

TEXAS AFFAIRS

Matters of Interest to the Citizens of This State.

Shaw Swings.

Cleburne, Tex., Nov. 25.—Yesterday at 11:46 a. m. John B. Shaw was hanged for the murder of Tom Crain.

The parting of Shaw and his old mother and sisters a few minutes before the death warrant was read was a most affecting scene, and he came nearer breaking down than at any other time.

Waco Telephone Building.

Waco, Tex., Nov. 25.—Charles J. Glidden, president, E. K. Baker, superintendent, and George W. Foster, special agent of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company, arrived here yesterday.

Hurt by Railroad.

Corsicana, Tex., Nov. 23.—Last evening as passenger train No. 6, south-bound, on the Central road, George Helm conductor, was passing Carl switch, five miles north of this city.

Injunction Case.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22.—The legal battle, involving the several tariffs promulgated by the Texas railroad commission, began yesterday at the Federal courthouse before Circuit Judge Andrew P. McCormick.

Cattle Dipping.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 23.—Dipping of ticky cattle at the stock yards has become quite a business, as is evidenced by the number of cattle dipped since the promulgation of the orders of the bureau of animal industry.

Gold Found.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 25.—Two huge veins of ore, one of them forty-seven feet in width, carrying gold, silver and copper, have just been discovered by Charles Blanchard, railroad agent at Fort Hancock, this county.

Peace-maker's Fate.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 23.—While endeavoring to act as peace-maker in a difficulty between Thomas Sterling and Edward Scott, Willie Garrett was shot in the stomach, from the effects of which he died shortly afterward.

Laying Dies.

The construction gang on the Texas Western railway has commenced putting down ties in the city of Houston, and as soon as the steel arrives the work of laying the rails will begin.

Robbed Treasurer.

City Treasurer R. D. Edmonson of Beaumont is out about \$300 in valuables, the result of a very clever and daring robbery which occurred after he returned from the celebration at Port Arthur.

Spinal Cord Broken.

Denison, Tex., Nov. 22.—A terrible accident occurred Sunday at the corner of Bond street and Scullin avenue, as a result of which Mrs. B. B. Pyle lost her life.

Prairie Fire Losses.

Denison, Tex., Nov. 23.—It is reported here from Colbert, I. T., that the large timber and prairie fires which raged around Colbert on Saturday and Sunday destroyed everything in their path.

Bankruptcy Petition.

"J. W. C. A. Building." Texarkana, Tex., Nov. 22.—Plans are now perfected to erect headquarters building for the Young Men's Christian association in this city.

Was Accidental.

Tom Griffin, a butcher, accidentally shot himself at Moody. He was fixing to kill some hogs, picked up a 32-caliber gun and pitched it into the wagon, when the cartridge was exploded.

Coming in Slowly.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 23.—The secretary of state receives the returns from the elections of governor, lieutenant governor, state officers, supreme judges, district judges and attorneys and the constitutional amendments.

Boarding House Destroyed.

Venus, Tex., Nov. 25.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock the two-story boarding-house of J. H. Banks, together with the contents, was consumed by fire, only a small amount of the furniture being saved.

Postal Clerk W. F. Carden was arrested at Montgomery, Ala., charged with rifling a registered letter.

William Shaw was convicted at St. Louis of coin sweating, and given four years.

McCalla and Hobson have arrived at Norfolk, Va. Hobson says the Maria Teresa is a total loss. The Coth can be floated. Lieut. Sumner does not credit the statement of Second Officer Webber of the Antilla.

Considerable snow has fallen in northwest Texas.

Two Accidents.

Temple, Tex., Nov. 23.—J. B. Legg, yardmaster in the Katy yards here, yesterday night fell from an engine while climbing aboard. His left hand was badly crushed under the trucks.

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A. L. Houston of Midland sold to S. G. Cantrell of Kansas a short line since 325 steer calves at \$15. Charles Glasscock sold to the same party thirty yearling steers at \$18. They were shipped out from Stanton as soon as possible.

The war department awarded the contract for furnishing beef for the interior garrisons in Cuba to J. W. Overton of Florida, at 9 1/2 cents per pound. This beef is to be driven to the garrison posts and delivered dressed to the commissary.

Ex-Sheriff Roberts of Childress has been appointed inspector by the Texas state live stock sanitary board.

Al Barton, a prominent stockman of Motley county, was in Childress. He reported cattle in fine condition in his section.

The Kaufman ranch in Medina county, consisting of 6000 acres, has been sold to Joseph Finger, a stockman of that county, for \$10,000.

E. W. Estes of Midland moved 314 head of cattle for Dr. J. P. Collum from the sand to the Camp Dewey ranch, where they will be pastured.

B. F. Mullen of San Antonio shipped to New Orleans from Linton one mixed carload of horses and mules, bought from S. G. Borden of Sharpesburg.

Frank Collinson, owner of the F ranch in King county, was in Childress recently. He had four pure-bred bulls stolen from his ranch a few weeks ago.

J. A. Stone, a stockman of Fort Bend county, has bought a ranch of 35,000 acres in Edwards county, paying \$30,000 for it.

J. H. Gage of Hico, who was opposed to dipping cattle, now believes that even cattle fed in Texas should be dipped, as it kills the ticks and allows the cattle to fatten quicker.

The Ardmore oil mill of Ardmore, I. T., has bought from W. E. Washington 1000 head of top Chickasha heaves, to be put on second feed in their pens, at \$5.

Light & Game of Indian Territory have purchased within the past thirty days about 9000 head of Territory cattle, which they will winter in their Chickasha pastures.

N. W. Gorsuch of Abilene has received four cars of steers from his ranch north of Van Horn. He will feed them at Abilene for market. They are mostly threes and fours.

Henry Earnest, a stockman of Milllett, has completed a deal for 14,000 acres in LaSalle county, the same being a part of the old Coulson ranch. The price paid was \$23,000.

Representative-elect Smith of Tarrant county, elected to the legislature at the recent election and living near Grapevine, has put 500 acres in wheat, and feels sanguine he will realize well from his investment.

C. P. Warren of Abilene recently bought over 150 fine red calves for his pastures. Warren got about forty of these calves from Tom Cross, Alex Neal and Green Aston each, at about an average of \$12.50 per head.

A representative at Fort Worth of a foreign loan company says collections are better this year in Texas than ever before. Farmers, he remarked, were not only paying their interest, but some the principal as well.

The National Provisioner claims that about 100 cheap restaurants in New York procure the refuse scraps of meat from butcher shops, and serve them up highly seasoned to their patrons.

Judge O. B. Holt of Midland is expecting a carload, thirty head, of thoroughbred English imported red polled cattle, which he bought last May in eastern Iowa, paying for them about \$175 per head. There are seven bulls in the bunch, the balance being cows and heifers. He will place them on his ranch, five miles northeast of Midland, where they will be kept and bred from.

J. W. Lynch of Ponce City bought of H. C. Williams of Llano 2500 head of Llano cattle, located on pastures in the Oage Nation, I. T. The price paid was \$22.50 per head, and the herd consists of about 300 cows, 300 ones, 200 twos and the balance three and four-year-old steers.

J. W. Woodliffe, of Midland, purchased 26 head of Poll Angus cattle from Col. E. Still of Estell, Mo., that are said to be the equal of any fine stock ever brought to the Lone Star state. There are three bulls, three calves and the rest cows.

It is reported that Brooks Lee of Midland has conditionally sold his ranch and cattle in Upton county to Col. McAfee of Frio county at the following prices: Ranch and pasture, \$2500; 600 cows and calves at \$17 per head; 300 dry cows and bulls at \$20 per head.

John and Dan McKay, the Pecon cowmen, recently sold 200 head of steers to Mr. Z. Smilgen at \$10 for ones, \$21 for twos and \$26 for threes and fours. John McKay took 200 fat cows to San Angelo some time ago and disposed of them at \$20 a head.

A stockman who has returned to Eddy, N. M., from a trip south, says that down in northwestern Chihuahua cattle owners have got prices up so high that would-be American purchasers are shocked. About \$600 they are asking from \$20 gold to \$50 Mexican money per head.

J. M. Doble of Legarto went down to Corpus Christi to deliver a bunch of horses which he had sold to J. W. Grace, who is making purchases for the Mexican government for use in the cavalry.

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FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

By the Blowing Up of a Boiler on a River Craft in California Several Lives Are Lost and Many Injured.

Terrible Explosion.
Stockton, Cal., Nov. 28.—The most disastrous river accident in the history of Stockton occurred yesterday morning at 4:20 o'clock, when a part of one of the boilers of the river steamer T. C. Walker, which left San Francisco about 6 o'clock Saturday night, was blown out, killing five and dangerously wounding eleven persons, while probably fifteen or twenty others were more or less badly hurt. The Walker is owned by the California Navigation and Improvement company, and ran between San Francisco and Stockton.

Dead: John Tulman, captain; W. A. Blunt, agent in charge of shipping for the Moss factory; Watson Henry of Stockton, engineer of the Walker; A. Henry and his wife, Jerry Daly, fireman.

Ferdinand Law of Seattle died at 5 o'clock yesterday evening at the receiving hospital, making the sixth death.

Wounded: George P. Smith, Massachusetts, deck hand, burned about face and body; James Corcoran, deck hand, will probably die; Jack Holbert, Jack Perry, watchmen, badly scalded; Coratti Dominick, deck hand, scalded and badly injured; John Burris, deck hand, burned about the head; G. Popplano of San Francisco, a passenger injured of the breast; Edward Paul Jones, stevedore, scalded about the face and hands; Martin McCaffery of San Francisco, deck hand, burned about head and body; Louis Brizzolana of San Francisco; John Ferger of Stockton, deck hand, head cut and back hurt.

The majority of the passengers were in bed when the explosion occurred, and were awakened by the report, which was as loud as a cannon roar. People rushed from their rooms in their night clothes and found the whole forward portion of the steamer's upper works blown out, and the electric lights had been put out, and the escaping steam enveloped the front portion of the boat until it was impossible to see how much of the boat had been carried away.

The screams of the men who were locked in their rooms near the pilot house were heartrending. Capt. John Tulan had been blown from his bed against the door of the stateroom, and was so seriously injured he could not move. The door could not be forced. One of the employees of the boat secured an ax and cut the upper part of the room away and finally removed him, but not until he was virtually roasted alive. When pulled out the flesh dropped from his bones in large pieces, and although he was suffering excruciatingly he bore it bravely, and not a groan escaped him as he was taken out of the steam.

Watson Henry, the chief engineer, and his wife were in their room near the pilot house when the explosion occurred. Mrs. Henry was blown through the roof. The flooring was blown upward and she was hurled with great violence a distance of twenty feet toward the bow of the boat. She was horribly crushed by the force of the explosion, and also badly scalded with escaping steam. Her injuries proved fatal at 12:30 yesterday afternoon. Her sufferings were so intense that she begged the physicians in attendance to end her life, but all that could be done was to deaden the pain by the use of narcotics.

Mr. Henry was terribly scalded. He was thrown some distance away, but not as far as was his wife. He died shortly after being brought to this city. Mr. Blunt was instantly killed. He was standing on the lower deck, as he intended making a landing a short distance above the place where the explosion occurred. Daly was in the hold of the boat when the accident occurred. The escaping steam completely enveloped him, scarcely a portion of his body escaping the scorching vapor. He died at the hospital.

The sixth annual stag party was given Thanksgiving by W. Goodrich Jones at Temple, with about 150 guests present. These entertainments are given each Thanksgiving day to the business men of Temple.

Bishops Injured.
Rome, Nov. 28.—At the meeting of a new college at Perena-Argentina, near Turin, yesterday the great hall collapsed, carrying down the assembly in the ruins.

Three bishops were injured, one of whom has since died. It is feared that many persons have been killed or seriously hurt.

In a difficulty at Chandler, Tex., Peter Davis was seriously cut with a knife.

Couldock Dead.
New York, Nov. 28.—Charles W. Couldock, the actor, died last night at his home in this city, after a short illness, from dropsy.

Mr. Couldock was stricken on Nov. 2 with what was thought to be indigestion, but afterward diagnosed dropsy. On Nov. 21 his condition became critical, and since then he has steadily declined.

At Lyon, Barleson county, Texas, 174 bales of cotton burned.

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ville, and were united by the two justices of the peace there in Hymen's holy bonds.

Ed Ross shot and killed his wife and John Walker four miles from Paducah, Ky., and then shot himself.

The dwelling of Joe Hagan near Morganfield, Ky., burned and Mrs. Hagan was burned to death.

The Arkansas swine breeders met at Carlisle and effected an organization by electing a full set of officers.

George Bush, aged 99 years, and Mrs. Lucy Prophet, aged 68 years, were wedded near Little Rock, Ark.

The Arkansas State Baptist convention held its 1898 session at Little Rock. Much business was transacted.

Eight couples eloped from Kentucky one morning recently before breakfast to Indiana's Gretna Green, Jefferson.

Elijah Creech and Thad Martin, farmers, attempted to cross White river, near Fayetteville, Ark. One of them lost his balance and fell overboard, capsizing the boat and throwing the other out. Both drowned.

Miss Clarice Swartz of Hagerstown, Md., poured coal oil on her bed and the sheets, wrapped herself in them and set the bed on fire. Though horribly burned she never uttered an outcry, lingering about three hours.

Milton Garvin's home in Clay county, Tennessee, was destroyed by fire and his four children, ranging in age from 1 year to 7, perished in the flames. The parents were absent at the barn, but could not reach their children in time to rescue them.

Rev. J. H. St. Clair was reported dead by a coroner at Decatur, Ala., that official rendering a verdict that the clergyman succumbed by taking fifteen grains of morphine. The reverend gentleman, however, proved an alibi by appearing sound and well next day.

W. O. Finney and son fought a street duel at Milledgeville, Ga., with W. B. and J. R. Stanley, brothers. The elder Finney was killed, his son seriously wounded and the Stanleys mortally wounded. The affair was the outcome of a previous quarrel.

Charles Thomas was lodged in jail at Hopkinsville, Ky., charged with killing Samuel Word, a neighbor, over the ownership of a small piece of money. The affair happened at a church festival at Roaring Springs, Thomas shooting his antagonist through the lungs.

Mrs. Harry Bradley, whose husband ran a saloon at Savannah, Ga., smashed the plate glass mirrors of the establishment into atoms and turned nearly all the liquor out. Mr. Bradley gave her husband \$3000 to start the saloon. He got to drinking heavily, and neglected the business. She finally became disgusted and took the above steps.

Severe Blizzard.
New York, Nov. 28.—When the people of New York awoke yesterday morning they found the blizzard which was raging when they retired was still in progress. The storm, which began with a soft, sleety snow on Saturday noon, increased gently as the day wore on, with heavier snowfall, the wind blowing a gale at midnight. There was a slight abatement of the wind yesterday morning, but the snow still fell and drifted high, and the temperature dropped rapidly. It looked as though the blizzard would continue all day, but at 10 o'clock there was a breaking away in the west, and finally the storm ceased altogether, and the severest blizzard since the memorable one of March, 1888, came to an end. The wind blew at the rate of fifty-nine to sixty miles an hour during the height of the storm.

The fall in New York city, the weather bureau reports, was about ten inches, Philadelphia nine inches, Boston six inches, Portland, Me., four inches, Albany a little over an inch.

At Boston and throughout New England the blizzard raged with great force.

John Beckham had a leg cut off in the Terrell, Tex., oil mill.

Goos Soon.
Washington, Nov. 28.—Archbishop P. L. Chappelle, whom the pope has appointed delegate to the West Indies, has returned from his extended visit to Europe and is stopping here a short time on his way to New Orleans. The archbishop expects very soon to enter upon his work in Porto Rico, remaining principally at Ponce, but will make a trip through the island. Later he will go to Santiago and then to Havana.

Creeks Adjourn.
Muscooge, I. T., Nov. 28.—The Creek council adjourned without passing any resolutions to revive the Dawes treaty, which was recently rejected by popular vote of the Creek people. This is a victory for Ispahacher, principal chief of the Creek nation, who, with most of the full-bloods, was opposed to the treaty, and dashes the hopes of the treaty party, who had hoped to get the council to reconsider and have another vote on the treaty taken.

Anniston, Ala., Nov. 28.—Members of the third Alabama, the colored regiment, caused the greatest sensation last night that this town has ever known. Shortly after dark P. G. Gilhart of company B, second Arkansas, while going toward his regimental camp from town, was shot in the head by a colored soldier, who also stabbed him in the back. Gilhart was taken to the regimental hospital. A little later a member of the fourth Kentucky was reported to have been shot on Walnut street by colored soldiers, who lay in a gully, shooting at the white men who passed. Firing was heard in Liberia, the colored quarter of the city, and a squad of the provost guard went to investigate. As it turned the corner of Fifteenth and Pine streets a large crowd of colored soldiers without warning opened fire upon them with Springfield, the gun in use in the regiment. The guard returned the fire, but had few cartridges and soon had to retreat. Reinforcements and more ammunition were sent for, but when they arrived the colored soldiers had disappeared. The number of colored men in the mob were variously estimated at from 50 to 200. In the engagement Sergt. Dodson, third Tennessee, was shot in the arm and Private Graham, third Tennessee, received a painful but not necessarily dangerous wound in the stomach. One colored soldier was killed and another fatally wounded. Two other members of the provost guard are missing and can not be found. When news of the trouble became known white soldiers who were in the city gathered around the provost guard headquarters and begged for guns and ammunition, crying like children because their requests could not be granted. Citizens armed themselves and repaired to the scene of the battle. Mayor Hight had the saloons closed. Several colored soldiers, one with a Springfield which had just been fired, were arrested in various parts of the city and locked up, though it was with difficulty that the infuriated white soldiers and citizens were prevented from wreaking summary vengeance upon them. The armories of the two local military companies were broken into and everything appropriated by unknown parties. Gen. Frank, who is in command of the troops here, came out and was on the streets until a late hour. Gen. Colby, commanding the second brigade, ordered out two companies each of the third Tennessee and second Arkansas and brought them to the city for whatever service might be required. They scoured the city and took all soldiers not on duty back to camp.

Thanksgiving in London.

The Thanksgiving banquet of the American society in London, which was held at the Hotel Cecil, was a glorification of Anglo-American friendship. Three hundred Americans and their English guests sat at a table intertwined with flags of the two nations. Two notable speeches were made—one by Mr. Henry White, the American charge d'affaires, and the other by Sir Edwin Arnold, who was supposed to be nearly at the point of death from paralysis, but who dragged himself into the banquet hall against the orders of his physician, leaning on the arm of his Japanese wife and supported by a cane.

J. L. Taylor, president of the society proposed a toast to her majesty, the queen, and to President McKinley, and F. C. Van Duser, the secretary, read President McKinley's Thanksgiving proclamation.

More Bodies Found.
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28.—The dead body of J. M. Leighthead was removed from the ruins of the Baldwin hotel yesterday. Later yesterday afternoon an unrecognized body, supposed to be that of a woman, was recovered from the ruins of the theater. The idea that there are many more bodies in the ruins is gaining credence and the firemen engaged in searching the accessible part of the ruins reported that a terrible odor, such as follows the incineration of flesh, is gradually becoming apparent. This is particularly true in the debris on the Ellis street side, where it is believed persons have been lost whose identity is unknown, and who were not included in the list of guests. Four persons were known to be missing.

Train Derailed.

Burlington, Ia., Nov. 28.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern passenger train No. 6, due in Burlington at 6:30 a. m., but running four hours late, was derailed six miles north of Burlington, where it struck a curve. The day coach, containing about twenty passengers, rolled over twice and landed right side up in a ditch fifty feet away. The Pullman left the rails, but was not derailed.

The following people were fatally injured:

Mrs. Catherine Davis, Columbus Junction, skull fractured; died.

Amanda Harnes, 2-year-old child of Max Harnes, back broken.

Severely injured: Miss Estella Bowen, Buckhorn, Ill., hip fractured; Mrs. A. Gath, Welcome, Minn., back injured; Maria Fulton, Hamburg, Minn., scalp wound.

Six New Liners.

The Herald of Glasgow, Scotland says the American line has ordered six Atlantic twin screw liners, two of Hawthorne & Leslie of Newcastle and four of the Clyde Bank Shipbuilding company.

It added that they were intended for the Belgian-American service and they will fly the red star flag. The vessels to be built at Newcastle are, it appears, to be cargo boats 530 feet long and the other four are to be passenger ships 560 feet long. It is said these vessels are not intended to compete with bigger and more powerful vessels of other lines.

Large Increase.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath has completed his annual report, except the portions relating to military postoffices at the army camps and in the Antilles and the Philippines, and the rural free delivery service, both of which await further advice. The general business of the department shows an increase of over \$6,000,000 during the fiscal year.

Blizzard Wrecked.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 28.—The heaviest marine loss of the year is reported by the Inman tug Castle, which has returned from the wreck of the freight steamer Tampa at Beaver bay. The tug Castle found the steel freight steamer Arthur Orr nine miles further east from the Tampa, ashore and broken in two. The great blizzard caused the wreck of both steamers. The crew from the Arthur Orr had made their way to Beaver bay, where they had found the crew of the Tampa. It took them twenty-four hours, without food, to get within nine miles of that place. They suffered intensely with cold. They were greatly surprised to find men from the Tampa at Beaver bay, as until then they knew nothing of the wreck of the Tampa. The Orr left here Monday with 2200 tons of flour, 500 tons of copper, shipped on account of the Northern Steamship company. The Orr went ashore about the same time the Tampa did.

The coast was very rocky, the shore sliding into deep water suddenly, which makes the steamer's position extremely dangerous. The spot where the Orr rests is shown on the charts as Bap-tam river. The Orr is worth \$175,000, and insured for \$145,000. Her cargo was worth \$120,000. The Tampa was worth \$100,000.

Fort Smith Jubilee.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 28.—Fort Smith's peace jubilee yesterday was a grand success. By 10 a. m. the grand open-house was filled with a patriotic mass of elite, middleweight and bantam. It was a genuine revival of patriotism, in which preachers and statesmen for the time met upon equal ground, and sang the psalms of God and our native land. Mr. George Sengel, president of the Fort Smith Commercial league, was chairman of the meeting. Ex-Gov. Fishback spoke.

The director of the mint's report says the coinage of gold in 1897 was \$425,000,000, against \$190,000,000 in 1896.

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The Day Star of the Orkney's.

A Romance—By Hannah B. McKenzie.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"Duty again? Terrible word 'duty'! Seems to me the greatest enemy of all human joy and ease and love," said Lilith. "Is it wicked of me, Dr. Halcrow? but I almost wish there was no such thing. We should all be so much happier without."

"Not if duty represents to us, as it should do, the will of God," said Magnus, in a low voice. "But I should not wait, Miss Stuart; it is a matter of life and death. Let me bid you good-bye."

"You will go then? Now I know that my influence over you counts for nothing," said Lilith. She looked straight into his eyes, and her own were wondrously soft and languid.

Elsbeth Troil shot one hurried, furtive glance from her work, and she caught that look of Lilith's. She saw, too, how Magnus Halcrow first flushed and then grew pale before that look. There suddenly flashed into Elsbeth's mind the remembrance of a scene she had read about, where, in the dim, long-ago woods of Broceliande, a wily Vivien flattered and lured a noble Merlin to his ruin. And Elsbeth's thread suddenly broke, and her hand seemed to slip unsteady for a moment. Then Magnus released Lilith's hand.

"You cannot be in earnest, Miss Stuart," he said gravely. "My honor as a doctor, and my humanity as a man, call upon me to go at once with help wherever it is required. I must not wait. Good-bye."

With two of his long strides he was at the door. He had never even noticed that Elsbeth Troil was present. Elsbeth went on with her sewing, only her face seemed a little paler now than it had been.

Magnus was soon speeding on his homeward way. He could not drive Lilith from his mind. A subtle attraction drew him to her, and yet, as soon as he was gone from her presence, something in him revolted against that attraction. He hardly dared give the feeling words lest he should have to own that he distrusted her.

He raced onwards, little guessing that the man to whose help he was going was one whose fate was strangely altered even with that of Lilith Stuart's. There is little presence in human life, whatever telegraphy and spiritualism may say, and Magnus could not foresee the terrible future.

Day met him as he sprang from his machine.

"Oh, Magnus, how quickly you have come! I am so glad to see you. He is conscious, dear; but that is all. I think he was struck by lightning or his machine was more likely—and is dazed and paralyzed by the shock; but he may be injured, too."

"A stranger?" Magnus asked, as he gave his machine into Jamie's hands.

Day gave him a hurried account of all that happened as she preceded him into the sitting-room.

"I think he must have been cycling from Scapa to Stromness. He may have friends there, though I am quite sure he does not belong to the island. But here he is."

The eyes of the young man were wide open as Magnus approached him. Magnus was struck, as Day had been, by the refinement and patrician cast of the face before him.

"Leave us, Day," he whispered to the girl. "I shall come to you in a little while."

It seemed ages to the girl as she waited in the laboratory before her brother reappeared. In reality it was about an hour. Then he came to her side and laid his hand on her shoulder.

"Brave little Day! You have saved a fellow-creature's life. I have been able to bring back full consciousness to a paralyzed brain and body, and in a week or two I have no doubt our friend will be as well as he ever was."

"In a week or two?" repeated Day. "Then there is some injury?"

"His ankle has been sprained, but that was owing to the fall; no bad result from the lightning-stroke and 'blow.'" Magnus bent and kissed his sister's soft cheek.

"Day, if you had not brought him to the house and sent instantly for me, I do not know that he would ever have recovered the shock. My dear little sister, you are the bravest girl in all the world."

The soft eyes filled very full at the words of praise; but, "low in her heart," Day thanked God. Never in her young life before had so strange a bond been laid to a fellow-creature, and her heart thrilled and grew warm at the thought of it.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"A WEDDING PRESENT," LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"Thou hast given me a South Land; Give Me Also Springs of Water. And He Gave Her the Upper and Nether Springs."—Joshua 15: 19.

The city of Debir was the Boston of antiquity—a great place for brain and books. Caleb wanted it, and he offered his daughter Achsah as a prize to any one who would capture that city. It was a strange thing for Caleb to do; and yet the man that could take the city would have, at any rate, two elements of manhood—bravery and patriotism. Besides, I do not think that Caleb was as foolish in offering his daughter to the conqueror of Debir, as thousands in this day who seek alliances for their children with those who have large means, without any reference to moral or mental acquirements. Of two evils, I would rather measure happiness by the length of the sword than by the length of the pocket-book. In one case there is sure to be one good element of character; in the other there may be none at all. With Caleb's daughter as a prize to fight for, General Othniel rode into the battle. The gates of Debir were thundered into the dust, and the city of books lay at the feet of the conquerors.

The work done, Othniel came back to claim his bride. Having conquered the city, it is no great job for him to conquer the girl's heart; for however faint-hearted a woman herself may be, she always loves courage in a man. I never saw an exception to that. The wedding festivity having gone by, Othniel and Achsah are about to go to their new home. However loudly the cymbals may clash and the laughter ring, parents are always sad when a fondly-cherished daughter goes off to stay; and Achsah, the daughter of Caleb, knows that now is the time to ask almost anything she wants of her father. It seems that Caleb, the good old man, has given as a wedding present to his daughter a piece of land, which was mountainous and sloping southward toward the deserts of Arabia, swept with some very hot winds. It was called "a south land." But Achsah wants an addition of property; she wants a piece of land that is well watered and fertile. Now it is no wonder that Caleb, standing amidst the bridal party, his eyes so full of tears because she was going away that he could hardly see her at all, gives her more than she asks. She said to him, "Thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water." And he gave her the upper springs, and the nether springs.

(To be Continued.)

WILD BIRDS IN LONDON.

Wood Pigeons Are Almost as Common as Sparrows.

Twenty years ago who would not have laughed at the suggestion that it might be necessary to place a wire entanglement around the trunk of the tree in the bank of England courtyard to prevent the bank of England cat from eating the wild wood pigeons nesting therein? It would have seemed almost as reasonable to muzzle the lions at the zoo for fear they would catch and eat the dodo, or to barricade Exeter hall during the May meeting to keep out the uninvited bow constrictor, says the London Globe. Yet the wild wood pigeons of the city of London are an accomplished and very familiar fact. In Leicester square, which some of us remember as a derelict tangle of weeds with the riderless horse of a broken equestrian statue in the middle, there are now trees from which the nesting wood pigeons survey the passing traffic, anon descending to scramble with sparrows for the crumbs of a hot horse's split nosebag. In St. James' Park the "shy ringdove" woos his mate "coram publico," with an absence of shyness that would be ridiculous were it not welcome testimony to the wisdom of our civilized protection of wild life. In the country a man has only to hold an umbrella or walking stick gunwise to make the wary wood pigeon three fields off and fly to a safer distance. In Leicester square or St. James' park a man might carry a whole bundle of guns and a provided that he had also breadcrumbs to distribute, the wood pigeons would come to his feet to eat them. "A very interesting struggle for existence is destined to take place in the near future between the ordinary London pigeon and the wild wood pigeon, in which it is not easy to say which will triumph."

LOVED FOR HIMSELF.

Queer Marriage Resulting from a Peculiar Will.

Here is a story told without saying whether it is fact or fiction: Hawkins was an eccentric old man, and in his will it was found that he had made his youngest son, Henry, his sole heir, on condition that he should marry within two years. It was a surprise to the community, as Henry was a worthless fellow and rarely on friendly terms with his father. Henry at once became the topic of conversation. Everybody was wondering what mystery would develop from such an odd begetting, and there were dozens of stories about to the effect that Hawkins was a miser and had left bundles of money hidden in odd corners of his old-fashioned shanty that had become the sole property of his son. Henry's name soon drifted into the papers all over the country. As a result, hundreds of letters from marriageable women and wid-widowed girls came in to him in the form of proposals. On the last day of the allotted two years Henry Hawkins and Belinda Soames stood in the registry office, where it was arranged the ceremony should be performed quietly. "If I could only feel sure that you love me and that you are not to marry me for money, how happy I would be!" said Henry. "But you ought to know," protested Belinda, "that it is because I love you, for you know I have \$25,000 of my own—though, of course, that is nothing to your fortune." The ceremony was performed. "So you love me for myself, alone, Belinda?" said Hawkins. "Just you and nothing else," insisted the bride of a moment. "I'm so glad," said Hawkins, tenderly. "It's a great relief for my money is all a myth, Belinda. Will you please pay the fee?" —24-Bits.

fatigue of mind, great discouragement for the future, and great disgust for the past." Oh, my friends, this is a "south land," and it slopes off toward deserts of sorrows; and the prayer which Achsah made to her father Caleb we make this day to our Father God: "Thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water. And he gave her the upper springs, and the nether springs."

Blessed be God! we have more advantages given us than we can really appreciate. We have spiritual blessings offered us in this world which I shall call the nether springs, and glories in the world to come which I shall call the upper springs.

Where shall I find words enough threaded with light to set forth the pleasure of religion? David, unable to describe it in words, played it on a harp. Heman, not finding enough power in prose, sings that praise in a canto. Christopher Wren, unable to describe it in language, sprang it into the arches of St. Paul's. John Bunyan, unable to present it in ordinary phraseology, takes all the fascination of allegory. Handel, with ordinary music unable to reach the height of the theme, rouses it up in an oratorio. Oh, there is no life on earth so happy as a really Christian life! I do not mean a sham Christian life, but a real Christian life. Where there is a thorn, there is a whole garland of roses. Where there is one groan, there are one day of cloud, there is a whole season of sunshine. Take the humblest Christian man that you know—angels of God connoyer him with their white wings; the lightnings of heaven are his armed allies; the Lord is his Shepherd, picking out for him green pastures by still waters; if he walk forth, heaven is his body-guard; if he lie down to sleep, leaders of light, angel-blossoms, are let into his dreams; if he be thirsty, the potentes of heaven are his cup-bearers; if he sit down to food, his plain table blooms into the King's banquet. Men say, "Look at the world below with the worn-out coat;" the angels of God cry, "Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let him come in!" Fastidious people cry, "Get off my front steps!" the door-keepers of heaven cry, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom!" When he comes to die, though he may be carried out in a pine box to the potter's field, to that potter's field the chariots of Christ will crowd all the boulevards of heaven.

Man of the world! will you not to-day make a choice between these two portions, between the "south land" of this world, which slopes to the desert, and this glorious land which thy Father offers thee, running with eternal water-courses? Why let your tongue be consumed of thirst when there are the nether springs and the upper springs; comfort here and glory hereafter?

You and I need something better than this world can give us. The fact is that it cannot give us anything after a while. It is a changing world. Do you know that the mountains on the back of a thousand streams are leaping into the valley. The Alleghenies are dying. The dew with crystalline mallet are hammering away the rocks. Frosts and showers, and lightnings are sculpturing Mount Washington and the Catskills. Niagara is every year digging for itself a quicker plunge. The sea all around the earth on its shifting shores is making mighty changes in bar, and bay, and frith, and promontory. Some of the old sea coasts are midland now. Off Nantucket, eight feet below low-water mark, are found now the stumps of trees, showing that the waves are conquering the land. Parts of Nova Scotia are sinking. Ships today sail over what, only a little while ago, was solid ground. Near the mouth of the St. Croix river is an island which, in the movements of the earth, is slowly but certainly rotating. All the face of the earth is changing—changing, in 1831 an island springs up in the Mediterranean sea. In 1866 another island comes up under the observation of the American consul as he looks off from the beach. The earth all the time changing, the columns of a temple near Bizoli show that the water has risen nine feet above the place it was when the columns were put down. Changin'! Our Columbia river, once vaster than the great American desert, which was then an Eden of luxuriance, has now dwindled to a small stream creeping down through a gorge. The earth itself, that was once vapor, afterward molten rock, cooling off through the ages until plants might live, and animals might live, and men might live, changing, breaking off. The sun, burning down gradually in its socket, Changing! changing! an intimation of the last great change to come over the world even infused into the mind of the heathen who has never seen the Bible. The Hindus believe that Brahma, the creator, once made all things. He created the water, then moved over the water, out of it lifted the land, grew the plants, and animals, and men on it. Out of his eye went the sun. Out of his lips went the air. Then Brahma laid down to sleep four thousand three hundred and twenty million years. After that, they say, he will wake up, and then the world will be destroyed, and he will make it over again, bringing up land, bringing up creatures upon it; then lying down again to sleep four thousand three hundred and twenty million years, then waking up and destroying the world again—creation and demotion following each other, until after three hundred and twenty sleeps, each one of these slumbers four thousand three hundred and twenty million years long, Brahma will wake up and die, and the universe will die with him—an intimation, though very faint, of the great change to come upon this physical earth spoken of in the Bible. But while Brahma may sleep, our God never slumbers nor sleeps; and the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and the earth and all things that are therein shall be burned up.

"Well," says some one, "if that is so; if the world is going on; if the change to another, then what is the

THE SALVATION ARMY.

There is no Discussion of Matters Affecting Its Welfare.

The world, as was to be expected, has given the salvation army a very mixed reception, says the Contemporary Review. It has been satirized, ostracized, eulogized. High and low, learned and unlearned, have opposed or defended it. Huxley girded at its "corpulent" religion, and charged full tilt against its social wing; Bradlaugh waxed wroth over its "drums and trappings;" while, on the other hand, Jowett of Oxford praised it in his own judicious way, and Farrar is still the eloquent champion of much of its work. "Skeletons" have caricatured and persecuted it, the church of England has imitated it, and royalty blessed it. And yet, though all tongues were under the sun, no resolutions were passed under the sun, really discriminating views of the salvation army are by no means plentiful. With some truth it may be said that our enemies batter us and our friends flatter us. And the salvationists, looking through the glasses of our foes, honestly fail to see what they appear to see, and are sometimes almost as much bewildered over the highly colored spectacles of our friends. We have scarcely learned to use our own eyes, to examine and judge for ourselves, and have very little idea of the true proportions, the strength and weakness, the possibilities and dangers of the salvation army. What may be called "public opinion" has no existence among us. There is no open discussion of matters affecting the welfare of the organization, such as we find in other religious bodies. We have, indeed, what are called "officers' councils" and "soldiers' councils," but the title is a misnomer. What is meant is "officers and soldiers counseled." The salvation army, like every other institution, is imperfect, but, under the domination of the military ideas and in the name of loyalty, we appear to have all agreed to keep silence concerning the disquieting symptoms and weak places existing in it. This is unfortunate and may in itself constitute one of our gravest perils. And, really, there is no occasion for this. Had men and bad institutions rightly fear examination, but the salvation army is so sound enough and strong enough to profit by an honest exchange of opinion among its members in their councils and publications.

YOUNG HEROINE OF A WRECK.

Texas Girl Who Saved a Railroad Superintendent from Death.

The authorities of the Houston and Texas Central railroad are considering how best to show their appreciation of the coolness shown by Miss Mae Mosse in a recent wreck on their line at Chambers creek. A train en route at that point and a portion of the train plunged into the water. Superintendent Daffan of the road was in the car with Miss Mosse and both were precipitated into the abyss. Mr. Daffan was at once pinned down to the floor by a broken seat. Water was pouring into the car and the superintendent would certainly have been drowned but for assistance given him by Miss Mosse. The girl was the only passenger who kept a cool head. Exerting all her strength, standing meanwhile waist deep in water, she managed to release Daffan to such an extent that he was able to sit upright. Even then the water was up to his chin, but rose no farther, and so he escaped with life, though badly injured. Miss Mosse, seeing him in comparative safety, went to the assistance of others and rendered invaluable aid to a number of sufferers. Miss Mosse lives in Denison, is not quite 18 years of age and was on her way to take up her studies at the Austin university when the accident happened.

It Is Quite True.

"Speaking of the war tax," remarked the correspondence clerk, as he opened the morning mail, "evening letter now has to bear government stamp. I didn't know that." replied the war-wary one. "Oh, yes. That has been the case ever since postage stamps were introduced."

Religion and Nations in His Knapsack.

Every soldier carries a four-volume religious book with the rest of his personal equipment.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The most remarkable gold beetles in the world are found in Central America. The head and wing cases are brilliantly polished with a luster as of gold itself. To sight and touch they have all the seeming of metal. Oddly enough, another species from the same region has the appearance of being wrought in solid silver, freshly burnished. These gold and silver beetles have a market value. They are worth from \$25 to \$50.

Eighteen hundred years ago or thereabouts the Roman emperor Trajan built a bridge across the Danube, the piers of which are found by the Roumanian engineers solid enough to sustain a new structure, which will unite the towns of Ternu Severin, in Roumania, and Gladova, in Servia. In the middle of the structure the statue of Trajan will stand four square to all the winds that blow, as well it deserves to do, perpetuating the memory of that great conqueror and bridge-builder for perhaps another score of centuries.

The Russians, Poles, Swedes and what not who were discovered among the American bookshelves at the time of the Spanish-American war, have prepared one for a certain amount of adulteration in the American people, but it is still surprising to find no less than twenty different nationalities figuring in one Chicago book. According to a late school census report, the total number of residents was 231 persons. The nationalities of the people within its boundaries were as follows: Americans, 85; Bohemians, 3; Canadians, 2; Chinese, 3; Danes, 10; English, 4; French, 2; Germans, 48; Hollanders, 4; Hungarians, 1; Irish, 9; Italians, 5; Norwegian, 12; Poles, 14; Russians, 8; Scots, 2; Swedes, 7; Swiss, 4; Welsh 2; persons of mixed parentage, 18.

Passing of the Family Bible.

The "Decadence or Passing of the Family Bible." These words mean much more than appears on the surface. Every man and woman remembers the pleasure and pride which he or she felt in the large family Bible in their childhood days. Remembering this, have you stopped to think for a moment how few large family Bibles are in evidence today? My attention having been called to this, curiosity prompted me to make inquiries of the manager of one of the most prominent religious publishing houses in the city. "The demand for the large book gradually ceased during the last decade," he said. "It is no longer considered the thing to have a handsome family Bible as the principal ornament of the parlor table. In the first place, the records which were once made in it are now registered. The size which one with good maps, flexible covers and excellent print. It is gotten up at less expense, and it is now considered proper for every member of the family to have an individual Bible, instead of depending upon the large, unwieldy volume of our grandfathers."

A bare cupboard always furnishes food for thought.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Italian Students of the Crime of Murder.
—Freaks of Sleep Walkers—An Omnipresent Skeleton—A Wonderful Indian Road.

Masle in the Air.
Should you ask me why this warfare, Why this dreadful strife and bloodshed, 'Tis not the red man and the pale face, I should answer, I should tell you:

In the northland, in the pine-land, Bog-Ah-Ma-Ge-Shig, the chieftain, With his warriors around him, Battles for his ancient forests And the ashes of his fathers.

Flare in war paint and in feathers All the brave and sullen red men Lie in ambush, waiting, waiting, For the coming of the pale face.

While the sun looks down upon them, While the silent stars behold them, Bog-Ah-Ma-Ge-Shig, the chieftain, In the melancholy forest Whispers to his fearless brothers Words of mingled grief and comfort.

"Oh, my brothers," thus he calls them, "Last of all the mighty nation, That had melted from the mountains And the pleasant valleys, like the Snow of long-forgotten winters, If our time has come, for dying, Let it be at once in battle, Fighting for our old traditions, And the ashes of our fathers!"

And the north wind in the pine tree, Like the toothless crows in sorrow, Sobs and whispers as it passes:

"Where are all the mighty chieftains, Light of foot and brave as eagles, Who in years no more remembered Charged the red men in the forest And the bison in the valley?"

"They are gone as leaves in autumn, But, alas, no pleasant April Will restore them to the woodland; They are faded and forever!"

And the wave upon the pebbles Sobs and mutters as it passes, Like an old man in his sorrow, Grieving for the days of boyhood:

"I am stout of heart, my children, But your valor cannot save you, For the pale face has been greedy And his rifles are too many. He has neither heart nor conscience, For the promise he made you, Are as prairie grass in autumn, And his lust to own your birthright Is a fire that knows no quenching."

Bog-Ah-Ma-Ge-Shig, the hero, In his ambush in the pine land Calls upon the warriors round him: "In the sunlight, in the starlight, I have heard two voices calling; One is Death and one Dishonor, And I know which you will follow! Let us die in the name of the Lord, For our ancient home and birthright And the ashes of our fathers; That the chieftains long since perished May receive us with the sorrow In the islands of the Blessed, In the kingdom Pomehah, In the land of the bear-herd!"

Italian Students of Murder.

The Italian politicians of the sixteenth century were the poisoners par excellence. They made the distillation of deadly poisons the study of their lives. The famous, or rather infamous, if it be better, Council of Ten of Venice had in their constant employ men who knew how to make poison and men who knew how to administer it without being detected. The council, with the three inquisitors of state, had under consideration at one time 91 proposals for the assassination of people whose actions were supposed to be inimical to the Venetian state. Among those whose killing was secretly and coolly considered for political reasons was the Emperor Sigismund, Matthias, Corvino, the Sultan, Filippo Maria Visconti, the sultan, Charles VIII, and Pope Sixtus IV. Records of state extant show that the council appointed a committee, the members of which were "to inform themselves of the most cautious and secret manner by which it will be possible to put to death, by means of poison or in other ways, the bitter enemies of our state." It is not known whether the ten advertised for bids or not, but an ancient document shows that one John of Ragusa, on Dec. 14, 1515, sent an assassination tariff to the council, declaring in an accompanying letter that he "would wonder in killing anybody by an invention of his own." On the success of his experiment he was to receive 1,500 ducats for life, in addition to a set sum for each killing. John agreed to assassinate the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the king of Spain for 500 ducats, exclusive of traveling expenses; the duke of Milan for 50 ducats; and his holiness the pope for 100 ducats. The council of ten entered into an agreement with John, but death cut his career short before any of his victims had sufficiently offended the Venetian to deserve "removal."

Some of the famous poison distillers of Padua and Nichele del Nieve. In the village of Puvignone there were three poison-makers, who were simply called "those of the poisons." There was a celebrated poison distiller at this time by the name of Michael Angelo Salamon. This choice character distilled his poison from the people stricken with the black plague. He undertook a contract with the council of ten to impregnate great bolts of cloth with his deadly concoction, sell the cloth to Turkish contractors, and thus spread pestilence and death through the whole Turkish army. The council spoke of this proposition as a most virtuous one, but feared its failure. Subsequent events proved their fears were not groundless.

These Italian experts in deadly concoctions made poisons that were slow or rapid in their effects, and poisons that killed by the touch. Three handsome seals, heavily oiled, were sent to the king of France, as a present. When the seals were opened, it happened that the three slaves who happened to the pretty trinkets fell to the floor in convulsions and shortly expired. Then the seals were picked up with a pair of tongs and thrown into the Seine.

Chinese Wedding Procession.

On every color, and in connection with a wedding, red obtains an importance, the next bridal mysterious in value being gold. At a betrothal, the bridegroom-elect sends his sweetheart a pair of bracelets, fastened together with a piece of red ribbon or cord. The bride and bridegroom drink

two wine-cups at the wedding, which are also connected by a red cord. In Northern China the attendants wear tall felt hats, each hat has a red feather stuck upright in it. The attendants also carry the wedding presents. A sedan-chair bears the bride herself. In South China a sedan, most wonderfully gilded is used by the wealthy classes, and it is decorated with what at first sight appears to be brilliant inlaid stones, but which are in reality the glossy feathers of the king-fisher. A handsome cloth of glowing red with trimmed borders is also thrown over the chair. In the case of the poorer classes, red is also the prevailing bridal color, and a chair of ordinary carved wood, painted a bright red, is used. Above the door of the chair a kind of charm is placarded or hung upon a red cloth. The chair itself is sent by the bridegroom accompanied by what corresponds to our best man. This functionary brings with him a letter written in yellow or gold upon red paper, praying the lady to enter and take her place. Men dressed in all red and carrying red parcels containing the presents fall into the procession. Other bearers carry boards and banners, inscribed in golden letters upon a red ground. These banners tell the pedigree of both parties. Behind the bearers come other attendants with long poles on which are hung very handsome lanterns. The bride's veil is of bright crimson hue and her dress regal gold and scarlet.

The Omnipresent Skeleton.
The old expression, "There is a skeleton in every closet," is said to have originated in this way. A young student of Naples, believing himself to be dying, and fearing the news of his death would crush his widowed mother, wrote, telling her that he was very ill and that a soothsayer had foretold that he could not recover until he had worn a shirt made by a woman with no trouble—in fact, who was perfectly happy and contented. The mother, in her simplicity, thought to attain to a garment easily, but after inquiring among her friends, she found that each had a secret care. At last she heard of a lady surrounded by every comfort and possessing a husband who seemed to think of nothing but her happiness. The widow hastened to her and made known her wish. The lady made no reply, but opened a closet door, disclosing a skeleton suspended from a beam. "Twenty years ago," said she, "I was forced to marry my husband while loving another. Shortly after my marriage my former lover came to bid me farewell forever. My husband surprised me and, unjustly suspecting, stabbed him to the heart. He then caused his skeleton to be preserved and every day makes me visit it." The widow concluded that no one was without trouble, and, as her son had desired, she became reconciled to her loss of him.

Freaks of Sleep Walkers.

A well-known physician gives an account of an Irish gentleman who swam more than two miles down a river, got ashore and was subsequently discovered sleeping by the roadside, although unconscious of the extraordinary feat he had accomplished.

Professor Fieschell of Bala writes of a young student of Wurtemberg who used to play hide-and-seek while fast asleep. His fellow-students knew of his propensity, and when he began walking three bolsters after him, which he always eluded, jumping over ledgesteps and other obstacles placed in his way.

A gentleman was once discovered at 3 o'clock in the morning in a neighbor's garden in prayer, evidently under the impression that he was in church, but otherwise in a deep sleep. A young girl given to sleep-talking was in the habit of imitating the violin with her lips, giving the preliminary tuning and scraping and flourishing with the utmost fidelity. It puzzled her physician a great deal until he learned that when an infant the girl had in a room adjoining a fiddler, who often performed upon his instrument within hearing.

A Wonderful Indian Road.

A Harvard student who has just returned from a bicycling tour of India thus describes the road from Lahore to Calcutta: "It is twelve hundred miles long and is level. The material of which it is made is called 'kunker,' and if you turn that word into 'concrete' you have an idea of what it is like. The road is hard and as smooth as prepared pavement, and there is no dust. When I first got on this road with my wheel and enjoyed the luxury of easy traveling I said, 'This is magnificent, but I suppose that in a short time it will become gritty and uneven.' I went fifty miles, one hundred miles, two hundred miles, five hundred, six hundred, seven hundred, and it was always the same, with not even the smallest stone to give a jog. Almost the entire way is lined with a double row of majestic trees. The concrete road runs like a long, white ribbon down the center. Along each side of the 'kunker' are loose soil tracks, over which the native bullock carts crawl along at the rate of two miles an hour."

Singular Case of Telepathy.

A few months ago a young man of good Italian family, named Silvio Cibrario, while attempting to climb a peak in the Maritime Alps lost his way, and on the following morning a search party found his body terribly crushed and bruised at the bottom of a deep crevasse. Count Cibrario, his father, who was at Turin, and knew nothing of the accident, aroused the rest of his family, announcing with tears that Silvio was dead. He had seen him distinctly, he said, blood flowing from his battered head, and had heard these words spoken in a voice of terrible anguish: "Father, I slipped down a precipice and broke my head, and I am dead, quite dead." Count Cibrario, it should be added, is a very matter of fact person in sound health. He has never affected spiritualism in any way, and the incident is well attested by himself and all his family, who are well known and respected at Turin.

If you drive dull care away it will probably return sharpened.

NEW SUSPENSION FERRY.

Built on the Principle of a Merry-Go-Round, How It Works.

A "merry-go-round ferry" is the latest product of the inventive genius. This device has been contrived and perfected by Edward Ryan, of Milltown, New Brunswick. As an inventor Mr. Ryan is well known, as he has invented a novel water motor and dozens of minor appliances, many of which are now in use. When seen the other day in his workshop shop in Milltown and asked to describe his latest and most unique patent, he said:

"In the first place, for the erection of my merry-go-round ferry, a great substantial pier is constructed in the middle of the river on a firm foundation built up from the river bed. This pier will be hollow with heavy thick walls. On top of the pier will rest an immense steel track which will be circular in form. On this track run large rollers. On these rollers will rest a round steel platform which covers the pier. An immense tube or cylinder is attached to the platform and from thence runs down the center of the pier. At the bottom this tube is provided with ball bearings, which will run large steel balls, the cylinder also being provided near its top with other ball bearings.

"On the platform a tall steel tower, quite ornamental in design and conspicuous for a long distance, will be constructed. Two great steel arms will be attached to the base of this tower. A large steel cable is designed to pass over the top of the tower, and will be securely attached to the arm ends. From the end of each arm an immense car or platform is designed in the form of a horseshoe with the open end of the shoe to face the wharf or landing. In the center of the car is the cabin for foot passengers fitted with every convenience necessary for their comfort.

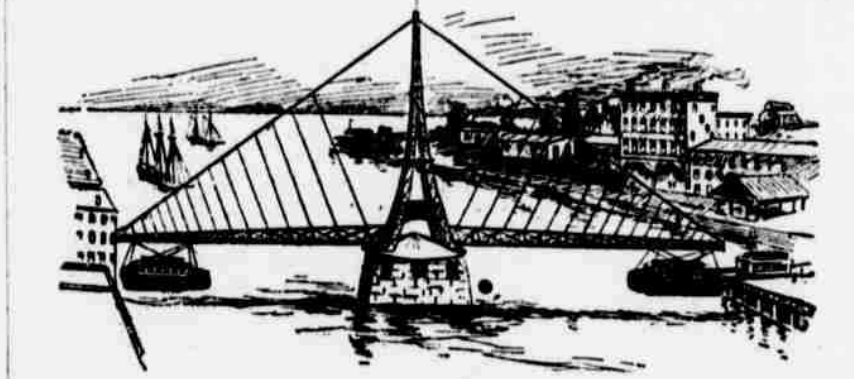
"The platform of this car will be sufficiently roomy to also accommodate horses and carriages, as well as electric cars. They will drive on the right hand side and around the platform until they face the landing, when the driver will be confronted with a closed gate, compelling him to remain

the cities it connects, and vessels can pass through the draw in either direction."

NO BARGAIN SALES.

In Rubber Shoes, Because a Trust Controls the Business.

"There are lots of instances of 'cuts' in the prices of shoes," observed a dealer to a reporter of the Washington Star, "and, judging from the advertisements, there are more shoes sold at 'marked-down' than at regular prices, but it will be noticed that there are never any cuts or marked-down attachments in connection with rubber shoes. The reason for this is there is no competition in the rubber shoe trade. While there are many hundred firms which manufacture shoes in all sections of the country, all the rubbers sold in the United States are made by just 14 establishments, which are organized into a trust, thus regulating the amount of stock that is to be made, and each concern gets its allotted share of the business. It is easily seen, therefore, why there are no marked-down prices. There can be no marked-down unless a dealer desires to make them at his own loss, which is not natural, likely or reasonable, because he cannot replenish his stock except by paying the combination prices. Some years ago there was as much competition almost in the rubber shoe trade as in the leather shoe trade, and when a dealer managed to get a big stock at low prices, he, in turn, could afford to sell accordingly. But the manufacturers stopped all this by going into a combination in which each of the concerns interested is allowed to make just so much goods in each year, and all charge the same price for the same character of goods. In other words, there was an end to competition, and the consequent 'marked down' or cuts in prices, so far as rubber shoes are concerned. This combination of interests is to be run until the end of the year 1903, and the indications are it will be renewed, for the experience has been that it has paid handsomely, whereas competition proved to be for



THE NEW SUSPENSION FERRY

in the position taken until he is carried across the river. For conveying the electric cars across the stream a trolley wire circles the horseshoe shaped platform. This wire is to be run from the hanging cars on to the pier on the arms and pass through the platform, which covers the pier, and there connects with a trolley wire, which is hung from the inside of the platform, the latter, as you will understand, forming a ceiling for the room within the pier. A form is hung from the ceiling and same, a trolley is to rest against the wire, so when the platform moves the trolley will run on the wire and transmit power to the hanging cars. The power is to be used to light and heat the hanging cabins and for operating the electric cars.

"I have already explained that the platform which covers the pier is to move around on ball bearings, and rollers, so that the tower and its projecting arms, which carry the suspended platforms, must move when the platform moves. "The electric motor which will furnish the power to operate the revolving structure is situated within the pier and is connected to the revolving platform by a series of cog wheels. "I have provided a method by which a great part of the weight of the whole structure is lifted from the ball bearings and rollers. This will greatly reduce the danger of friction and at the same time lessen the power necessary to operate it at least one quarter. My method is as follows: The great tube or cylinder which runs down through the center of the pier is to have archway opening at the surface of the water, so that the great cylinder can enter and move around in the water. Just consider for a moment the great displacement of such a cylinder, not less than twenty feet in diameter and all the way from fifty up to one hundred and fifty feet deep; and you will have some idea of its lifting capacity. "The hanging platforms are provided at their upper ends with rollers, while on the landing a track will be laid reaching the whole width of it. This track will be lowered several feet below the surface of the wharf, and when the hanging cars are brought around on the merry-go-round, the rollers on them will run on this track, which will cause this car to be always level with the wharf or landing. "The operators, who will be within the pier, can tell just when to stop by means of a revolving dial. The adjustment is so fine that they can stop the cars at exactly the same place every time. There will also be a telephone connection between the pier and the cars.

"Many people have asked me what advantages my merry-go-round ferry has over the ordinary suspension or drawbridge. They are as follows: First its construction will only consume about half the material of the other structures; second, it does away with a large amount of lofty and under water work, because there are only one tower and pier to be built; third, it will take up practically no room in

several years rather disastrous to the concern, except the customer. But as in almost everything else, rubber shoe manufacturers are not run for the benefit of customers."

Destroying Locusts.

The plague of locusts in the west and northwest has become so serious that the most strenuous efforts are to be made to devise some means by which they may be destroyed. One experiment is identical with that employed for destroying chinch bugs. A number of insects are inoculated with a fungous disease and turned loose among the locusts in various localities. The result is that the disease spreads rapidly and sweeps off the locusts of the country of a pest is a great discovery, but it entails possibilities that are by no means agreeable to contemplate. The sparrow was imported to destroy caterpillars, and now it has become necessary in some localities to take the most thorough measures to get rid of the sparrows. As far as the locusts are concerned nothing could be worse than their devastation, and we may well take the chances of clearing them out by the help of imported fungus.

Catching a "Spirit."

An amusing scene occurred during a performance of a spiritualistic séance in Birmingham, when several gentlemen who doubted the genuineness of the performance visited the establishment to investigate matters. The visitors were ushered into a darkened room. One of them placed his hand upon the table and quickly caught hold of the "spirit" when it touched his hand. It was found that the spirit was a young lady who had consulted the proceedings. A scene ensued, the visitors denouncing the "spirit" as an impostor and trickster, and one lady who for some time had been endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of a missing will burst into tears on the discovery being made. —Leeds Mercury.

Ancient Etiquette.

An ancient piece of etiquette in Holland insists that the queen or king, when being dressed for their coronation, should stand on a linen cloth "unspotted from the world." The duchess of Albany, who is a beautiful embroiderer, daintily surrounded the one used at her niece's coronation toilet with suitable texts of scripture in Dutch.

Aid to Longevity.

The Cyne—They must have had had ballets in Old Testament days. The Coryphee—What makes you think so? The Cyne—Why, some of those Biblical personages lived 200 and 300 years.

The Man Behind the Gun.

The Young Partridge—Aren't you afraid of the man behind the gun? The Elder Partridge—Not when he is rigged up in one of those fancy hunting suits.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Davy Ledyard's Fair—A Pretty Story for Young Americans—A Little Boy's Troubles—The Boyhood of a Great Musical Composer.

A Little Boy's Troubles.
I thought when I learned my letters, That all my troubles were done; But I find myself mistaken— They have only just begun. Learning to read was awful, But nothing like learning to write, I'd be sorry to have you tell it, But my copy-book is a sight.

The ink gets over my fingers, The pen cuts all sorts of shins; And won't do at all as I find it. The letters won't stay on the lines, But go up and down and all over. As though they were dancing a jig— They are there in all shapes and sizes, Medium, little and big.

There'd be some comfort in learning If one could get through; instead Of that, there are books awaiting Quite enough to craze my head, There's the multiplication table, And grammar, and—oh, dear me! There's no good place for stopping, When one has begun, I see.

My teacher says, little by little To the mountain top we climb, It isn't done in a minute, But only a step at a time; She says that all the scholars, And all the wise and learned men, Had each to begin as I do; If that's so—where's my pen!

Gladstone's Amazing Memory.

Mr. Gladstone's amazing memory is illustrated by an anecdote given by G. W. Smalley in Harper's Magazine for August. It described what occurred during a cabinet meeting. There arose a question of constitutional usage, on which Mr. Gladstone took one side and the minister whose department was concerned another. The argument perhaps leaned to Mr. Gladstone's side; but argument is seldom in England a final cause of political action, and when this colleague, who was contending against his master, as he had good right to, found himself hard pressed, he said: "There is no precedent."

"Yes," replied Mr. Gladstone, "a precedent. The point was raised and settled in Sir Robert Peel's time, and while I was president of the board of trade in his cabinet."

Then turning to his private secretary, Mr. Gladstone said, "If you will please go to the second desk in the small library, the third drawer on the right hand, in the last compartment at the back of the drawer you will find a bundle of papers tied with black ribbon, dated 1845, and labeled R. P. Bring me that."

It was brought. Mr. Gladstone chose out of this parcel of documents, which had slept for forty years, the memorandum he had in mind, opened, and read it out to his cabinet. It was a minute by Sir Robert Peel on the question raised—a question relating to grade, a full statement of facts, a decisive opinion on them, and a complete answer to the objections now raised by Mr. Gladstone's colleague.

"Now I ask you," said the minister who told the story, "how are you going to stand up against a man with such a memory as that?"

Davy Ledyard's Fair.

When Davy Ledyard had been living in the country a year, his papa took him to the county fair—and he saw more pumpkins and cabbages and beets, and apples, and grapes and pears, than he had seen in all his life before!

But his little sister Lucy couldn't go, so when he went home, he told her that he would make a little fair, all for her—and she might help him. There was a big packing box in the yard, turned on its side, that they had often played "house" in, and this they took for the fair building, and Davy got some starch boxes and soap boxes and fixed little stands all around the edge inside.

Then he took Lucy and started out to find things that would look like fruits and vegetables. It was a hot day. The wind was raw and cold, and the white frost still lay on the grass and stones. But they buttoned their coats, and pulled down their caps, and walked fast, and little Lucy said she was not cold at all, and Davy said they would find plenty of fine "specimens" for the fair; and so they did, for all things are possible to such children as Davy and Lucy.

They picked a lot of wild rose berries first, and spread them on one of the stands for apples. Then Davy picked two gourds, from a vine that grew on a wall, for squashes. But two squashes and some apples are not enough for a whole fair! So they walked around again to find something more.

Suddenly Davy said, "Why, Lucy! the top part of the small carrots will look exactly like potatoes!" So they picked up a lot of carrots, and took the tops out and piled them up for potatoes. While they were doing this Davy thought of something else; and that was—elder-berries, for plums. On the way to get them they passed some scrub oaks with big round oak-galls growing on them.

"O! look," said Davy; "I'll paint these yellow with my paints, and they'll make splendid pumpkins!" "And we can cut ever so many little play-carrots out of one big carrot, if papa will let us have it," said Lucy.

"And I'll piece it of cabbage-leaf around little balls of clay, to look like cabbages," said Davy.

So now they had thought of something to look like squashes and apples and potatoes and plums, and pumpkins and carrots and cabbages; and when these were all arranged together on the little stands, it began to look quite like a fair.

Green Grapes, and I'll paint a few bunches purple for purple grapes."

White Davy was painting the grapes he told Lucy to pick a lot of the pretty yellow grass with little seeds on it, and he tied it into bunches to look like grain.

When Davy had set the grain bunches up in the corners, the fair was all finished, and the children went into the house and asked their mamma to come and look at it.

You can't guess how pretty it was, and their mamma said she would rather see it than the real fair!—Little Folks.

The Boyhood of Verdi.

It was by a devious path, some steps of which were painful, that Verdi became a musician. When he was seven years old his mild and somewhat melancholy temperament attracted the attention of the parish priest, and he received the appointment of acolyte at the village church of Le Roncole. One day a priest was celebrating mass with Verdi as his assistant, when the boy became so carried away by the music that his duties were entirely forgotten. "Water!" whispered the priest, but Verdi did not respond. Then, thinking his request had not been heard, the celebrant repeated, "Water!"

Still there was no reply, and, turning round, the priest found the server gazing in wonder and delight at the organ. "Water!" demanded the priest for the third time, accompanying the order with a well-directed movement of the foot that the little Verdi was pitched headlong down the altar steps. In falling he struck his head and was carried to the vestry quite unconscious.

Perhaps it was this incident, together with the child's unbounded delight in the organ music he heard in the street, that induced his father, who was an inn keeper, to add a spinet, or pianoforte, to his worldly possessions.

But it was several years after this that his vocation was temporarily decided for him, though fate afterward stepped in and undid the decision.

"Why do you want to be a musician?" asked his confessor. "You have a gift for Latin, and must be a priest."

Meanwhile, the lad became an office boy in Barezzi's wholesale grocery store, and for a little over seven dollars a year played the organ in the church at Roncole; but one day it happened that Father Seletti, who had decided that the boy should be a monk was officiating at mass while Verdi played the organ. The priest was struck with the unusual beauty of the music, and at the close of the service expressed a desire to see the organist. Verdi appeared, and the priest recognized him as the pupil whom he had sought to turn from music to theology.

"Whose music were you playing?" asked Seletti. "It was beautiful." Verdi said, shyly, that he had brought no music with him that day, and had been improvising.

"So I played as I felt," said he. "Ah!" exclaimed Seletti. "I advised you wrongly. You must be no priest, but a musician!"

After that the way was easier. The priestly influence on his side opened many a door to him.

Try to Be Like Him.

The grave of Thomas Jefferson is in a thick growth of woods, a few hundred yards to the right of the embowered road leading from Charlottesville, Va., up to Monticello. The family cemetery is surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and midway along the northerly side. Wormley, Jefferson's old servant, who survived him twenty-five years, dug the grave in the spot his master had indicated. At its head was placed a coarse granite obelisk, in two parts, nine feet high, resting on a base three feet square, designed from a drawing made by Jefferson. The inscription as noted on the pen and ink sketch was transferred to a marble tablet on the southern face of the pedestal:

Here lies buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, Of the Statute of Virginia, For religious freedom, And father of the University of Virginia. On the northern side of the base stone is inscribed: Born April 2, 1743, O. S. Died July 4, 1826.

Entertaining an Angel Unawares.

A newboy took the Sixth avenue elevated at Park Place at noon, says the New York World, and sliding into one of the cross seats, fell asleep. At Grand street two young women got on and took the seats opposite the lad. "His feet were bare and his hat had fallen on." Presently the younger girl leaned over and placed her muff under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An old gentleman in the next seat smiled at the act, and without saying a word toward the boy. The girl hesitated a moment and then reached for it. The next man just as silently offered a dime, a woman across the aisle held out some pennies, and before she knew it the girl with flaming cheeks had taken money from every passenger in that end of the car. She quietly slid the amount into the sleeping lad's pocket, removed her muff gently from under his head without rousing him, and got off at Twenty-third street, including all the passengers in a pretty little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and the possession of a common secret.

Her Autumn Home.

Balmoral castle, the autumnal residence of Queen Victoria, is in the beautiful valley of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the River Dee. It commands a magnificent view and comprises 40,000 acres. Prince Albert purchased this estate in 1852 for £32,000 and erected a granite castle in the Scottish baronial style. It consists of two blocks of buildings, united by wings, and a massive tower thirty-five feet square rising to a height of eighty feet and surrounded by a turret twenty feet high.

Don't think that pestilence kills more fools than cigarettes.

Ship Has Been Hoisted.

Judge a farmer by the team he drives says the Western Agriculturist, if he drives scrub horses and mules, his farming is done on the scrub plan and he will raise scrub colts, because he will breed scrub mares to the cheapest stallion, with no regard to improvement; only the color must suit his taste, but he cares nothing for size and quality that go to make up the market requirements; he cares nothing for the market—does not breed to suit the market, but to suit himself, and never has a good horse to sell. An exchange says one who is not a plug farmer should be ashamed of a plug team. Let him raise his own horses and do it to some purpose. He will be silly to breed his large mares to anything short of a pure bred draft stallion. Horses of a good class will do far more work, and the rearing of them will cost no more than will that of poor ones. Owners of good stallions are reporting larger business, and this betokens a healthy condition in the horse breeding industry; and if we will only bear in mind that good horses are the kind wanted, we shall never again have a large surplus on hand, one year after another, but little to do but eating off their heads. It is a pretty heavy drain on a farmer to carry several head of idle horses through a long season. There is no way to figure profit out of them. Sell them, and save the figuring and the oats.

Two good brood mares will bring their owners \$400 yearly, at a cost of \$50 for service fees, and will do the work of the farm at the same time. While a five dollar fee may bring a \$75 horse, for his \$25 he can have an animal worth \$250. Get no offspring of an unsound or tricky animal. Never act upon the theory that a mare which is good for nothing else, is good for breeding purposes. The fluctuations in the prices of horses is almost wholly with those of low grade. There is a certainty that when breeding to a good animal, the progeny will sell well four or five years hence.

Some Hog Talk.

The story is told of a summer boarder who spent the season with a worthy couple in Nova Scotia, writes C. L. Gabrielson in Farm Stock and Home. The report does not disclose that they were regular farmers, but at all events they kept a pig which was cared for in the ordinary manner. The summer boarder's vacation came to an end and he returned to his relinquished duties. Yet the pig must have stayed for two years later, when the self same summer boarder again became a guest he found the same pig in the pen. And when expressing surprise at its not having been butchered long ago was met with the query:

"If we killed the pig what would we do with the swill?"

Now, with the majority of farmers hogs are not kept for any such purpose, but to be an active source of revenue. And it must be confessed that it is difficult to decide whether the cow or the hog be given first place as a moneymaker on the farms of our middle northwest. None of our domestic animals are more difficult to care for properly than the hog, and it often becomes a nuisance accordingly; while if given a fair opportunity it is the tidiest and most cleanly of them all. Put a pig into a new, dry pen; wet the floor in one corner and that spot becomes the water-closet thereafter, provided the attendant does his duty. Little pigs instinctively avoid fouling their nests, so that experience teaches us that swine need not annoy the senses as they too frequently do.

A Coming Poultry Show.

The Illinois State Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association and the National Fanciers' association are preparing for an exhibition to be held in the Taiterall building, Chicago, Jan. 10 to 11, 1898. Full information can be obtained by addressing L. H. Fuller, 115 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Salicylic Acid in Milk.

Dr. Henry Leffman of Philadelphia, a prominent chemist of that city, recently stated that many disease of infants which occur during the summer months, may be induced by the use of milk, and artificial foods which contain salicylic acid. He stated that the drug had an enormous and increasing sale, and that several forms are being put upon the market. Speaking of the artificial form used by brewers, in the preparation of bottled beer, he thought it poisonous, and that its sale should be prohibited by law. In Trenton, N. J., recently, salicylic acid in milk caused the death of several children.—Medical Times.

Crossing With Indian Games.

The breast of the Indian Game resembles that of a pheasant or Prairie chicken, says American Fancier. The heft of the meat lies on the breast, and this fact, with its bright yellow skin and legs, makes it the broiler fowl. The quality and appearance of the Asiatic and American breeds can be greatly bettered by crossing with the Indian Game. The fast growing quality and plump breast of the Indian Game is added to the large form of the Brahma, Cochon and Plymouth Rock, and makes the finest kind of a broiler.—Am. Poultry Journal.

Shrinkage in Cheese Exports.

Since May last, New York and Montreal, the two great cheese exporting markets of this continent, have exported 234,000 less boxes of cheese than they did a year ago, which is a shrinkage of more than 25 per cent. The exporters, in view of this fact, are busy with the query: Is this falling off in exports due to a loss of consumption on the other side, or an increase on this side, or a decrease in production? Under either supposition it would seem as if the English market must soon rise.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Worrying the Cow.

A rough, quick tempered man should never be tolerated around the cow stable. The cow loves quietude. Any disturbance which excites her lessens if it does not stop the secretion and flow of milk. It is very easy for an employe, by kicking and beating a cow just before or while he is milking, to lessen her milk flow by one-half. This is called "holding up" the milk. It is really a prevention of milk secretion, and the milk thus lost does not come down at any subsequent milking.

France's Dispute with England

Cause of Trouble Between Our Sister Republic and Mr. J. Bull—Both Stealing Land.

[LONDON LETTER.]

Fashoda is the cause of the dispute. No sooner had the news come to England of the fall of Khartoum than it was also learned that Major Marchand, one of the bravest and most successful of African explorers, was at Fashoda. General Kitchener went there in haste and politely requested him to withdraw. "I'm sorry," replied Marchand, in the words of one of the most famous French generals, and although he had only twenty Frenchmen and 300 natives against an enormous

This is the situation as it stands today. Englishmen confidently expect that France will yield. This is the opinion given in the British newspapers, including not only weeklies, such as the Spectator and the Saturday Review, but dailies like the Times and Telegraph. The British are convinced

that France will not risk a fight with them. They find some ground for that belief in Le Matin, which a week ago declared: "It is improbable that we shall risk war for the sake of territories which Egypt

who has had them within her grasp, was never able to retain." Le Matin, however, is in the minority. It seems to represent French sentiment no more than the New York Evening Post did that of America when the Maine was blown up. The French press is almost unanimous in declaring that Marchand will not be suffered to withdraw. The French ministry is enough out of favor without running counter to public opinion in this matter. Such things have been known in France as the precipitation of a war by a ministry as the best means of retaining power. A war diverts attention from internal affairs, and France needs such diversion.

British statesmen, and the people, too, are confident that France would not risk war. It is true that the Alsace-Lorraine affair complicates matters. Hatred of Germany is the dominating passion of the French, and it was this that led to a prompt repudiation by France of the czar's proposal for a universal disarmament. If France thought that Germany would take a hand in the matter, the impetuosity of the young Frenchmen might be restrained. But, while France may want to fight Germany, there is nothing to show that Germany wants to fight France. There is no telling what the young German emperor is liable to do.

The two nations are not unevenly matched. France has the stronger army; England has the stronger navy. "The army of France is today among the most magnificent the world has ever known. The nation that undertakes her in time of war will as certainly rue it, for whenever her strength has had occasion to show her a shadow weaker than her fellow-powers."

On a war footing France would have the advantage in that practically all of her citizens have military training. There is nothing of the kind in Great Britain, and the English would be compelled to go to work to make good soldiers out of raw recruits. France demands three years' service from all her male citizens; then her soldiers pass into the active reserve, which position they occupy for ten years. During that time they are twice called into the field and each term of service lasts for a month. Her warriors then pass into the territorial army, or second reserve; in which they serve for six years, and during which period they go upon active service for a fortnight. They then pass into the territorial reserve, where they remain until reaching the age of 45. Thereafter a Frenchman is exempt from military duty; but until his 45th birthday he attends a master roll once a year and is at any moment liable to active service in the event of war. The war-footing figures thus show that France would have seven and a half times as many trained fighting men. And these men are well trained.

On the sea Great Britain shows to much better advantage. The united kingdom is the first naval power of the world. France is second. They are not so far apart as one might think. Great Britain has 587 ships and France has 437.

The figures show the superiority of Great Britain in ships; though the French have more sailors. Great Britain's navy, of course, is unequalled. It is impossible to go into details here and compare the two navies by individual ships. It must be said for France, however, that her ships are as

good as any in the world. It is doubtful, though, whether they would be able to fight as well. England has always been able to defeat France on the ocean, and the victories of Nelson are by no means exceptional. Napoleon was never able to do anything with his navy. On the other hand, the war with Spain has shown the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race on the sea. Great Britain has always won her naval wars—except with the United States.

There are other things to be considered in a war besides the army and navy. In the first place there is the area of the two countries. France and its colonies cover 3,357,866 square miles, with 63,186,967 population, while Great Britain has 11,325,806 square miles, with 281,037,874 inhabitants. Of Great Britain's population it should be noted that 287,223,431 live in India.

Now as for the sinews of war. Both nations are enormously wealthy. Mulhall gives estimates of the wealth of the nations for 1895. He puts the wealth of Great Britain at \$59,030,000,000 and that of France at \$48,450,000,000, the former nation being about 25 per cent richer.

The question of food supply in England would be important in time of war. It is one that has caused much worry to British statesmen who have not solved the problem. In a war with a nation with such a navy as France has it would be difficult to import food. The prices would advance enormously, and there would be much suffering among those at home.

These discussions are problematical. Yet even in the tables Great Britain is shown to be better prepared for war, and no one can doubt that ultimately Great Britain would win. If

there were war it would be long and bloody, and it might be years before the issue were decided. France and England fought one war that lasted more than one hundred years.

The newest floor is of paper, and is of German importation. The paper is imported in a dusty, powdery form, and is then mixed with a kind of cement which gives substance to the impalpable stuff and a plaster-like appearance. It is said that when the floor is laid, the absence of joints and seams like those of the hardwood floors is a distinct improvement and without the inconvenience of catching dirt. The paste of which the floor is composed is laid on, and then rolled out with a heavy roller, specially adapted for the purpose, something like the street roller for asphalt. The floor, when smooth, hard and dry is either stained or painted to match or contrast with the woodwork of the room, walnut, cherry or mahogany stain, giving it an appearance like natural wood. While there are many advantages to this paper floor, one of expense not being inconsiderable, a disadvantage to the sensitive is its pliable feel to the feet, for no matter how hard it is rolled, it has always an unnatural sensation to one who walks over it.

No End of Excitement. "I don't see how you can endure a little place like Gloomville. Nothing to see, nothing to hear, nothing to talk about. Country Cousin—Nothing to hear and nothing to talk about, indeed! Why, our own church has changed ministers three times within a year and the other church is having a row with theirs."

Good Family. "He comes of a pretty good family, does he not?" "You bet he does, podner! Fifteen of 'em in the bunch!"—EX.

Vines Are Long Lived. The vine attains a great age, continuing fruitful for at least 400 years. It is supposed to be equal to the oak as regards longevity.

IN SPARE MOMENTS. Reggy (quoting "Hamlet")—"If thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool. Maude—Oh, Reggy, this is so sudden. Employer—"How is it, James, that you are so late this morning?" Office Boy—"I—didn't know you were coming so early, sir."

Mrs. Plain—"My husband is a great lover of the beautiful. Mrs. Spite—"Indeed he is. I should think you would almost feel jealous sometimes."

Briggs—"I see you are calling on the daughter of a journalist now. Griggs—"Yes, she is the only girl I know of whose father is out of the way at night-time."

Cholly—"She's to let me know at the end of the week if she accepts me. Johnny—"It must be a terrible suspense. Cholly—"Rather! I don't know whether to break off my other engagements or not."

Washington, Nov. 26.—President McKinley has nearly completed his message to congress. At the cabinet meeting yesterday, he talked over with his advisers some of the sections of the document. The message this year will be longer than usual in order to permit the president to tell of the conduct and results of the war.

There are only a few sections yet unfinished, and the most important of these is that which will refer to the result of the peace negotiations at Paris. This section the president will leave unwritten until the last moment in order that he may be able to inform the congress of the exact status of our relations with Spain at the moment of its reassembling.

In describing the conduct of the war, President McKinley will repeat many of the figures heretofore used by Secretary Alger in detailing the magnitude of the task that confronted the United States in the raising and equipping of an army of 295,000 men on short notice. While admitting that mistakes were made, the president will say that the country is to be congratulated on the generally efficient manner in which this work of mobilization was performed and on the evidence that it presented to the world of the resources of the United States. He will lay the blame of most of the mistakes that were made to the inexperience of some of the officers of regiments and partly to the inability of the men themselves to take care of themselves in the field. He will refer to the fact that in order to definitely locate the blame so that similar mistakes may be avoided in the future he had appointed an investigating committee, whose report when ready he will promise to transmit to congress.

He will recommend the enactment of additional legislation to bring the militia of the various states to closer touch with the war department and will also recommend that the regular army be increased in numbers to 100,000 men.

The president will give the navy unstinted praise for its efficiency in its work during the year. He will recommend that the office of admiral be created by congress and that Rear Admiral Dewey should be promoted to fill that position. He will also recommend that the army transport system, which will become hereafter a necessary feature of the military establishment, be placed to charge of the navy, as the case in European countries.

In the case of Hawaii the president will suggest the organization of a territorial form of government, together with the abrogation of the contract labor system.

In Porto Rico, the Philippines and Uolau he will recommend that military forms of government be maintained until congress has an opportunity, through commissions to be appointed by it, to investigate the conditions in each island. Of Cuba the president will say that the American military government must be maintained there until the Cubans are ready to organize a government of their own.

The message will strongly recommend the building of the Nicaragua canal under the auspices of the United States, and will endorse the plan of making a great national university out of the naval academy at Annapolis.

A feature of the message will be the president's statement as to how he has expended the \$50,000,000 placed in his hands by congress at the beginning of the war for national defense. The treasury department under the president's instructions has kept a separate account of expenditures from this fund so that the president will be able to show where every dollar of it has gone.

Uruguayan Revolution. New York, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, says: Revolutionary bands from Brazil crossed the frontier threatening to unite in a march towards the capital. Troops have been sent to pursue them. These bands are supposed to be the vanguard of a large force which has been gathered in Brazil for several weeks and awaiting a favorable opportunity to move. The government received notice of the presence of the revolutionists in time to mass troops on the frontier before the invasion began.

Indian Accident. Elkhart, Ind., Nov. 26.—While a party of twelve people were returning from a ball at Otis on two handcars they were struck by a Lake Short fast mail, East Chesterton, Wm. Sebanski and Wm. Kemper being killed outright, while Sebanski's two daughters, aged 13 and 15 respectively, were probably fatally injured. Others of the party jumped and escaped injury.

The Italian government is alarmed at the receipt of news that Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is advancing on Bora-Mieda with 100,000 men armed with rifles and a numerous train of artillery. It is believed that the object of the Negus is the Bah-EI-Gazal and he will attempt to force a definite boundary settlement.

Mrs. William Santenlee, wife of a farmer living thirty miles northeast of Guthrie, O. T., in Payne county, took her 10-months-old baby and killed it by throwing it into a deep well and then committed suicide by jumping into the well head first.

Texas Appointed. Washington, Nov. 26.—A Texas man in the person of Dr. Hadra of San Antonio has pulled down an appointment in the army. He has been made assistant surgeon and will probably be assigned to duty at Fort Sam Houston.

Three carloads of cotton partially burned at Nolanville, Tex.

From Havana. New York, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Havana says: The greatest activity prevails at the Havana arsenal. Eight light draft gunboats used during the insurrection for patrol of the shores and rivers are being docked preparatory to sending them home or selling them. The Alfonso XIII, the Nueva Espana and the Diego Velasquez, now at different ports of Cuba, will come to Havana harbor to await here the coming of the auxiliary cruisers Meteor and Rapido, which will arrive Dec. 10. Columbus' ashes will be placed on board the Rapido and about Dec. 18 the fleet will proceed to Spain. Besides the ships mentioned the fleet which will cross the Atlantic will comprise the Donde de Voadillo, the Infanta Isabel, the Marques de la Enxada, and these torpedo boats: Marques de Mollins, Martin Yanez Pinzon, Alonso Yanez Pinzon and the Filipinas.

The first stop will be made at Martinique, where the ships will be coaled and where honor will be paid by the French to Columbus' memory. The same thing will be done at the Cape Verde islands, and the fleet will then proceed to Cadiz as usual.

Probably Havana will be policed by Cuban troops collectively as an organization of the army, or as individual members recruited into the service of the United States. Gen. Menocal has been approached in the matter, and asked whether on the departure of the Spaniards he would be able to form a body of men to preserve order in the towns. He replied affirmatively, and there the matter rests at present.

In addition a scheme has been mooted to form a body of mounted police for service in the province, to be drawn from the Cuban army. Gen. Menocal's opinion regarding a suitable officer to command this force has been asked, and there has been named in this connection Lieut. Col. J. Strampes, an American from New Orleans, who has served three years in the Cuban army, and was commander of Gomez' infantry, a body of picked men, especially selected for their work, having served directly under the commanding-in-chief.

Increase of Garrison. New York, Nov. 26.—A special from London says: The Russian garrisons in China are to be largely increased next spring, according to advices from Odessa, based upon authoritative military information.

The military establishment at Port Arthur, the strongly fortified post at the entrance to the Gulf of P. Chi Li, which China has virtually ceded to Russia, will be raised to 50,000 troops of all arms. Here is to be one terminus of the trans-Siberian railway, where there will be an open port the year around.

The force to be sent to Talien Wan may be inferred from the fact that barracks room is to be provided there for 15,000 men. This is the point on the Liao Tung peninsula of Manchuria, not far from Port Arthur, which Great Britain insisted must not fall into foreign hands.

The dispute over it threatened at one time to lead to war, as it is a vital point for British trade throughout Manchuria.

Such movements of troops will amount to virtual occupation by Russia of Manchuria. The territory east of Liao Tung will be cut off completely from China proper by a Russian military trocha, so to speak, running from Siberia to the Yellow sea.

Postoffice at DeKalb, Tex., was burglarized; \$200 worth of 2-cent and \$20 worth of 1-cent stamps taken.

Transport Arrives. Havana, Nov. 26.—The transport Florida, which arrived at Mariano beach yesterday, had on board four companies of American volunteer troops, which recently left Tampa for Havana. All four companies landed by 9:30 o'clock at the Mariano wharf, with colors flying. They formed at the landing place and marched to their camp, two miles away, firing past Gen. Green and his staff, who, on horseback, reviewed the troops. All the men with the exception of five, who are still suffering from sea sickness and were taken to the camp by train, were in line, and all are in good spirits and fit for duty. One hundred and fifty Cubans of Gen. Menocal's division were employed in clearing the camp site and by 11 o'clock the tents were being pitched for the first American camp at Havana.

In Lavigne's Favor. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26.—George Lavigne gained the decision over Tom Tracey last night in a twenty-round contest, in which both men did good work. In the nineteenth round Tracey started in to force matters and kept Lavigne guessing for a time. He jabbed George on the mouth hard several times, but Lavigne responded with swings for the body. The men fought carefully in the twentieth and last round, neither taking chances. Referee McDonald promptly gave the decision to Lavigne, which was satisfactory to the crowd.

The Texas' Ball. New York, Nov. 26.—The sailors and marines of the battleship Texas, to the number of several hundred, held their annual ball last night at the Lenox lyceum. Capt. Sigbee of the Texas and Miss Sigbee led the grand march in which 400 couples participated. Capt. Sigbee was vociferously cheered during the march.

There will be an extra session of the Chickasaw legislature.

NEW CURE FOR NERVOUSNESS, Chinese Wear Soft Soled Shoes and Are Perfectly Calm.

A new cure for nervousness has been suggested to American sufferers from this indefinable but terrible malady, and by a Chinese student of national and racial characteristics. The man who has formulated the new nerve specific says that he believes its specific will cure the worst case of headache couchant over the nerves rampant known to mankind. He believes the entire absence of nervousness characterizes the Mongolian race to result simply from the centuries of practice which his countrymen have given to the simple cure. And this is the cure: "Always wear soft soled shoes and you will never be conscious of possessing nerves," says the savant from the flowery kingdom. To Americans but recently induced to try the wearing of heavy, thick soled shoes a relief so potent as this is not known to mankind. He believes the entire absence of nervousness characterizes the Mongolian race to result simply from the centuries of practice which his countrymen have given to the simple cure. 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Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and scaly and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood. And the remedy?



It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor. We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars to your case. You will receive a prompt reply without cost.

Belonged to Cecil Rhodes. "Wallace" is the name to which a handsome dog in San Francisco responds. He is a large, fine specimen of the collie variety, though his heavy head would indicate a trace of some other species besides collie in his ancestry.

Discovering Devils. The senate of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, has requested eight students accused of challenging to fight duels to leave the university for four college terms.

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

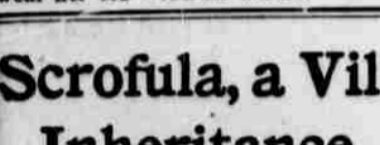
A Forecast. "Della is going to be married in the spring."

"How do you know?" "I heard her say she was going to wear her old black all winter."

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was of any avail until he was cured by S. S. S.



For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific.

S.S.S. For the Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no poisons, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

PATENT

THE SOUTH IN LITERATURE.

Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris and Other Lights.

With new economic ideas, with an ever-increasing development of her natural resources, with a more flexible industrial system, a more rational attitude toward manual labor, and more enlightened methods of public education, there has come a literary inspiration impossible before, and the year 1870 has more than made amends for the year 1850, says the *Suwanee Review*. The words which Sidney Lanier wrote to his wife in 1870 may be taken as reflecting the new energies of the time: "Day by day . . . a thousand vital elements rill through my soul. Day by day the secret deep forces gather which will presently display themselves in bending leaf and waxy petal and in useful fruit and grain." Hardly were these words written before Irwin Russell opened a new province to American literature by his skillful delineations of negro character. Two years later Maurice Thompson is hailed by Longfellow as "a new and original singer, fresh, joyous and true." In 1875 Sidney Lanier attains national fame by his poem on "Cora" and the six years of life that remained to him were to be filled with bursts of imperishable song. In 1876 Joel Chandler Harris annexed the province which Irwin Russell had discovered, and "Uncle Remus" quietly assumed a place in the world's literature of humor and folk-lore never filled until then. Two years later Miss Murfree, better known as Charles Egbert Craddock, set all the magazine readers wondering at the genius that could find literary material in the illiterate mountaineers of East Tennessee. The decade closed with the appearance in literature of George W. Cable, whose "Grandissimes" is ranked by not a few critics as second only to the "Scarlet Letter." The next decade witnessed the advent of Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia and James Lane Allen of Kentucky. Mr. Page's "Marse Chan" and "Meh Lady" not only presented the relation of master and slave in a new light, but furnished at the same time an exposure of the latent, though perhaps unintentional, injustice of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The historical value, to the south of stories like these, to say nothing of the literary charm, cannot be easily overestimated. Mr. Allen, in his "Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky," added another state to the southern literary union, and spread a charm of a storied past over a region that had long ago led Henry Ward Beecher to say: "Hereafter to me the twenty-third Psalm shall read: 'He maketh me lie down in blue-grass pastures.'"

THE POOR DELUGED MAN.

Tells How He Would Never Allow a Woman to Manage Him.

The love of creation was sitting with some men friends before a gas fire one cold evening last week, and was exchanging with them opinions on persons and things. The conversation had drifted around to a discussion of married life, and the host had the floor. "Unaccountable, isn't it?" said he, "how hard it is to make some women understand that they don't need to manage their husbands. I've never had any trouble of that kind myself—wouldn't stand it for a second even if Polly were disposed to try her hand at management—but it seems impossible to prevent some women from attempting all sorts of things in the way of regulating the actions of their husbands. Now, when I fell in love with Polly she was what she is now in rare moments—mild and pretty and admirably appreciative of my intellect. I did not ever ask myself whether she was clever or not. I didn't care. We got along splendidly, like the pious folks and his lazy brother, the first of whom said the prayers and the last the 'Amen's.' I did the talking and Polly edged me on with raising of eyebrows, smiles and sympathetic 'Ohs' or 'Ahs.' Well, we married. I have learned that Polly's friends were under the impression that she had captured a mental giant and was feeding him with the sugar plums of fiction. She gave people the impression that she labored under the delusion that she was a very brilliant person like myself, and that only her craftiness kept me from finding out how shallow and silly she was. Was ever a more absurd idea evolved from the brain of a silly girl. Polly clever! If she only knew that her mild eyes, with the absolute ignorance of the world that lies in their clear depths, are my stars of hope, that her soft faltering voice gets shrill every time she tries to talk learnedly, was what I love better than oratory, and that her irresponsible way of discussing my pet theories is what flatters and gratifies me more than any amount of sane praise from a really clever woman—well, if she really did all that, I wonder if she would still believe that she has 'managed,' 'played with' or 'deluded' me? Just then Polly came into the room in quest of a book, and one of the guests jokingly repeated the substance of what her husband had said. There was a quizzical look in her face as she said: "Did you say all that, Tom?" Her husband acknowledged the corn. Polly laughed good-naturedly and said: "You old goose," and left the room. She also left an uneasy suspicion on her husband's mind that after all perhaps she "managed" him without his being aware of it. The same idea occurred to more than one of his guests, but of course there is no way of finding out whether such is the case or not."

A Use for Liquefied Air.

It is reported that a new use has been found for liquefied air, the possibilities of which have been matters of discussion among scientific men for some time. According to the *Mining Reporter*, a discovery was made recently by which it is now practical to use liquefied air in underground work, such as mining, driving tunnels and sinking shafts. It is said that under proper conditions the liberation of air from the liquid can be effective in generating power with what is run drills underground, pumps, hoists, etc., while cool air can also be supplied in the deepest mines. The same air can also be used in freezing soft ground, making tunnel cutting less hazardous and tedious. If there is any reliability in this reported discovery, and its success can be practically demonstrated, it will make a new departure in the lines of work named, and once again make the genius of science the soul of industrial progress.

"JENNIE KISSED ME."

Familiar Lines of Which Chauncey Depew Oft Thinks Nowadays.

Every time Chauncey Depew reads of a soldier or sailor being kissed by an impulsive girl he exclaims, and somewhat tentatively, if somewhat slangily: "Oh, there are others." Dr. Depew was up at Lenox a few days ago and was hospitalized in most satisfactory style. "By a mighty pretty girl, too," says he, and it will be conceded that few know a pretty girl better than the gallant Depew. The girl in question is Miss Jennie Griffin, daughter of William Griffin of Elm Court farm. She is a freshman of Lenox high school, bright, vivacious and just turned sweet 16. Mr. Depew tells the story this way, looking the while as pleased as he used to some years ago when he broke into the jam closet and escaped detection: "Miss Lella Vanderbilt Sloan's circle of King's Daughters had a bazar for the benefit of suffering soldiers. Someone had carved a ship, or what is accepted as a ship in Lenox, and she was a natural difficulty in selling the ship. It was suggested that I auction off the alleged ship and of course in the cause I was glad to do so. I had just said 'Going, going, gone, to Cornelius Vanderbilt for \$100' when this very pretty girl was so pleased by my success as an auctioneer that she walked right up, threw her arms around my neck and kissed me before the entire assembly."

Penions Paid in the South.

The fact was recently disclosed that the federal government expends for pensions in the state of Texas nearly \$1,000,000 annually, and more than half a million in the state of Mississippi. While these states did not furnish a large quota to the federal army, they have received substantial additions to their population by the emigration of Northern men. No doubt, also, many federal soldiers in service in these states during the war retained their residences in the South at the close of the contest. No one will complain, if in the distribution of pensions, the Southern states derive a part of the advantages involved. The war with Spain will, no doubt, add to the pension list, and it is safe to say that every Southern state will be represented on the pension roll, for no braver, nobler Americans fought for the cause of humanity than the volunteers from the South.

Argentine Locust Antidote.

It is reported from Argentina that a little insect, called the locust, will probably extinguish the champions, as they devour the eggs of the latter and multiply rapidly on such food. Several artificial, as well as natural, destroyers of the Argentine locust have been reported, but usually nature provides something that reduces the excessive increase of such pests or destroyers them.

Primary Colors.

"Rafferty," said Mr. Dolan, "what's their primary colors? Oh hear me, dear brother Ann! I'll give you the answer, 'judgin' be all the primaries! Oh I ver to, Oh should say they wor black an' blue.'"—Washington Star.

Mme. Melba in London.

Mme. Melba is in London. She has been buying new costumes in Paris, and incidentally studying Mimi in "La Boheme" with Puccini, the composer. The new opera house at St. Petersburg, according to the *Musical Courier*, is to cost about \$4,000,000. It will be a sunken stage and a concealed orchestra. The proscenium arch is to be 140 feet high.

It is said that the peasant of the south of France spends on food for a family of five an average of twopence a day.

To Lecture at Yale.

Professor George Adams Smith of the University of Glasgow is engaged to deliver the Lyman Beecher course at Yale next year. In a recent conversation with a friend, it was remarked to Mr. Smith that the writing of the biography of so great a friend as the late Henry Drummond must have been a most enjoyable task. "So it would have been," replied the professor, "did I not know that Henry never wanted a biography written, and my feelings that when we meet in heaven he may be displeased."

St. Louis' Curfew Law.

The city council of St. Louis has recently passed a "curfew" ordinance, providing for the arrest of all boys under fifteen found on the streets, without the presence or written permit of parents, after 8 o'clock in summer and 9 o'clock in winter. The operation of the law is so large a city will be watched with much interest throughout the country.

Question of Descent.

O'Brien—And so Jaykers I am proud of his descent, is he?
McTurk—Yes, he is terribly stuck up about it.

Releasing the sermons.

He was intently watching a gang of men breaking stone to make a new road.
"What are you looking for?" inquired some men who were passing.
"The sermons that I have heard are to be found in stones," he replied.

Emblem of Cleanliness.

"So poor old Dirty Deasley is dead, 'is he? 'I'll bet he sleeps sound."
"Naw, he doesn't, Weary. He can't."
"Why not?"
"Them relatives of his have put a soapstone slab over his grave."

Have supper ready when your husband comes home, and be happy.

At 18 a girl is fickle; at 28 she is the reverse.

Sunday morning is partially spent in dodging your wife's sweeping.

A good place for one to go is to go to work.

The narrowest mind usually contains ultra bombastic ideas.

Sparrows can make a neighborhood exceedingly lively.

Love rules the world and roosters the roost.

Confession of a Millionaire.

A millionaire confessed the secret of his success in two words—hard work. He put in the best part of his life gaining dollars and losing health, and now he was putting in the other half spending dollars to get it back. Nothing equals Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for restoring health. It gets at the starting point—the stomach—and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

Thanksgiving feast approaches and many turkeys will be gobbled up.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Small flare hats are worn by many women these days.

5175 Permanently Cured. Nerve or nervous system after many a use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Sold for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treated. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treated. Sold for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treated.

The finest meal is not enjoyed when it is eaten alone.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. & Co. on each tablet.

Life is as we make it, consequently we ought not to complain.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

It is fortunate that few physicians are gossip.

Remember a man's prejudice when he makes a prediction.

Female Strain Most.

A St. Petersburg correspondent devotes much space to the curious case of a highwaywoman, who operates in the districts of Kutais. Barbara Danella in her name. She disappeared some ten years ago from the village of Bandza, and since then has held a whole countryside in terror of her operations on the road. "This curious highwaywoman," we are told, "is one of the most artistic riders in the country which has produced the best human substitutes for centaurs that the world has yet seen. She will jump anything. She is also an excellent shot and can hit the edge of a Russian silver coin, smaller than our sixpence, with a rifle bullet at an astonishingly long distance."

Sugar Does Not Injure.

A German scientist scolds the idea that sugar spoils the teeth, and that the reason why teeth are injured by the eating of lozenges is to be found in the use of the pernicious acids of various fruits to flavor them. The pure product of the cane and of the beet root causes no harm to the teeth, as is evinced by the famous "Ivories" of the Southern colored people, who chew the sugar cane or revel in molasses all day long on the plantations. Sugar is also a great stimulant, and the Dutch soldiers in the East Indies found it better than schnaps on the march and the battlefield, and the chamois hunters of the Tyrol always carry a few lumps in their pockets.

Man doesn't become a matrimonial graduate in a day.

He may rock a cradle six nights out of seven, and even learn to administer mustard to his group offspring, but these accomplishments alone do not entitle him to a diploma. Nor does a knowledge of feminine apparel and an ability to discriminate between an over-skirt and an underskirt entitle him to the proper credentials. He must know and experience even more. Not until he has hung pictures for his wife can he feel that he has crossed the fiery sands and earned the well-deserved laurels which are said to come to the lot of dutiful husbands.

Heat by Curiosity Hunters.

It has been ascertained that Maj. Gordon, nephew of Gen. Gordon, secured the head of the mummy when the embalmed remains of the impostor were disinterred from the tomb, and is keeping it as a curio. The headless body was thrown into the Nile, but a few not overfastidious officers who were present took some tea and finger nails as mementos.

Expensive Breakfast.

Lawyer James T. Buchanan of Pittsburg, Pa., had a quarrel with a restaurant keeper over the price of a breakfast. The check was for greater amount than the bill called for. Buchanan wouldn't pay the check; there was a row; Buchanan was arrested, locked up and kept incommunicado overnight. He sued and has been awarded \$4000 by the trial judge.

Jealousy.

First Venerable Man—I met old Bill Jones just now and he had the assurance to tell me that he felt as fresh as a 2-year-old man.
Second Venerable Man—Likely he meant a 2-year-old egg.

When time flies in a sick room it is because the patient is unconscious or has a great deal of company.

A clock is a great companion when one is about.

5-DROPS

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, July 25, '98. I think "5-DROPS" is the best medicine in the world; it has done me so much good. Before using "5-DROPS" I could hardly lie in bed long enough to go to sleep. I would have to get up and walk around, or sit up in bed. I don't know what was the matter with me, but I was suffering all through me and my body was so tender that part of the time I could hardly lie on the softest bed. As it has benefited me so much I have recommended it to my neighbors. Three of my daughters have used "5-DROPS" also two of my lady friends. One of my daughters was suffering terribly with her stomach, and was all bloated up until she weighed 174 pounds, but after she took "5-DROPS" her weight came down to 140 pounds—her normal weight—and she is all right again. She thinks there never was such medicine made. I myself think it is splendid.

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FORT WORTH AND DENISON.

Was Wounded.

An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of William Keith, the artist, and asked for money to obtain a meal. He explained that he had just been discharged from the county hospital and was too weak to work. Mr. Keith gave him a quarter, and he departed. One of four young ladies, art students, who were present, said: "Mr. Keith, can't we hire that old man and sketch him?" Keith ran out and caught him, and said: "If you can't work and want to make a dollar, come back to my rooms. The young ladies want to paint you." The Irishman hesitated, so Keith remarked: "It won't take long, and it's an easy way to make a dollar." "Oh, know that," was the reply, "but Ol was a wunderlin' how Ol'd git th' paint off afterward."

Horse Meat.

A man in Boston has petitioned the board of aldermen for a license to conduct a rather peculiar business, namely, slaughter of horses for the domestic and foreign meat trade. While a perfectly legitimate trade, it appears that this is the first time it has come up for legitimate consideration. It is generally known that a large export trade in horse meat—the frisky mule is never mentioned—is carried on in this country, the product going mainly to Germany, though its use is said to be rapidly increasing in all continental countries.

One can increase their trouble materially by being cross.

Some ladies' hats resemble umbrellas in a few respects.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION

It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, indigestion, dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation. The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 47 Third Avenue. For four years he was bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farnand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousands of orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily."

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. These distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."—Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50¢ per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED,"

TRY

SAPOLIO

TOO GOOD TO BE FREE! But send 25c and we will mail you a trial treatment of "5-Drops."

5-DROPS

Cured Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Stomach Trouble.

MOTHER AND 3 DAUGHTERS CURED BY "5-DROPS."

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COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. MARGARET BARBER, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words: "Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person."

Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I felt so bad, ovarian trouble, through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but has not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.



AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION

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The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

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

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

Saturday, Dec. 3, 1898.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Look out for the new stock of shoes and boots at S. L. Robertson's. There is talk of another dry goods store in Haskell.

—Even money gets a sack of flour at Carney & McKee's.

—Mr. Mart Lynch has returned from the I. T.

—All kinds of dry goods and groceries for sale by S. L. Robertson.

—Mrs. J. M. Baldwin left yesterday on a visit to her mother in Fanin county.

—Pure Louisiana sugar-cane molasses, New crop, at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. J. H. Keller is making some improvements on his residence and premises.

—Fresh groceries received every week and always sold at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's.

—Misses Lizzie and Zoodie Johnson returned Saturday from a visit to friends in Albany.

—S. L. Robertson has just received a big stock of hosiery, corsets, gloves, etc.

—Mr. Harry Daugherty was down from Guthrie to see the Haskell people this week.

—Don't be fooled on prices; if you don't want but \$1 worth it will pay you to figure with Carney & McKee.

—Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald leaves today for Bowie county, where he has a cattle trade pending.

—S. L. Robertson is strictly in for business and wants your trade. Go and see him, he will always treat you right.

—Mr. Jud Robertson of Baylor county is arranging to move into Haskell county with his cattle.

—Credit and credit prices are gone with us for this year—try us with the cash and we'll surprise you in prices. CARNEY & MCKEE.

—Miss Allie Wright left yesterday for Floyd, Texas, where she will teach school again this term.

NEW DRY GOODS!

S. L. Robertson is receiving a full line of dry goods this week. Nice line of ladies dress goods and trimmings, flannels, outings, percales, waterproofs, etc.

—Mr. L. W. Roberts has been appointed cattle inspector on the quarantine line for Haskell county.

—Judge McConnell left again Friday for Crockett and probably to accompany Mrs. McConnell home from Austin.

—We will receive a large line of men's, ladies' and children's shoes direct from Chicago this week. CARNEY & MCKEE.

—Mr. E. J. Figg and wife of Sacramento, Cal., were here this week looking after some land interests Mr. Figg has in this county.

—Mr. T. G. Carney is having a neat rock chimney built to his residence. Mr. Jim Kelley is the architect and builder.

—Parties indebted to Dr. A. G. Neathery and wishing to make payments will find the notes and accounts in A. W. Springer's hands.

—Mr. G. W. Hazlewood went to Abilene yesterday to meet his wife who is returning from a visit to relatives in Palo Pinto county.

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

—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waters had the sad misfortune to lose their two year old son, who died on last Sunday evening from membranous croup or diphtheria. They had brought him to town on Saturday for medical attention, not having sooner realized the seriousness of his affliction.

—Pay up; if you owe me why will you wait for me to dun you? I need the money to meet my liabilities. Don't wait, as what you owe me is already due. Respectfully,
S. L. ROBERTSON

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

—Mr. Jud Jones returned Wednesday from Aransas Pass, where he left his father in fine health.

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

CARNEY & MCKEE.

—Messrs. M. H. Gossett and Geo. Maloney returned the first of the week from their trading expedition in Louisiana.

—Our old citizen Mr. J. F. Adams, now of Bosque county, was here the first of the week seeing his old friends and looking after his place.

At A Great Bargain: Lots 7 and 8 in block 5 in the town of Haskell, and Block 15 containing 40 acres adjoining town, being part of Scott survey. For terms write
A. G. Wills,
Trust Building, Dallas, Texas.

—Miss Lillie Rike returned Sunday from Graham, where she has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Morrison.

—Messrs. J. C. Baldwin of Houston and J. H. Baldwin of Windom were here this week trying an important land suit in the district court.

—HARPER whiskey on your sideboard proves your taste is correct. It proves also that you are doing your duty to your guest and to yourself-keeping the finest whiskey obtainable. Sold by
KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD,
Haskell, Tex.

—Messrs. Swenson Bros. have just put fifteen full blood Herefords on their Jones county ranch. They were bought in Missouri at \$325 per head, or \$4875 for the lot besides shipping expenses.

—Dr. Gilbert had a lively and somewhat serious experience with an untamed "bronc" Thursday. He hitched the horse to his buggy to give him a lesson in driving, but the horse objected and used his heels at a furious rate to emphasize his protest, then tried to run, but the Doctor held him up until one rein broke which unbalanced him and he hit the street in an ungraceful attitude, fortunately, however, sustaining no worse injury than a skinned and pretty badly bruised leg and he now uses a stick to assist locomotion. The horse soon broke the shaves into splinters and "went to the wild bunch."

The Doctor has been accustomed to use any kind of a horse that came handy and always came out first best, but he says he thinks he will confine himself to old work horses hereafter.

—Haskell has at least one plucky girl who is not afraid to burn gunpowder. While her father was away from home a few nights ago Miss Bertha Fitzgerald saw a man ride up to their barn, dismount and start inside. As some corn had previously mysteriously disappeared she supposed more was about to go the same way she ordered him away. But he evidently knew the situation and thought he was in no danger from a young lady, so he proceeded inside. Miss Bertha went into the house and armed herself with a pistol and going out again, and taking position behind the well curbing some 30 or 40 yards from the barn door, invited the man out to be shot at. He waited for some time but finally made up his mind to run the gauntlet and emerged, when she promptly opened fire, advancing as she fired. The fellow mounted his horse and left as rapidly as possible. It is not known whether any of Miss Bertha's shots took effect, but it will do to bet that that fellow goes elsewhere for his next corn.

Final Collection for 1898.

Must have our money. Did not agree to sell on two years time. Can't afford it. You bought our goods to be paid for this fall, we did not agree to just take what you could spare and carry over the rest. If you can't pay the cash we will take cows or other cattle. Now come and settle up, we need our money and must have it.

If you don't see us we will see you.
Very resp.
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

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, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

Notes From Shorthorn.

Being a late arrival from down east, and, having been for years a scribbler for the vertiable country newspapers, our stupendous cranium has become overstocked with old chestnuts and stale gas which we propose unloading on the newsy little FREE PRESS, provided it meets the approbation of the able editor. It seems that the northerners are in a terrible hurry to go south nowadays.

E. Bivins, our esteemed friend and countryman, visited the capitol city last Saturday.

Our old friend L. L. Bivins has quit the sheep business for a while.

W. M. Wood did jury service in the city last week.

The entertainment at the house of Mr. Sherman was reported as being an enjoyable affair by all in attendance.

E. Bivins reports the dogs barking themselves to death at defeated candidates.

The constable of district No. 2 recently arrested a cow for licking her calf.

Well, we are new comers and will say in conclusion that we are a warm piece of plunder and are prepared to entertain all "hoss" traders, book agents, washing machine men and gold brick flunkies. The latch string of our dugout hangs outside.

We propose to arrive at oblivion if the road holds out. No doubt the reading public will be astonished at the brainy sentences that flow so freely from our goose quill, but we want it understood that we can't help being a bright boy but rather hate it on account of its making us see what fools other people are.

With three cheers for the Free Press and its editor we will close this before the sheriff does.

Respectfully,
BOGNERANG.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.

Special Term.

The Commissioners court met in adjourned session on Tuesday to make final settlement with W. B. Anthony, retiring sheriff and tax collector, after being advised of the approval of his bond by the state comptroller, and to transact other business, as follows:

Ordered that H. G. McConnell be permitted to use the county attorney's office in the court house, with consent of county attorney, upon his paying for wood heretofore used and to be used during winter of 1898 and 1899, amount \$8.00.

J. M. Thompson employed as court house janitor and scavenger at \$6 per month.

W. B. Anthony's final report as tax collector examined and approved. Said report showing full settlement by him as such tax collector.

Petition of P. D. Sanders as agent for D. Jameson, for reduction of valuation for taxation on the Wise county school land survey of four leagues of land, to-wit: reduction on valuation for 1897 of \$6,048 and for the year 1898 \$14,838; total, \$20,886, which was granted by the court as error and tax collector instructed to receive taxes on said land accordingly, provided said taxes be paid immediately.

On his application J. A. Price was allowed a reduction in taxes on the Saml. Colson survey from \$7.20 to \$5.76 on account of error in assessment.

A reduction on valuation of the John Hammons survey from \$1600 to \$1455.

J. C. Coon was employed to paint the roof and dome of the court house for \$125, said Coon to furnish all material.

Various accounts were audited and allowed.

The Weather Calendar.

The FREE PRESS has received the Cardui Weather Chart and Calendar for 1899 from the Chattanooga Medicine Co., manufacturers of McElree's Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught. This is one of the best calendars published. It consists of twelve sheets of paper 13x20 inches in size, all fastened together with a brass loop hanger. Each sheet contains the calendar for one month in large figures that can be read across any room. Under the figures patent weather signals indicating Prof. DeVoe's Weather Forecasts for every day in the year appear. The moon's changes and legal holidays are also shown. The calendar is valuable in any home. We understand by sending 10 one-cent postage stamps to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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.

OUR American jingoes, or expansionists are making much ado over Lord Salisbury's address at the Lord Mayor's dinner recently. It was a memorable event, and the sentiments portentous. Let Americans consider them carefully for their author is a great British statesman and can see the threads of a tangled political skein as well as the next one. Speaking of America's Philippine policy, he said:

"No one can deny that it's (America's) appearance among factors Asiatic, at all events, and possibly in European diplomacy, is a grave and serious event which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain."

The leading politicians of the world agree with Lord Salisbury that the entry of this country upon the Eastern political chess board means war, but that all right with the British statesman, for "in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain." That's all right from a British point of view, but how about the other factor? For us, it plainly means war, and war means militarism and militarism means a loss of liberty and the downfall of the great republic. England has always been jealous of our form of government. Her wise men have predicted its failure, and her people have long desired it. During the civil war British sympathy was with the South, actuated by the hope that the war would result in the permanent disruption of the republic, which has always been regarded by crowned heads as a menace to the "divine rights" of monarchs. There has always been a small portion of our people who possessed the same hopes and aspirations. They were with us in revolutionary times, they are with us now, and many well-meaning but short-sighted public men are giving them aid and comfort by urging a policy that must embroil this country with foreign nations, the result of which no man can foretell but every lover of liberty may well contemplate with alarm.—Farm and Ranch.

THE white Baptists of Woodbury, New Jersey, it is said, have refused to permit would-be colored brethren to wash their sins away in their baptismal fount and the governor of Illinois has sent his soldiers and Gatling guns against the importation of negroes into Illinois, yet some people up that way have thought it outrageous that we down this way should object to negro government and social equality! Maybe they are reforming their ideas on some things.

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 and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by A. P. McLemore. 52

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Next Spring

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

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