

Handsome is as handsome very seldom does.

The motorman on an electric car is a nonconductor.

The man who is dissatisfied with his work is never happy.

Speaking of fireworks, David was the original giant cracker.

The man who starts out to meet trouble never has to go half way.

It isn't necessary for a woman to be an artist in order to draw attention.

Men take opposite sides on the money question, but the majority are on the outside.

The man who acts contrary to his wife's advice and falls never hears the last of it.

The woman who always tells the truth tells about nine unpleasant ones out of a possible ten.

A successful physician is one who is appreciated by his patients for what they think he did for them.

Were some people to talk of only what they really know, their silence would soon become painfully monotonous.

It is reported that an enterprising western penitentiary is offering a watch and chain with every suit of clothes as a special inducement.

We can secure other people's approval if we do right and try hard, but our own is worth a hundred of it, and no way has been found out to secure that.

A thrill passes through all men at the reception of a new truth, or at the performance of a great action, which comes out of the heart of nature. By the necessity of our constitution a certain enthusiasm attends the individual's consciousness of that presence.

Vegetable life is influenced much more by certain kinds of light rays than by others, and Flammario, the French astronomer, has been enabled to estimate the relative values of the different rays. Four hothouses, of red, green, blue and ordinary glass, were built, and vegetables of the same species were cultivated in all. The experiment showed that plants in the red house attained a much greater size than those in the blue house. The light through blue glass stunted the plants, which thrive better under green light, still better under the chemical influence of red rays, and best of all in white light.

As the late John W. Keely announced positively not very long ago that he had concluded his labors of twenty-five years; that he had finished experimenting and that he had finally harnessed the etheric forces, his death ought not to mean that his so-called secret has died with him. If Keely is indeed the marvel that his admirers claim and not the self-deluded humbug, the victim of his own physical delusions, it should not take long to establish his greatness before all the world. Certainly the whole world is interested in knowing whether Keely actually harnessed the vibratory energy of the universe or only thought he had.

Recent bloodhound trials in England indicate that the popular notion of the pertinacity and infallibility of those sleuth hounds is exaggerated. Tested in the most favorable circumstances, not more than one dog in four faithfully tracked its quarry, and at least one in four failed wholly or refused to make the attempt. In the actual tracking of real fugitives, conditions would be far less favorable to the dogs, and their performances would doubtless be correspondingly less creditable. We may have to revise, or at least discredit, some stirring scenes in fiction, from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to "The Cloister and the Hearth."

To live in Hawaii costs, it is said, more than to live in California, one reason being that few of the ordinary articles of American diet are produced in the islands. Most of the meat is imported; eggs cost sixty cents a dozen, and chickens a dollar and a quarter apiece, and the cheapest fish, the red mullet, sells for twenty-five cents a pound. These facts explain the warnings which Hawaiian Masons and Odd Fellows have recently addressed to intending emigrants. Even in an earthly paradise men must eat, and a decent taste stranger, set down between a crowded labor-market and a high-priced provision-store, would find himself in no enviable position.

In a recent interview Joseph Letter of Chicago is quoted as saying: "There will be a boom in December what as the result of the heavy foreign orders, not because of any corner in it, nor because of any speculative manipulation." He confirmed the report that he was interested in the Rhode Island Locomotive works, and said: "I am going to try to make the Rhode Island Locomotive works pay. The shops are at Providence R. I. I am here for that business solely. I have a large interest in the works, and I think I can make the business a success."

If you wish to be miserable you must think about yourself—about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose.

Life is short and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are traveling the same dark journey with us. Oh, be swift to love, make haste to be kind.

The Day Star of the Orkney's.

A Romance—By Hannah B. McKenzie.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"Strangers" repeated Evan Monteith. His tone was one of mingled astonishment and reproach. He stood still in the middle of the road and faced her; but Day did not raise her eyes to his face. She felt she could not. "Strangers, Day," he repeated, in a low voice that thrilled with some deep feeling. "After all that has been between us, do you still count us strangers? Is this your love or your promised trust?" Day's face was pale as death. She put her hand to her throat before she answered. Then she spoke at last, very slowly, as if she were trying to weigh her words well.

"Mr. Monteith, we know almost nothing of each other. Our acquaintanceship, even now, only extends to three weeks. We Orkadians do not leap into friendship so suddenly as the Southrons. It takes years to make our friendship strong and true. You know little of us; we know nothing at all of you. Though it so happened that accident brought you to our door, you must not feel under any obligation to us. We only did what common humanity required of us. Then let us not speak of trust and friendship. If— if we thought of it before, it was because we were foolishly impulsive."

He had been silent for a few moments when Day ceased speaking. Now his voice sounded hard and almost hoarse. "A man does not need to look for much faith among his fellow creatures. After all, why should I have asked it from you? And yet I thought you meant what you said that day. But why recall the past?" he added, as Day involuntarily made a movement with her hand. "I am only hurting you."

"No; do not recall it. Let us rather forget it," said Day, in a hurried tone.

"Forgive me!" Monteith exclaimed the next moment. "I am a brute to speak like that to you, who, whatever you may think of me, have been an angel of mercy and kindness to me. I cannot clear myself in your eyes now; but when I can—when I am free to tell all, as please God some day I shall—I shall come to you and ask you—well, for your friendship then. Now my mouth is sealed, and any one who trusts me must trust me in all in all, or not at all." Well, shall we say good-by?"

"It is better, perhaps," Day said, a little pantingly. "Then good-by. Will you shake hands?" He stretched out his hand, but she put hers into it with a strange little shivering motion; but he released it instantly.

"Good-by, Miss Malerow. And will you remember this—that whatever you may think of me, I hold you now, and ever shall hold you, as the sweetest and truest, and kindest woman that ever I have known. Good-by, and may fate give you the happiness you deserve!" He has gone, and Day, white and trembling, with doubt and remorse and love fighting within her, stood alone on the road.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Mr. Monteith is coming tonight, Miss Troil, so, if you are not engaged with Lady Westray, you may go to see him."

She reclined in a luxurious easy-chair, her reddish-ash-brown head among the velvet cushions, one beautiful white hand lazily stroking the Persian cat in her lap. Lillith Stuart had a strange affection for these animals. Could it be, as "Aurora Leigh" says the work of woman is, symbolical?

Elsbeth Troil looked up quickly from her seam, taking in at one swift glance the attitude of the graceful, sinuous figure in its pale-green evening-gown, trimmed heavily with creamy lace, until it looked like that of a Thetis springing from the sea-foam. There were times when, even to Elsbeth, who had known her for six years, Lillith was a mystery.

"I shall do so if you desire it, Miss Stuart," she replied, in her grave, quiet tone. There was nothing in common between these two young women, and she went on quietly with her work, while Lillith played with her Persian, alternating stroking it and pulling its ears. Presently steps sounded on the softly-carpeted corridor outside, and the door was thrown open, the footman announcing with ceremony, "Mr. Evan Monteith."

Lillith did not rise, but lay back in her chair, her face turned towards the door, her dark-blue eyes with that deep, mysterious smile in them which had brought so many hearts to her feet, her hand half extended—the action of a queen expecting homage. Monteith came forward and bowed low; but he did not take the half-proffered hand, and Lillith allowed it to fall by her side.

"Look at my lovely pussy! Is she not a queen among Persians?" she said, laying her own beautiful mouth on the top of the animal's head.

"And, do you know, I actually believe she loves me!" "Is it not strange?"

There was hardly coyness in the question; it was almost murmured over the Persian's head, and might have been intended for her as much as for Monteith. Monteith took no notice of it. He turned to shake hands with Elsbeth, then, coming back to Lillith's side, took a seat beside her.

"You have sent for me, and, in obedience to your request, I am here," he said, in a lowered tone. Elsbeth rose and made a motion as if to leave the room.

"Oh, don't go, please, Miss Troil," cried Lillith. "I wish you to play to us. Something low and soft and sweet, like this divine evening. And we shall sit and dream while you are playing. Ask her, Mr. Monteith."

sit and dream while you are playing. Ask her, Mr. Monteith. "I shall play if you wish me, Miss Stuart," said Elsbeth again. She came back, and going to the piano, opened it, and running her fingers over the keys, began one of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words."

Lillith lay back in her chair, an expression of delight on her changeable face. "Ah! don't distress me!" she said, when Monteith made a movement as if he were about to speak. "Do you know what I feel like? A dream—yes; and it is of the past—the past that comes never again!" She sighed a little, and her long dark lashes swept her cheek, lying like a shadow upon them. Monteith looked at her for a moment. Perhaps no other man in the world could have looked at her without a thrill of admiration.

She looked divinely fair and divinely sweet at that moment; but Monteith's face was strangely cold and stern. Elsbeth played on and on. She was only a paid employee, and, however calling it might sometimes be to obey, she knew that on Lillith Stuart's favor depended her situation; for Lady Westray was not in a position to defy the mistress of Craig Castle.

And Monteith, in spite of himself, began to feel strangely softened. His mind wandered to the old-fashioned garden at Abbot's Head, and to the dainty figure that used to fit among the rose-bushes there. He had almost forgotten the one beside him, and started as a soft hand fell on his.

"Let us go out!" whispered Lillith's voice almost in his ear. "To the terrace. The evening is so entrancing that it seems a shame to remain indoors. And do you hear the birds singing in the garden? I do even about the music. You will come?" Monteith rose without a word. As they passed the piano Lillith tapped Elsbeth lightly on the shoulder.

"Thank you. It is beautiful," she said. "But we have demanded too much of you. We are going out on the terrace."

Elsbeth looked after them as Lillith's sea-green robe vanished outside the window. "Dear I warn him!" she said to herself. "And yet I think he knows her. He does not know a century. In all those years only two persons treated with the stone failed to recover. One of these had led the wound; the other was a farmer, too busy with his crop to permit of the applications which were considered necessary. Mrs. Shelton lost her father twenty years ago. She has used the madstone constantly since and has never either lost a case or made a charge for treating. People come from far and near to be treated. In many instances dumb brutes that have been bitten by rabid dogs have died, while people bitten by the same dogs have recovered, showing conclusively that the animals were mad. The stone is broken in several pieces and has something the appearance of a piece of coral. It is porous and absorbs the poison when applied to the wound. It was broken by being gnawed by a valuable dog. The dog was being treated for hydrophobia. He had been bitten and the stone was bound to his wound. He not only gnawed the stone off, but tried to chew it into bits. The stone is applied by being first put in hot water for a few minutes. Then it is taken out and placed, as hot as can be borne, upon the wound. This is repeated hourly for twelve hours. If there is more than one wound the treatment is extended to twenty-four hours."

"You have something to say to me. What is it?" "Yes; I have something to say to you," Monteith answered slowly, as if he weighed every word he uttered. "A fortnight ago, Lillith Stuart, you and I met again under strange circumstances. You asked me then if it was to be war or peace between us. I have come now to give you my answer."

"Once upon a time I was your dupe and believed in you; but that is long ago. Now I know you as you are, and am no longer taken in by your smiles, your touches, your sweet words. I know what these are worth, and I measure my strength, not against them, but against yourself. And having said this, I have said all. You understand me now?"

She was still looking at him, but the expression in her eyes had slowly changed as he was speaking. There was something in them now not pleasant to see—something cruel, gleaming, almost wild. She put her hand to the lace at her white neck and her little pink nails dug into it fiercely. "Then it is to be war?" she whispered, almost hissing the words in a sibilant undertone.

"If you like to put it so—yes, Miss Stuart," said the young man, very gravely.

She leant over the balustrade again, her face growing curiously pale and set. Then suddenly she sprang erect, turning to him, laid her hand on his arm.

"Evan, remember all the past! Oh, is that nothing to you?" "Nothing," he answered, in the same cold tone. "The past only causes me shame to remember. I am glad to forget it. Now I have told you the truth—the whole truth. I came to Orkney thinking that in some way I could spare you or compromise matters; but it is impossible. Right is right eternally; nothing can ever change it. It must be war between us, because no compromise will do—no compromise would be right. Therefore let me say good-by and leave you. When we meet again it will be before all the world as foes."

"As foes?" she whispered. Her voice sounded strangely low in her throat; it was as if something choked her. She suddenly stood erect, and the long sea-green gown fell in loose folds about her sinuous figure. "This is your final decision?"

"It is my final decision," said Evan Monteith. "I shall go now, Miss Stuart, and the day after tomorrow I leave for London. Shall we say good-by now?"

"Good-by," said Lillith Stuart. She held out her beautiful white hand—a hand that Evan Monteith had kissed in the past—to him. Her eyes, which, even in the dark, shone like a cat's, were curiously luminous. "Good-by, Evan."

"I shall not touch your hand," said Monteith gravely. "It would be hypocrisy to do so. Good-by once more, Miss Stuart."

He bowed, turned and left her. A

stair led down from the balcony to the gardens. He went down by it, and soon vanished from sight. When he had gone Lillith turned and stretched out her beautiful arms, with their feamy yellow lace, towards the direction in which he had gone. "The day after tomorrow," she said. And a little, low laugh came ripling from her red lips. "Oh, fool! fool! The day after tomorrow!"

CHAPTER IX.

"There is nothing else for it. I am forced into this unfortunate position!" said Evan Monteith to himself, as he cycled back to Stromness along the cliff-path, which was, however, safe enough, for it was strongly protected by a wooden barricade. Even now it was hardly dark and Monteith had not lit his lamp.

"I wish the work had been committed to any other but to me," he mused as he spun onward.

"But I must atone for the past. Much of it has been my fault, and on me, therefore, lies the responsibility of undoing any evil I have done. Yes, I shall go to London and lay the facts before the lawyers; then commit all into their hands. But am I to go without seeing Day?"

His face changed as the name was uttered, a little hesitatingly even to himself. The sternness and resolution faded out, and a softened expression crept over it.

"Will she forgive me when she knows all?" he thought. "Ah, surely she will! And yet, could I be satisfied with her forgiveness alone? Is there not more that I crave for, pure-souled darling! Surely her parents were frightened when they gave her her name, for she is like the day indeed—bringing joy and sunshine and love wherever she goes. Surely, if a bad woman is the worst creature on earth, a good one is God's best gift to man!"

Monteith had a room at the Gow Hotel; but he did not sleep much that night. When he did, his sleep was haunted by strange, awful dreams, in which he felt himself being hurled over some frightful precipice; and when he looked up to the platform of rock from which he had fallen, he saw the mocking face of Lillith Stuart looking down at him, and heard her scornful laughter float above him on the air.

The dream haunted him strangely, even after he had risen and breakfasted. He told himself it was only the natural result of yesterday's disagreeable duty; but somehow he could not shake off the uncomfortable impression it had left.

(To be Continued.)

THE MADSTONE SELDOM FAILS

Wonderful Properties Claimed for a Memphis Possession.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: There is in the house of Mrs. H. H. Beebe of 73 Dunlap street, Memphis, Tenn., a wonderful madstone, which for 75 years has enjoyed the reputation of performing wonderful cures of hydrophobia. Mrs. John Shelton, the sister of Mrs. Beebe, is the owner of the stone. It was willed to her by her father, a minister in the Christian church, to whom it was presented by a poor German woman in his parish.

The past made good use of it for more than half a century. In all those years only two persons treated with the stone failed to recover. One of these had led the wound; the other was a farmer, too busy with his crop to permit of the applications which were considered necessary. Mrs. Shelton lost her father twenty years ago. She has used the madstone constantly since and has never either lost a case or made a charge for treating. People come from far and near to be treated. In many instances dumb brutes that have been bitten by rabid dogs have died, while people bitten by the same dogs have recovered, showing conclusively that the animals were mad. The stone is broken in several pieces and has something the appearance of a piece of coral. It is porous and absorbs the poison when applied to the wound. It was broken by being gnawed by a valuable dog. The dog was being treated for hydrophobia. He had been bitten and the stone was bound to his wound. He not only gnawed the stone off, but tried to chew it into bits. The stone is applied by being first put in hot water for a few minutes. Then it is taken out and placed, as hot as can be borne, upon the wound. This is repeated hourly for twelve hours. If there is more than one wound the treatment is extended to twenty-four hours."

OLD KISSING CUSTOM.

It Dates from Ancient Times and is Still Observed.

Old-fashioned Hungerford is once more celebrating Hocktide with all its quaint customs and ancient ceremonies, says Notes and Queries. This interesting ceremony began with the annual "macaroni supper," and will be continued today, when the two managers of the rival banks, who have been elected "tuttimen" for the ensuing year, go round to the houses of the tenants in the town and exercise their prerogative of kissing all the ladies in each house. Hungerford is one of the last remaining unreformed boroughs of England, and still retains its ancient official nomenclature, electing to have in place of a mayor and corporation, a constable, a portreeve, and a keeper of the coffers, a hayward, two ale tasters and a bellman. The tuttimen (who are also collectors of the poll tax) at every house in the borough and received from each inhabitant, if he be male, a penny, and in case of the ladies a kiss, the ceremony being announced from the balcony of the town hall by a blast from the Hungerford horn blown by the bellman. Afterward a dinner is held, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected.

Two Ways of Putting It.

"Notice, Miranda," remarked Mr. Neggachole, "that your first husband's clothes do not fit me." "No, Cyrus," coincided Mrs. Neggachole, with a little sigh. "You don't them,"—Chicago Tribune.

Why does a man usually have to scuffle off this mortal coil before he casts much of a figure in history?

OUR BUDGET OF FUN. Sharp Pains

A Collection of Choice Witticisms, Original and Selected.

Telling Them of Tampa. Weary months I've spent in Tampa, where the luscious hard-tack grows; 'Tis a wondrous fruit, dear sister, which fact every soldier knows. And it grows—please pass the butter!—grows in Tampa, as I said—Sister! just a few notations! Mother, won't you pass the bread!

There's another curious product of that most peculiar land, 'Tis the pig tree, where the pork blooms—Mother! this steak's just grand! And this pig tree—Mother! say, this home-made pickle's all O K!

Tell you all about our camp life? Certainly—please pass the bread! Well, we got up in the morning and at night we went to bed. Then, sometimes, we—Sister! help me to another piece of steak! Yes, and then, again, we—Mother! what fine gravy you can make!

Did we have good meals at Tampa? Yes, indeedly—in a horn! Best the land afforded—Sister! give me one more ear of corn! Meals down there were so delightful that—Mother! pour the tea! So delightful that—Sister! is that succotash I see?

Well, as I was saying, camp life is—Say, sister! pass the slaw! Camp life is—Say, mother! just a bit more steak—er—medium raw! To go back to camp life—Will I have some chicken salad, say? Will I? Well, you try me! Sister! won't you pass the bread this way!

Down at Tampa—what's that, mother? Did I hear you mention pie? Ice cream, too, this must be heaven in the sky! Down at Tampa—again, mother! just two lumps of all I take! Down at—O! confused old Tampa! Sister! won't you pass the cake! —Baltimore American.

A Bad Bargain. "Look at her," said Jabbs as he jumped from his bicycle at the corner, where half a dozen of his friends were watching the procession of wheelmen. "There's a daisy for you. Regular beauty! All the latest improvements; no chain and strong without being heavy. Nobody has a better wheel and it fits me just as though it was made to measurements."

"It is a fine one," admitted one of the crowd. "Must have set you back a good deal for it." "That's where you're off, I'm too shy to pay \$100 for a riding machine. Hain't she a dandy? And just among ourselves, she cost me exactly \$11.60." "Not."

"That's right. If there's a bargain lying 'round loose anywhere you can bet I'll find it. Nice looking young fellow was going through here on a tour. He went lame in one leg and stood at the hotel, thinking that he would come out all right again. He didn't, became discouraged, ran short on cash, and finally offered me the wheel if I'd buy him a ticket home. Jove! but she's a corker. You fellows better let me buy your wheels for you."

Just at this point two detectives came along. One of them took a look at Jabbs' wheel, went by, made a band wagon turn, and returned, examined the wheel, compared the number with one in his notebook, called his companion, and the two led the "daisy" off between them to the station-house. Jabbs swore copiously, and made a bold start to get out a writ of replevin, but he thought better of it, and is now hunting the fellow he made the deal with.—Detroit Free Press.

Strange Eighteenth Century Clock. A strange clock was made during the last century for a French nobleman. The dial was horizontal and the figures, being hollow, were filled with different sweets and spices. Thus, running his finger along the hand, by tasting, the owner could tell the hour without a light.

Frances Knew. "I know what keeps mamma so long," said little Frances, by way of explaining her mother's continued absence to a caller. "What is it, dear?" "She said she'd be back soon."

Family Resemblance. Aunt—"Who does your new little sister look most like, your father or your mother?" Little Emma—"Both; she has no teeth—that's like mamma. And she's hairless, like popper."

Empty Talk.

Higgins Hall—"Have you heard that empty box story?" Rustic Bridge—"No." Higgins Hall—"It's just as well you haven't; there's nothing in it."

Neither Water Nor Oil. The Cook—"Shure an' cooks moosht hev a har-rud toime av it on board ships." The Cop—"Phay is that?" The Cook—"They hev thim non-breakable dishes."

Escusing Him. "I must confess," said Willie Washington, "that I often waste time worrying about nothing." "Well," said Miss Cayenne, benignly, "self-preservation is the first law of nature."

Spooled His Aim. Towne—"While I was traveling in the West whisky once saved my life." Browne—"How was that?" Towne—"The desperado who shot at me was full."—New York World.

Been Chipping One Another. Visitor—"Ah! well, old chap, I suppose there's as many idiots here as there are in most places." Native—"There are mal'—in the veesiting season!"—Ally Sloper.

Complete Despondency. "Speaking of disappointed men," exclaimed the cynical person, "I never saw so complete a specimen." "Political candidate?" "No. He got back from the Klondike just in time to see where our baseball club is finishing."—Washington Star.

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Wouldn't Take Chances. Smith—"One can't always judge a man's patriotism by his conversation." Jones—"No, I suppose not." Smith—"Take Brown, for instance; would you call him a coward?" Jones—"Well, er—I might if I was sure he wouldn't fight."—Baltimore Life.

Dealing with Futures. "And did your daughter make a good match?" asked one lady of another. "Indeed she did," replied the other. "Her husband is considered the shrewdest and most unprincipled lawyer in the state, and of course he will be able to gratify her every wish."

No Chance to Do Him. Junior Law Partner—"You say it would be useless to appeal that case of Easymarks to a higher court?" Senior Law Partner—"Why, of course it would—he's busted already."—New York World.

Suspended Hostilities. "I hear you had a terrible row with her, Simpley?" "Awful! But I guess it all came out right."

Good! How did you manage?" "Well, you know that her hobby is war. She thinks war, talks war, and dreams war. She'd go to war if she could. When there is a crisis imminent or a big battle has been fought she sits out on the verandah with a pint of pennies and buys extras as fast as they come out. She studies military tactics as though the fate of the army depended upon it, and if the little German band plays martial airs she goes inside to drill. She gives herself the commands, too, and you can hear for a block when she warms to her work."

"What has all this to do with your reconciliation?" "Everything. She approves of the army code of ethics just as she does of the catechism and the constitution of the United States. She told me never to call at her house again, but last evening I went up there with a flag of truce three feet square. She met me at the door. I requested a parley and she granted it. After negotiations covering two hours she modified her demands somewhat, and the point on which we struck was as to whether our former amiable relations should be re-established. We compromised on an armistice, during which terms will be further considered."—Detroit Free Press.

Good Doctors to Have Around. "I see that they have had smallpox in a certain Ohio town for six months, the doctors thinking it was merely an eruption of some kind, and only one person has died from the effects of it."

"That settles it. I'm going to be a Christian Scientist hereafter." "What's that got to do with Christian Science?" "Everything. Do you suppose those people would have pulled through as they did if they had known they were having smallpox? Not by a long shot. They'd have died off by the dozen. Those doctors ought to be handsomely rewarded for what they didn't know."—Exchange.

As a Waiter. Sottleigh—"Bobby, did you—aw—tell your sister that I am waiting?" Bobby—"Sure." Sottleigh—"And what did she—aw—say?" Bobby—"She said you ought to get a job like that in a restaurant."

At His Trade. Hal Counter—"So she did not accept you?" Sam Shoemaker—"No—got down on my knees to propose—then forgot what I was there for and asked her what size shoes she wore."

Joyless Existence. The Cook—"Shure an' cooks moosht hev a har-rud toime av it on board ships." The Cop—"Phay is that?" The Cook—"They hev thim non-breakable dishes."

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"DARK SAYINGS ON A HARP" SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From Psalm 148, 4. as follows: "I will open my dark sayings upon the harp"—Some pertinent interrogations for Every-day Life.

The world is full of the inexplicable, the impassable, the unfathomable, the insurmountable. We cannot go three steps in any direction without coming up against a hard wall of mystery, riddles, paradoxes, profundities, labyrinthic problems that we cannot solve, enigmas that we cannot decipher, riddles that we cannot explain, things that will not speak. For that reason, David in my text proposed to take up some of these sombre and dark things and try to set them to sweet music. "I will open my dark sayings upon the harp." So I look up upon society and find people in unhappy conjunction of circumstances, and they do not know what it means, and they do not have a right to ask, Why is this? Why is that? and I think I will be doing a good work by trying to explain some of these strange things, and make you more content with your lot, and I shall only be answering questions that have often been asked me, or that we have all asked ourselves, while I try to set these mysteries to music and open my dark sayings on a harp.

Interrogation the first: Why does God take out of this world those who are useful and whom we cannot spare, and leave alive and in good health so many who are only a nuisance to the world? I thought I would begin with the very toughest of all the seeming inscrutable. Many of the most useful men and women die at thirty or forty years of age, while you often see useless people alive at sixty and seventy and eighty. John Carless went to Bradford who was soon to be put to death, saying: "Why doth God suffer me and such other caterpillars to live, that can do nothing but consume the aims of the church, and take away so many worthy workmen in the Lord's vineyard?" Similar questions are often asked. Here are two men. The one is a noble character and a Christian man; he chooses for a lifetime companion one who has been tenderly reared, and she is worthy of him and he is worthy of her as merchant, or farmer, or professional man, or mechanic, or artist, he tells to educate and rear his children; he is succeeding, but he has not yet established for his family a full competency; he seems indispensable to that household; but one day, before he has paid off the mortgage on his house, he is coming home through a strong northeast wind, and a chill strikes through him, and four days of pneumonia end his earthly career, and the wife and children go down a struggle for shelter and food, the next-door neighbor is a man who might have been well let alone, but he is strong and able, and he is around at the grocery store, or some general loafing-place, in the evenings, while his wife and boys are imitating his example and lounge and swagger and swear. All the use that man is in at that house is to rave because his coffee is cold when he comes to a late breakfast, or to say cutting things about his wife's looks, when he furnishes nothing for her wardrobe. The best thing that could happen to that family would be that the man should be declared to die; he lives on, but he is dead on. So we have all noticed that and on of the useful are early cut off, while the parasites have great vital tenacity.

I take up this dark saying on my harp, and give three or four thrums on the string in the way of surmising and hopeful guess. Perhaps the useful man was taken out of the world because he and his family were so constructed that they could not have endured some great prosperity that might have been just ahead, and they altogether might have gone down in the vortex of worldliness which every year swallows up ten thousand households. And so he went while he was humble and consecrated, and they were by the severities of life kept close to Christ, and fitted for usefulness here and high seats in heaven, and when they meet at last before the throne, they will acknowledge that, though the furnace was hot, it purified them, and prepared them for an eternal career of glory and reward for which no kind of merit could have fitted them. On the other hand, the useless man lived on to fifty, or sixty, or seventy years, because all the ease he could have, he must have in this world, and you ought not, therefore, to begrudge him his earthly longevity. In the ages there has not a single sufferer entered heaven. There is no place for him to hang around. Not in the temples, for they are full of vigorous, alert and rapturous workers. If the good and useful go early, it is because for them that have so long a life, they have got through with human life. It is at best a struggle, and if useless and the bad stay, rejoice that they may be out in the world's air a good many years before their final incarceration.

Interrogation the second: Why do some people have so much trouble, distress, bankruptcy, persecution, the black vultures sometimes put their fierce beaks into one set of shoulders, and I think now of a good friend of mine, who was a Christian man. He was a conscientious man, an elder in the church, and as polished a Christian man as ever walked Broadway. His general health gave out and he labored around on a cane, an old man at forty. After a while paralysis struck him. Having by poor health been compelled suddenly to quit business, he lost what property he had. His beautiful daughter, dying, a son became hopelessly demented. Another son, splendid of mind and commanding of presence, resolved that he would take care of his father's household; but after the swoop of the fever at Fernandina, Fla., he was completely wrecked. So you know good men who have had enough of this world, you think, to crush fifty people. No worldly philosophy could take a trouble and set it to music, or it on a viola, or flute, but I dare say that dark saying on a gospel

You wonder that very consecrated people have trouble? Did you ever know any very consecrated man or woman who had not had great trouble? Never! It was through their troubles sanctified that they were made very good. If you find anywhere in this city a man who has now, and always has had, perfect health, and never lost a child, and has always been popular, and never had business struggle or misfortune, or who is distinguished for goodness, pull your wire for a telegraph messenger-boy, and send me word, and I will drop everything and go right away to look at him. There never will be a man like that, and never will be. Who are those arrogant, self-conceited creatures who move about without sympathy for others, and who think more of a St. Bernard dog, or an Alderney cow, or a Southdown sheep, or a Berkshire pig than of a man? They never had any trouble, or the trouble was never sanctified. Who are those men who listen with moist eye as you tell them of suffering, and who have a pathos in their voice, and a kindness in their manner, and an excuse or an alleviation for those gone astray? They are the men who have graduated at the Royal Academy of Trouble, and they have the diploma written in wrinkles on their own countenances. My! My! What heartaches they had! What tears they have wept! What injustices they have suffered! The mightiest influence for purification and salvation is trouble. No diamond fit for a crown until it is cut. No wheat fit for bread till it is ground. There are only three things that can break off a chain—a hammer, a file, or a fire; and trouble is all three of them. The greatest writers, orators and reformers get much of their force from trouble. What gave to Washington Irving that exquisite tenderness and pathos which will make his books favorites while the English language continues to be written and spoken? An early heart-break, that he never once mentioned; and when, thirty years after the death of Matilda Hoffman, who was to have been his bride, her father picked up a piece of embroidery and said, "That is a piece of poor Matilda's workmanship," Washington Irving sank from hilarity into silence, and walked away. Out of that lifetime grief the great orator dipped his pen's mightiest reinforcement. "Calvin's Institutes of Religion," than which a more wonderful book was never written by human hand, was begun by the author at twenty-five years of age, because of the persecution by Francis, king of France. Faraday toiled for all time on a salary of eighty pounds a year and candles. As every brick of the wall of Babylon was stamped with the letter N, standing for Nebuchadnezzar, so every part of the temple of Christian achievement is stamped with the letter T, standing for trouble.

Interrogation third: Why did the good God let sin or trouble come into the world when he might have kept them out? My reply is, He had a good reason. He had reasons that he has never given us. He had reasons which he could no more make us understand in our finite state than the father, starting out on some great and elaborate enterprise, could make the two-year-old child in its armed chair comprehend it. One was to demonstrate what grandeur of character may be achieved on earth by conquering evil. Had there been no evil on that it is, I will not say that I am glad that sin and sorrow did enter, but I do say that I am glad that after God has given all His reasons to an assembled universe, He will be more honored than if sin and sorrow had never entered, and that the unfallen celestials will be outdone, and will put down their trumpets to listen, and it will be in heaven when those who have conquered sin and sorrow shall enter as it would be in a small singing school on earth if Thalberg, and Gottschalk, and Wagner, and Beethoven, and Rheinberger, and Schumann should all at once enter. The immortal that have been chanting ten thousand years before the throne will say, as they close their librettos: "Oh, if we could only sing like that! But God will say to those who have never fallen, and consequently have not been redeemed: "You must be silent now; you have not the qualification for this anthem." So they sit with closed lips and folded hands, and sinners saved by grace take up the harmony, for the Bible says "no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand which were redeemed from the earth."

Amid the tussle and romp of reunion I tell you whose hand of welcome you had better first clasp, and whose cheek is entitled to the first kiss. It is the hand and the cheek of him without whom you would never have got there at all, the Lord Jesus, the darling of the skies, as he cries out, "I have loved thee with an everlasting love, and the floods could not burn it, and the floods could not drown it." Then you, my dear people, having no more use for my poor harp, on which I used to open your dark sayings, and whose chords sometimes snapped, despoiling the symphony, you will take down your own harp from the willows that grow by the eternal celestial water courses, and play together those celestial airs, some of the names of which are entitled, "The King in His Beauty," "The Land That Was Far Off." And as the last dark curtain of mystery is forever lifted, it will be as though all the oratorios that were ever heard had been rolled into one, and "Israel in Egypt," and "Jephthah's Daughter," and Beethoven's "Overture in C," and Ritter's first "Sonata in D minor," and the "Creation," and the "Messiah" had been blown from the lips of one trumpet, or been invoked by the sweep of one bow, or had dropped from the vibrating chords of one harp.

But here I must slow up last, in

trying to solve mysteries, I add to the mystery that we have already wondered at, namely, Why preachers should keep on after all the hearers are tired. So I gather up into one great armful all the whys and hows and wherefores of your life and mine, which we have not had time or the ability to answer, and write on them the words, "Adjourned to Eternity." I rejoice that we do not understand all things now, for if we did, what would we learn in heaven? If we knew it all down here in the freshmen and sophomore class, what would be the use of our going up to stand amid the juniors and the seniors? If we could put down one leg of the compass, and with the other sweep a circle clear around all the inscrutable, if we could lift one little stool, or weigh the throne of the Omnipotent, if we could with our seven-day clock measure eternity, what would be left for heavenly revelation? So I move that we cheerfully adjourn what is now beyond our comprehension, and as, according to Rollin, the historian, Alexander the Great, having obtained the gold casket in which Darius had kept his rare perfume, used that aromatic casket thereafter to keep his favorite copy of Homer in, and called the book, therefore, the "Edition of the Casket," and at night put the casket and his sword under his pillow; so I put, this day, into the perfumed casket of your richest affections and hopes this promise, worth more than anything Homer ever wrote or sword ever conquered. "What I do thou shalt know hereafter," and that I call the "Edition Celestial."

THE LOVING CUP.

First Used to Prevent Murder by Poison When Drinking.

The loving cup seems to date from the "good old times" when one gentleman would poison a friend whom he had invited to drink with him, says the Fall River News. The cup was used to prevent this friendly act, and held a large amount of liquor, and had three handles. The host took it by two of the handles and pledged the guest. Holding it by both hands, he could not draw his sword, and his drinking was proof that the wine was not poisoned. When the guest took the cup by the disengaged handle, the host released one handle, the right hand still holding one, so that he might help the guest raise the cup and incidentally so that his right hand might be too busy to draw a sword or dagger. When the guest had drunk the host released the idea. The Lord Mayor of London has one or more in the corporation plate chest. Dr. Brewer refers the origin of the cup back to early Christian times, when the monks changed the wasp bowl to the "peculia caritatis," or cup of love. He suggests, also, that Margaret, wife of Malcolm Kenmore of Canmore, king of Scotland, devised the grace cup to entice her guests to remain until after grace had been said. Another name for the loving cup is "parting cup," about equivalent to "stirrup cup." But all these suggestions really come back to that first given; the loving cup may have been a parting cup, a cup of grace, but it was intended to guarantee the drinker from attack by his host while he drank.

STORYTEVES.

At Killarney every visitor hears some laughable stories. Here is one: "A number of boatmen were quarreling about the division of 'tips' indulged at the top of their voices in a good deal of profane language, which the marvelous echo repeated verbatim. 'Arrah, look at that, now, for a scandal,' said one of the party, who was of a pious turn. 'Faching the poor harmless echo to curse and swear.'"

The construction of Prince Bismarck's sentences were frequently pointed out. On one occasion, when I have been particularly referring, says a writer in the Century, my companion was as impatient as only an intelligent woman can be to secure the intellectual treat before her and gave minute instructions to her interpreter. All went well for a time, as the low voice of the painstaking translator rendered with some adequacy the thought of Bismarck. Then there were short pauses, followed by rapid little summaries of what had been said. As these grew more and more frequent, the lady became irritated. Finally there was an entire cessation on the part of the interpreter and yet Bismarck was going right on with ever-increasing vehemence. There were constant calls from the lady of 'What's he saying? What's he saying?' and an increase of impatience in the box quite proportionate to the growing violence of the speaker. Finally the wretched interpreter could endure the strain no longer and, turning with a gesture of fierce resentment to his excited employer, he bled: "Madam, I am waiting for the verb!"

Sorrow and Beauty.

Observation has disproved for me the theory that only the women devoid of emotion and feeling can retain a youthful appearance in maturity. I personally know three women who have passed through heart-tragedies and cyclones of emotion, and who yet wear the satin of youth upon their cheeks, albeit their birthdays have long ceased to be among the year's festivals for them. They said, like another before them, "My youth and my happiness are gone, why should I throw my beauty after them?" And they straightway began to battle with time and grief. There was scientific massage for the encroaching lines about the mouth and eyes; there were carefully prepared baths for the complexion and varying "food tonic" for the wasted pores; there were outdoor exercises unlimited, resting and sleep-producing. Strong, great emotions, such as love and sorrow (and they walk ever hand in hand), may ravage beauty for a season, but they intensify it eventually if the exterior is well cared for.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Woman's Home Companion.

Dr. Gunnasulus of Chicago would have the church "open a door large enough to admit a man as religiously great as Abraham Lincoln, however small he might be theologically."

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

A Novel Method of Planting Strawberries.

From Farmers Review.—The cultivation of a spring-set bed of strawberries is most costly during the first month and a half after setting in the field. Attention must be given them at a time when the grower is most busy with other farm work. The best way of reducing this work that has come under the writer's notice and has been found by him satisfactory is practiced in some of the fields of Western New York. The young plants are dug in early spring, the roots shortened to about four inches, and the dead leaves trimmed off. In shortening, the plant is held in the left hand, the thumb and forefinger embracing it at the collar. All roots that hang below the little finger are cut off with a pair of shears. The trimmed plants are then set in rows a foot apart. They are shaded, if they need it, until they take hold and are mulched with well-decayed, short stable manure. During the month or six weeks that the plants remain in the bed they are sprayed frequently for diseases and insects and watered if they become dry. Before they are removed the ground is thoroughly drenched, so that they may be packed close together upon trays and taken to the field. The splendid root system they develop in the bed prevents the danger of a check when set. During this time the field is being thoroughly prepared. After harrowing the weeder is run over it once each week or ten days, to kill the weeds, expose grubs to the crows and keep the surface loose and open. The plants have thus a mellow bed, well warmed, in which to start. They are not checked, as is often the case with April-set plants for which the ground has been plowed, perhaps necessarily, before the first year. The setting of these plants are set the treatment is the same as for ordinary plantations. Besides the advantages mentioned this system is admirable in that the plants may be sprayed much more thoroughly in much less time and with much less fungicide than when set in the open field. Further, unless the field be diseased, plants grown and treated in this way will, after being set, seldom need a spraying during the first year. The setting of these plants in the field comes at a time when the greatest rush of spring work is over and may be taken more easily. When plants come from the nursery in poor condition they can be treated to best advantage by this method and losses in the field thus prevented. Lastly, plants so grown are fully as good as pot-grown plants, and for this reason should be valued by persons that never think of setting out a bed until the fruit begins to appear in the markets. Sundry enough to commend the method to the grower!—M. G. Kains.

Soil for Apple Orchards.

The soil for an apple orchard should be selected with a great deal of care. It used to be the idea that any soil was good enough for the apple orchard, and we find in many cases apple orchards set out on soils entirely unsuitable for them. Some people have the idea that the poorer the soil the better, and this opinion evidently arose from the experience of people in setting out orchards on very rich land and finding them unsuited for them. They quite naturally inferred that if the rich land was not good the poor land must be good. But rich land is not suitable for the reason that it occasions a too great growth of wood and not enough of fruit buds. As we say, "It all grows to foliage." It should be rich enough to insure a good growth of wood, but not too rich to permit fruit buds to develop in large numbers. Generally a meadow will be found unsuitable for the reason that the soil-water stands so near the surface that the roots are soaked during a large part of the year. The water does not have to lie near the roots to do this, for, as we all know, the roots of apple trees penetrate very deeply into the ground, sometimes seven or more feet. The hill location is generally best for the apple orchard, for the reason that there is no underlying sheet of water. The drainage is natural and rapid, and the roots are always able to do their work without interference. A medium clay soil is generally good, for the reason that in it fertility is held till taken up by the roots. A sandy soil gets rapidly poor, and when fertilized leaches so badly that much of the manure is lost.

Pasturing Meadows.

In the management of meadows there are too many who seem to think that they can eat their cake and still have it, and a great deal of pasturing is done in this way. It is permitted, says Iowa Homestead. Many think that as soon as the hay crop is removed it is good economy to turn on the cattle and thus make a continued use of the field on the theory that nothing should be allowed to go to waste. Many others pasture the meadow in the fall to consume the growth of grass after recovery from the cutting. Economy is a good thing, and other things being equal, he will prosper who does it in the least wasteful way. There is such a thing as making a saving at too great expense, and much of the pasturing of meadows is of this class, for it is done at the expense of the future hay crop. A newly cut meadow for instance, is not a stubble field from a penny saved is necessarily earned. It is the place where the next year's haycrop is to be grown and should be managed with that idea in view. To pasture the meadow in the fall may save some feed that is worth saving, but it may also leave the ground so bare that when winter comes great injury is done to the grass roots and it may not recover. When one sees himself short of pasture, either in midsummer or later in the fall, the meadow shows up well with considerable feed on it, there is a great temptation to turn the stock on, and there may be times when it is better to crowd 50 sticks in a space fit only for 25 than to stink the whole lot.

WAS SLAVE FOR A DAY

PURCHASE OF A COLORED CLERGYMAN FUGITIVE.

Fried to Buy His Freedom—The Man Finally Went Abroad and His Scotch Friends Raised the Money Necessary to Secure His Emancipation.

The English Thoroughbred.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, in his book on "The Breeds of Live Stock," says: "The thoroughbred horse is peculiarly a British production. Of the Oriental races it is generally admitted that the Godolphin Arabian imported into England in the year 1728-179 years ago—is the last that has proven of any special benefit to the English stock; and while this blending of the blood of the Orient with the old races of England furnished the foundation, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the care and skill of English breeders in selecting and coupling with the stoutest, best and best for successive generations has been a more potent agent in the formation of the breed as it now exists than the Arabian and Barb blood to which tradition has ascribed its superiority. Many importations of the choicest blood of the Orient have been made both to this country and England within the last half century, and yet scarcely a name among them can be found in the pedigree of a horse that has distinguished himself upon the turf. . . . In every instance in which the speed and stoutness of the horse has been tested side by side with the Arabian they have proven superior to their eastern competitors. This fact is so universally recognized that nearly all countries upon the civilized globe have for many years regarded the English thoroughbred, or 'blood horse,' as the basis of all substantial equine improvement. . . . Our American horses are largely permeated with the blood of the English thoroughbred. Many of the best stallions and mares in England have been imported to this country, and their influence is seen on every hand. It enters largely into the groundwork of all our trotting strains, and it is doubtful if a single great road horse or trotter has been produced in this country that did not possess a large share of this royal blood as a foundation upon which the trotting superstructure has been built."

Basic Slag on Clay Land.

Experiments conducted in the west of England by the Bath and West society have brought some useful results in manuring with basic slag on clay land to light, after three years' experience, says Farmer and Stockbreeder (Eng.). These are briefly (1) On certain soils, the full effects of basic slag are not apparent until a considerable period of these effects may be, and probably is, hastened or retarded by the condition of the season following the application of the manure; and (2) that it may perhaps be assumed that the beneficial effects of the slag are not only maintained over a very considerable period, but that there is also a marked tendency to increase observable in these effects from year to year, such as would seem to point to a gradual improvement in the general condition of growth, and probably also to the production of a condition of food-availability in the soil, which is specially favorable to the growth of leguminous plants. The stimulus given to clovers so far as has been observed, has not been carried out at the expense of the ordinary grasses.

Where Are the Wild Pigeons.

In response to an inquiry as to the cause of the disappearance of the once abundant wild pigeon, the information is here given that the wholesale butchery of these birds resulted in almost exterminating the species, says Wisconsin Agriculturalist. The market hunters followed the birds to their nesting grounds, where countless thousands of wild pigeons congregated to breed, and a merciless slaughter was indulged in, year after year, until few of the species remain. The larger portion of the pigeons (old birds and young squabs, indiscriminately) were killed on the roosting grounds, and shipped to the larger cities. A smaller percentage was netted or trapped and sent alive in crates to sportsmen's clubs and associations for trap-shooting purposes. The trap-shooting sportsmen of America are therefore "accessories" in the nefarious work of destroying the wild pigeons of the country, though the greed of the market hunter is mainly responsible for the deep damnation of their taking off."

Grape Growing on Little Land.

It is surprising how little extent of earth's surface is needed to rear a grape vine. If it can grow upward and have open space enough on one or two sides to get plenty of sunshine, the area in which its roots can run is matter of comparatively little importance. We have seen thrifty and productive grape vines where there was only three feet space between a house with its cellar wall on one side and the street sidewalk on the other. As the sidewalk was made of plank, the grape roots undoubtedly extended under it. But even with this there was scarcely a space seven by 25 feet on the earth's surface, and this supported for years two grape vines, each of which ran up a trellis as high as the house, and bore every year fine clusters of luscious fruit at the top.—Ex.

Butter Plentiful in Colorado.

The Denver Post says that never before in the history of Colorado have the manufacturers and dealers in oleo made so little money as they have during the past four months. The oleo business has been practically ruined by the over-production of butter, and the state dairy commissioner, whose principal duties are to see that the oleo laws are enforced, finds his usefulness gone for the time being, as a result. Prior to March 15, oleo was being shipped into Denver from Chicago and Kansas City by the carload, but nowadays the changed conditions have caused the article to be in little or no demand at any price. Dairy Commissioner Cannon says that the slump in the oleo market was caused by the plentiful supply of butter all over the state.

Spiders Are a Plague.

Spiders are a serious plague in Japan. They spin their webs on the telegraph wires and are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of insulation. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.

Women Scarce in Egypt.

Egypt is the only country in the world where there are more men than women. The male sex in the dominion of the khedive exceeds the females by 160,000.

It is a curious circumstance that some of the most important inventions have been discovered by lunatics.

MANUAL TRAINING IN YOUTH.

Sharpen the Faculties and Give a Fine, True Touch.

Manual training sharpens the senses and makes eyes that see and ears that hear and a touch that is fine and true, says the Woman's Home Companion. It gives proper balance of values not only to the physical and intellectual activities of the individual, but to the intercourse of pupil with pupil, for frequently the seeming dullard turns out to be the skillful worker, and vice versa, and mutual respect and harmony result. So the varying yet equal worth of men is taught without sign or sound. Pupils, too, are encouraged to mutually aid each other in construction and in handling and use of tools; and the valuable quantity of social helpfulness grows like the flower from the swelling bud. It is a method of positive creative activity as against passive receptivity or destructive restlessness; in short, it is education, not instruction. It forms the mind instead of furnishing it. It creates right habits and so molds character. It makes careful, thinking, true men. "We make our constant aim to let the acquisition of knowledge, the apprehension of truth, grow out of the experience of the children themselves," says Prof. Hamberger. It is the constructive method, as against that of cramming with rules and definitions that the children do not understand and facts they do not assimilate. First comes actual acquaintance and repeated experiment, out of which the definition, rule or truth naturally grows and thus becomes the lasting possession of the child. . . . There is complete correlation and co-ordination in the intellectual and manual work. Things thought out are wrought out; thus the hand becomes the outlet for the rising flood of the mind, and self-activity and self-expression are induced. The child finds himself a creator, for the avenues are opened by which he discovers himself and gains possession and use of his faculties. He is the center of the universe, and making longer and longer excursions into the unknown, discovers the world about him and his relations to it.

FAMOUS MARKSMAN.

Two Stories About the Late Sergt. Stewart of the Sixty-Ninth.

Some of the veterans of the state rifle range were sitting around in the restaurant lobby during the dinner hour at Creedmoor last week, indulging in reminiscences. Tim Scully, who has served up "victuals and drink" at the range for the past twenty-one years, was speaking: "When Sergt. Stewart of the Sixty-ninth died last month," he said, "one of the most famous shots of Creedmoor passed away. I remember one day three of us were standing on the porch out there discussing off-hand shooting. I suggested that a man might make ten bulls'eyes on the expert range, but could not have a flat shot and hit a target at 100 yards. Sergt. Stewart scoffed at the idea, and pointing to the lignum vitae ball on the top of the flag-staff, 200 feet away, offered to wager a ten-dollar bill that he could hit it in three shots without using any sight at all. The wager was laid and Sergt. Stewart blazed away. At the first shot a discussion arose as to whether or not the ball had been hit. Some of us said it had and some said it hadn't. 'Well,' said Sergt. Stewart, 'I have two more shots yet.' The second shot we all agreed was a miss. The sergeant pulled up his piece for the third and last shot, and when he fired, knocked the ball off the pole. When we picked it up we found all three bullets imbedded in it." It is said that on another occasion a certain general who was anxious to become a sharpshooter was scoring "misses" on one after the other. He was about to give it up in despair when one of his friends called Sergt. Stewart to the general's aid. The sergeant took his position in front of a near-by target and shot into the general's target, while the general had been given a tip to fire over the fence. The record showed that the general had made five "bulls," while many wondered that Sergt. Stewart, the famous shot, should have missed his target five times handrunning.—New York Times.

A Summer Play.

Playwright—Talk about realism! I've hit it now. You can reopen your theater next week. Manager—Such weather as that? The theater is like an oven. Playwright—That's all right. I've laid the scene in Africa.—New York Weekly.

NOTES ABOUT CHICAGO.

An artificial substitute for eggs is on the market.

Buckwheat cakes and sparrerbis are fashionable.

No prisoner now in the county jail is under sentence of death.

It cost \$253 to raise \$448 in the churches for the Jubilee funds.

Only 1,627 women in Chicago registered this year, against 5,000 in 1896.

Sheriff Pease has attended eleven executions during his administration.

Pawnbrokers charge just as much interest, although the days are shorter.

In Chicago a man never knows how many friends he has until he wrecks a bank.

A disinfecting tank for dipping cattle is being installed at the stock yards.

Politicians are already asking whether Porto Rico will be republican or democratic.

If the city hall were in some distant or foreign city we would think it was a beautiful building.

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There is a George Curson in Chicago. He is a bricklayer and lives at 2319 Wentworth avenue, but he is no relative of the viceroy of India.

MANUAL TRAINING IN YOUTH.

Sharpen the Faculties and Give a Fine, True Touch.

Manual training sharpens the senses and makes eyes that see and ears that hear and a touch that is fine and true, says the Woman's Home Companion. It gives proper balance of values not only to the physical and intellectual activities of the individual, but to the intercourse of pupil with pupil, for frequently the seeming dullard turns out to be the skillful worker, and vice versa, and mutual respect and harmony result. So the varying yet equal worth of men is taught without sign or sound. Pupils, too, are encouraged to mutually aid each other in construction and in handling and use of tools; and the valuable quantity of social helpfulness grows like the flower from the swelling bud. It is a method of positive creative activity as against passive receptivity or destructive restlessness; in short, it is education, not instruction. It forms the mind instead of furnishing it. It creates right habits and so molds character. It makes careful, thinking, true men. "We make our constant aim to let the acquisition of knowledge, the apprehension of truth, grow out of the experience of the children themselves," says Prof. Hamberger. It is the constructive method, as against that of cramming with rules and definitions that the children do not understand and facts they do not assimilate. First comes actual acquaintance and repeated experiment, out of which the definition, rule or truth naturally grows and thus becomes the lasting possession of the child. . . . There is complete correlation and co-ordination in the intellectual and manual work. Things thought out are wrought out; thus the hand becomes the outlet for the rising flood of the mind, and self-activity and self-expression are induced. The child finds himself a creator, for the avenues are opened by which he discovers himself and gains possession and use of his faculties. He is the center of the universe, and making longer and longer excursions into the unknown, discovers the world about him and his relations to it.

FAMOUS MARKSMAN.

Two Stories About the Late Sergt. Stewart of the Sixty-Ninth.

Some of the veterans of the state rifle range were sitting around in the restaurant lobby during the dinner hour at Creedmoor last week, indulging in reminiscences. Tim Scully, who has served up "victuals and drink" at the range for the past twenty-one years, was speaking: "When Sergt. Stewart of the Sixty-ninth died last month," he said, "one of the most famous shots of Creedmoor passed away. I remember one day three of us were standing on the porch out there discussing off-hand shooting. I suggested that a man might make ten bulls'eyes on the expert range, but could not have a flat shot and hit a target at 100 yards. Sergt. Stewart scoffed at the idea, and pointing to the lignum vitae ball on the top of the flag-staff, 200 feet away, offered to wager a ten-dollar bill that he could hit it in three shots without using any sight at all. The wager was laid and Sergt. Stewart blazed away. At the first shot a discussion arose as to whether or not the ball had been hit. Some of us said it had and some said it hadn't. 'Well,' said Sergt. Stewart, 'I have two more shots yet.' The second shot we all agreed was a miss. The sergeant pulled up his piece for the third and last shot, and when he fired, knocked the ball off the pole. When we picked it up we found all three bullets imbedded in it." It is said that on another occasion a certain general who was anxious to become a sharpshooter was scoring "misses" on one after the other. He was about to give it up in despair when one of his friends called Sergt. Stewart to the general's aid. The sergeant took his position in front of a near-by target and shot into the general's target, while the general had been given a tip to fire over the fence. The record showed that the general had made five "bulls," while many wondered that Sergt. Stewart, the famous shot, should have missed his target five times handrunning.—New York Times.

A Summer Play.

Playwright—Talk about realism! I've hit it now. You can reopen your theater next week. Manager—Such weather as that? The theater is like an oven. Playwright—That's all right. I've laid the scene in Africa.—New York Weekly.

NOTES ABOUT CHICAGO.

An artificial substitute for eggs is on the market.

Buckwheat cakes and sparrerbis are fashionable.

No prisoner now in the county jail is under sentence of death.

It cost \$253 to raise \$448 in the churches for the Jubilee funds.

Only 1,627 women in Chicago registered this year, against 5,000 in 1896.

Sheriff Pease has attended eleven executions during his administration.

Pawnbrokers charge just as much interest, although the days are shorter.

In Chicago a man never knows how many friends he has until he wrecks a bank.

A disinfecting tank for dipping cattle is being installed at the stock yards.

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TREATY HAS BEEN DULY SIGNED

The Work at Paris of the Two Commissions is Now Completed--Treaty Goes to United States Senate.

Treaty Signed.

Paris, Dec. 12.—Saturday. Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, ascended the steps, leaning on a cane and bundled up in a fur coat. The Americans shook hands with the Spaniards when they entered the conference hall. The faces of the representatives of Spain were exceedingly solemn. Apparently they regarded the occasion as a funeral one.

The treaty, which was not completed, was brought in sections in the hands of the engrossers while the commission was sitting.

After being photographed the commissioners listened to the reading of the treaty until 5:15, at which hour they took a recess until 7 o'clock, while awaiting the arrival of the last sections of the treaty.

The treaty as signed consists of seventeen articles, it having been advisable to subdivide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting.

The commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives. The document was prepared by Secretary Moore in behalf of the United States commission and by Senor Villaruta for Spain on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish commission.

Each copy contained the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns.

The wording had been approved previously by the commissions without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on this subject.

Although the commissions met at 3:30 o'clock, expecting to finish their work in half an hour, the engrossing of the treaty, a parchment, was found to be so troublesome that it delayed the signing of the document until 8:20. Clerk Martin of the American commission worked all day without even stopping to eat. When he came into the chamber at 7:30 with the document he found the commissioners waiting. The Spanish commissioners had arrived a half hour earlier. Mr. Arthur Ferguson then proceeded to read first the English and after that the Spanish version of the treaty.

This finished, two copies were passed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order present, as follows: William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator George Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abarruz, Senor Garcia, Senor Villaruta and Gen. Cerero y Saons, each commissioner signing his opponent's treaty.

Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors. When the seals were expected to be affixed attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of French, the tri-color, with which they were expected to be fixed attaching documents were sealed as a compliment to the French hosts of the commission.

The signing was finished at 8:45. At that time the door of the chamber opened and Senor Villaruta appeared and exclaimed to a group of correspondents who were waiting in the corridor: "Eol est fait!"

The other members of the Spanish commission followed Senor Villaruta and passed silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriages. The American commission strolled out, chatting complacently and as they descended the steps the lights in the chamber were darkened.

The contents of the treaty will not be published until it is submitted to the senate.

Bryan Resigns.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 12.—Gen. Keifer, who is in command of the remaining troops of the seventh army corps since Gen. Lee's departure for Cuba last night confirmed the rumor of Col. W. J. Bryan's resignation of his command. Both Gen. Lee and Gen. Keifer endeavored to induce Col Bryan to go to Cuba, but were unsuccessful.

It is reported the temporary release of Col. Picquart has been ordered.

Worst in Years.

New Orleans, Dec. 12.—From all parts of the southwest comes news that the recent storm was the worst in twenty-nine years. It froze throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, and there was a snowfall of from six to twelve inches. No loss of life is reported, but heavy losses in crops and cattle and great suffering among the poor. The loss will be especially great in cotton.

Three thousand turkeys were marketed at Odessa, Mo., in one day.

Causes Binding.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Democratic house caucus Saturday night passed off without incident.

The resolution at the previous meeting, declaring the action of the caucus binding upon all who participated was passed by nearly a unanimous vote, but with the amendment that no member be required to vote for any but what he deems constitutional, and that in all matters except election of officers no decision is binding, unless made by a two-thirds vote.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Bob Brown, who killed several relatives of his wife, is to hang at Glasgow, Ky.

W. L. Trowbridge has been elected mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., for the fourth consecutive time.

Mrs. Walthall, wife of the late Senator Walthall of Mississippi, died at Memphis, Tenn., aged 58 years.

While absent in Europe Archbishop Chapelle succeeded in settling the debt of the Louisiana diocese, through a firm of Paris bankers.

J. H. Gardner was shot and killed near Jonesboro, Ark., by John Mangrum, formerly county clerk. They quarreled over a business transaction.

Dr. T. H. Huzza, a noted physician of Atlanta, Ga., died in a New York hospital of appendicitis, caused by a fall from a railroad train.

John Youngblood, of Tampa, Fla., was lured into a disreputable house in that city, robbed and cut to pieces. Four women have been arrested.

Rev. J. H. St. Clair, who took fifteen grains of morphine at Decatur, Ala., was pronounced dead and recovered, has left the city, and it is reported, has gone to Mexico.

Christopher Columbus Cripps, who settled in Hot Springs county, Arkansas, in 1839, is dead, aged 90 years. He was a man of wide learning.

The Portuguese ship captain charged with having a Hottentot girl as a slave, showed documents at New Orleans that he had merely employed her, and the case was dismissed.

The Dahlonga Consolidated Gold Mining company has been organized at Chattanooga, Tenn. The purpose of the company is to mine gold in the Dahlonga, Ga., district.

At Savannah, Ga., Private J. E. Moore, of the first Maine regiment, was fined \$500 or six months on the chain gang for embracing the wife of a prominent official on the street. Moore was intoxicated.

Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky., will be observed. The principal speaker will be Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, Episcopal bishop of that state.

John J. Carter, the racing judge whose body was cremated in the Baldwin hotel fire at San Francisco, is to have a monument at Nashville, Tenn., to be erected by turfmen of the United States.

Two grandsons of the late ex-President Polk are members of the next house of congress. Both are to represent Kentucky districts.

A street car deal in Baltimore, Md., involving several millions of dollars, has been consummated.

The steamboat John N. Harbin, plying between Memphis, Tenn., and Pine Bluff, Ark., struck a snag and sank near the latter city. She was loaded with 100 bales of cotton and 2000 sacks of cotton seed.

A syndicate, backed by \$10,000,000, has been organized to build the Black Diamond railway 300 miles south from Columbia, O., and 257 miles from Cincinnati to Dover, Ky. The road is to extend through the rich coal mines of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Mrs. Polly Maya, 111 years old, the oldest woman in Virginia, died at the Cove, the homestead of the Mays for over a century, in Franklin county. She was in excellent health up to a few weeks ago, when she was injured in a fall. Her youngest child is 60 years of age.

A company composed of St. Louis and Chattanooga, Tenn., parties is being formed to operate a line of steamboats on the Tennessee river from Chattanooga to Riverport, and connect at the latter place with the St. Louis Packet company.

Not far from Warren, Ark., a young man named Berryman rushed out of his house with a cocked gun on his shoulder to kill a hawk. He stumbled and fell, the gun was discharged and the bullet went through his brother, killing him, and struck the mother, inflicting a slight wound.

Ship Grounded.

New York, Dec. 12.—The big battleship Massachusetts grounded Saturday morning near Governor's Island. She got off, but had injured her bottom so badly that soon afterward she had to put back to the navy yard. The full extent of the damage could not be ascertained, but five compartments were said to have water in them.

R. M. Black, of the staff of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, died at San Antonio.

Frank Debasques, a Mexican, living on Joe Powers' ranch, eighteen miles north of Marlin, was called out of his house and killed. Five shots were fired, but only one took effect, in the region of the heart.

Hon. J. S. Kendall, state superintendent of education-elect, has appointed H. L. Piner of Grayson county chief clerk in his department.

Pine Bluff, Ark., is to have an electric street railway.

Commissioner Speaks.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Senor Garcia was questioned as to the future of the Philippine islands and he said:

"The United States has inaugurated a policy which will bring it much trouble and many responsibilities. The Americans are not prepared for the work they are about to undertake. Your democratic system must inaugurate an imperialist and bureaucratic system and you must increase your army and navy, with the result that there will be constant friction between yourselves and the European powers."

The American preserve secrecy regarding the terms of the treaty. This is partly through the influence of three senators on the body who represent that it would be discourteous to the senate to publish the terms before the treaty is presented to this body by the president.

The protocol of the treaty will almost reach the dimensions of a volume, as it will contain every written statement presented on both sides during the conferences. The Spaniards made a late contribution yesterday on the assembling of the committee. Senor Montero Rios then presented a vigorously worded protest in which the Spaniards declared they had yielded to force, but that they invoked the conscience of the nations against the abuse of the rights on a nation of which they are the victims. The protest was for the purpose of record and consisted of an argument in support of every concession made by the Spaniards and which the Americans refused some of them peremptorily and without an opportunity for discussion.

The protest concluded: "But these concessions which we were obliged to make touch us less than the insult which has been inflicted on our nation by President McKinley in his message. We again protest solemnly against the accusation hurled against us in connection with the Maine and we intend to again submit the question to an international tribunal, comprised of England, France and Germany, to determine who shall bear the responsibility of the catastrophe."

In spite of the secrecy observed by the Americans it is learned that the treaty in substance consists of thirteen or fourteen articles. The principal articles provide for the cession and evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, and the political, administrative and financial results thereof; the requirement by the United States of public property and the relinquishment of archives. The articles of secondary importance determine the status of Spanish subjects remaining in the ceded territory and unfinished law suits and contracts; guaranteeing of the same terms to Spanish shipping and merchandise as imposed upon American shipping and merchandise in the Philippine islands for ten years, and leaving the status of Spanish commerce in the West Indies to be settled later.

An important provision is the guarantee of religious freedom in the ceded territories, in the same terms as the Florida treaty, the Americans having steadfastly refused to incorporate any guarantee of the United States' determination to favor the property of the Catholic church, leaving it subject to the general laws on the same footing as private property.

Senator Gray, though well known to be radically opposed to the policy of annexation or imperialism, will vote in the senate to ratify the treaty, considering that the signing of that document binds him to support it.

Is satisfied.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 10.—General Manager A. W. Fisk of the Eureka Banana company and State Health Officer W. F. Blunt had a consultation yesterday. The banana importer says that quarantine regulations are satisfactory. His company has chartered the steamer Iberia. Each of the two steamers secured will carry from sixteen to twenty-two cars of bananas on each trip from Bocas and returning will carry commissary supplies for Bocas.

Forced to Kill Him.

Private Lovejoy of the Galveston rifles, company B, first Texas, was forced to shoot and kill Private Kein of company G, sixth Missouri at Savannah, Ga., while in line of duty on provost guard. Authoritative investigation has pronounced him as having performed his duty.

The Goulds are forming a vast railway combine of the southwest lines. The proposition is to merge them into one system with a total capital of \$294,440,522.

Without Foundation.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The Madrid papers are disposed to revive the question of the Maine, and excite public opinion against the United States on account of the reference made to this subject in President McKinley's message to congress. They report that Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, made an impassioned denunciation of President McKinley at the last joint meeting of the commissions. But these reports are practically without foundation.

Held Up.

Guthrie, Ok., Dec. 10.—Charley Shepard, agent of the Hunter Milling company of Wellington, Kan., was held up by masked highwaymen at Blackwell, sandbagged and robbed of \$700 in cash, revolver, cash and account books.

From Dewey.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advice also have been received by Gen. Otis, the commandant of the United States military forces in the islands, and they both go to show a notable improvement in conditions, and the growth of a better spirit among those factions which promised to give trouble. This fact is particularly gratifying, as the United States government is already giving consideration to the best means at hand to redeem the pledge it will be placed under at Paris to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners, and the government is confident that their captors will release them upon proper representations from Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey. It may be necessary to call the navy into service in this matter, for the reason that some of the prisoners are held in captivity on other islands than Luzon, which can be reached best and most effectively by Admiral Dewey's ships.

In addition to the clerical prisoners, Americans themselves hold nearly 15,000 Spanish soldiers as prisoners, men captured at the fall of Manila. These are actually on parole about the city, and the question is how they are to be returned to Spain. This must be settled by the peace commissioners at Paris.

Indian Catholic Schools.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Cardinal Gibbons, in behalf of himself and the archbishops of the Catholic church in America, has submitted a petition to congress asking that the question of the contract school system be reopened, and that congress again go over the whole subject of Indian education. The petition sets forth at length the history of the Indian school question and the legislation applying to it up to the recent provisions in appropriation bills looking to the gradual discontinuance of government aid to sectarian schools. The petition asks that a congressional inquiry be made in place of the departmental inquiries, in order that the merits and defects of contract schools and government schools may be shown, and "not kept a secret of state, concealed in the files of any department or office."

The petition was referred to the house Indian committee, which is now preparing the Indian appropriation bill. Senator Gorman presented a similar petition in the senate.

Representative Sherman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, is of the opinion that as the Catholic church has made large expenditures for Indian education in the erection of buildings, etc., it is fair that congress should know the exact condition of things. Mr. Sherman said that he probably would take some action to bring about such an investigation.

Negotiating.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10.—It is reported that an English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of both the big and little consolidated street railways, the two companies which control and operate all the street railway lines in the city, both cable and electric, as well as all the suburban lines in and about Cleveland.

The street railways of Cleveland, together with the suburban lines, are capitalized at \$24,300,000. It is estimated that the entire street railway system can be purchased for about \$35,000,000.

Fitzsimmons will meet Ryan if the latter will agree to the middle-eight limit of 150 pounds.

Flour Combine.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10.—In an interview here Clement B. Stern of the Atlas flour mills, Milwaukee stated that he expected the big flour combination would be in operation shortly. The combine will have a capitalization of \$30,000,000. A syndicate of English and American capitalists has been negotiating with the owners of mills looking to the formation of a trust for some time past. Mr. Stern said that the Atlas mill will be included in the new organization.

A cablegram has just been received, it is stated from an agent of the proposed combine, who has been in London for some time past arranging the deal, which says that all negotiations will be closed up within four weeks.

"If four goes up," Mr. Stern says, "it will not be the combination that is the cause of the advance. The combination will include practically all the spring wheat mills in the country."

Like Message.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 10.—There has been great rejoicing in connection with the fetes of Purissima Concepcion. Mourning emblems were exchanged for glorious decorations in the cathedral, and sorrowful music gave way to joyous.

With the exception of the extremists—the party advocating the immediate freedom of Cuba and the establishment forthwith of a Cuban government—all factions are apparently well satisfied with the promises of President McKinley's message regarding the island.

Sentenced.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10.—Karl Becker, known to the police all over the country as the prince of forgers, was sentenced yesterday to serve seven years in San Quentin, for defrauding the Nevada bank of this city out of over \$50,000 by means of a raised check, which he and three others presented to the bank for payment.

Pacific coast had a terrible storm.

Treaty Finished.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The treaty has been finished. The Spaniards have declined to grant most of the requests of the United States which were unsettled at the beginning of the session.

They refuse to cede a coaling station in the Caroline islands to the United States.

Judge Day said yesterday: "We have settled all the points on which we can agree. It only remains to engross and sign the treaty. That will be done in two or three days."

The members of the commission say the treaty contains little outside of the scope of the war protocol and the matters directly based thereon, like the provisions for the evacuation of the ceded territories, the transfer of public property therein, and guarantees of the safety of property and rights of the Spanish citizens remaining there.

The details of the last class of questions covered by the statement which the Americans handed Senor Rios at the last meeting were considered yesterday, but all the commissioners refused to divulge the details of the conference.

Several points upon which they were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations.

The Spaniards refuse to admit that they failed to respect former treaties guaranteeing religious freedom in the Caroline islands, or that there was a necessity for new guarantees.

The conclusion of the work was, according to the commissioners, marked by politeness and all outward evidences of good feeling and relief at the fact that the task was accomplished.

When all the Philippines had been discussed Judge Day, president of the American commission, remarked:

"There seems nothing more to do but to engross and sign the treaty."

Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, acquiesced in this and the Americans bowed themselves out before the Spaniards, according to the custom.

The Spaniards charge equal blame upon the European powers and the United States for their downfall. One of the Spanish commissioners said last evening: "The European nations have made a great mistake in deserting Spain and leaving her to spoliation by the brute force of a consciencless giant. They all now that in the Philippines America has taken more than she can digest. She will ultimately sell the islands to England or Germany and when the transfer is attempted it will precipitate a general European strife. We have refused to sell any island in the Carolines. We never thought of considering the offer. Nor have we consented to negotiate upon any question except those directly involved in the protocol signed at Washington."

Do Not Like It.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—The Imparcial says the Spanish government decided to telegraph to Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission at Paris, instructing him to again protest against President McKinley's reference to the Maine in his recent message to congress. Continuing, the Imparcial says there is great indignation at the American commissioners' rejection of Senor Rios' request for a neutral investigation into the cause of the loss of the Maine.

Caused by Jealousy.

Missouri City, Mo., Dec. 9.—What will undoubtedly prove to be a double murder was committed last night in a country church two miles out from Missouri City. Miss Della Cleveger was shot down, mortally wounded and her escort to the meeting house, George Allen, was instantly killed. The murderer was Ernest Cleveger, a cousin to the young woman, who was one of his victims. The tragedy was due to young Cleveger's insane jealousy of his cousin.

Fatal Shooting.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 9.—When Frank Brooks came home from work last night he found in one bedroom his wife shot dead and in another his 9-year-old daughter also dead. In a note that he found from his wife she stated that she was tired of life and was going to heaven and take her little daughter with her, from which it is supposed she committed the murder and then suicided. The woman had been in poor health for some time.

Street Railway Sale.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9.—Negotiations which have been proceeding for over three months resulted in the sale to a New York syndicate, represented by Brown Bros. of the Lindell and Missouri street railway system of St. Louis for \$8,500,000.

The Baltimore and Northern Electric Railway company, backed by a syndicate of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore capitalists, has purchased the Baltimore City Passenger Railway company. Twelve million six hundred thousand dollars are involved in the transaction.

Henry Breuck, of California, a member of troop K, United States cavalry, and Miss Maud Nicholson, of Bedford, Ind., were married at Jeffersonville on a justice. It was a case of love at first sight. They had never met before, but, as he was passing through on a train, Breuck saw Miss Nicholson, and fell in love with her. A proposal and elopement followed.

Yokohama, Dec. 9.—The government has introduced in the diet a bill providing for increasing the land tax by 14,000,000 yen, towards an estimated budget deficit of 30,000,000 yen. The remainder of the amount required will be raised by other taxation.

It is believed these proposals will lead to a rupture of the understanding of the cabinet and Liberal.

The president has nominated Lieut. Hobson to be a naval constructor.

A number of the first Texas regiment have received honorable discharges.

Japan Wants Them.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Japan has offered this government \$200,000,000 for the Philippine islands.

This information came from a very high source and is asserted to be official.

It was further stated that this overture of Japan was met by the reply from the president that no negotiations affecting the disposition or control of the Philippines could be entered into until after the conclusion of the treaty of peace at Paris.

In direct connection with this story it is known that an influential senator recently had a long talk with the president at which the disposition of the Philippines was the main topic of conversation. The argument of the senator was that while he was opposed to the holding of the Philippines he had now become convinced that it would be necessary to hold the island of Luzon. He told the president it would be to the advantage of the government to dispose of all of the group except Luzon and that it would be the better plan to have several purchasers for the group. In other words, he would avoid all possible complications by letting Germany, England, France, Japan into the gigantic auction sale.

The positive statement is made that the president signified his assent to this elaborate scheme.

Senate and House.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The senate held a short session yesterday afternoon and then adjourned until Monday, after making the Nicaragua canal bill the unfinished business before that body. Mr. Morgan called up the measure, whereupon Mr. Pettigrew moved to adjourn. This motion failed—yeas 13, nays 42—and the bill went forward. Adjournment was immediately taken.

During the session Mr. Vest stated his opposition to the hurried manner of passing pension bills in the senate, and gave notice that he would insist upon a quorum being present when pension bills were being acted upon.

The urgency deficiency bill to provide for the support of the military and naval establishments was passed by the house yesterday practically without opposition.

The conference report upon the bill to render the sureties to consuls, vice consuls and consular agents liable for damages in suits at law was adopted.

The house adjourned over until Monday to give the committees an opportunity to work without interruption.

President Invited.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 9.—Both houses of the legislature yesterday passed the following resolution inviting President McKinley to visit Montgomery.

Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, that President McKinley be and he is hereby cordially invited in the name of the general assembly and the people of Alabama to extend his visit to Montgomery, the state capital, and to be present on the 17th day of December as the state's guest or at such other time as may best suit his pleasure or convenience.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, the new governor of the military department of Porto Rico, is beginning energetically. He intends to hold elections for mayor and councilmen in every town, and, if necessary to insure fairness, the elections will be under military supervision.

Archbishop Chapelle, appointed apostolic delegate to Porto Rico by the pope, was banqueted on his return to New Orleans from Rome. Every Catholic priest in New Orleans, and many from all over the state, as well as laymen, attended.

The Pittsburgh Reduction company has just received an order for all the aluminum for a new telegraph and telephone line to be erected in Manila, in the Philippine islands. The order is for a Spanish company that is anxious to take advantage of the progressiveness of American rule.

More than 500 representatives of brewery interests in the United States, representing \$400,000,000 capital, met at New York and decided to have a committee appointed to protest to congress against the \$1 per barrel war tax on beer.

By direction of the assistant secretary of war, the telegraphic instructions of November 25, directing the honorable discharge from the fourth Texas of a number of officers and privates, are confirmed. These soldiers are entitled to travel pay.

As part of the plan for making Kingston, Jamaica, a great naval depot and extensive dockyard, in view of the probable construction of the Nicaragua canal in the near future, negotiations are progressing for the purchase of a dockyard site.

The remains of Henry Crabtree, who was a private in company I, third regiment, stationed at Fort McIntosh, where he died, were received at St. Jo. They were accompanied by Lieut. Walter Hoover. The body was taken to Dye, Montague county, for interment.

Many business men of the seaport city of Barcelona, Spain, says the captain of a vessel lately from that port, lay all the blame of the late war upon their own government, and say they will do all they can to heal the breach between the two nations.

Gen. Wade, accompanied by other members of the American evacuation commission, called on Gen. Castellanos, the new captain general of Cuba, at Havana. They were most cordially received. The Spanish military guard saluted them.

Gordon Taylor, 18 years old, a telegrapher, who served in the late Porto Rico campaign as a member of the United States signal service corps, died at Sedalia, Mo., of typhoid fever. He was mustered out of the service at New York.

SOLDIERS AND MARINES.

Gen. Kitchener has started from London on his return to Egypt.

The steamship San Francisco has arrived at Valencia, Spain, with 1800 Spanish troops from Cuba.

Episcopal Bishop Potter of New York is one of the vice presidents of the Anti-Imperialism league.

Hobson is to go to Manila about the 20th instant, to superintend the raising of the sunken Spanish warships in that harbor.

A fire occurred in the government dockyards at Ferrol, Spain, and before the flames were extinguished a number of bomb-shells exploded. The loss is estimated at 4,000,000 pesetas.

The orders discharging Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt and Royston, United States volunteers, to date Nov. 30, are amended so as to honorably discharge them, to take effect Dec. 31.

The anniversary of Gen. Maceo's death, the Cuban insurgent, was commemorated in Santiago cathedral. The entire edifice was draped in black, interspersed with Cuban colors.

Ex-President Cleveland says he is ardently opposed to every feature of "this annexation and expansion policy." He says he is opposed to all annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines.

At San Francisco word has been received to the effect that shortly several regiments of regular troops will be sent to Manila for the purpose of relieving the volunteer forces now there.

The quartermaster's department is making most satisfactory progress in the preparation of docks, railways and camp sites in the neighborhood of Havana for the reception of the troops.

Rev. A. F. McKim, agent for the American Bible society, has taken to Porto Rico 1000 Bibles, to be distributed among the inhabitants of that island. These books are in the Spanish language.

Henri Rochefort, the well known Frenchman, applauds our war as one of mercy. He would like Gomez to be president of Cuba, and Aginaldo governor general of the Philippines.

Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, has introduced a bill providing for an increase of the regular army to approximately 100,000 men.

The party who followed Senor Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission at Paris, with the supposed object of endeavoring to assassinate him, it is now claimed is a prominent Spaniard who is Rios' mortal enemy.

It is claimed that the insurgents have been again firing on the Spanish citizens of Iloilo, and that it has been done at night. The cablegram also says the fire was returned and several insurgents killed.

The cat which was rescued from the wreck of the Christal Colon and presented to Capt. Clark of the Oregon, is now on exhibition at the Chicago cat show. Senor Colon, as the feline is called, is silver gray, with tiger markings.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, the new governor of the military department of Porto Rico, is beginning energetically. He intends to hold elections for mayor and councilmen in every town, and, if necessary to insure fairness, the elections will be under military supervision.

Archbishop Chapelle, appointed apostolic delegate to Porto Rico by the pope, was banqueted on his return to New Orleans from Rome. Every Catholic priest in New Orleans, and many from all over the state, as well as laymen, attended.

The Pittsburgh Reduction company has just received an order for all the aluminum for a new telegraph and telephone line to be erected in Manila, in the Philippine islands. The order is for a Spanish company that is anxious to take advantage of the progressiveness of American rule.

More than 500 representatives of brewery interests in the United States, representing \$400,000,000 capital, met at New York and decided to have a committee appointed to protest to congress against the \$1 per barrel war tax on beer.

By direction of the assistant secretary of war, the telegraphic instructions of November 25, directing the honorable discharge from the fourth Texas of a number of officers and privates, are confirmed. These soldiers are entitled to travel pay.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO CONGRESS.

President McKinley's message to the short session of the Fifty-fifth congress is a lengthy document. In it he makes the following recommendations:

Increase of the army to 100,000 men. Material increase in the navy, adding more men and a number of war vessels.

Continuation of the war against the building of the Nicaragua canal. The introductory clause of the message reads as follows:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, one people, engaged in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of exports ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the industrial arts has been regarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the front rank; the world's highest standard of living is maintained under a common flag and for a right and just cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely the relations of the United States to other primary nations. In the year of our primary importance, the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding by arms and law the ultimate determination of the rights of the United States, the peace and justice which will require the earnest attention of the congress.

Here the president reviews the war from beginning to end. He starts with the demand upon Spain to surrender Cuba and reviews all the causes. He touches upon the destruction of the Maine at Havana, the battle of Manila, the capture of Cervera's fleet, the sinking of the Merrimack by the USS Albatross, the battle of San Juan de los Rios, the signing of the protocol, the appointment of commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico, the appointment of peace commissioners and in fact nothing is left untouched. He reviews the results of the war in an unstated manner, and rings in some of the officers and lands them in an especial manner.

Appropriation for Defense.

In disposing of the \$20,000,000 appropriated by congress, he says: "The national debt, under the \$20,000,000 fund was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are of a permanent character. It was a most timely appropriation, given the government's financial condition, and the preparations greatly needed in case of war. This fund being expended, the requirements of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the congress provided the means for the conduct of the war, by authorizing a 3 per cent loan, not to exceed \$400,000,000, and by creating additional bonds, the government authorized \$200,000,000 more, and by exceeding the call so to cover it many times over, while providing relief given to the smaller loans, the government has not only met the call, but has also met the needs of the nation and the determination of the people and the honor of the nation. The president inserted in his report the protest signed by the French ambassador for Spain and Secretary Day for the United States.

Suspension of Hostilities.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation on August 12, suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. The blockade of the ports of Cuba and the other islands was in a like manner raised. On August 12, the muster out of 100,000 volunteers, or as near that number as could be mustered, on December 1, 101,166 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged from the service. The remainder of the army was mustered out and discharged by the 10th of the month. Also a corresponding number of general and special staff officers were honorably discharged from the service. The Porto Rican expedition accomplished its task and by October 15 the evacuation of the island was completed. Under the terms of the protocol the administration of its affairs has been provisionally transferred to a military government, which shall otherwise provide. The Cuban joint military government has not yet been organized. Owing to the difficulties in the way of removing the large numbers of Spanish troops, the evacuation cannot be completed before the first of January next.

Peace Commission.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol, I appointed as the members of the peace commission, Cushman K. Davis, William L. Frye and George Gray, senators of the United States, and John A. Bristow, the United States minister to Paris, there met on the first of October five commissioners similarly appointed by the government of Spain. Negotiation had been of hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definitive treaty of peace before the congress, which will be a landmark in the history of the steps leading to its signature.

Future of New Territory.

I do not discuss at this time the government of the new territories. The question which will come to us as the result of the war will be the government of the new territories. It will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime until the congress shall have decided otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

Government of Cuba.

As soon as we are in the possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to form a government of themselves. It should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with the necessities of success. It is important that our relation with this people shall be of the most friendly character and that our commerce shall be close and reciprocal. It should be my duty to assist in every possible way the people of Cuba to form a government of themselves, and to assist them to form a government which will be independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people. Spanish rule must be removed and a place in the family of nations be given to the people of Cuba, capable of performing all the duties, obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, and promote peace and good will with all the neighboring powers. Neither the people of Cuba nor the United States should be independent. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government, the military government should be continued. With the exception of the rupture with Spain, the interests of Cuba have been marked with continuity and peace. The great family of nations has been marked with continuity and peace. The great family of nations has been marked with continuity and peace. The great family of nations has been marked with continuity and peace.

The Lasting Peace.

On the tenth of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Llatimer, between a body of striking miners and the sheriff of Larimer county and his deputies. In the conflict 30 of the miners and 18 of the deputies were killed and 38 of the wounded were Hungarian subjects. This event, which occurred in the city of Llatimer, is the only case of the kind which has occurred in the history of the United States. The investigation of the case is being conducted by the United States marshal at Llatimer, and the results will be reported to the United States department of justice.

Woman's suffrage.

Despite the brief time allotted for the session, the committee on woman's suffrage has held a number of public hearings in 1897. The committee has received a large number of suggestions and has held a number of public hearings in 1897.

than those of other countries. The worth of such a result in making known our markets is obvious. Exhibits of this international character have been arranged for the purpose of exchanging commercial information and for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of the world's markets. The exhibits will be held in the city of Philadelphia, and will be open to the public from the 1st of October to the 1st of November.

My predecessors have suggested the advisability of providing by a general enactment and a standing appropriation for the purpose of inviting representation from the various countries. This plan has my cordial approval. I trust the Belgian restriction on the importation of goods from the United States originally adopted as a sanitary precaution will at an early date be satisfied as to the country's commission. This plan has my cordial approval.

Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the act of March 2, 1897, has completed its report. The report is a lengthy document, and contains a number of recommendations. The commission has found that the canal is a project of great importance, and that it should be undertaken as soon as possible. The commission has also found that the canal should be built by the United States government, and that it should be operated by a private company.

Foreign Relations.

The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1897, was entered into on June 1, following. It has received a portion of our export trade from various sources, and has been a source of great benefit to our commerce. The arrangement has also been a source of great benefit to the commerce of France.

Relations with Great Britain have been of a friendly character, and have been a source of great benefit to our commerce. The arrangement has also been a source of great benefit to the commerce of Great Britain.

Chinese Empire.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire. The United States has a large number of citizens in the Chinese empire, and it is our duty to protect their interests. The United States has also a large number of interests in the Chinese empire, and it is our duty to protect them.

Hawaiian Islands.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed at Washington, the Hawaiian Islands are under the administration of the United States. The United States has a large number of citizens in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is our duty to protect their interests. The United States has also a large number of interests in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is our duty to protect them.

Paris Exposition.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of 1900 will be a source of great benefit to our commerce. The United States has a large number of interests in the Paris Exposition, and it is our duty to protect them. The United States has also a large number of citizens in the Paris Exposition, and it is our duty to protect their interests.

most of agricultural, the fact commission and the Smithsonian institute, in representation of the government of the United States.

Pursuant to that enactment, I appointed Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago commissioner general and secretary. Peck at once proceeded to Paris where his success in obtaining the scope and variety of the United States exhibits has been most gratifying. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited number of exhibits, the United States has secured a position of honor in the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. His recommendations will be considered by you. His recommendations will be considered by you. His recommendations will be considered by you.

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TEXAS IN TINY TYPE.

Mention of Many Major and Minor Matters.

Waco, Tex., Dec. 12.—The hall of the Young Men's Hebrew association was thronged yesterday afternoon with a brilliant assembly of cultivated people gathered to enjoy the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution of the seventh district, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

The best talent of the Jewish people of central Texas took part in the programme. There was oratory, music, both vocal and instrumental and recitations.

The seventh district embraces most of the territory south of the Potomac river and east of New Mexico. The Order B'nai B'rith was organized in the seventh district in 1873.

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The Congress Over. Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 10.—The last day's session of the Farmers' congress has come and gone. In addition to the attention the members have received from the citizens of Fort Worth, they have been especially blessed by the clerk of the weather bureau. For three days he provided them with abundant sunshine and refreshing breezes from the gulf, which carried in their embrace the warmth of spring. Yesterday, as if to prove to them that the Lone Star state can produce any old thing indigenous to the north, he gave an old-fashioned blizzard, so that when the delegates from the north awoke in the morning their half-opened eyes beheld a snow-white mantle covering everything in sight.

The last session of the congress yesterday morning was a brief one, and was devoted entirely to business and in listening to an address on American mail service in American ships by Representative Candage of Massachusetts. In spite of the inclement weather there was a good attendance of delegates when the chairman called the meeting to order.

John G. Avery of Massachusetts was elected treasurer pro tem, in the absence of Mr. Spaulding, and will act until the next election of officers, which takes place in 1899.

Treasurer Pro Tem Avery made a short address, in which he said that the fact that the next meeting of the congress was to be held in Boston would rebuild its finances, as the legislature of Massachusetts at its last session had appropriated \$1000 for the holding of the congress in Boston in the event of its happening. The money was taken by the legislative act from the appropriation for the agricultural college.

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Farmers' Congress. Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 9.—The committee of the Farmers' congress to whom was referred the selection of the city for the next meeting decided on Boston, Mass. The beet root sugar industry was introduced. Considerable business was transacted and several speeches made. The agricultural possibilities of Mexico received consideration.

The congress of the United States was urged to take effective steps to prevent the spread of splenic fever. State legislatures were requested to establish textile schools, also to provide penalties for adulteration of food.

The congress of the United States was requested to extend to settlers homes in Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip under the homestead law.

Congress was petitioned to grant to the interstate commerce commission the right to make rates, to use powers originally conferred on them, which recent decisions of the courts have deprived them of.

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SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

Current Notes of Interesting and Instructive Discoveries and Inventions.

Skates of Glass.

Cinderella's glass slipper bids fair to become something more than a myth, though the modern Cinderella will need no fairy godmother to furnish her with a coach in which to reach home swiftly. Her slippers will answer the purpose. The modern Cinderella's glass slipper is a skate, of which the upper part resembles a slipper, open behind, with a split "lace-up" heel-cap. The Age of Steel describes this new skate as a skate of glass, hardened by a recent process to the consistency of steel. Every part of the skate is of glass, from the slipper-like upper to the glittering blade. It is asserted that the glass blades are much more slippery than steel ones, and that they will run almost as well over rough, snow-covered ice, as on a smooth ice-sheet, and will also go easily over inequalities, twigs and other obstructions. They are made very sharp, and are so extremely hard that it is almost impossible to blunt them. They are unlike steel skates in that they never want grinding, and never rust. The new skates are as pretty as they are efficient. They are very nearly transparent, and in some cases the glass, while in the liquid state, is variously colored. Several notable skaters are said to have tested them, in every case with most satisfactory results. So the pretty skates, with their sharp blades, will, in all probability, soon be seen skimming over lakes and streams, and youths and maidens who long ago relegated the Cinderella story to the region of their childhood, will take a renewed interest in glass slippers.

A New Anesthetic.

Two German investigators, MM. Eichhorn and Heintz, have lately discovered a new anesthetic which they call orthoform. It belongs to the group of aromatic amides, and is a light crystalline white powder, tasteless, odorless and of weak solubility. With acids it forms soluble salts, which are also anaesthetic, but too irritating to be employed locally on mucous membranes. Applied in powder or ointment to a wound or raw surface, orthoform renders them insensible—a fact confirmed by repeated clinical observation. In extensive burns, especially orthoform allays the severest pains in a few minutes, and the relief endures for hours. Being non-poisonous, there is no danger in reapplying it as often as may be required after the first effect has ceased. Thus, in a case of ulcerated cancer of the face, where constant and excruciating pain rendered sleep impossible orthoform to the amount of altogether or fifty grams, was dusted over the sore for a whole week. Pain ceased, and no ill effect followed. The remedy is equally safe and effectual when administered internally as an anodyne in cancer of the stomach. Moreover, it is a powerful antiseptic, and consequently promotes healing. Orthoform has no effect on the unbroken skin, but owing to its decided action upon mucous membranes, may prove valuable as a local anesthetic previous to operations on that region—a question which is now being experimentally determined at Munich.—Paris Revue Scientifique.

Protection for Old Documents.

Collectors of old documents, rare engravings, stamps or other valuable papers that ought to be protected from the noxious influences of the air and from moisture can easily preserve them in their original condition by covering them with a 3 per cent solution of collodion. This solution can be applied with a soft brush without the slightest danger to the objects thus treated. This proceeding is mainly applicable where delicate colors that are soluble in water are to be preserved in their pristine freshness and beauty. The collodion covering is, therefore, most excellent for preserving water-color paintings and pastels.

Singing for the Phonograph.

If you have listened to the songs churned out by the phonographs, and



enjoyed them, you will be interested in learning that the picture here given illustrates the manner in which the songs are obtained. The young lady is singing "Don't Let Mother Loose Till Papa's Gone," or some equally popular ballad, into three big metal cones, through which the sound is carried to the vibrators, which record the song on three wax cylinders. These cylinders are the "records" which give out the song again when a nickel is dropped in the phonograph slot.

Prehistoric Mammoths.

The bones of prehistoric mammoths are constantly found in Yukon and Alaska, but the miners have no time, opportunity or desire to pick the huge specimens out. A. Stafford, of Lethbridge, N. W. T., however, realizing their value, has brought several specimens of defunct monarchs of the Arctic zone to the coast and is communicat-

ing with the Smithsonian Institute regarding the specimens found on his own claim, including a pair of tusks ten feet long, seven inches in diameter, together with a hip bone. The socket, empty for centuries, was as big as a soup bowl, and over eight inches across the top. Close by the skull was found, three times the size of that of a buffalo with two horns, distance between horns being over two feet. Gold was thick all round the deep-buried remains. In fact small nuggets were found imbedded in the bones.

Sails Used on a Railroad.

The South Carolina & Georgia railroad is the oldest in the United States and, excepting a few short lines built in England in the early '20s, the oldest in the world. The South Carolina company was organized May 21, 1828, and during 1829 six miles of the road were constructed. At the start horse power only was used. Then a premium of \$500 was awarded to the inventor of the endless chain process, which was calculated to make passenger cars at the rate of twelve miles an hour. In 1829 and 1830 sails were substituted for the horse power. This



experiment proved highly satisfactory, as it carried, when the wind was right, thirteen passengers and three tons of iron at the rate of ten miles an hour. This means of locomotion, however, came to an abrupt end one day, when the wind suddenly changed and took the sail, mast, sails and all overboard in a gale which drove the cars at fifteen miles an hour. In March, 1830, a contract was awarded to the West Point foundry of New York to construct an engine guaranteed to make ten miles an hour and haul three times its weight. This was the first locomotive built in America and it was called Best Friend. It was four-wheel concern, all the wheels being drivers. These wheels had iron hubs, with wooden spokes and felloes.

Water and Heat.

From the Philadelphia Record: Water is the hardest of all substances to heat with the single exception of hydrogen gas. The easiest two are mercury and lead, which stand in this respect on nearly the same footing. The same quantity of heat which will raise an ounce of water from the freezing to the boiling point will raise the temperature of about 30 ounces of mercury or lead, 9 ounces of iron, 11 ounces of copper, 16 ounces of silver through the same number of degrees, and the heat which is put into these substances to raise them to this or to any other temperature will be thrown off by them as they cool.

Getting Rid of Ashes at Sea.

Formerly the ashes on steamships were gathered into great cans, hoisted to the decks with more or less difficulty and thrown overboard. Among the new devices for labor saving in this direction is a chute into which a very strong air current is forced. The ashes are placed in the chute as they accumulate and are almost instantly blown through this conductor into the sea. The amount of labor saved by this means can scarcely be appreciated by those who have not watched the wearisome dragging of the enormous quantity of refuse from the furnaces in steamships and large plants of this description.

Electricity in Shipbuilding.

The use of electricity in shipbuilding, as well as for the ship's machinery, is making rapid progress. The portable electric drill used in shipyards has resulted in a marked economy, working as they do as readily in the most inaccessible places or awkward positions as in the open. Another invention of note in this line is an electric riveter, so that now the holes may be drilled and the rivets driven from the same power circuit. This machine will deal with rivets up to one-eighth-inch diameter at the rate of 120 per hour, requiring for this work only one and a half horse-power.

His First Offense.

"John," said Mrs. Younglove, "do you know that you forgot something when you went away this morning?" Mr. Younglove thought for a moment, and then replied: "No, I didn't know that I had. What was it?" She put her handkerchief to her eyes and sobbed. Finally, when she could trust herself to speak, she answered: "You—you kissed the baby before you started, but you didn't kiss any-b-b-body else." "Oh-ho," he laughed; so you did notice it, eh?" A glad light came into her eyes, and throwing her arms around him, she said: "And did you do it just to try me?" "Uh-huh," he answered, and then felt so good over his cleverness that he had to go out and buy himself a quarter's worth of cigars.—Exchange.

A Mother's Devotion.

"In the summer my wife won't let me get little Jim up early because it's the poor little chap's vacation." "Yes?" "And in the winter she won't let me get him up early because the poor little chap goes to school."—Cleveland Leader.

ALMOST WON AN HEIRRESS.

Extraordinary Imposture Practiced Upon a Rich Young Mexican Girl.

After four months impersonating a dead fiancé and having thereby all but succeeded in wedding an heiress of the Mexican capital, a handsome and oily-tongued youth of the stator republic has taken flight and is believed to be at present somewhere in this country. As is common enough in Mexico, the girl had in infancy been betrothed to a boy of about her own age—the son of her father's old friend, who lived in a distant province. Some months ago, the young woman, being then of marriageable age, a handsome young fellow made his appearance at her father's mansion in the City of Mexico and introduced himself as her fiancé. As a matter of fact he was a native of San Luis Potosi, where his father conducts a small business. He had plenty of money, though where he obtained it is as yet unknown. As was recently learned, the impostor recently came into possession of certain documents belonging to a frontier family which had once been of great note. Through these documents the pretender learned that it had been the intention of the frontier family and another wealthy family of the City of Mexico to effect a matrimonial alliance. A young man belonging to the frontier family was to marry a young lady belonging to the wealthy and prominent family of the capital. But the young people had never met, and the young girl had never set eyes even on a photograph of her intended husband. Subsequent events interfered with these family projects. The frontier family fell from his high position and the young man himself died. When the young adventurer learned of this history a plan occurred to him for replenishing his pocket. This plan was no other than the impersonation of the dead youth from the frontier. He learned all he could about the family history of the frontier people and he presented himself to the family in the capital, and by telling them plausible stories positively succeeded in imposing upon them. But, what was of more importance than anything else, he won his way to the heart of the young lady. It is probable that the marriage would actually have come off had not some friends of the family heard of the plot and presented proof positive to the young lady's family that her suitor was an impostor. As soon as he was thus unmasked he made the best of his way from the scene of his imposture and is believed to have crossed into the United States. The girl's father has declined to prosecute him, not caring to drag his daughter's name into court.

Mary Was a Mineralogist.

A teacher in one of the local schools was instructing a class of small children in mineralogy the other day, endeavoring to make clear to their young minds what a mineral really is. Standing before them she began in her clear voice, "A mineral is an inorganic, homogeneous substance of definite, or approximately definite, chemical composition found in nature. Do you understand me? Come, now, you have all seen minerals. And your mothers and fathers have told you the names of them, haven't they? Of course they have. Now, can any one of you tell me the names of three minerals?" There was no response, and she continued: "Have not some of you been out and seen minerals on exhibition?" One little girl raised her hand. "I thought so, Mary will name three minerals." Mary arose and putting her hands behind her, lisped: "Apollinaris Vichy and seltzer."

Cured.

"Yes, Ethel was in the hospital only three days." "Why did she leave so soon?" "The chief surgeon proposed to her and she came home to get her trousseau ready."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Sing to Their Ozen.

In France the oxen that work in the fields are regularly sung to as an encouragement to exertion, and no peasant has the slightest doubt but that the animals listen to him with pleasure.

A Reason for Tolerance.

"We should not hurt Spain's feelings unnecessarily." "Oh, no. Her feelings are one of the few possessions she has left."

DIAMONDS.

Nearly all the diamonds today come from the South African fields, and Cecil Rhodes practically controls the entire output. The rough diamonds go to London to a syndicate which makes prices for the whole world, and the business is down to such a fine point that the wholesalers do not make more than 10 per cent profit.

The first diamond a girl gets is usually her engagement ring and she is no valuer of it than is a man when he first adorns his shirt front or his finger with a bit of sparkle. They are both self-conscious and eager to take advantage of any opportunity to show their new possession. There is no doubt that there are more diamonds in New York city than in any other metropolis in the world.

Today there are about 400 diamond cutters in New York and Brooklyn, and Amsterdam is an autocrat of the past. Hollanders and Belgians do the work, but American apprentices are fast learning. The workmen are divided into three classes—the cleavers, who split the stone in the rough into proper shape; the shapers, who, with machines and diamond dust, work the stone into the most beautiful shape they can, and the polishers, who give the gem the luster that dazzles.

Not more than ten years ago Amsterdam was the only place in the world where diamonds could be cut and prepared for market, and a stone was not considered a diamond unless an Amsterdam merchant had fingered it. A stone of five carats in the rough could be cut down to two carats in Amsterdam and nobody said a word, for there was no opposition market to go to. It is said the famous Kohinoor and other stones as noted lost many carats through the clumsiness of the Amsterdam cutters. Through some means most of the historical diamonds owned by kings and rajahs today have lost one-half their value through poor cutting in the past.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

How the Mill Grinds—Phil's Experiment

—A Story for Little Folk That Makes for the Good of Future Generations—Is 'tis the Treading Pasty.

How the Mill Grinds. The fellow as the ladder's top, to him all glory goes. And the fellow at the bottom is the fellow no one knows. No good are all the "had-beens," for in country and in town Nobody cares how high you've been when once you have come down. When once you have been president and are president no more, You may run a farm, or teach a school, or keep a country store. No one will ask about you, you never will be missed.— The mill will only grind for you while you supply the grist. —Burlington Hawkeye.

Phil's Experiment.

"Have I got to take up these leaves every day?" said Phil, with a whine in his voice. "Yes, every day." "But what is the use? They keep on falling, and make just as big a litter as before." "Your room has to be set in order every day," said his mother, smiling. "I wouldn't care much if it wasn't," said Phil. "And your shirts have to be washed every week. And the dishes you eat from have to be washed three times a day. You keep on eating, you know." Phil could not forbear a smile as he slowly raked away at the leaves. "Seems to me I have to do a good deal of work for other folks," he went on, mournfully. "I have to pile wood and cut kindlings and drive the cow and water the flowers—and things."

"Do you have more to do for others than others do for you?" asked his mother. "Yes, ma'am; I guess so. Anyway, if I could stop doing things for folks, they might stop doing things for me." "Do you really mean that?" "Yes, indeed!" said Phil, eagerly. "May I try it, mamma?" "If you like. You may try it for one day." "Remember, then, mamma, nobody's to ask me to do a single thing, and I'll remember my part. Hurray!" Phil dropped the rake over the side of the pile of leaves and rushed away to look at his fishing line, for he had made up his mind to go fishing in the afternoon and have a pleasant time.

Running hastily to the barn, he fell and tore a hole in his trousers. "Mamma," he cried, picking himself up and going toward the house. But he suddenly remembered that mamma was not to be called upon. He ran up stairs to change his torn garments. "Ah! Two buttons off of my other pants, and I forgot to tell about it. Never mind! I can sew them on myself. I often have. It's easy enough to sew on buttons."

It took him a long time to thread the needle, and then every stitch was a separate trial. But, as he sprang to put on his trousers, he found that they were sewed to the skirt of the coat he had on. The schoolbell was ringing, and he rushed away with the torn trousers on.

But he was late, to his regret, for he had begun school with a resolution not to have one tardy mark during the year. The tear in the trousers kept catching in things, and tearing larger, until he was very much ashamed of it, and he was glad at length to hurry home. As he again sewed on the buttons he could not help wondering if mending one's clothes were not a little harder than cutting kindlings.

"Never mind," he said to himself. "Nobody will ask me to do anything after dinner, and I can do just what I please all day when I get out of school." The task finished, he went to the dinner table with a boy's appetite. "Where is my place?" he asked, seeing no place ready for him. "Have you forgotten our agreement?" asked his mother. "Why, no, mamma. I said nobody need do anything for me. I am going to wash my own dishes when I'm done."

"But do you expect any one to cook for you?" Phil stared at her for a moment, then gave a rather blank look at the roast beef and sweet potatoes. "I did forget, that's a fact," he said, with a laugh, as he turned and went out. "But there was little spirit in the laugh, and mamma looked after him with a sober face. "I can't see him miss dinner," she said. But his father said: "Let him learn his lesson well. It will not hurt him." Phil went out to the orchard and ate apples, not troubling himself to think whether any one had raised them for him, and rejoicing in the reflection that when picking time came he would not have any part of that work to do.

He went fishing, and on the way home he had the satisfaction of sitting on the fence to watch his brother Ben drive the cow home. Ben hailed him— "The Pratts have come to tea." "That's jolly!" shouted Phil, springing from the fence and running home, leaving Ben to plod along with the cow.

owed by each to others, and that all peace and harmony and happiness depend upon the good-will and cheerfulness and loving kindness with which these duties are performed.

Next morning he awoke, at the sound of the breakfast bell, to a keen perception of the delightful smell of mutton chops, buckwheat cakes and other good things. "Well," he exclaimed, jumping up, "I'm not going to live another day on apples, if I know myself, it's a mean, sneaking thing to try to shirk things. I get all I want to eat, and good, too!" And he sniffed eagerly, as the appetizing smell came stronger. "And it's a pity if I can't do a little to help out."

He went out, and had the leaves raked before breakfast, at which he appeared with a glowing color and a sidelong glance at mamma. "I think I've tried it long enough, mamma," he said, with a smile, "I believe I'll do chores and board with you, if you'll take me back." "I will," said mamma, passing him the hot cakes.

The Laughing Plant.

This grows in Arabia, and derives its name from the peculiar intoxication produced in those who partake of its seed. It is of the moderate size, with bright yellow flowers and soft velvety seed pods, each of which contains two or three seeds resembling small black beans. The natives of the district where the plant grows dry these seeds and reduce them to powder. A small dose of this powder has effects similar to those arising from the inhalation of laughing gas. It causes the soberest person to dance, shout, and laugh with the boldest excitement of a madman, and to rush about, cutting the most ridiculous capers for nearly an hour. At the expiration of this time exhaustion sets in, and the excited person falls asleep, to wake after several hours with no recollection of his antics.

The Tease Cat.

An English paper recently told the story of a cat named M'iss. M'iss was a tease. When the other cat curls herself up for a sleep, M'iss will get in a position near her, and when she is sure her friend is asleep M'iss gives her a quick tap on the head to waken her, or then she crouches out of sight, or runs away. Then when puss curls down again and falls asleep, she is roused in the same way, until she catches M'iss, and there is a fight. But this ending does not cure naughty M'iss of her teasing tendencies. The next day she repeats her offenses in evident enjoyment.

I wonder if you have ever known any boys and girls like this teasing cat.

The Largest Loaves of Bread.

The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of France and Italy. The "pipe" bread of Italy is baked in loaves two or three feet long, while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rolls four or five feet in length, and in many cases even six feet. The bread of Paris is distributed almost exclusively by women, who go to the various baker-houses at 5:30 a. m. and spend about an hour polishing up the loaves. After the loaves are thoroughly cleaned of dust and grit, the "bread porter" proceeds on the round of her customers. Those who live in apartments or flats find their loaves leaning against the door.

An Unkind Parent.

Mrs. Sharp—Our daughter is now nearly 15 years of age and I think it is time she had some kind of a musical instrument to play on.

A Lucky Irishwoman.

It is announced that Miss Ann Corrigan, of Ashburne, county Meath, has been left a legacy of \$20 per annum by the late Empress of Austria. During one of her visits to Ireland the late empress called at the school of which Miss Corrigan was then mistress, and became greatly interested in the children. The legacy now comes after many years "in kind remembrance."

Revenues of London.

Limited as is the extent of the ancient City of London, its revenues are on a vast and lordly scale. An abstract account of the produce and expenditure of the city's estate—commonly called "the cash"—for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, showed, says Household Words, that the receipts amounted to £1,015,257 14s 5½d. The expenditures amounted to £1,004,048 9s 7d. The accounts form a printed volume of 323 pages.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

About Spanish Newspapers—Reasons for the Queer Things to Be Found in These Columns—A Power That Is Greater Than Steam.

The Old-Time Friends. Mister "Soldier of the legion," you are dying in Algiers. And the boy upon the "burning deck" is shedding bitter tears; And we're getting closer—closer to the Hohennelmsburg—closer to the And we really fear that Curfew's going to ring again tonight!

Sir John Moore will be buried in his ancient soldier's coat. While not a drum is beating and we hear no funeral notes. And Mary, known to all the girls so very long ago. Will lead us out that "little lamb," whose "heave was white as snow."

And Cato will tell Plato that he reasons very well upon the future in soliloquy will dwell; And we'll harken on the hilltops and we'll listen in the glades, And the thunder of the charging "Light Brigade."

But some, old friends, and lead us to the meadows far away. For the boys who rang the Curfew once are getting old and gray. And Death, the reckless reaper, is thinking out the line. But in dreams they drift to Bingen—to Bingen on the Rhine!

About Spanish Newspaper.

Spanish newspapers are queer things, even outside of their "news" about the United States, the Indians and what not, and their queerness is due as much to the public which they serve as to the inconceivable ignorance or willful dishonesty, or both, of the people who make them.

It is said, for instance, that outside of the larger cities there is a large class of people who do not even know of the existence of the present crisis. To one unacquainted with Spanish customs and manners it might seem strange that Spanish newspapers did not lay the whole matter before the people, but, according to an American paper there are some obstacles in the way of such a general campaign of education in Spain.

In the first place, it must be remembered that less than one-third and only a little more than one-fourth of the Spanish people can read or write. An educated Spaniard is not the rule, but the exception. A newspaper among a population more than two-thirds of which can neither read nor write is not likely to have a tremendous circulation or unlimited power. Even in the cities the circulation is not large. La Epoca, the conservative organ of Madrid, for example, has a circulation of less than 5,000 copies. Outside of Barcelona and Madrid there are perhaps 600 papers published in Spain, and not half of these pretend to be newspapers.

Indeed, out of all the 1,200 periodicals published in Spain, the scientific journals, religious papers and fashion papers are largely in majority. While the newspapers are in the minority, Newspaper enterprise does not have much encouragement. Foreign news is obtained chiefly from government officials. The whole kingdom of Spain does not receive as many foreign dispatches in a week as are sent to a single city in this country. The average Spanish editor does not see much use in paying for an interesting dispatch from abroad when the chances are about ten to one that when he gets the dispatch the press censor will not allow the paper to print it.

All these facts must be borne in mind in considering the influences which go to make up public opinion in Spain. Unfortunately for the stability of the present Spanish government, clerical influences in Spain are rather with the Carlist pretender than with the young king. If Sagasta were able to lay before the Spanish people generally a true statement of the present condition of things and of Weyler's brutality, spoliation and outrageous robbery in Cuba it would not take long to settle the Cuban question with peace and honor to both sides.—Taggart's Times.

The Trouble in Catalonia.

Not only are the traditions and customs of Catalonia (and what is true of one province is true of the others) different from those of Castile, but the economic interests of each of these units which compose the Spanish state are occasionally opposed to each other, says the Contemporary Review. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that the abrogation of our special laws is a sentimental grievance. It is also a material loss which may be estimated in pesetas and centimos. Administrative centralization means economic centralization, which in the case of Catalonia is tantamount to ruin. The few dozen greedy stump operators who compose the central government garner in all the riches of the country for the purpose of "administering" it. And they do; but it never gets much beyond the point at which charity begins.

Millions upon millions are collected for the army and navy, but are they spent on these defenses? Ask Toral in Santiago de Cuba, Admiral Cervera of Gen. Augustin. Yet the money has gone somewhere. Politicians who came to Madrid with a carpet-bag full of impedimenta a year or two ago possess palaces and country villas and extravagant mistresses today. But the soldiers have not leather boots that will keep out the water!

And Catalans pay more, far more, of that maladministered money than any other province of Spain. The government appropriated the funds belonging to the churches, universities, hospitals, savings banks and pawn-brokers of the kingdom on the ground that the capital was necessary to the state, which would in future pay interest on it. Perhaps it was necessary. Let that question pass. What the Catalans object to is that the capital has vanished no man knows whither, while the obligation to pay the interest remains, and the government is at its wits' ends to find the means of discharging that obligation.

Romanes of a Ring.

At the close of the battle of the Tchernaya I was riding from the bridge toward our camp when a zouave offered me a huge gold signet ring which he had taken off the finger of a Russian officer, says the Spectator. I need not mention how he had obtained it, but I bought it as a memento of the day. It bore a massive shield with a coat of arms and a coronet with the letter "Z." I wore it occasionally on my forefinger as a signet ring, and the likeness of it is to be seen in an engraving from a photograph which adorns one of my books. When I attended the coronation of the czar in 1856 Count —, adjoint of the minister of Finland, to whom I told the story of the ring, took an impression of the seal and discovered that the ring belonged to a colonel whose widow, an English lady who had been a Miss Hope of the commandery of Worcester, was then living at her country seat some distance from Moscow. I sent the lady the ring with a few lines to say how fortunate I esteemed myself to be the means of restoring her a souvenir of her gallant husband. Before I left Moscow my fair countrywoman brought me the ring, and with many thanks asked me to keep what was painfully associated with the memory of one whom she could never forget. I was not destined to keep it long.

The following year I was on my way to Sir Colin Campbell's camp, and while the Nubia was coaling the Aden Mr. Stewart Muirhead of the 7th Hussars and I were lodged in a sort of cave for the night. It was intensely hot, and my companion, who was a confirmed sybarite, hired a Somali Arab to fan him while he slept. I repeated on an adjoining couch, and when I woke in the morning the ring which I wore on my finger was gone. The hotel was turned inside out, the police were summoned, all the Somali boys in Aden were driven like a flock of sheep into the yard, where their wool was closely searched and their scanty clothing minutely examined, but though I offered exorbitant ransom the P. and O. Nubia sailed that day with me for Calcutta, disconsolate and ringless!

Insects and Disease.

Nothing could be more strikingly illustrative of the importance of small things than the large role which is now attributed to the mosquito in the etiology of some of the most serious and widespread diseases which afflict the human race is subject. It is truly said that what prevents the most successful colonization of many tropical countries, and what throws the greatest obstacle in the way of civilization of vast regions of Central Africa, is not climate, nor distance from home, and not unfriendliness on the part of the natives. The obstacle is malaria, and now we find that the prevalence of malaria, so far as man is concerned, depends on the mosquito, and this pestilent little insect, in addition to irritating and annoying, is the means by which the poison of malaria is propagated and distributed. For years back botanists have known the important part played by birds in the scattering of seed, and insects in the distribution of the pollen of plants, and it seems not unlikely that pathological changes will have to recognize in a much larger degree than has till lately been done the large part taken by the subordinate forms of life by which we are surrounded—our cattle, our horses, our dogs and cats, our flies, our mosquitoes, and perhaps even our fleas—in distributing disease from man to man, and, as is stated in regard to the mosquito and malaria, in deciding whether the extension of our empire over great areas of the globe's surface shall be possible or not.—From the Hospital.

You can't judge the dinner by the one of the dinner bell.

Smokers in Europe. Some statistics meet the tobacco monopoly in France show that soldiers and students smoke less than they did. Somebody smokes more, however, for while the population remains practically stationary, tobacco sales are increasing, and the quantity consumed per head of the population is three times as much as it was seventy years ago. France is comparatively a moderate country, Holland, Belgium, the United States, Germany, Australia, Norway, Denmark and Canada all consume larger quantities. Russia and Portugal consume less. Then comes England, while Spaniards, Italians and Swiss smoke less than Englishmen. A Dutchman smokes five times as much as an Englishman. The amount of tobacco consumed annually per inhabitant in Germany is three pounds, which far exceeds our average.

Wealth from Washbas. Mrs. Edward Vanderweg of Plainfield, N. J., supposed to be in very poor circumstances and who went out by the day washing, dropped dead. When she died a leather belt was found about her waist. One of her sons, while examining it, found in it \$200 in cash and \$1400 worth of securities. Neither Mrs. Vanderweg's husband nor her sons knew she had this money. A local tradesman was the only person who knew anything of it. This man says the money represents the amount she saved since January 1 last. On the first of the year he was in the habit of receiving from her the money she saved during the year, and that with the earnings of her securities he invested in other securities for her.

"Mention My Name." Fritz Williams, the actor, was sitting one evening in a New York cafe when two very young men came in. They beckoned condescendingly to the waiter. "Waiter," said the one, "bring me a chop. Mind it's just right now. Just mention my name to the cook." "You may bring me a steak," said the other, just as grandly, "and tell the cook who it's for." The waiter was half way across the room, which was crowded, when Fritz Williams hailed him. "Waiter," he drawled, "bring me half a dozen blue points and mention my name to every darned oyster."

Not His Saloon. Magistrate—What is the charge against this man, officer? Policeman—Openin' a saloon at 3 o'clock in the mornin', yer honor. Magistrate—Where is the saloon? Policeman—He ain't got none, yer honor. It was Casey's saloon he was openin' it was a Jimmy.

A Baby is All This. "A baby," says I. Zangwill, "is a joy to its mother, an heir to its father, a charge to the nurse, a soul to the clergyman who baptizes it, a new biological specimen to the physician, a new customer to the shopkeeper and a nuisance to the neighbors."

Will Clean Room. Somebody has discovered that a Bermuda onion eaten raw will clear the head. A Bermuda onion eaten raw will do more than that. It will clear an entire room. An active Bermuda onion is a complete clearing house all by itself.

And Gravy, Too. Southender—Waiter, I want dinner for two. Waiter—Will so gentleman hat table d'hote, or a la carte? Southender—Bring me some of both, with plenty of gravy.

Some people appear ludicrous by the undue admiration they seem to have for their own capacity.

WONDERFUL BLIND MAN.

Things He Does That Surprise His Fanciful Friends. John Walther, who lives within two miles of Clinton, Ind., has been blind from birth. Until he reached manhood, John lived on the farm with his father, and it was not uncommon to see him driving to the city with a load of corn, wheat, or other farm product. A piece of ground was given to him, and each year he would market in Clinton, and place the proceeds to his credit in the bank. He would buy horses, cattle and hogs. Even when a boy he was regarded as a good trader. It is now a common occurrence for John to stop in the middle of the road and trade horses with some jockey, and it is said that he is never worsted. He will go to any part of his father's large farm, unattended, in search of a truant horse or cow, and his searches are usually successful. How he manages to distinguish the stock for which he is searching is a question which puzzles everybody, and a mystery which the blind man himself can not or does not explain. When he decides to come to town he goes to the woods, and with apparently as little difficulty as a man blessed with two good eyes selects his favorite horse from perhaps a dozen grazing in the pasture. He has each season for years made a hand in the harvest field, and the farmers respect a fellow who is the fastest and most reliable wheat "shooker" in the neighborhood. It was three years ago, during harvest, that the blind man's brother became entangled in the machinery of a harvester and suffered a broken arm. As soon as the accident occurred John started on a run from the field to the barn and began hitching a team to a spring wagon. He worked rapidly, and when the men bore the injured man to the house, the blind boy had the team hitched up, driven out in the road, and ready to start with his brother to a doctor in this city. He drove almost at breakneck speed, made the turns of the streets after reaching the city, and brought his horses to a standstill in front of a doctor's office. After assisting the wounded brother up a stairway into the office, he drew out his watch, slid his index finger quickly around the dial and with a sigh remarked: "Just half-past ten—I was only twelve minutes driving to town." There is no work on the farm that the blind man can not do, and during idle times he builds and repairs fences. He can lay the "worm" for a rail fence as well as any man, and prides himself on the rapid manner in which he gets along with the work. He built a plank fence along the gravel road in front of the Walther house. The line is perfectly straight, while the workmanship on the fence and gates is well excelled by many men who can see, and who profess to be carpenters. —Indianapolis News.

THE METEORIC SHOWER. A Noted Astronomer Gives Some Interesting Information. Professor Asaph Hall, the University of Michigan, astronomer, is speaking of the shower of meteors which occurred recently gives out some interesting facts regarding the history and theory of the phenomena. The stream first appeared in 1833 and it is generally supposed was caused by the bursting of a comet, the billions of pieces continuing to make the trip around the sun. About once in thirty years the earth crosses the vast stream—a stream so long that it takes from three to five years for it to pass a given point, and so broad that the earth is from six to eight hours sweeping across it. The second great shower was seen in 1866, and the next heavy shower is predicted for November, 1899. The stream appeared to come from the direction of the constellation of Leo. It attracted attention not only on account of the number of the meteors but because of the remarkable appearance which attended their rush through space. There was a long phosphorescent streak behind them, while the meteors themselves were a red or orange color. The reason that they were visible was that their velocity in coming into the path of the earth was about 28 miles a second and as the earth was going in almost the opposite direction with a velocity almost as great the speed was sufficient to set fire to the bodies and burn or explode them long before they reached the earth. Although a few stray ones might have struck the earth practically no damage was done.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY. When a woman is looking very fagged out and tired she should avoid wearing gray colors anywhere near the face. When you are hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness has disappeared or the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat may be produced. The hair should always be well brushed for five or ten minutes twice a day. It keeps it glossy and makes it grow. Even if it falls out very much it should be well brushed just the same. Tears are a certain beauty destroyer and bring wrinkles to the face sooner than anything else. Women who weep on all and every occasion lose their good looks very early. A smiling face and a cheerful temper are the best preservatives of beauty in the world. If you are thin and anemic start the morning by drinking a glass of warm milk and about half an hour afterward take a cold or tepid bath, with a little ammonia or salt in the water. Sponge the body briskly and dry with a rough bath towel; rub vigorously till the body is in a warm glow. Drink a cup of coffee and eat an egg if possible. About a quarter of an hour after take a tonic in some form, and between breakfast and luncheon go for a short walk, but do not allow yourself to become fatigued. At lunch and dinner a glass of claret or burgundy should be taken, and in the afternoon go for another short walk.

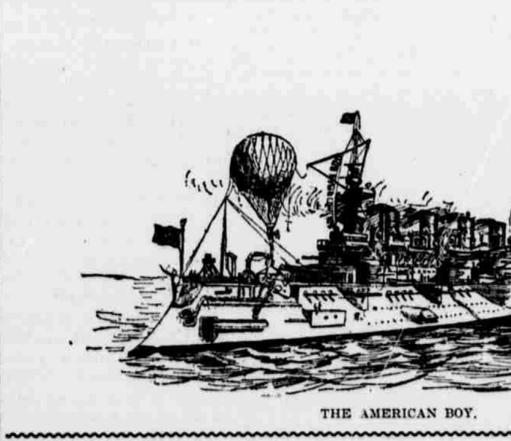
She—Did your grandfather live to a great old age? He—Well, I should say so. He was hunched three times after he was seventy.

The New American Boy.

Plans for the Ship Submitted to the Navy Department.

The proposal to build a warship to be called the American Boy, the money to be expended in the project to be raised by popular subscription among the boys in the various cities of the United States, has proceeded so far that the money is not only largely in hand, but the plans for the battleship have been drawn up, and are now in the hands of the navy department officials for approval. But beside the sentimental interest which naturally attaches to the craze through the manner of its presentation to the United States navy, the plans are worthy of special attention because of the fact that they provide for the largest battleship, bar none, in the world.

The length of the American Boy, according to the plans, is 1,000 feet, or nearly three times the length of the Illinois or Kentucky. Its breadth is about one-fifth of its length, or 207 feet 4 inches. Its displacement is 45,410 tons, while its propelling force is supplied by eight turbine screws, expected to develop a speed of forty knots an hour. The American Boy is a double-turreted seagoing battleship of the first class. Her guns will be the most powerful known to man. The first battery will include four monster 16-inch guns, twelve 12-inch and four 10-inch ones. All of them, of course, are breech-loading rifles. The secondary battery consists of two 12-inch dynamite guns and twenty 12-inch mortars. Still a third group of cannon, called the "tertiary battery," is composed of the following formidable array. Twenty-four 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, 100 6-pounders, fifty 4-pounders, eight tubes for discharge of aerial torpedoes, eight tubes for submarines, torpedo tubes, forty 3-pounders, sixteen Gatling guns. There will also be a monster ram which, if this gigantic ship ever gets at close quarters with an enemy, would sheer open a ship like the Illinois as easily as the Illinois herself could stove in the plates of a passenger steamer. The ram of the American Boy is, perhaps, the most powerful offense weapon, exclusive of electrical contrivances, ever designed. Imagine a steel coil chest of enormous proportions backed by a mass of iron weighing 48,410 tons, and imagine this whole mass hurling itself across the sea at the speed of an express train. No human device, except such another ship as the American



to him all right. Well, to make a long story short, by gum, do you know that we found that he had gone down that hole so fast and he had filled it so full that he had compressed the air in it to such an extent that by the time he got pretty near to the bottom he wasn't moving faster than he would have moved through that much water. He had really stopped ten or fifteen feet from the bottom and couldn't get either way, which was what scared him so as we came down on him in the cage. Very peculiar occurrence, gents, and if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes I never would have believed it in the world. Never."

Geography for Women. The introduction of Parkenton's "Modern Atlas," published in 1815, has a reference to the "sex" which ought to be very interesting to our modern college girl. The learned author says: Geography is a study so universally instructive and pleasing that it has, for nearly a century, been taught even to females, whose pursuits are foreign from serious researches. In the trivial conversation of the social circle, in the daily avidity of the occurrences of the times, pregnant, indeed, above all others with rapid and important changes that affect the very existence of states and empires, geography has become an habitual resource to the elegant female, as well as the profound philosopher.

And That's Something. "Take Fred Grant, for instance," said the man who is always complaining "what has he ever done that amounted to anything?" "Well," replied the man who is disposed to be charitable, "he has succeeded in looking like his father, on horseback."

Why It Was Fool. "It seems to me this paper gives a poor account of the parade. 'Oh, well, you know it beggared description.'"

STORE RATHER THAN KITCHEN.

Why Girls Prefer Work Behind Counters to Domestic Service. Many a Chicago woman has wondered whether it is as difficult to secure satisfactory domestic help in other cities as it is at home. There is always a good demand for good cooks and other household assistants, and there is just as continued an oversupply of girls desirous of securing positions in offices and stores, and the mystery of this is dark and impenetrable to many a distracted matron. Perhaps the following expressions from an intelligent young woman who is at present employed in a large State street establishment may throw some light on the subject: "It is all very well to talk about prejudice against domestic service, but the whole thing is just this: Working in a store is business; in a kitchen it is drudgery. In a store a girl has some chance to do something for herself. She is put behind a counter and told to sell goods, and she knows if she does it well or better than the others about raised or get a better position in the store. If a girl has plenty of ambition and really is a good saleswoman after a time she may become a buyer for the house or even a drummer. What has a girl in a kitchen to look for? If she is a fine cook she will just stay cook as long as she stays with the family and when she gets out and wants another job she has to start in as a cook again. Another thing is that the girl in a store is responsible for her work to the manager of her department and to nobody else. The girl in a kitchen has to please the wife, husband, children, aunt and any number of visitors who come around, and to please half a dozen people of different tastes is not an easy thing. Besides, I want my evenings to myself instead of being stuck in a kitchen six nights out of seven. Why, girls in this store belong to musical clubs and socials by the dozen, and there is not one who would change to go into anybody's home. Besides that, all girls like company. I guess, and if there is any prejudice about the matter it is with the young man who comes to see the girls. You won't find many fellows who would go to see a girl who was a 'kitchen mechanic' for that is what they call them. There is no reason why a girl in a store cannot have as much company as she pleases, as her work does not unfit her for it, but if she starts to cook or take any other situation in a house she will very soon find that there are reasons enough why no young man will come to see her. I suppose every girl looks forward to the time when she will be married and her chances of securing a good husband are certainly much better if she is working in a store than if she is a cook or other domestic servant. No,

A LONG FALL. Never Would Have Believed It If He Hadn't Seen It. The man with a bunch of twine for whiskers was shaking his chin at the company of listeners, one of whom had shortly before read from a newspaper a story of a man falling down a well and sustaining no very serious injury, says the Washington Star. "Which reminds me, gents," he said, "that what I am about to relate to you is a fact, a calm, cold fact, that I wouldn't think of telling you if it was anything else. It happened out in one of the deep mines of Colorado, where there was a shaft about 350 feet deep. Some said it was 375, but, gents, I'm a truthful man, and I know it was 25 feet 1 inch short of that, for I measured it myself. Well, to make a long story short, one day there was a man out to see the mine from New York to buy it. He had a pot of money, and he looked like he carried it around under his vest, for he was as big through as a bass drum and built on them proportions. I guess he weighed 300 pounds, though it might have been only 298. Anyhow, he was standing around the mouth of the shaft one morning, and by some chance or other he toppled over and down he went. I was looking right at him when he toppled, and I never want to see another man's face look like his did then, gents, indeed I don't. Not much. Well, to make a long story short, we looked at each other for a minute as he went down the hole, and then we broke for the cage, which was fastened up yet, and two of us started down after him, expecting to find him a mangled mass at the bottom. But we didn't, and as we began to near the bottom we heard him yelling like a coyote to hold up or we'd mash the life out of him. That scared us worse than the other, and we wanted to go back, but we couldn't do that, so we went slow and got down

All code books carried on warships have leaden backs, to make them sink if lost overboard. The letters in the book, moreover, are printed with peculiar ink, which fades away when it comes in contact with the water. To make things still more safe the letters are changed every few months by the navy department. Even on the warships few officers know their vessel's official signal code.

To love sincerely is sometimes to suffer deeply. Don't bother with buttons—put on chrysanthemums. A neat woman is worthy of much admiration. Certainty of disappointment makes joy delightful.

Railroad Trains to Run Slower. Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to the health to struggle and compete in business affairs as men do now. The whole system gives out. For restoring strength Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy. A true wife will always stand by a worthy husband.

NO TIME TO LOSE. Write at Once for Mermel & Jaccard's Great Illustrated Catalogue, Free. As Christmas approaches you should write at once for the grand new illustrated Christmas Catalogue of the Mermel & Jaccard Jewelry Co., of Broadway and Locust St., St. Louis. It contains 256 pages, brimful of the latest and most beautiful things in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silverplated ware, Clocks, Music Boxes, Silk Umbrellas, Cut Glass, Spectacles, etc. It tells you how very, very low their prices are for these splendid high class goods, which range from 25 cents to \$10,000. It is sent to you free on receipt of your name and address. Better write at once for it so that you may order in time for Christmas. The Mermel & Jaccard Jewelry Co. guarantee to give you entire satisfaction. Orders are carefully filled by a member of the firm no matter how small they may be. Kindly mention this paper. When enemies become good to you, look out. Samosa's Pure Face Powder. Beautifies Ladies' Complexion. 25 cents Box Retail. Intelligible dogs do not always have intelligent owners. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. A telephone adds immensely to one's acquaintance list. CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA. Complete 10 volumes cloth, \$10.00. Complete 10 volumes half bound, \$6.00. Complete 10 volumes full leather, \$12.00. DALLAS BOOK COMPANY, Dallas, Texas. Chin whiskers do not always make an Irish comedian. TRUSTWORTHY. Intelligent and active agents wanted by the FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. Best territories, some permanent and liberal contracts. Address A. J. BROWN, General Manager, Dallas, Texas. A well dressed man always has shiny or tan shoes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, cures a colic. Horse shows have "rings;" women in consequence like them. Deafness Cannot be Cured by local application as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed it has a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best. Most of the fair sex are noted for perseverance. FITZ Permanent Cure. No better or more permanent than first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 25-cent trial bottle and treatise. U. S. B. KIDNEY LAD. 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Rain sounds soothing when one is safely housed. Fitz's Cure for Consumption. Has been a family medicine with us since 1862. J. R. Madison, 2400 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill. Money-saving is certainly a most fascinating game.

Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones. Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood. The little one was unequal to the struggle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians succeeded in treating me, but to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by Dr. Williams' Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope that I might be happy again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. It is the only blood remedy which has cured so many desperate cases. Mrs. T. W. Lutz, Montgomery, Ala.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral. It is the only blood remedy which has cured so many desperate cases. Mrs. T. W. Lutz, Montgomery, Ala.

THE AUSTIN NURSERY. I have collected the very best and most beautiful varieties of fruit. No drives in the orchards selected. Many new varieties of great value. Big stock of the finest. Write for prices. A. F. HAMREY, Austin, Texas.

FREE! OUR NEW CATALOG is now ready for Music, Mandolins, Banjos, Guitars, Violins, Stringed Instruments, etc. Everything in the music line at lower selling prices. Write for it. H. HAMREY, Austin, Texas.

OPPIUM and WHISKEY Habits cured! Complete 10 volumes half bound, \$6.00. Complete 10 volumes full leather, \$12.00. DALLAS BOOK COMPANY, Dallas, Texas. Chin whiskers do not always make an Irish comedian. TRUSTWORTHY. Intelligent and active agents wanted by the FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. Best territories, some permanent and liberal contracts. Address A. J. BROWN, General Manager, Dallas, Texas. A well dressed man always has shiny or tan shoes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, cures a colic. Horse shows have "rings;" women in consequence like them. Deafness Cannot be Cured by local application as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed it has a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best. Most of the fair sex are noted for perseverance. FITZ Permanent Cure. No better or more permanent than first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 25-cent trial bottle and treatise. U. S. B. KIDNEY LAD. 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Rain sounds soothing when one is safely housed. Fitz's Cure for Consumption. Has been a family medicine with us since 1862. J. R. Madison, 2400 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill. Money-saving is certainly a most fascinating game.

WANTED—Case of bed death that H-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 2 cents to Rippey Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and full particulars. PATENT secret process all kinds of machinery. Colman & Co. 25 S. 3rd St., Wash. D.C.

DALLAS FIRMS. MANSUR & TEBBETTS IMPLEMENT CO., 149 and 151 Main St., Dallas, Texas. Sole agents in Texas—John Lewis & Co., Dallas, Texas. CORRUGATED STEEL CISTERNS. Write for prices. HARRY BROS. CO., Dallas. G. N. Schoellkopf Manufacturer of SHOES. Southern Barber Supply Co., H. F. Rowley, 107 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas. Agents Wanted for our Portland and Franklin. Write for terms. C. E. Anderson & Co., 312 Elm St., Dallas, Texas. DR. R. H. CHILTON, Practitioner located in the North Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Texas. Write for particulars. J. T. ROBERTSON, Manager. WANTED—Few more young men and ladies to be educated in the Southern States. Write for terms. W. N. U. DALLAS—NO. 51-1899. When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snow storm.

No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will Ager's Hair Vigor.

Ager's Hair Vigor

moist these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this; it prevents their formation. It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not believe all the benefits this Vigor can give you, send for a trial bottle. It is yours, for the asking.

Dr. J. C. Ager, Lowell, Mass.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

As a Palsy Stiff; As a Bad Sore—from a cold. Warm up with a rub of ST. JACOBS OIL. It drives out the Cold and Cures.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF SAPOLIO

"The Cigar in the Pouch."

If your dealer does not sell Camels send us \$2.50 for a box of 50, sent charges paid.

THE WAPLES-PLATTER OIL CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

IF IT FAILS Go to your merchant and get your money back.

VAN VLEET-MANFIELD DRUG CO.

PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed

We will refund to him. Price, 50 cents. Sold by All Druggists.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

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VAN VLEET-MANFIELD DRUG CO.

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

LOCAL DOTS.

Mr. M. S. Shook got home this week. Look out for the new stock of shoes and boots at S. L. Robertson's. Even money gets a sack of flour at Carney & McKee's.

We have a fine line of general dry goods and ladies' dress goods arriving this week. Call and see the new patterns.

We have had a week of unusually cold and disagreeable weather. Much of the snow that fell Thursday night of last week is still on the ground, but there is enough of the surface bare now for range stock to pick up a living.

Christmas Entertainment. The Haskell Literary Society aided by Mrs. McCollum and her eloquent pupils will give an entertainment on Monday night following Christmas day.

Notice of Stockholders Meeting. Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Haskell National Bank will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899.

VERY IMPORTANT. The time of year has come for you to pay your notes and accounts.

Program for Dec. 18th, 3 p.m. Leader—Miss Mary Rice. Song—Prayer. Roll call and scripture responses.

Local Holiday Excursion. To points on Wichita Valley and Ft. Worth & Denver in Colorado we will make rate of one and one-third fare for round trip.

Holiday Excursion to the South East. We will make rate of one fare for round trip, selling December 20 and 21st, 1898, final limit to return thirty days from date of sale.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions.

Houston is working heroically to secure an appropriation by congress for the deepening of Buffalo Bayou so as to give a twenty-five foot channel from there to deep water in Galveston bay.

The Haskell Literary Society aided by Mrs. McCollum and her eloquent pupils will give an entertainment on Monday night following Christmas day.

A Grand Christmas Tree.

The several Sunday schools have perfected their arrangements for a union Christmas tree at the opera house on Christmas eve night.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS. J. B. Jones, W. M. Townes, R. E. Sherrill.

COM. ON FINANCE. Misses Eugenia English, Mollie Bryant, Mollie Whitman, Laura Garren and Minnie Lindsey.

COM. TO TAKE PRESENTS FROM TREE. Hugh Meadors, Lee Garrett, Jim Fields, Geo. Couch.

COM. TO DELIVER PRESENTS. Geo. Fields, Jno. Wilbourn, Bob Tyson and Marshall Pierson.

Discovered by a Woman. Another great discovery has been made and that too, by a lady in this country.

Is there anything in a name? That is what Jerry Simpson of Kansas, who became known to fame as "Socks Jerry" is wondering since he was defeated for reelection to congress by a man named Bowersocks.

We do not for a moment believe that a majority of the people of this country desire the annexation of the Philippine islands under a colonial or any other form of government.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Christmas Goods.

My choice selection of New Holiday Goods is now open for inspection. It includes:

Many Novelties and Games, from which to select nice and appropriate, but inexpensive presents.

Also TOYS AND DOLLS FROM THE SMALLEST TO THE LARGEST.

Selling for cash only, I can make very close prices on these goods. Would be glad for you to call early and select what you want, and, if desired, I will pack them up and lay them aside until Xmas.

A. P. McLemore, The Druggist.

Communicated. Amid the snow and sleet we will again place our brain on tap.

The prairie dogs are suffering from lagrippe and are in need of immediate medical attention.

Mr. Ferguson is playing havoc with coyotes, having caught seven last week.

E. Bivins says he will always have it in for the weather bureau for sending such weather as the past blizzard.

Live stock is suffering some as result of bad weather.

C. H. Bivins and Joe Ferguson were seen coursing their way to the prairie last Sunday afternoon.

The smiles were on their faces like the waves on a mill pond, but it is prophesied by older heads that some old man will use his boot in playing a tat-too on the soles of somebody's trousers shortly.

We have a linen duster, a celluloid collar nine inches in height and a pair of tan slippers formerly worn by Barnum's baby elephant.

It is reported that Heaven itself would not have made a side show for the entertainment held recently at the home of Mr. Pitners.

Lee Bivins is candidate for the presidency of the great Northern Carpet-bag and Valise Railroad.

Thomas Edison is said to have in course of completion an engine that will consume its own smoke.

Tanks are frozen and the school children are having high glee skating.

Lake creek school is reported as progressing nicely at present.

Christmas is coming and Lee Bivins has swallowed by accident a dozen common fire crackers.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup.

THE Hall Co. News in calling attention to a communication from a teacher urging parents to aid him in securing the regular attendance of their children at school says:

"Life is made up of small things; of little golden moments, of precious days, and a day passed, without learning something of value, is a forever lost.

There is a time to prepare the ground, to sow the seed and to harvest the grain.

There is a time to treasure each moment and to see that those entrusted to our care should garner only golden grains of wisdom while passing through the field of life."

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, \$2.00. St. Louis Republic, 2.10. Farm and Ranch, 1.85.

AFTER hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use.

Are You Weak? Weakness manifests itself in the loss of ambition and aching bones.

Dr. J. F. TOMLINSON, DENTIST. Permanently located in Haskell. Solicits your patronage.

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

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

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

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

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

Wish to say to the trade that GREAT BARGAINS may be had in various lines of goods at their store for the SPOT CASH during the rest of the year 1898.

We have a nice line of Ladies' Capes and Jackets that we will close out at a great sacrifice in prices.

We also have a good line of BLANKETS that we will close out very cheap.

Don't fail to see our Clothing and Hats on this proposition. WE MEAN FOR CASH! We don't want to sell on next year's time—don't ask for it!

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.

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.

The Denver Road

(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.) Eli A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CANS OF B. T. BABBITT'S PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO 3 of any Other BRAND. 3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts. 3 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts. SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts. INSIST ON HAVING B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.