities marked by rubies. The inscriptions on the map are made with sapphires and the dedication is in brilliant stones, and is surmounted by a bust of Canovas.

The "Secret."

The "secret" of the Keeley motor has been discovered, according to a report from Philadelphia. Accident revealed beneath the floor of the mysterious inventor's laboratory a cast-iron sphere about four feet in diameter with brass pipes that ran beneath the floor to different parts of the building where Keeley's remarkable experiments were conducted. The whole outfit was apparently adapted to store and apply compressed air, which is in line with a claim published not long ago that the Keeley motor and hollow spaces through which compressed air might be introduced.

Peary's Menu.

Lieut. Peary says his Christmas menu while north of the Arctic circle generally consisted of broiled salmon trout with tomato sauce, potato patties, olives, roast saddle of reindeer, cheese, sweets, nuts, raisins, champagne, cigarettes and coffee.

Some people think a short lane is too long.

Will mail sample bottle on receipt of 25c.

SUFFERED FROM RHEUMATISM

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY—NOW CURED.

Unsollicited Testimonials and Sworn Affidavits Offered to Prove Every Assertion—"5 DROPS" Scores Marvellous Triumphs; Breaks Its Own Record.

What I. M. Duke, Lemon, Miss., has to say about "5 DROPS."

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., CHICAGO. Dear Sirs—I will say to you and the rest of the world that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for over 50 years. I have had the Rheumatism ever since I was 5 years old. I am now 60 odd years old and cured.

Yours gratefully, I. M. DUKE, Lemon, Miss.

Cured by "5 DROPS" After Physicians and all Medicines Failed.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., CHICAGO. Gentlemen—This is to certify that "5 DROPS" cured my wife of a very severe case of Rheumatism. I had used various liniments and patent medicines, and had the best physicians in West Texas on her case, but with no good result. She grew worse all the time and got so she had to be turned in bed; had no use of herself and one side of her arm, leg, etc., looked as though it never would be rested. This looks pretty "thin," but it is a fact and if any one doubts it affidavit can be made as to its truth. Should any one wish to know about this God-sent remedy let them write me, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope, and I will provide it.

Gratefully, JOHN OLIVER, Hutchins, Texas.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for one large bottle for \$1.00, which will surely cure you, then send for a 25c bottle, which contains enough medicine to more than satisfy you of its wonderful curative properties. Prepared by mail or express. This wonderful curative remedy almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dysepepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, La Grippe, Malaria, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Stomachic and Bronchitis and years old and cured.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottle (300 doses) \$2.50 sample 50c. \$1.00, prepaid by mail or express; three bottles \$3.00. Sold only by us and our agents. Write for full particulars.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 157 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ASK everybody you know to save their tin tags for you

The Tin Tags taken from Horseshoe, "J. T." Cross Bow, Good Luck—and Drummond Natural Leaf—will pay for any one or all of this list of desirable and useful things—and you have your good chewing tobacco besides.

Every man, woman and child in America can find something on this list that they would like to have and can have—FREE!

Write your name and address plainly and send every tag you can get to us—mentioning the number of the present you want. Any assortment of the different kinds of tags mentioned above will be accepted as follows:

1 Match Box, paint design, imported from Japan.....	25	19 Alarm Clock, nickel, warranted steel.....	200																																																
2 Knife, one blade, good steel.....	25	20 Carvers, buckhorn handle, good steel.....	200																																																
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon.....	25	22 Knives and Forks, six each, buckhorn handles.....	225	5 Salt and Pepper, one each, quadruple plate on white metal.....	25	23 Clock, Godey, Cabinet style, warranted.....	500	6 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel.....	50	24 Stove, Nelson Heater, size No. 30.....	500	7 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality.....	50	25 No. 40.....	500	8 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best quality.....	60	26 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools.....	500	9 Stamp Box, sterling silver.....	100	27 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, every handsome.....	600	10 Knife, "Keen Cutter," two blades.....	100	28 Sewing Machine, first class, with cabinet.....	1500	11 Butcher Knife, "Keen Cutter," Binch blade.....	75	29 Revolver, Colt's, best quality.....	1500	12 Shears, "Keen Cutter," Binch blade.....	100	30 Rifle, Winchester, 16-sh., 20-cal.....	1500	13 Tooth Brush, sterling silver, amythyst set, 6-inch.....	100	31 Shotgun, double barrel, hammer, 12-gauge, 28-inch.....	2000	14 Paper Cutter, sterling silver, amythyst set, 7-inch.....	100	32 Quizer (Washburn), rosewood, in and with mother-of-pearl.....	2000	15 Base Ball, "Association," best quality.....	100	33 Bicycle, standard make, ladies' or gents'.....	2500	16 Watch, stem wind, set, guaranteed good time keeper.....	200	BOOKS—30 choice selections—same as last year's list, 40 tags each.	
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Address all your Tags and the correspondence about them to

DRUMMOND BRANCH, St. Louis, Mo.

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Catalogue and Prices

MUNGER COMPLETE GIN OUTFITS

It improves Cotton Machine 10% DALLAS TEX.

A FREE PICTURE of either of the above **W.A.R. MEMBERS** will be mailed POSTPAID to any one who will promptly fill in the Name and Address of a Cotton Gin Machinery in their neighborhood. These pictures are given FREE OF CHARGE to the first person who sends in a correct check-up and name of Cotton Gin Machinery in their neighborhood. Write for full particulars to THE L. C. McLAIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, St. Louis, Mo.

"THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK."

BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLO

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Highest endorsements from merchants, bankers and the business public. High grade and wide reputation. Faculty largest body of Chicago. Marvellous practical training. Largest attendance. Lowest expense. 100 in gold given away. Graduates in highest positions. Ad. H. H. Hill, President. Waco, Tex.

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The greatest opportunity of your life is now before you. Scholarships in business of short-hand and penmanship. Write for full particulars. Ad. QUEN CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas, Tex. Be sure to write as before getting to go elsewhere.

THE LEDGER MONTHLY

For February



AN AMERICAN BEAUTY

The above picture is reproduced in five colors on the cover of the FEBRUARY LEDGER MONTHLY. Size 10x13 ins.

THE FEBRUARY issue of the Ledger Monthly is the "American Beauty" number. It contains reproductions of the portraits of the most beautiful women recently exhibited at the Portrait Show at the Academy of Design in New York. The portrait on the cover of the February issue, a suggestion of which is given above, is by that celebrated fashionable portrait painter, Carl J. Henner, and it is reproduced in five colors, making a picture worthy of framing. To all lovers of the beautiful, this cover is worth many times the price of the magazine.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

To every one sending fifty cents now for a year's subscription we will send FREE the January number, and we will also send the Ledger Monthly until March, 1900.

Your Postmaster will take your subscription.

The Boston Globe's Opinion of the Ledger Monthly.

For the money (50 cts. a year), no brighter periodical than the Ledger Monthly is printed in English. Its wide-awake publication is certainly worthy of classification with the monthlies at many times the price. One has to rub one's eyes and look twice to see "Fifty Cents a Year." The Ledger Monthly is brimful of suggestions for every member, young or old, of the great public's greater family.—Boston Globe.

You can avail yourself of the offer above by sending only fifty cents to

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No. 158 Ledger Building, New York.

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Wish to gain this year 2000 new customers and hence order 1000 copies of the following:

- 1000 Pigs, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Rabbits, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Chickens, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Ducks, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Geese, 1 lb. each, 10c
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- 1000 Hens, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Eggs, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Butter, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Cheese, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Lard, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Soap, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Paper, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Ink, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Pen, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Pencil, 1 lb. each, 10c
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- 1000 Protractor, 1 lb. each, 10c
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- 1000 T-square, 1 lb. each, 10c
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- 1000 Plumb-line, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Spirit-level, 1 lb. each, 10c
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- 1000 Tackle, 1 lb. each, 10c
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- 1000 Horn, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Tusk, 1 lb. each, 10c
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- 1000 Pearl, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Gem, 1 lb. each, 10c
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- 1000 Metal, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Wood, 1 lb. each, 10c
- 1000 Glass, 1 lb. each, 10c

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, Feb. 11, 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

Bring us some wood. Fresh onion sets at Robertson's. Mr. W. B. Anthony has accepted a position as clerk in Messrs. F. G. Alexander & Co's. dry goods store. Pure Louisiana sugar-cane molasses, New crop, at S. L. Robertson's. Pure ribbon cane molasses at W. W. Fields & Bros. Owing to circumstances which called us from the office most of the time this week we have not been able to make a round for local news. New garden seed at S. L. Robertson's. For a clean shave and a nobby hair cut go to Courty's on the south side. Fresh groceries received every week and always sold at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald went to Abilene this week to purchase lumber to make some substantial improvements on his residence in the north part of town. S. L. Robertson is strictly in for business and wants your trade. Go and see him, he will always treat you right. Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bros., they will pay you the highest market price for them. The recital by the election pupils had to be postponed on account of the inclement weather and sickness of some of the participants. It will be given at court house next Monday night, the 13th inst. All invited. The very finest. The ne plus ultra. The creme de la creme. That's HARPER Whiskey in three languages. Sold by Keistee & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas. Our wood pile is running low and now is the time for some of the people who have promised us wood on subscription to come forward with it. Messrs W. P. Whitman, W. L. Cason and Revs. D. James and W. S. Rogers attended the recent Fifth Sunday meeting of the Stonewall association at Highland Home church and report a small attendance the weather being very bad indeed, but that the meeting was one of deep interest. The next Fifth Sunday meeting is to be held with Prairie View No. 1, seven or eight miles southwest from Anson beginning Friday before the 5th Sunday in April.

The Wild-Horse School Report.

Miss E. Robinson, teacher of the Wild-Horse public school, makes the following report: The pupils named below were present every day during the month ending January 31st: Linnie Tucker, Cecil Tucker, Oscar Rose, Justine Rose, Edna Vernon, Angie Vernon. Regular attendance has been prevented by sickness in the neighborhood and also in the school.

Legal Blanks for Sale.

The FREE PRESS has in stock most of the blanks named below and can supply the others promptly. These blanks are O. K. in every particular. Prices the same as you pay if you send off for them, so that by buying at home you save express charges. Promisory notes. Notes with vendor's lien. Notes with interest coupons. Acknowledgements, single and joint. Receipts. Bills of sale, cattle. Chattel mortgages. Bonds for title. Release of vendor's lien. Quit claim deeds. Warranty deeds. Notice of protest. Affidavit to an account. Other blanks, letter heads, envelopes, cards, circulars, etc., etc., printed promptly to order.

Five Hundred Filipinos Buried.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The war department to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis: Manila, Feb. 7.—Adjutant general, Washington: The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon provinces, numbering over 20,000, possessing several quick-firing and Krupp field guns. A good portion of the enemy was armed with Mausers, latest pattern. Two Krupp guns and a great many rifles were captured. The insurgents fired a great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers were in the insurgent service, who served the artillery. The insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly in bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties will probably aggregate 250. Full reports to-day, casualties of insurgents are very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is probably 4000. Took the waterworks pumping station yesterday, six miles out. Considerable skirmishing with the enemy, which made no stand. Pumps are damaged, but will be working in a week. Have a number of condensers set up in the city, which furnish good water. The troops are in excellent spirits. Quiet prevails. OTIS.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Secretary Alger this morning sent the following cablegram to Gen. Otis at Manila: Accept my best congratulations upon your magnificent victory on Sunday, all the more creditable because you were not the aggressor. ALGER.

In the senate debate on Monday on the ratification of the treaty of peace with Senator Allen of Nebraska, (pop.) advocated its ratification on the lines advised by Wm. J. Bryan, and referring to a certain class of democrats who opposed it because Mr. Bryan favored it, he said of Mr. Bryan: "I am not the keeper of the conscience of Mr. Bryan. I do not represent him here or elsewhere, and any utterances to the contrary are entirely unfounded. I am the personal friend of Mr. Bryan and I am also his political friend. I may say of him that I regard him as the superior in knowledge and capacity of any living American statesman. History will rank him with Webster and Clay as one of the greatest statesmen our country has produced. I regard him as a brilliant comet in the political sky, as were Webster and Clay in their time. I know him to be not only able and patriotic but absolutely sincere in all his words and actions. He is not a demagogue, as the groundlings and tumble-bugs of politics would have the people believe."

The letter of warning given out a week ago by ex-Governor Hogg cautioning the people against the movement for the adoption of a new constitution together with other opposition in and out of the legislature seems to have had something of a staggering effect on the movement. The Free Press was among the first when this question was broached in the legislature to advise caution and to say that it believed designing special interests were at the bottom of the movement, and it has seen no reason for changing that opinion. Gov. Hogg in his letter says that the special interests, and not the people, are the clamorers for an "up-to-date" constitution, and that the main points of attack aimed at by them are the railroad commission, the railroad bond and stock law, the alien land law, the municipal bond law, the corporation land law, the limitation on the power of taxation in cities, the homestead and exemption laws, the laws against usury, the land purchase law, the part of the tax law affecting manufacturers, the anti trust law and the libel law. With all of these laws and constitutional provisions, or a considerable number of them eliminated from the organic law and the statute books Texas would be "turned loose" a la Geo. Clark, to the exploitation of special interests. It will be remembered that in the memorable campaign between Clark and Hogg, Clark was for "turning Texas loose" and Hogg was for putting the bridle on corporations, etc. Hogg won and several of the most important laws mentioned above were enacted under his influence during his administrations.

Gen. Eagan's Sentence.

A Washington item says: The president to-day caused to be promulgated the court martial's sentence in the case of Gen. Chas. P. Eagan. The sentence was final dismissal from the army. The president in his order of approval, however, commutes the sentence to six years' suspension from rank and duty. This he says is in consideration of Gen. Eagan's previous gallant conduct in battle, upon more than one occasion, which merited and has received the warm commendation of his superiors, and of his previous long and honorable record in service.

This suspension carries Gen. Eagan to within a few days of the time in 1905 when he would retire from service on account of age. He will then be reinstated for these few days and be permitted to retire with the regular rank and pay.

This sentence will no doubt serve a good purpose in preserving discipline in the army.

Henry Waterson says Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are ours to keep, that the Nicaragua canal is a certainty, that we are to have the world's greatest navy, that Bryan's nomination means democratic destruction and he advocates Dewey for president. Waterson kicked out when the Chicago platform was adopted and we opine that democrats that are democrats are not looking to Henry for their political guidance—fact is leaving out the tariff question he is a republican.

In the February number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews the editor seeks to apply the lessons of our national failures in the South during the reconstruction period following the Civil War to the present problems of a similar nature in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. His deductions are interesting and instructive. He says: "The true way to restore the South to the Union after the war was to restore the South to its own people." The same principle applies to-day in the new territories just coming under our control. The editor warns us against a new type of "carpet-bagger" who is threatening to invade Cuba—namely, the franchise-graber. A large proportion of space in this number of the Review is given up to editorial and contributed articles on the management of foreign dependencies. Sylvester Baxter contributes an interesting study of the Dutch rule in Java, and Dr. Daniel Dochester makes a statistical exhibit of the recent drift toward colonial and protectorate governments. It contains also one of the most complete character sketches of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, that has yet appeared.

The long expected and dreaded clash has come. As the result of the administration's policy of coercing millions of people under the rule of this government against their will and while they hold out firmly for freedom from foreign rule and for self government—just what we fought and freed ourselves from England for, just what Texas fought and freed herself from Mexico for—we have had to slay hundreds, if not thousands, of them and scores of our own people have lost their lives and homes are made desolate in our own land. It looks a sorry spectacle to us for our country whose liberty was achieved by the blood of its founders and which claims to be the patron and messenger of liberty to go forth with the sword and torch to subdue other people and make of them unwilling subjects to her rule. We blame them no more than we blame our forefathers or the Texans for fighting for what they at least conceive to be their liberty and freedom. Our soldiers were attacked by them and of necessity had to defend themselves and carry the fight far enough to awe and hold in check their assailants, and right bravely and well they did it, and we can but be proud of this further evidence of American bravery and valor.

If the dominant forces and influences of this country can and will be satisfied with nothing but the annexation of the Philippines the best and most humane policy will be to proceed promptly with a firm hand, kill and wound and ride them down with such vigor that they will see that there is no use in resistance. This will be cheaper and more humane than a long drawn out, desultory struggle half persuasion and half bullets. We believe that the vigorous policy will cost fewer of their lives and fewer of the lives of our own people.

DEATH TO PRAIRIE DOGS!

If you want to have luck

KILLING PRAIRIE DOGS

Give McLemore's infallible "DEATH ON DOGS" a trial. It is sold on a strict guarantee.

\$1 buys enough to poison 1 peck of Millet or Wheat.

A. P. McLemore.

A colony of bees was discovered in the cornice of the Methodist church at Massey, Hill county, a few days ago and on being robbed 200 pounds of honey and a large quantity of comb was secure.

Following is the resolution offered in the senate by Mr. McEnery of La., and which the democrats desired to adopt along with the ratification of the treaty as the declaration of the policy of this country toward the Philippines, in which event they would vote for ratification. The resolution: "That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex the Philippine islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States, but to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

It was staved off by the administration republicans and other expansionists, and no vote was had on it prior to or with the vote on ratification. The fight on this line will still be pushed by the democrats and other opponents of imperialism, among whom there are several prominent republicans and some or all of the populist members.

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An Uncertain Disease.

There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. For sale by All Dealers.

Young People.

FREE: \$20.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Druggist's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., Galveston or Texasiana, Tex., or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Young People's Advocate, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is elevating in character, moral in tone, and especially interesting and profitable to young people, but read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Young People's Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

ONE OF THE GOOD THINGS

As life passes we all meet with more or less sickness and suffering. Especially do mothers often find life choked with pain. Much of this need not be if Parker's Ginger Tonic is rightly used and in season. It carries vital energy into the very heart of the system, reviving functional activity and dispelling pain. It enables the system to utilize the food consumed, restoring nutrition, making new and better blood and building up the tissues. Functional disorders, with the many forms of distress they cause are abated by it, and through its agency sleep comes natural again and many discouraging ills disappear.

MAY BE LOST FOREVER.

Your hair once lost, may be lost forever. Parker's Hair Balm will restore the treasure, dark and lustrous as in youth.

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We will send the FREE PRESS one year and any of the papers named below at the price opposite same.

These prices are at a discount from the regular prices and are for cash only.

- Dallas News, \$2.00
St. Louis Republic, 2.10
Farm and Ranch, 1.85
Texas Farmer, 1.75
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GOOD NEWSPAPERS At a Very Low Price

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.00 cash. This gives you three papers a week, or 156 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. (Send layout subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.)

Our Clubbing Rates.

We will send THE FREE PRESS one year and any of the papers named below at the price opposite same:

- Dallas News, \$2.10.
St. Louis Republic, 2.10.
Houston Post, 2.10.
Farm & Ranch, 1.85.
Texas Farmer, 1.75.
Journal of Agriculture, 2.10.

A Word To The Public:

At the beginning of a new year we desire to thank our customers and friends for the business they have given us the past season, and ask for a continuance and an increase in the future. There is every indication ahead of a very prosperous year, and we sincerely hope you will get your share of it as well as that we may.

Our sales last year were the largest we have ever had and we anticipate a larger business this year. We are now preparing to better equip ourselves for handling the trade, and to put our business far ahead of any other house in this section in our lines. This we shall do by making the very best purchases in point of prices, quantity, quality and variety, endeavoring to have every line we carry full and complete.

Now, assuring you that your interest is ours and that we wish at all times to please you, we bid you a brief adieu until we return from the markets with the best and biggest stock our town has ever had.

Yours truly, F. G. ALEXANDER & Co.

Next Spring

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

Klondike

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

Shortest Route!

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

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