





# Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, : : : : TEXAS.

The pedagogue's rule often works both ways.

The medium should always be in good spirits.

A sharp pencil is sure to make its mark in the world.

Usually the louder a man talks the less it amounts to.

Wise is the baggage-smasher who wears a chest protector.

St. Louis maidens are now adorning their hats with mistletoe.

The polish on a man's coat doesn't help him to get into society.

When some men make mistakes they repeat them by way of apology.

Feminine complexions often resemble small boys; they won't wash.

The only way you can hurt some men is by striking them on the pocket-book.

This is the glad season of the year when the plumber gets square with the ice man.

It's a pity women can't strike out from the shoulder with her flat as well as with her tongue.

Better fish remain in the sea than were caught. The bride never leaves the "best man."

The man who has enough money to be able to live in idleness won't be the poor man who would can't.

A man seldom drops the coin of self-esteem into the slot of self-esteem for the purpose of ascertaining his moral avdrdupois.

"I do not object," said a forbearing man to his daughter, "to your trying to make yourself look like a man, but it disgusts me to see the kind of man you succeed in making yourself resemble."

It is fortunate for the country that the founders of the republic left all its honors open to the poor. Some of the men who have attained very high rank in statesmanship had no capacity to save money, and lived and died in poverty. There has been more than one great senator who never paid taxes on an assessment of \$2,000, and who never owned a home. And there have been very few great statesmen in this country whose names graced the lists of heavy taxpayers.

In refusing to pardon a city treasurer who violated his trust and was sent to the penitentiary, the governor of Washington lays down the proposition that convicts should be pardoned only when they are proven to have been innocent, when it is shown that the sentence was excessive, or when while imprisoned, they are able to render the state some signal service. There may be other conditions that would warrant exercise of the pardon power; but leaving that out of the question, we are wholly in sympathy with a governor who declines to abuse it by freeing a man whose position, education and opportunities encouraged him to be everything but a thief. The trusted official who sins "against light and knowledge," not because of the spur of need, is of all criminals, the one to be punished. Clemency toward such an one brings the laws into contempt.

It is generally supposed that the nuggets which are found in the river gravels of Klondike and other auriferous regions have been brought down by the rivers direct from the reefs in which the gold originally lay. Many practical miners and scientific men, however, have long been of opinion that this cannot be the case, for no masses of gold of so large a size were ever found in the reefs themselves. They believe, on the other hand, that the nuggets have grown where they are now found, just as a crystal of salt will grow in a strong brine; but with an insoluble substance as gold it was difficult to understand how such growth could take place. Experiments carried out in Australia have shown that decaying vegetable matter will cause the deposition of gold from solutions of gold salts, but these salts are not known to occur in reefs. The mystery is now solved. A Slavonic chemist named Zsigmody has just shown that gold itself can exist in a soluble form. By acting on a slightly alkaline solution of a gold salt with formaldehyde and submitting the product of dialysis he has succeeded in obtaining gold in a colloidal condition, in which state it is soluble in water and may be precipitated by the addition of common salt.

General Lord Kitchener persistently refuses to write a history of his Sudan campaign. "Let us have one," he is reported to have said. An English writer says of him: "You cannot imagine the sardar otherwise than as seeing the right thing and doing it. His precision is inhumanly unerring. He is more like a machine than a man. You feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at the Paris international exhibition: 'British Empire, exhibit No. 1: Hora concurrens—the Sudan machine.'"

Clergymen and others who are interested in the discussion of the question of allowing the opening of saloons on Sunday should remember that it is a practical and not sentimental question, and that it involves considerations of greater or less good and evil to the community and not of absolute good and evil. It is not strictly a question of temperance or of Sabbatharian observance, but of doing what can reasonably and beneficially be done in behalf of both and a better observance of the law.

## PASTURE AND FARM.

Grain in Llano county is reported short.

There is double the acreage of wheat in the Greenville section this year than last.

Richard Conley, a well known breeder of blooded sheep at Marshall, Mich., has been visiting in the state.

At San Angelo G. B. Bell sold seventy-five head of yearlings to J. M. Shannon at \$17 per head.

B. F. Darlington of San Antonio has sold to Sheriff R. E. White of Austin a registered Hereford calf for \$150.

B. W. Ferris, a prominent citizen of Waxahachie, intends establishing a ranch somewhere in Western Texas.

Eleven cars of cattle were shipped to Terrell to be fattened for northern markets. They were sent from West Texas.

B. F. Darlington of San Antonio received a telegram from A. A. Bates of Irwin, Ok., saying he had consigned to him one carload of registered Durham and Red Polled bulls.

Parties have been at Farmersville with a view of establishing a cotton seed oil mill and have met with considerable encouragement.

Moore & Allen of San Antonio have shipped to that city two carloads of grass cows from their ranch at Standard.

T. B. Butong of Sonora, Sutton county, has put to feed at Ennis 8000 head of sheep from the Devil's river country.

W. J. McIntyre of Alpine has purchased the M. Hoff ranch near Marathon for \$18,000. The Hoff cattle will be removed to the Pecos ranch.

Mr. J. Baker of Cuero sold to A. G. Kennedy of Beeville 1200 steers, 2s and 3s, at \$19 and \$22.50 per head, spring delivery.

At a meeting of the Melon Growers' association at Pearsall a few days ago it was learned that the members would probably plant 2000 acres in melons this year.

Farmers of Cherokee county are in splendid circumstances. There is more corn, syrup and meat in the county than have been known for several years.

Hogs and cattle are being shipped from Norman, Ok., now in large numbers. There will be shipped from that place in the next four months not less than 12,000 head of cattle.

Texas sent 50,806 fewer cattle to Kansas City in 1898 than in the previous year. The decrease from the Indian Territory was 27,125; from Missouri, 25,143; from Kansas, 18,066.

Horses in Washington county are dying of a disease resembling blind staggers. The disease comes on suddenly and in almost every case proves fatal. About twenty horses have died.

L. Peyton, a Kansas City man, says it is saturated with gasoline and thrown into the hole inhabited by prairie dogs and the hole then closed by packing with dirt, it will kill them.

The fine diffusion plant known as the Calcasieu sugar refinery was sold at Lake Charles, La., by Master Commissioner T. T. Taylor to J. C. Morris, president of the Canal bank of New Orleans, for \$25,500. The plant was sold under mortgage.

W. H. Jennings, one of the most prominent stockmen and heaviest operators in the southwest, whose home has been at Pearsall, although much of his time has been spent in San Antonio, has moved his family to the latter city.

Col. Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston, president of the Fort Worth Stock yards, has been awarded by the government the contract for supplying the beef to the United States army in Cuba. It is understood that the contract requires the delivery of these cattle in Cuba on foot, where they will be slaughtered by the contractor and supplied to the army as the necessities will require.

The Union Meat company of San Antonio bought of A. Nance of Kyle 400 head of cattle out of his feed lots at Seguin, consisting of 325 feeding steers and 65 bulls and stags. These cattle are now being full fed at Seguin and will be delivered to the purchasers from time to time when in prime condition.

A mixed car of Durham and Hereford bulls from Collin county has been sold by a Fort Worth man to a cattle company at Coahuila, Mex., at \$65 per head. They are yearlings and are natives of Collin. They were shipped to John T. Lutz of Meridian, Miss., purchased of D. A. Oppenheimer of San Antonio, 1500 feeding steers, 2s and 4s past, at \$27 per head, immediate delivery. They were sent to Meridian and will be sold to butchers in that section.

A large acreage of wheat has been sown around White Wright, and is in fair condition—many say better than at this time a year ago. Over one hundred new wheat drills have been sold and many fields of cotton from 29 to 125 acres have been sown in wheat.

The recent rains in portions of Oklahoma have been of material benefit to the growing wheat. Many farmers assert that the prospect for this cereal at the present time is the brightest since the organization of Oklahoma as a territory and the advent of the present population.

Rain, snow, hard freezing and frequent sunshine have combined to render the farming lands around Eddy, Tex., a joy to the husbandmen, for never before, say they, has the soil been in such fine condition for successful cultivation as this winter.

## Germany's Attitude.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The mask is off. Germany stands toward this country in a threatening attitude and the administration is not unprepared to meet the vital issue should it rise.

As a first step a retaliatory bill specifically directed against the pending imperial meat inspection bill will be introduced and passed simultaneously with the passage of the German government measure.

It can be said that the state department is preparing the retaliatory measure which will be transmitted to the house committee on agriculture in the nature of a suggestion. If the situation warrants a presidential message urging the passage of the bill will be sent to congress.

All past diplomatic assurances from Germany as to her friendliness toward this country are now regarded in official circles as so many false pretenses. Beginning with Admiral von Diederichs' insolence to Admiral Dewey in which the German cruiser Irene narrowly escaped the commission of a warlike act, the situation has been growing in rancor, until the introduction of the meat inspection bill in the reichstag and the boldness and skill displayed by Aguinaldo, have come to be regarded as twin evidences of Germany's hostility.

The situation at Manila is admitted critical, much more so than the trouble at Hilo. There is here a well-defined fear that the demonstration at Hilo was designed to attract a large portion of Otis' forces from Manila so that the 20,000 armed insurgents near the Philippine capital could make a successful dash for the control of the city.

The retaliatory bill in the course of preparation at the state department will practically exclude from this country German wines, toys and hardware bric-a-brac. The yearly imports on these lines aggregate \$75,000,000.

A state department official said last night that the efforts of Ambassador Dr. von Holleben were in vain and that the kaiser would insist on railroading his meat inspection bill through the reichstag.

## German Duel.

In a duel at Metz, Germany, Lieut. Schlickmann of the Bavarian infantry shot and killed Herr Tillman, a civilian.

In accordance with the emperor's decree, duels are allowed only in exceptional cases and by the consent of the court of honor.

Tillman, who was shoved off the sidewalk by some officers last May, struck one with a stick and boasted of it in the restaurant. The court of honor decided that as he was a member of a wealthy family he could give satisfaction, and selected Lieut. Schlickmann to represent the regiment. The father of Tillman vainly appealed to the police to stop the duel.

## Choate Appointed.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Joseph H. Choate of New York to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Joseph Hodge Choate was born in 1832 in Massachusetts, and is the son of Dr. George Choate. He was graduated in 1854 from Harvard law school, and was admitted in 1855 to the bar. He formed a partnership with William H. Barnes, but in 1859 became a member of the firm of Everts, Southward & Choate. For the last ten years Mr. Choate has been generally acknowledged to be the leader of the New York bar.

## Well Pleased.

London, Jan. 12.—In a chorus of welcome the papers greet Joseph Choate as Col. Hay's successor in London. The purport of their comment upon the appointment is that the new ambassador "will not have to remove difficulties, but only to foster friendship," as the Daily Telegraph puts it, and the Times says the selection is "not only one to which no exception can be taken, but even a high compliment."

## Warlike Elements.

New York, Jan. 12.—John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam, writes from Hong Kong that Hong Kong is full of warlike elements.

American and English in the far east favor our control. Dewey still favors that.

Barrett is still of the opinion that Aguinaldo can be controlled by diplomacy.

## Granted It.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt granted the requisition of the governor of Texas for the extradition to that state of Owen C. Howard, who is wanted on a charge of embezzling funds of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad company.

An eloping couple, about 18 years old, from Shamokin, Pa., were among the victims of the Duncannon wreck, stern parents having prevented their marriage.

R. F. Fifield of Montpelier, Vt., appears to have been appointed by Gov. Smith of that state United States senator to succeed the late Senator Morrill.

Heavy rains have swollen the Sabine river in Louisiana.

Gov. Ellerbe of South Carolina in his message to the legislature touched on lynchings.

Romero's boat has been shipped from Washington to Mexico.

The West Virginia legislature is in session.

## Censorship Over Cable.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The news of the establishment of censorship over the cable at Manila was taken as an indication of gravity of the situation there, but caused no surprise among those familiar with the reports for the last two weeks. The censor was put in charge for a two-fold purpose—to prevent threatening reports sent out to the world and to prevent Aguinaldo and the Filipino junta in Paris from communicating news and advice to Aguinaldo. The insurgents will be cut off from the outside world and the European power furnishing them aid and comfort will have to send messengers.

Gen. Greeley, chief of the signal service office, said: "I did not yet know the fact that a censorship had been established officially, but it is a matter which is within the original jurisdiction of Gen. Otis. I do not hesitate, however, to express the opinion that it would have been proper from prudential reasons to have established this censorship some days ago. Had that been done it would not have been possible for agents of Aguinaldo to have sent important information from Washington, which I am informed was done from the Philippines' representatives here."

Gen. Greeley says that while the Hong Kong-Manila cable is an English concern, we have a right to control the Manila end, which is in our territory. Spain controlled this cable for the same reason during the recent war.

Important advices were received by the war department yesterday, but were kept secret. They are supposed to contain information about the hostile demeanor of the 20,000 armed insurgents near Manila, and the supplemental force of 15,000 in the more remote parts of Luzon.

The United States has but 19,500 troops in the Philippines, with 17,000 at Manila, and 2500 at Hilo.

## Foraker for Expansion.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Mr. Foraker of Ohio addressed the senate yesterday in favor of expansion, taking a decided stand. Messrs. Bacon of Georgia and Allen of Nebraska offered resolutions pertaining to the Philippines.

The house yesterday completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, upon which it has been working intermittently for a week. An amendment was adopted providing a high license system in the territory with a species of local option.

## Denies It.

London, Jan. 12.—A correspondent says: "Senator Sagasta denies that only negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Carolines, remarking that the previous content of the cortes would be necessary. This is not to be taken, however, as indicative of any determination to sell. The premier intends to convolve the cortes as soon as the United States has approved the peace treaty."

## Contract Signed.

New York, Jan. 12.—Mr. Huntington signed the contract for the purchase of the Galveston City company's property for the Southern Pacific terminals at Galveston at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He said he hoped to be considered henceforth as one of Galveston's most enthusiastic supporters. As soon as the necessary consents are obtained and the details arranged the work of establishing at Galveston the finest and largest terminals in the country will begin.

## New Senator.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 12.—Hon. B. F. Fifield of Montpelier notified Gov. Smith that on account of family reasons he was compelled to decline the appointment as United States senator to succeed the late Senator Morrill.

The appointment was at once offered to Hon. Jonathan Ross of St. Johnsbury, chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont who accepted.

## Journalists' Club.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 12.—The executive committee of the International League of Press Clubs met yesterday at the Journalists to arrange for the annual convention to be held in Baltimore. It was decided to hold the convention early in April. Representatives will attend the convention from all the large cities of the country and a number of matters of interest to newspaper workers will be taken up.

The naval authorities have learned to their dismay that it is not possible for one of our big battleships, like the Oregon or Massachusetts, to get out of New York harbor during extra low water such as prevailed when the latter battleship struck on Diamond reef a short time ago.

Two men were killed in a street duel at Boyles, Miss., and another fatally wounded.

Sugar trust stockholders held a meeting at Jersey City. No dividend was declared.

Great Britain imports 359,000,000 pounds of rice yearly.

Many Texas banks elected officers on the 11th.

In an affray at Young Springs, near Eastland, John Odell was killed.

The Arkansas legislature is in session.

The pope is to hold a council at Rome this year.

## Relations Broken Off.

Hong Kong, Jan. 11.—The Filipino committee here has broken off all relations with the United States consul, Rounsaville Wildman. The committee has issued a writ in the supreme court to recover the sum of \$47,000, which the Filipinos claim to have deposited with Mr. Wildman as treasurer of the Filipino independence fund in June last. The members of the committee further allege that sensational disclosures are probable, showing, they add, that the American government recognized the Filipinos as belligerents by affording them assistance in arms and moral influence to co-operate against Spain, "thus indorsing the agreement made with Aguinaldo at Singapore in April to use gentleness in dealing with the insurgents and to advise and co-operate with Admiral Dewey." There is some reason to believe that the present situation may be protracted longer than would be naturally expected and that there will be open hostilities immediately if at all.

The question has arisen here as to the exact purpose to be served now in attempting to seize Hilo. Originally it was intended to release the Spanish force there besieged, but by their evacuation of that place they have removed that incentive, and were it not for the false encouragement it would give the insurgents, there is little doubt that the United States troops would not be moved against Hilo. Meanwhile the navy is expected to draw a cordon around the island of Panay and also should it be deemed necessary to do so to prevent the further supply of arms and ammunition of war to the insurgents. Probably the gunboats now there or en route will be reinforced by the Maclach and the Annapolis and Vicksburg.

## Otis Cables.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Two dispatches were received yesterday by Secretary Alger from Gen. Otis.

One stated to an inquiry from the president that the troops of Gen. Miller had made no complaint on account of their being so long confined on board the transports at Hilo.

Gen. Otis' latest news from Gen. Miller was received last Friday.

The other dispatch asked the war department for volunteers in view of the attitude of Aguinaldo.

Instructions were prepared yesterday and cabled to Gen. Otis to be dispatched at once by one of Dewey's vessels to Hilo.

It is impossible to extract from the officials either at the war department or at the white house the full tenor of these latest instructions. It is learned, nevertheless, that Gen. Otis has been instructed to repeat the president's instructions to Gen. Miller, with the addition that he must not return to Manila. Further that he must make a lodgment somewhere on Panay, fortify himself and await an attack by the Filipinos. Such an attack will relieve the government of the odium of the American troops firing on an inferior force, and this acknowledgment is a revolutionary party against the United States.

The administration is coming around to the belief that Aguinaldo's impudent attitude is due to the secret aid of some continental power. The navy department is non-committal and the war department is silent.

## Speaker Elected.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 11.—The deadlock in the lower house of the state legislature was broken yesterday and Hon. A. F. Vandewater of Conway county elected speaker on the twentieth ballot. J. G. B. Simas of Faulkner was elected chief clerk of the house. The senate elected Hon. M. J. Manning of Monroe and John W. Howell of Clarksville, caucus nominees, president and secretary respectively. The house has not yet completed its organization and consequently no date has been fixed for the inauguration of the governor.

## Under Discussion.

Washington, Jan. 11.—How to dispose of Aguinaldo is now under discussion. The state department says his case comes within the province of the war department; that he can be tried by court-martial. Senator Elkins says he will see him well and treat him well; he has no official status and should not have.

## Keen for Senator.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 11.—The legislature convened yesterday and organized in accordance with the Republican caucus. The Republicans held a joint caucus after adjournment and unanimously selected ex-Congressman John Keen to be elected United States senator in place of James Smith, Jr., a week from next Tuesday.

## Elected King.

New York, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Washington says: Mataafa has been elected king of Samoa, to succeed Malletos. Official information to this effect has been received here. The election was held without trouble, though Tamenase, who was vice king in 1881, backed by a small following, endeavored to obtain the office. The situation, according to the latest advices, is quiet.

Elisha Swan was sentenced at Bastrop, Tex., to hang for the murder of his father.

Syndicate stands ready to purchase the Chicago street car system and give 2-cent fares.

Henry Cabot Lodge was unanimously elected United States senator by the Massachusetts legislature.

## From Wheeler.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Maj. Gen. Joe Wheeler has written an open letter in defense of his loyalty to the Democratic party and in answer to insinuations that he is about to march to the footlights hand in hand with William McKinley. Gen. Wheeler says: "The only ground for such statements is the fact that I believe it the duty of our country to care and provide for the people and territory which the logic of events has placed in our hands, and I believe that the most powerful and wealthiest country on earth should maintain an army sufficiently strong to uphold its dignity anywhere in the world."

"It is true that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bailey, both of whom I respect very highly, take a different view, but I do not think they are sustained by a majority of the Democrats in the United States."

"While holding a commission in the army I have not thought it proper for me to say anything on the subject of politics, and I have not uttered one word on the subject."

## Mason Speaks.

Washington, Jan. 11.—At the beginning of yesterday's session of the senate Mr. Chandler introduced a senate resolution for the distribution of the appropriation bills and indicated he would precipitate this fight soon.

The senate passed bills authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Chamberlain, S. D., and authorizing the secretary of agriculture to prepare a report showing the average fluctuation from year to year of farm products.

Mr. Mason of Illinois took the floor for his announced speech upon his resolution opposing expansion, declaring that all just powers of the government are derived from the consent of the governed, and that the United States will make no attempt to govern any people against their will. Mr. Mason spoke from manuscript and confined himself closely to his notes.

In the house Alaska's laws were discussed.

## New Manufacturers.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.—The following are the most important announcements of industrial enterprises for the first week of the new year as reported to the Manufacturers' Record:

A \$500,000 mining and development company in Arkansas; \$100,000 fiber manufacturing company in Florida; \$10,000 steamboat company in Georgia; \$20,000 coal company and \$50,000 waterworks in Kentucky; 75-ton ice and refrigerating plant and \$50,000 lumber mill company in Louisiana; 25-ton refrigerating plant and \$30,000 oyster-packing company in Maryland; \$75,000 lumber mill in Mississippi; \$100,000 chemical works and \$5000 chair factory in North Carolina; \$200,000 cotton mills in South Carolina and a 40-barrel flour mill; 85-ton refrigerating plant and \$50,000 mining company in Tennessee; \$10,000 mill supply company and \$75,000 cottonseed oil mill in Texas; \$20,000 brick works and \$5000 foundry in Virginia; \$500,000 gas and oil well company in West Virginia.

## Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The president sent these nominations to the senate: State—Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, now minister to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador to Russia; Addison C. Harris of Indiana, to be minister to Austria-Hungary.

Treasury—James G. Monahan, collector of internal revenue second district of Wisconsin.

War—To be brigadier generals: Col. John B. Castleman, first Kentucky volunteer infantry; Col. Thomas H. Barber, first New York volunteer infantry.

To be assistant adjutant general with rank of major: Capt. Charles G. Treat, assistant adjutant general United States volunteers. Also a number of promotions and appointments in the volunteer infantry.

## Won Her Case.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—Gracie File, 7 years old, daughter of Mrs. File, of Kansas City, Kan., has won her suit for damages against that city. On June 25, 1896, while playing in the street in front of her home, the child took hold of a live electric light wire which was dangling from a pole in the street and received a shock that almost killed her, and as a result of the shock shes is now a cripple.

Through her father Grace sued the city and the Consolidated Electric Light and Power company jointly in the common pleas court. A jury gave a verdict for \$2600 against the defendants. The electric light company asked for a new trial, but the verdict stood against the city. An appeal was taken and the supreme court sustained the verdict.

## Riot Cases.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 11.—Seventy miners and citizens charged with riot were arraigned in court yesterday. State Attorney Humphreys nolleed fifty-nine cases, while eleven pleaded guilty and were given sentences. The trial of mine operators, Orville and Maxwell Penwell, for inciting riot will take place at once. Over fifty witnesses have been summoned.

Pneumonia continues to rage among colored non-union miners, deaths occurring daily. A heavy provost guard is still on duty. Arrests for carrying concealed weapons are as numerous as ever.

## All to be Mustered Out.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The war department has decided to muster out the entire volunteer army at the end of this month unless the troubles in the Philippines become so serious as to make such a course inadvisable.

# Warm Blood

Course through the veins, feeds, nourishes and sustains all the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes warm, rich, pure blood. It is the best medicine you can take in winter. It tones, invigorates, strengthens and fortifies the whole body, preventing colds, fevers, pneumonia and the grip.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price 50c.  
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache, 25c.

## Wished to Test It.

Schotching went to London for a holiday. Walking along one of the streets, he noticed a bald-headed chemist standing at his shop door, and inquired if he had any hair restorer.

"Yes, sir," said the chemist, "step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials from a great many who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top o' yer head a bit rub w't, and I'll look back the morn and see o' yer tellin' the truth."

The chemist returned the bottle to the shelf, and kicked the errand boy for laughing.

## Differentiation.

As usual, his mother asked him what he had learned at school the day.

"We learned about the kindergarten colors," he answered.

"The what?" she demanded.

"The kindergarten colors," he repeated.

"What in the world are the kindergarten colors?" she asked.

"Ho! Don't you know that?" he returned scornfully. Why



# MANY MATTERS

## Lately Transpiring in the State Worth a Perusal.

### Legislative Proceedings.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 13.—In the senate the chair announced that the lieutenant governor-elect appoints Will J. Bullock of Wichita and P. B. Hughes of Hill county as general committee clerks.

By resolution of Mr. Burns Miss Mary de Zavala of San Antonio was employed as assistant engrossing clerk.

The rules of the twenty-fifth senate were adopted to govern this senate until new rules can be promulgated. The various standing committees were announced.

The following resolution by Mr. Morris was unanimously adopted by a vote:

Resolved, that when the senate adjourns to-day that such adjournment be a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. W. H. Mabry and those other gallant officers and men who laid down their lives for their country in the recent war with Spain, and also as a mark of respect and sympathy of this body with the families of such deceased soldiers of Texas.

Mr. Dibrell offered a resolution providing that the senators be allowed to purchase at the state's expense ten copies of any daily paper, the cost of which not to exceed 3 cents each. Mr. Yantis offered an amendment striking out "ten" and inserting "five copies."

The amendment was adopted and the resolution adopted as amended.

In the house Rev. Mr. Gattin was elected chaplain, Mr. Burney, Journal clerk, and J. L. Robertson, assistant. The pending business was Mr. Wooten's resolution authorizing the employment of ten committee clerks.

Mr. Bailey of DeWitt offered an amendment authorizing the employment of nine pages and nine porters, each to receive \$2 per day.

Mr. Wooten accepted the amendment. Mr. Kennedy of Limestone, moved to reduce the pay of pages to \$1.50.

The yeas and nays were demanded on a motion to lay the amendment on the table, the vote resulting 82 yeas, 38 nays.

The Wooten resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Kittrell of Harris, offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to inquire what has been done toward collecting the money due Texas as bounty on sugar raised by the state, and suggesting that it be used toward establishment of an industrial school for girls. The resolution recited the failure to collect the money was due to the governor then in office.

Mr. Bailey of DeWitt, offered a resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint an assistant to the postmistress at a salary of \$3 per day.

An amendment to make the pay \$2 per day was defeated by a vote of 90 to 90, after which the resolution was adopted.

### Bills Introduced.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 13.—The following bills were introduced in the senate:

Senator Sebastian—To provide for the erection of an asylum at Abilene for the care of epileptics. The bill provides for the removal of the unfortunate of this class from other asylums and for their care at the proposed asylum. He also introduced a bill which makes the use of abusive language in assault cases a justification by the defendant in such assault.

Senator Miller introduced a bill providing for the redemption within two years by the debtor of real estate sold under a mortgage or deed of trust or execution. He also introduced a bill for the creation and regulation of legal premiums.

### Culberson's Message.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 13.—Gov. Culberson's farewell message to the legislature congratulated the legislations on the stoppage of pugilism; spoke of trusts and monopolies; referred to labor laws, delinquent tax law and legislation against mob violence; spoke of the fee bill; satisfactory condition of charitable institutions; touched on revenue necessary for the maintenance of the public schools and for general purposes; announced passage of Confederate amendment; renewed recommendations in regard to Johnson grants, investments by life insurance companies and many other matters.

The Ennis, Tex., city council has reduced its own and the other officials' salaries.

E. F. Noye, a Union veteran, died suddenly at Dallas, Tex.

### Franklin Fire.

Franklin, Tex., Jan. 13.—A house owned by E. A. Dechard and occupied by A. U. Hathaway was burned here. It is supposed to have caught fire from a defective chimney. Mr. Hathaway lost nearly all his household goods and wearing apparel, barely having time to get his family out. The house was valued at \$300 and contents perhaps as much more. No insurance on either.

Capt. Michael Carbin, a Mississippi steamboatman, is dead.

**Bills Introduced.**  
Austin, Tex., Jan. 14.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Dibrell's bill appropriating \$110,000 to pay members' mileage and per diem and pay of officers was read a second time and passed finally under suspension of the rules requiring bills to be read on three several days. The bill by Mr. Wayland appropriating \$20,000 for contingent expenses of this session was read a second time, ordered engrossed and finally passed under a suspension of the rules.

At this juncture a message from the governor was received and read in which he called attention to the contract between the state and Hogg & Robertson by which the \$110,000 was collected from the United States government.

By Mr. Greer—An act requiring the claimant of the title to land under the statutes of limitation of five years and of ten years to record a declaration of his claim after the same has matured, and providing what said declaration shall contain, and defining the rights of innocent purchasers of the land so claimed, and further providing the compensation of clerks for recording such claims.

By Mr. Potter—An act for the relief of railway corporations and belt and suburban railway companies having charters granted or amended since the 1st day of January, 1887, and which have failed, or about to fail, to construct their roads and branches, or any part thereof within the time required by law, extending the period within which to comply with the law two years.

Mr. Miller secured the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of three members of the senate and three of the house, to count the vote for governor and arrange for the inauguration of the state officers.

In the house the pending business was a resolution directing that 1200 copies of the house journal be printed and that each member be allowed eight copies. Adopted.

A resolution by Kittrell, which was referred, requested the government to allow Texas to keep the \$45,000 due the United States and to apply it toward the colored normal school at Prairie View.

### Chartered.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 14.—The following applications for charters were filed in the office of the secretary of state: The Carpenter Mercantile company at Hutto, Williamson county; purposes, the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise and agricultural and farm products. Capital stock \$15,000. Directors, A. W. Carpenter, Hutto; T. B. Cochran, Austin; John C. Wilkinson, St. Louis.

C. H. Guenther & Son (Incorporated), at San Antonio, Bexar county; purpose, manufacture of flour, meal and mill stuffs and the purchase and sale of goods, wares and merchandise used in such business. Capital stock \$20,400. Directors, C. H. Guenther, Erhard R. Guenther and Adolph Wagner, all of Bexar county.

Amendment to charter to the Behrens Drug company of Waco, increase in the capital stock from \$75,000 to \$150,000, was filed yesterday.

### Recommends Payment.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 14.—Gov. Culberson sent the legislature a message recommending, after giving a copy of the contract, the payment of \$10,100 to Hogg & Robertson for commission on money collected from the United States.

### Not Discouraged.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 14.—The petroleum hunters in the Waco district do not feel discouraged, for although oil in paying quantities has not been struck yet both gas and oil has been discovered in so many wells it is felt that the explorers are on a hot trail. Mr. Henry C. Scott of St. Louis and his associates are getting ready to spend money freely drilling wells hoping to get both gas and oil. They will drill within the city limits, on the east side of the river.

### Narrow Escape.

Bonham, Tex., Jan. 14.—Jim Graham narrowly escaped death here by coming in contact with an electric current. Mr. Graham started to enter a drug store and as he stepped up on the iron sill in the doorway he was instantly knocked senseless and was with difficulty that he was removed. It was found that the rain of the night before had soaked the wire, causing the current to burn through the same and run down to the iron column, thus charging it heavily with electricity.

### Burned to Death.

Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 14.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the old Telegraph hotel, a two-story frame structure on Main street, was discovered on fire and in a few minutes the building and its contents were in ashes and W. H. Denny, a rice farmer, who occupied room No. 20 on the second floor, was burned beyond recognition.

The building and contents were valued at \$3000, with \$1000 insurance.

### Resigned.

Texarkana, Tex., Jan. 14.—J. P. Freeman, for several years station baggage agent at Texarkana for the St. Louis Southwestern railway (Cotton Belt), tendered his resignation and Mr. W. W. Cockwood of Memphis, Tenn., has arrived here and relieved Mr. Freeman. Mr. Freeman will engage in other business in Shreveport.

### Shafter at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 16.—Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, late commander of the fifth army corps, in the operations before Santiago, Cuba, arrived in the city from Washington Saturday, accompanied by Capt. W. H. McKittick and wife, the daughter of Gen. Shafter; Capt. E. H. Plummer, Major Robt. H. Noble and J. H. Edwards of San Francisco.

A crowd of 1500 people gathered around the Pullman sleeper which the party occupied and greeted Gen. Shafter with a continuous cheering. At the depot the party was met by Capt. J. N. Shafter of this city and the party drove to the Menger hotel, where Mayor Callaghan and a large number of prominent citizens awaited their arrival. Gen. Shafter stepped forward and bowed to the people assembled and then retired to his room. He was fatigued and not feeling well. He met only the family of his brother while at the hotel and excused himself from being interviewed.

### Gregg County Storm.

Longview, Tex., Jan. 16.—A twister passed through this county from the southwest corner to the northeast corner four miles northwest of Kilgore. The cyclone swept down and demolished a tenement house on the Moore place, in which were a woman named Mrs. McCune and five children, dangerously injuring all, and fatally injuring Mrs. McCune. The husband was away from home.

Acres of forest trees are uprooted, and everything was swept before the wind's fury. The rain was the heaviest ever witnessed, and the creeks are so swollen that communication is impossible with the southern part of the county. All wires went down, and trees were across the International and Great Northern railroad in several places.

### Flood of Bills.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 16.—There was no session of the senate Saturday.

In the house, after the announcement of several committee bills were introduced and one petition.

A resolution requesting the finance committee to report as soon as possible the deficiency appropriation bill was introduced by Tarver of Webb and adopted.

### Appointments.

Mr. Greer announced the appointment of the following clerks: Stenographers, Miss M. E. Green, J. D. Lyons, H. C. Jarrell, Henderson Fowler. Private secretary, P. J. Shaver.

### A Shave and a Wife.

Several months ago was published an item relating to A. M. Daugherty of Pilot Point, who had sworn when the Virginian crew was killed that he would never shave until the stars and stripes waved over Cuba and who when Cuba was taken charge of by the United States shaved for the first time in over twenty-five years. A St. Louis paper heard of the occurrence and from Mr. Daugherty secured a write-up of the event, which was closed with an offer to marry any young woman who wanted to. A Miss Lindsey of St. Louis saw the write-up and began a correspondence, with the result that last Friday at the City hotel in Pilot Point the two were married, Rev. J. P. Russell officiating.

### Diphtheria Death.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 16.—The little daughter of Mrs. S. Caldwell died at Paris, from diphtheria. The yellow flag was hoisted at the residence.

### Pilot Fined.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 16.—Gus Peterson was fined \$5 in the criminal district court Saturday on the charge that he falsely represented himself to be an executive officer of the state—a branch pilot of the port of Galveston. This is one of the test cases brought to test the rights of the pilots who have set up shop in opposition to the pilots appointed under the state law. The opposition pilots claim the right to act under United States license. The case will be appealed.

### Blaze at Edna.

Edna, Tex., Jan. 16.—Fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the Young hotel. A. J. Rose and John Traylor business buildings. The occupants of the buildings were: N. N. McDonald and Robinson & Co., merchants; Wm. Bergebrugg, saloon; Chronicle office of Ward & Labauve. Aggregate loss \$20,000, insurance \$2500.

### Editor Dies.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 16.—Mr. Mel Kirkpatrick, formerly deputy clerk in the United States circuit and district court in this city and later editor and proprietor of the Ardmore Bulletin, a Republican paper published at Ardmore, I. T., died here. He was attacked by the grip three days ago and the disease grew into pneumonia, which resulted in his death. He leaves a wife and four children.

### Will Be More Tests.

Rusk, Tex., Jan. 16.—Col. A. B. Stevens, manager of the Star and Crescent furnaces at this place, and who made a recent test of brown coal, or lignite, in the smelting of iron ore, has returned from New Orleans, where the owners of the Star and Crescent reside, and reports that further tests will be made and excellent results are assured. The people are in better spirits than for eight years.

The date of the hearing of the Katy at Dallas, Tex., case has been changed to February 8.

### State Legislature.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—Lieut.-Gov. Jester called the senate to order yesterday morning and after prayer announced the following appointments: Postmaster, Mrs. Pauline Evans of Hopkins county; pages, Earnest Kerr of Fayette, Woody Browning of Lampasas, John B. Greer of Jefferson, Bruce Sherrill of Hunt and Roland Villeneuve of Travis; porters, Dan Edwards of Rusk, Peter Edwards of Morris, Frank Kelly of Caldwell, Harrison Welch of Denton and Tom Murchison of Houston.

When the senate adjourned Tuesday there was pending the election of two committee clerks. The senate elected the following two clerks: June Kimble of Eastland and G. S. Morris of Cass.

Senator Lewis nominated Senator Stafford for president pro tem of the senate. He was elected.

In the house Jones of Collin county was elected sergeant-at-arms and Taylor of Hill assistant.

Logan of Hamilton was elected reading clerk and Roberts of Travis assistant.

Burney of Atascosa was chosen journal clerk, and Robertson of Williamson assistant.

Jack Duns of Jefferson county was elected calendar clerk and McFarland of Cherokee engrossing clerk, while Wingo of Travis was chosen enrolling clerk.

J. R. Dunlap of DeWitt is doorkeeper and J. D. Mitchell of Madison assistant.

### Austin Killing.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—A fatal shooting affair occurred in the barroom of the St. Louis saloon on Congress avenue. Green Denson, aged about 28 years, was shot three times, dying almost instantly. Sam Magness fired all three shots and is now in jail, charged with murder. The participants in the tragedy are well known in sporting circles. Magness is about 21 years old, having lived in this city since childhood. Denson is said to have come to Austin from Arizona last June. He is said to have relatives living in Junction City, Tex. Magness gave himself up to an officer a few minutes after the shooting occurred, exclaiming: "I had to do it to save my life." Bystanders state that the trouble arose in an argument over some former trouble.

### Adjusting Matters.

Cleburne, Tex., Jan. 12.—The officials of the Santa Fe and the joint board of the railway organizations of the Santa Fe have been in session here in Division Superintendent Pendell's office. They were adjusting some matters with reference to contracts under which the employees are working.

General Manager L. J. Polk, Superintendent C. D. Resequie and Superintendent of Machinery James Collison were here on business connected with the Santa Fe. Col. Polk went north and the other gentlemen went south.

### Bonham Improvements.

Bonham, Tex., Jan. 12.—The city council is making extensive improvements to the city waterworks system. Piping arrived yesterday, which is to be laid from Bois d'Arc creek to the city pool, in order that water can be pumped from the stream to the reservoir. This will prove of great benefit as it will guarantee the water supply to be sufficient for all uses in the city and at all seasons.

### Picture of Factory.

Waxahachie, Jan. 12.—Mr. L. C. Todd received a completed picture of the Waxahachie cotton factory and placed it on exhibition in a public place. It was made by cotton mill architects. The picture attracted a good deal of attention. The collection committee is hard at work in the matter of getting up funds to build the mill.

### Raised It.

Gainesville, Tex., Jan. 12.—A. B. Donaldson of the Circle Belt railway is in receipt of a telegram from Graham, Young county, saying that the people of that place had raised the bonus required of them for said railway and had signed and delivered the contract to the Circle Belt railway representative in Graham.

### Postmaster and Pension.

Mitchell G. Williams was appointed postmaster at Sugar Hill, Panola county, Tex., vice M. J. Williams, deceased. Texas pensions—Original: James F. Bennett, Seabrook, \$6; Geo. Paradise, \$12. Original widows: Margaret P. Schooner, Lott, \$8. Mexican war widows: Julia Ann Teague, Crockett, \$5. Widows Indian wars: Elizabeth Lankford, Winsboro, \$8.

### Pastor Resigns.

Cleburne, Tex., Jan. 12.—Rev. F. E. Leach of the Cumberland Presbyterian church here has resigned, to accept the place of superintendent of missions. Rev. T. M. Riley of Jefferson has been called to fill the place made vacant by Rev. Leach's resignation.

Trumpeter Muehlenbach of company D, fifth cavalry, who has been on a furlough visiting his family, has been ordered to Huntsville, Ala., where his regiment now is, and he expects to sail shortly with it to Porto Rico.

The czar of Russia and emperor of Austria are to hold a conference.

Another large pipe and steel plant is to be established at Bessemer, Ala.

# CONSTRUCTING THE PYRAMIDS.

## An Explanation of How the Wonderful Work Was Accomplished.

The ability displayed by the ancients in transporting heavy objects from place to place, and in raising them many feet above the surface of the ground in the construction of temples, palaces and pyramids, has long been a source of wonder, says J. E. French Watkins in Cassier's Magazine. It may, indeed, be truly said that the engineers of the present era would find it difficult to perform similar feats, even when aided by the most improved appliances devised through the ingenuity developed in this inventive age.

So impressed with amazement at the achievements of the ancient architects have trained archaeologists become that not infrequently the opinion is expressed that these men, whose work has withstood the ravages of scores of centuries, must have been aided by well-devised machines, possibly operated by one or more of the generated forces.

Notwithstanding these conjectures, in the more careful and thorough explorations made in late years the remains of no hoisting machine have thus far been discovered, nor has there

earth could have been removed from in front of it, the pits filled up, restoring the original conditions of the surface of the ground, leaving no hint to gratify the explorer forty centuries after the work was done.

Let us see what labor this method would have involved in the construction of the pyramid of Giza, the largest of its kind, which is approximately 150 yards high and 250 yards square at the base. As is well known, in building this pyramid, which is located three miles south of Cairo, two kinds of stone were used, limestone and red granite. The limestone was quarried at El Massarah, forty-five or fifty miles from Gizeh, while the red granite was brought from Assouan, near the first Cataract, over five hundred miles. Both of these quarries were located on the river Nile.

Ruffs laden with stone blocks could be brought from the quarries by this means. Upon the sloping embankments blocks are being drawn on sledges, perhaps equipped with rollers, to the highest point to which the structure has been built, the inclined

Trilithon, "Three-stone-temple," from the extraordinary proportions of three of the stone blocks found in it, each being over 63 feet in length, 13 feet in height, and proportionately thick. These stones now rest in a wall over twenty feet above the present surface of the ground.

In the solution of the problem of putting similar huge blocks in place at the present day, the utilization of inclined planes of earth in the manner just described might well be considered by the modern engineer before adopting a more complex method. In fact, since the various details of this method of construction have suggested themselves, the writer has examined photographs of many ancient structures and has yet to find one that could not have been constructed to a great extent according to the practices just described. Until the principles of the true arch were understood it was less difficult to move and erect one block of stone by these primitive methods than to place smaller units over the openings of structures designed in accordance with the types of ancient architecture, in which the arch, with a keystone, was lacking.

Especially was this true in an era when the value of time was not considered, and slaves were to be obtained by thousands, at small cost, to toil and sweat to gratify the ambition and perpetuate the fame of kings.

Happily for our race and time, the crack of the Egyptian slave master's whip and the wail of the battalions of swarthy laborers, while tugging in unison to draw or hoist the monolith, has given place to the puffing engine and the rattle of revolving wheels; but, mayhap, in the years to come, the engineering methods in vogue at the end of this eventful century will seem almost as crude to those who will practice in the new fields of applied science on the borders of which we seem to stand as these primitive methods of the ancients now appear to us.

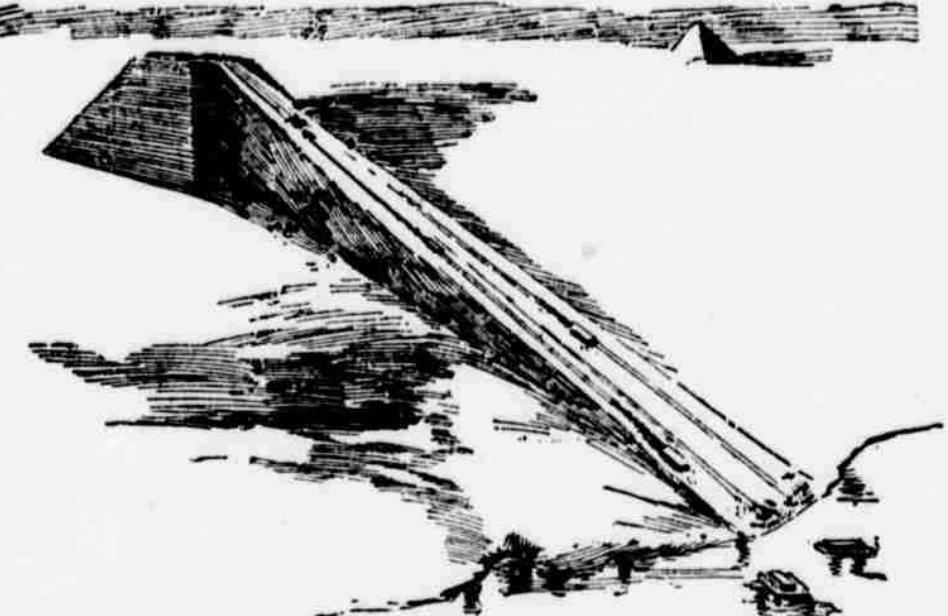
Whether the anticipations for the future shall be realized or not, and proud as we may be of the advances made by discovery and invention in our age, we must not forget that the patient perseverance of the engineers of antiquity, who, by brawn and muscle, and unaided by mechanism, built wiser than they knew, have been rewarded by the preservation of an indelible record of their achievements in the material remains of their edifices that have withstood the ravages of centuries. Will fate so favor the engineer of the nineteenth century, versed in the laws of modern science, and skilled in the practice of the mechanic arts?

### Fame of Gentry County.

Gentry county, Missouri, which boasted of having taken more premiums at the World's Fair than any other single county in the United States, is again a subject for congratulations, having captured a large number of the best premiums at the recent big stock show at the Omaha Exposition. It is said by experts of high rank that the Omaha exhibit of fancy stock was larger and better than the memorable one at Chicago.—Ex.

### Ancient Venetian Coins.

Numismatists in England are much interested in the recent discovery of ancient Venetian coins in proximity to one of the Mashonaland rivers. The coins in question have, in the meantime, been sent down to Natal and submitted to expert scrutiny at Pietermaritzburg, with the result that casts of



METHOD BY WHICH THE PYRAMIDS MAY HAVE BEEN BUILT.

been found, either in the Assyro-Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions, or in the Egyptian hieroglyphics, an account or description of the processes employed by the ancients in lifting heavy masses to extraordinary heights. In fact, no equivalents for the words "derrick," "pulley," "winch," etc., have yet been identified in these ancient records to encourage the belief in a secular sapient.

From the earliest times the erection of embankments of earth has been carried on by savage nations and primitive peoples. The earthworks left by the mound builders in America and Europe are conspicuous evidence that the digging and carrying of earth was practiced on a large scale in many localities, long distant from one another, centuries ago.

Let us see how, by the aid of inclined planes of earth, the huge stones used in the construction of dolmens or cromlechs could be put in position by the use of primitive appliances: The stone posts could be moved to the desired place and erected in a vertical position. Two piles of earth are dug from the pit in which one of the posts is to stand. The stone slab can be rolled up the inclined plane and tilted into position, and by the use of levers and pry bars, be made to stand upright, and when the second post was erected by a similar operation, and the space between the posts and around them filled with earth, the top stone or lintel could be placed in position after being elevated to the desired height on another inclined plane, made of earth. These operations being completed, the earth could be returned to the pits from which it was dug, and the surface of the ground leveled.

The construction of the Egyptian pyramids, for centuries a matter of wonder, could have been performed by similar methods. Let us suppose that each of the stone blocks used had a rectangular base, being half as thick as wide, and that they were moved from the quarry to the pyramid, being first placed on rollers, and moved into position: Other stone blocks could then have been transported along the surface of the ground in the same manner, and so could the other stones in the same tier. An embankment at a 20 per cent or a 30 per cent grade could then have been constructed by carrying earth from pits beyond the boundary lines of the pyramid. Over the surface of this plane, extended towards the quarry, the second tier of stones could have been put in place; a new embankment could then have been constructed, and new blocks and those behind them being put in place; and so on, by the aid of the additions to the embankments, the remaining stones could have been put in position.

When the pyramid was complete, the

plane being gradually made longer and higher with earth brought from the pits on the right and left. The highest embankment necessary when the workmen reached the top course, assuming that a 20 per cent grade was adopted, would have been 750 yards long, containing about seven and one-half million cubic yards. If the sides of the earth embankment would stand at an angle of 30 degrees, which is not at all improbable.

Assuming that one laborer could have placed two and one-half yards (about twenty barrow loads) of earth on an average each day on this embankment, 10,000 men could have built it in twelve months of twenty-five working days. It is stated that one hundred thousand men were employed for twenty years in the whole work, so that, according to this calculation, the construction of this embankment would have occupied only a small portion of the total time consumed.

The false work to support the walls of the interior chambers of the pyramid could also have been made of earth rather than of timber. It should be remembered that heavy lumber for scaffolding must have been brought over long distances, and that the framing and erection of any structure of sufficient strength to bear heavy weights would have required more skill and knowledge than the building of the pyramid itself by the method above described.

In the great temple of Rameses II. is



BUILDING A CROMLECH IN PREHISTORIC TIMES.

to be found a colossal statue of that king, which equals in dimensions and exceeds in weight any other Egyptian monolith, being 60 feet high and weighing 887 tons, 5 1/2 hundredweight. It was made from a single block of red granite brought from the quarries at Assouan, 135 miles distant, by the river Nile.

At Basbe, Syria, are to be found the ruins of three temples, one of which has been given the name of

had to do it yet," the conductor answered, "but I nearly had to once. The woman had the fare in her hand, but it was a lead nickel, and a plugged one at that."—New York Sun.

### Modern Fame.

Waggles—"His name is in every mouth." Jaggles—"How's that?" Waggles—"A new cocktail has been named after him."—Life.

The German army contains 10,000 musicians.

### Terror Lost Him Wings.

Highgear—How did Brockets come to smash the ten-mile record? Bearings—We told him just before he started that his wife had sent for him to come home and kind the baby.—St. Louis Star.

### An Awful Waste.

Einstein—Hey, you must not wear your specs all der time. Ikey—Vy no, fader? Einstein—Because you wear der glass out looting through it so much.—New York World.



# DR. FALCONER'S TEMPTATION.

(Continued.)

"A soldier!" cried Mary. "Oh, Richard, you must try if we can't do something for him. I never hear of an old soldier without thinking of my poor brother, Jack, who you know, ran away and enlisted while I was quite a little girl, and how miserably he died in Africa. Oh, what a pet I used to be of poor Jack's! If we had heard of any one who had been good to him at last, how we should have blessed him! Do tell me all about this poor fellow, and let us see if we can devise any way of helping him."

"I am afraid he is pretty well past help," said Richard. "I left him unconscious, and I should not be in the least surprised if he should never come to himself again."

"But surely he can't be left to himself in an empty house, Richard! It would be a sin and a shame to leave anybody so. He must be taken to the infirmary."

"He won't go. I have tried my best to make him, but he is obstinate."

"Then we must bring him here. We have more than one empty room, for the house is far too big for us. Do let me get a bed put up in one of them."

"Why, Mary, you know well enough we can't even keep ourselves! How are we to keep and feed a stranger as well?"

"Oh, we must, Richard!" she cried impulsively, her tender eyes filling with tears. "Think how forsaken and wretched he is! Suppose it were your brother—and he is your brother, even if he be what you call a stranger. We mustn't shut our door on him—I was a stranger, and ye took me not in—how could you bear to bear that?"

"She ran lightly out of the room to give her orders and see them carried out, leaving Richard sitting conscience-stricken in his chair, all his subtle arguments scattered to the winds by a single word."

"Took him not in!" he echoed with a bitter laugh. "No, Lord, I didn't take him in! I knew a trick worth two of that; so I robbed and murdered him instead, and then swore lies about it at the inquest. And the best of it was that I did it all from the most exalted motives—to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number, at no expense except of the life of a wretched miser of whom the world would be well rid, who was only a burden to himself and a nuisance to everybody else! How clear it all was! But I dare not say it to Mary, and should hate her if she could listen to it for a second."

He lay back in his chair for a moment with closed eyes, a thousand old-world dreams and half-forgotten ideals and aspirations crowding back upon his memory and circling round the image of his wife as he had first seen and loved her. There were unaccustomed tears in his eyes as he opened them to see her standing before him in his bed and cloak.

turned the bed over with his foot to be sure nothing of value was left behind. A heavy revolver, which proved to be loaded, rattled upon the floor, and as he stooped to pick it up a yellow gleam caught his eye among the rags. "What! more money!" he exclaimed, but on looking closer he found that it was only the gilt case of an old-fashioned, faded daguerreotype portrait. Nothing else was to be found, and slipping it into his pocket with the revolver, he returned to the bed, locking the door behind him as he left.

A few minutes' driving brought the party back to Richard's house, and with the assistance of the cabman, the still unconscious patient was carried up to one of the empty rooms, where a bed had been prepared to receive him. Mary was ready with hot soup and coffee, and felt a little disappointed when Richard turned her from the door.

"No, no, Mary, it's no use trying to give it to her that way. Make a little very strong beef-tea; I will find a way to administer that. Send me up the bottle of Condy's fluid, and a glass and a jug of water."

"Left to himself, he proceeded with a fierce anxiety, very different from his usual professional coolness, to take such measures as his knowledge dictated to awaken his patient from his stupor, and these not proving immediately successful, to sustain life, if possible, until the effect of the drug should pass off. It was late when, after having exhausted nearly every means known to him, he left him still lying unconscious, and went downstairs. Mary had prepared a little supper for him, and was anxiously awaiting his appearance.

"A good, strong cup of tea for me, Mary."

"Why, Richard, you know tea at night always keeps you awake. You would not sleep a wink after it."

"That's what I want. I am going to sit up with my patient tonight, and before Alice goes to bed you had better tell her to light a fire in his room."

"Oh, Richard, mayn't I sit up along with you? I am sure I shall not close my eyes the whole time for thinking of you. I never can sleep when you are away from me at nights."

"All the more reason for you to be resting quietly in bed, then," said Richard, who had his own reasons for wishing to be alone with his patient in the event of his recovering consciousness.

"When the household had retired, Richard sat down in an easy-chair beside the fire, having first made a careful examination of his patient, who moaned and muttered in his sleep as he turned him over to sound his heart. Reassured of these signs of reviving consciousness, he opened the latest works on "Poisons," on which he had recently expended a guinea which he could very ill spare, and turned to the section on "Morphia," and settled himself in his chair to study it attentively.

About four hours later he was awakened from a deep sleep by a loud cry uttered near him. The book had fallen to the floor beside the chair; the fire had gone out, but the lamp was burning brightly. The sick man was sitting up in bed, from which he had thrown off the covering, and was wildly groping among the bed-clothes in search of something.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### "A NEW CENSUS" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Second Book of Samuel, Chapter XVII, Verse 3, as follows: "Thou Art Worth Ten Thousand of Us."

One of the most wondrous characters of his time was David. A red-haired boy, he could shepherd a flock, or carry "ten loaves and ten slices of milk cheese to his brothers in the region," or, with a feathered bow, stone loaded, bring down a lion whose armor weighed two hundred weight of metal, or cause a lion which roared at him in rage to roar with pain as he flung it, dying, to the roadside, or could marshal a host, or rule an empire, or thumb a harp so skillfully that it cured Saul's dementia—a harp from whose strings dripped pastorals, elegies, lyrics, triumphal marches, benedictions, and heroics, or extemporized at the banquet, or in country quietude and statesmanship, is to fit out a military expedition. Four thousand troops, according to Josephus, were sent into the field. The captains were put in command of the companies, and the colonels in command of the regiments, which were disposed into right wing, left wing, and center. Gen. Joab, Gen. Abiathar and Gen. Ittai are to lead these three divisions, but who shall take the field as commander-in-chief? David offers his services, and proposes to go to the front. He will lead them in the awful charge, for he has not a cowardly nerve in all his body. He did not propose to have his troops go into peril which he himself would not brave, and the battle-field required as much courage then as now, for the opposing forces must, in order to do any execution at all, come within a certain positive reach of sabre and spear. But there came up from the troops and from the civilians a mighty protest against David's taking the field. His life was too important to the nation. If he went down, the empire went down; whereas, if the whole four thousand of the ranks were slain, another army might be marshaled and the defeat turned into a victory. The army and the nation practically cried out, "No! No! You cannot go to the front. We estimate you as ten thousand men." "Thou art worth ten thousand of us!"

That army and that nation, then and there, remained David, and now remind us, of the fact which we forget, or never appreciate at all, that some people are morally or spiritually worth far more than others, and some worth far less. The census and statistics of neighborhoods, of churches, of nations, serve their purpose, but they can never accurately express the real state of things. The practical subject that I want to present today is that those who have special opportunity, especial graces, especial wealth, especial talent, especial eloquence, ought to make their special ability and consecration for those who have less opportunities and less gifts. You ought to do ten times more for God and human uplifting than those who have only a tenth of your equipment. The rank and file of the four thousand of the text told the truth when they said, "Thou art worth ten thousand of us."

In no city of its size are there so many men of talent as are gathered in this capital of the American nation. Some of the states are at times represented by men who have neither talents nor good morals. Their political party compensates them for partisan services by sending them to Congress, or by securing for them position in the war or navy or pension or printing departments. They were nobodies before they left home, and they are nobodies here. But they are exceptional. All the states of the Union generally send their most talented men and men of exemplary lives and noble purposes. Some of them have the gifts and qualifications of ten men, of a hundred men—yea, of a thousand men—and their constituents could truthfully employ the words of the text and say, "Thou art worth ten thousand of us."

With such opportunity are they auguring their usefulness in every possible direction? Many of them are, some of them are not. It is a stupendous thing to have power—political power, social power, official power. It has often been printed and often quoted as one of the wise sayings of the ancients, "Knowledge is power;" yet it may be certainly used for evil as for good. The lightning express rail train has power for good, if it is on the track, but horrible power for disaster if it leaves the track and plunges down the embankment. The ocean steamer has power for good, sailing in right direction and in safe waters and under good helmsman and wise and prudent command. But of the power for disaster, the look-out, but indescribable power for evil if under full headway it strikes the breakers. As steam power or electricity or water forces may be stored in boilers, in dynamos, in reservoirs, to be employed all over a town or city, so God sometimes puts in one man enough faith to supply thousands of men with courage. If a man happens to be endowed, let him realize his opportunity and improve it. At this time millions of men are atremble lest this nation make a mistake and enter upon some policy of government for the islands of the sea that will founder the republic. God will give to a few men on both sides of this question faith and courage for all the rest. These are two false positions many are now taking—false as false can be. One is that if we decline to take under full charge Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, we make a declaration that will be disastrous to our nation, and other nations will take control of these archipelagos and rule them, and perhaps to our humiliation and destruction. The other theory is that if we take possession of these once Spanish colonies, we invite foreign interference, and enter upon a career that will finally be the demolition of this government. Both positions are immeasurably mistakes. God has set apart this continent for free government and the triumphs of Christianity, and we may take either the first or the second course without ruin. We

may say to those islands, "We do not want you, but we have set you free; now stay free, while we see that the Spanish panther never again puts its paw on your neck." Or we may invite the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and say to the Philippines, "Get ready, by education and good morals, for free government, and at the right time you shall be one of our territories, on the way to be one of our states." And there is no power in Europe, Asia or Africa, or all combined, that could harm this nation in its world-wide endeavor. God is on the side of the right, and by earnest imploration for divine guidance on the part of this nation we will be led to do the right. There is no frightful crisis. This train of Republican and Democratic institutions is a through train, and all we want is to have the engineer and the brakemen and the conductor attend to their business, and the passengers keep their places. We want men in this nation with faith enough for all. We want here and there a David worth ten thousand men.

The warrior David of my text showed more self-control and moral prowess in staying at home than he could have shown commanding in the field. He was a natural warrior. Martial airs stirred him. The glitter of opposing shields fired him. He was one of those men who feel at home in the saddle, patting the neck of a pawing cavalry horse. But he suppressed himself. He obeyed the command of the troops whom he would like to have commanded. Some of the great Sedans and Amsterlitzes have been in backwoods kitchens, or in nursery, with three children down with scarlet fever, soon to join the two already in the churchyard, or amid domestic wrongs and outrages enough to transform angels into devils, or in commercial life within their own counting-rooms in time of Black Friday panics, or in mechanical life in their own car-

riage shops, or on the scaffolding of their wharves, swept by cold or smitten by heat. No telegraphic wires reported the crisis of the conflict, no banner was ever waved to celebrate their victory; but God knows, and God will remember, and God will adjust, and by him the falling of a tear is as certainly noticed as the burning of a world, and the flutter of a sparrow's wing as the flight of the apocalyptic archangel. Oh, what a God we have for small things as well as big things! David no more helped at the front than helped at home. The four regiments mobilized for the defense of the throne of Israel were right in protesting against David's exposure of his life at the front. Had he been pierced of an arrow, or cloven down with a battle-axe, or fatally slung from a sporting war charger, what a disaster for Israel! About his son, was a low fellow, and unfit to reign, his two chief characteristics were his handsome face and his long hair—so long, that when he had it cut, that which was scissored off, weighed "two hundred shekels, after the king's weight," and when a man has nothing but a handsome face and an exuberance of hair, there is not much of him. The capture or slaying of David would have been a calamity irreparable. Unnecessary exposure would have been a crime for David, as it is a crime for you.

Some people think it is a bright thing to put themselves in unnecessary peril. They like to walk up to the edge of a precipice and look off, defying vertigo, or go among contagions, when they can be of no use but to demonstrate their own bravado, or with gilded drive horses which are only harnessed whirlwinds, or see how close they can walk in front of a trolley car without being crushed, or spring on a rail train after it has started, or leap off a rail train before it has stopped. Their life is a series of narrow escapes, careless of what predicament their family would suffer at their sudden taking off, or of the misfortune that might come to their business partners, or the complete failure of their life work, if a coroner's jury must be called in to decide the style of their exit. They do not take into consideration what their life is worth to others. Taken off through such recklessness, they go among those four full regiments of four thousand Israelites, that would have so much enjoyed being in the fight as David, but he saw that he could serve his nation best by not putting on helmet and shield and sword, and so he took the advice of the armed man and said: "What seemeth to you best I will do." I warrant that you will die soon enough, without teasing and hanting casually to see if it can launch you into the next world.

In nine cases out of ten, the fatalities every day reported are due to the fault of engineers or brakemen or conductors or cab-drivers, but of the stupidity and recklessness of people at street or railroad crossing. They would like to have the Chicago limited express train, with three hundred passengers, and advertised to arrive at a certain hour in a certain city, slow up to let them get two minutes sooner to their destination, and a mere farthing of their own or any one else's welfare dependent on whether they arrive one minute before twelve o'clock, or one minute after. You ought to get permission from a railroad superintendent to mount beside the engineer on a locomotive, to realize how many evils of recklessness there are in the world—funeral processions whipping up to get across before the cow-catcher strikes the horse; man of ten in a wagon, evidently having made close calculations as to whether a stroke from the locomotive would put them backward or forward in the journey to the village grocery; traveler on a railroad bridge, hoping that he could get to the end of the bridge before the train reaches it. You have no right to put your life in peril, unless by such extreme measure something can be gained for others. What imbecility in thousands of Americans during our recent American-Spanish war, disappointed because the surrender came so soon, and they could not have the advantage of being shot at San Juan hill, or brought down with the yellow fever, and carried on a litter to transport steamers already so many floating lazarettos, instead of thinking God that they got no nearer

to the slaughter than Tampa or Chattanooga, or the encampment at their own state capital, mad at the government, mad at God, because they could not get to the front in time to join the four thousand corpses, that are now being transported from the tropics to the national cemeteries of the United States! Exposure and daring are admirable when duty calls, but keep out of peril when nothing practical and useful is to be gained for your family or your country or your God. I admire the David of my text as he suppresses himself and enters the gate of his castle, as much as I admire him, when, with his four fingers and thumb clutched into the gaily-locks of Goliath's head, which he had decapitated, and Saul admiringly asks, "Whose son art thou, young man?" And David, blushing with genuine modesty, responds, "I am the son of thy servant, Jesse, the Bethlehemite."

The world has had other conquerors, yet they subdued only a nation or a continent, but here is One who is to be a Conqueror of hemispheres. Other physicians have cured sufferings, but here is a Doctor who gave sight to those who were born blind, and without surgery straightened the crooked back, and changed the numbness of paralysis into warm circulation, and who will yet extricate all the ailments of the world, until the last cry of the world's distress shall change into a song of convalescence. Other kings have ruled wide realms, but here is a King that will yet reign in all the earth as he now reigns in heaven. There have been other historians who told the story of nations, but here is One who tells us of things that occurred before the world was. There have been other generals who commanded men, but here was a General who commanded seas and hurricanes. There have been other prophets, but here is One out of whose life and career, Moses and David and Jeremiah and Ezekiel and Micah and Malachi and Zechariah dipped their inspiration. There have been other merciful hearts all up and down through the ages, but here is One who loves us with an everlasting love, and whose mercy antedates the birth of the first mountain, and the wash of the first sea, and the radiance of the first aurora, and the chant of the morning stars at the creation, and will continue after the last rock has melted in the final conflagration, and Atlantic and Pacific oceans have rolled out of their beds, and the last night shall have folded up its shadow, and our Lord shall have cried out in the same words that sounded through the night of John's banishment on Patmos, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." Then all the mightiest of heaven will gather around the incarnated God of whom I preach, each one saying it for himself, but altogether uttering it in mighty chorus, "Thou Son of David, thou Son of Mary, thou Son of God, thou art worth ten thousand of us!"

But I must not close without commending to you this wonderful Christ here and now as your pardon for all sin, and your solace for all grief, and your triumph in all struggle. Down at Norfolk, Virginia, a few days ago, a gentleman was telling me of one of our war-ships in Cuban waters. Before it left a northern harbor, some Christian ladies, at much expense and with fine taste, bought and furnished for that war-vessel a pulpit, from which the chaplain might read the service and preach while on shipboard. The pulpit was made of the shape of a cross, and it was beautifully decorated and tasseled. The ship got into the battle before Santiago, and the vessels of the enemy began to sink, and their crew were struggling in the waters, when, from this ship I speak of, the officers and sailors began to throw over chairs, planks, tables, to help the drowning save themselves. After a while everything movable had been thrown overboard, except the pulpit in the shape of a cross. After objection by some that it was too beautiful and valuable to be cast into the waters, the cross was dropped into the sea. One of the drowning men seized it, but let go, and another seized, and the about went from many on deck to those struggling in the waves, "Cling to the cross! Cling to the cross!" Several of the drowning took the advice and held on until they were rescued and brought in safety to deck, and ashore, and home, and I say to all the souls today sinking in sin and sorrow, now sweat this way and now that: Though the ground of temptation and disaster may splinter and knock down under you all other standing, and everything else goes down, take hold of the cross and cling to it for your present and everlasting safety. Cling to the cross! For he who died upon it will save to the uttermost, and he is so good, and so lovely, and so mighty that he is worth infinitely more than ten thousand of us.

The Play of Spanish Children. At Fernand's the place was on a fête for four days in honor of the patron saint. The mornings were divided by the natives between long services in the Cathedral and letting off rockets in the streets; the afternoons were entirely devoted to bull fights, four bulls being generously provided each day. Somehow we did not go. In the market place were a group of tiny children playing the only game they knew. That was a mimic bull fight. Every stage was faithfully reproduced. Only a few small boys and girls were not taking part in the game. They had managed to capture a live sparrow, and were enjoying the more fascinating pleasure of twisting off its legs and wings. We should think the patron saint must have felt both pleased and flattered by the spectacle.—Chambers' Journal.

Women's Expressions. I heard a queer expression the other day. I was speaking to a lady of the fine old town of Wrentham, and she exclaimed: "Oh, yes; I know that town—it's the home of those perfectly delicious old gravestones!"—Boston Transcript.

History tells us the ancient Egyptians honored a cat when dead. The ancient Egyptians were wise in their day and generation.

## FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

### SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

"This Queer Old World," a Song—How Chandar Became a Member of the Loyal Temperance Legion—Gen. Sheridan and His Son.

This Queer Old World, It is queer how things go by contraries here, 'Tis always too cold or too hot, And the prizes we miss, you know, always appear To be better than those that we've got; It is always too wet, or too dusty and dry, And the land is too rough or too flat, There's nothing that's perfect beneath the blue sky, —But— It's a pretty good world for all that.

Some people are born to dig in the soil, And sweat for the bread that they eat, While some never learn the hard meaning of toil, And live on the things that are sweet; A few are too rich and a lot are too poor, And some are too lean or too fat— Ah, the hardships are many that men must endure, —But— It's a pretty good world for all that.

The man who must think envies them that must be, Ever pounding and digging for men, And the man with the pick would be happy if he Might play with the brush or the pen! All things go by contraries here upon earth, Life is empty and sterile and flat; Man begins to complain on the day of his birth, —But— It's a pretty good world for all that.

How Chandar Became a Member. In far-off India lived a man and woman who had two children, a boy and a girl. The parents were proud of their son, but did not appear to be very fond of their daughter, simply because she was a girl. They thought the gods must have been angry with them to have given them a girl instead of another boy, and when strangers would ask their father how many children he had, he would reply: "I have one child, a darling boy," not thinking the girl worth mentioning.

One day the missionary came to their home and requested that little Chandar and his sister be permitted to attend school in the neighborhood. After much persuasion the father gave permission for Chandar to go, but said, in regard to Maharan, "She cannot learn, she's only a girl. Besides, it is not according to our customs here in India for boys and girls to attend the same school."

Then spoke the Mensahib, "If we start a girl's school may she attend that?" "Yes, replied he, reluctantly. Accordingly, the next Monday the children started to their respective 'Madaras.' Ever long it was discovered that the sister, though she was very fond of learning, she was very rapidly, in fact, it greatly surprised her father, because she was only a girl. She had a beautiful voice, and sang the Christian hymns, much to the gratification of the mother, if not the father.

One day both children came home greatly excited, saying that the missionary lady had told them she desired to organize a "Fouji" (society) and wished the pupils to ask their parents if they could join. "What kind of society is it?" inquired the father. "It is one that does not allow us to drink or smoke," answered little Maharan, sweetly. "Stuff and nonsense, what harm can tobacco do!" exclaimed he. "You know well enough that everybody in India smokes. Girls as well as boys use the looks from the time they are two years old. You need not think you can join any society where you have to promise not to use it, either. Of course I believe it is all right not to drink, but there is no harm in smoking."

The little girl said no more, but Chandar came close to his father, and sitting on the ground by his side, said: "Won't you come to the school tomorrow and hear what the Mensahib says about it?" "Yes, I will go if you wish it, pride of my heart," was the reply. He was much interested in everything he saw and heard, especially the reading of the Bible. Toward the close of the session Mrs. Parker spoke again of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and read to them the pledge: "God helping me I promise not to buy, drink, sell, or give Alcoholic liquors while I live. From all tobacco I'll abstain. And never take God's name in vain."

Then turning to Chandar's father she said, "How do you like it, sir?" "I like it all but the fourth line. I do not drink nor believe that others should; neither do I swear. We Hindus worship many gods, yet would never dare to take the name of one of them in vain. But I cannot, for the life of me, see how you can object to tobacco. If you will show me wherein its use is harmful I will give it up, and let the children join the society."

And while Mrs. Parker is telling him the evil effects of tobacco with which you are all familiar, I will tell you something of the "Madaras." The schoolroom was on the flat roof of the house. The whole house, as well as the roof, was made of mud, but it was hard and smooth and neatly white-washed. The pupils were all seated directly on the roof, as the natives of India scarcely ever use chairs. Their slates were made of wood, painted black; their pencils were also of wood. These they dipped in a preparation of earth and water, which, when dry, presented a clean white mark. This "ink" was held in small earthen vessels, which they had themselves molded by hand.

While the missionary was talking to Chandar's father about the harm of tobacco, she also told him much better it was to love and reverence the one true God than to worship idols, and asked him to become a Christian. She gave him a copy of the New Testament, which he promised to read. As he was about to depart, he said, "Well, I do believe you Christians are a very good set of people, and if you are willing to teach my children for nothing, and feel that it is a good thing for them to join the society, I will give my consent."

He took the Bible home and read it faithfully, often going to the house of the missionary for advice and explanation. The result was that in a few months he became a Christian, much to the joy of his wife and children.

The Lucky Bag. It was such a dainty little pink invitation. It read as follows: "Alice Gertrude Channing will receive her friends from four to seven o'clock Saturday, November twentieth."

All the children of Alice's age received an invitation, and were in a flutter of excitement. Alice Channing's birthday parties were always very enjoyable, and it was whispered that this was to be more delightful than usual. "We are to play a new game," Alice confided to her dearest playmate, Mary Griswold, who lived just across the street. "I must not tell you the name of the game, for mamma says I must keep it a secret and surprise the children."

When the eventful hour for the party arrived, children from all parts of the town went tripping toward Alice's house. All the boys and girls carried bags which contained their party supplies.

After the little guests had played several merry games Alice's mother said: "Now, children, let us see how many of you can touch the lucky bag." "The lucky bag!" exclaimed the children. "Why, what is that?" "A mysterious red bag had hung all the afternoon in the hall doorway. It was very large and bulky. The children had wondered what it could be, but when Alice led them straight to it, they knew this large red object must be the lucky bag.

"This bag is filled with some pretty little trinkets," said Alice's mamma. "But you must each get your prize. Mary, I will blindfold you and turn you round three times. Then you must try to touch the lucky bag. Every child who succeeds in touching the bag has a right to take something from it."

What a merry time they had! Mary was so bewildered when her eyes were bandaged that she walked directly away from the lucky bag to the piano. As each child is allowed to make three attempts, Mary touched the bag the next time; and the third time she walked straight to the lucky bag. Grace Farnsworth was more successful, and touched the bag the first time she made the attempt.

It was really very exciting! The children laughed and clapped their hands with joy. After each child had succeeded in touching the lucky bag, it was opened, and they were given a chance at its contents. Frank Briggs, the big boy of the party, drew out a small doll dressed in long clothes and a muslin cap. A bright tin whistle was the prize of Jessie Cameron, a quiet girl who never made a noise.

Sam Bruce drew a handsome little needle case and lace they enjoyed very much. Some of the children exchanged their prizes for others more to their liking. When the lucky ones had all selected a prize from the bag the game was begun again and continued until the bag was empty. Just then supper was announced. Mrs. Channing gave each child a little gilded wishbone (dressed with different colored ribbons). The boy and girl with ribbons of the same hue were partners at supper and fled into the dining room together. What a set of sandwiches and cakes and candies and laces they enjoyed!

"It was all lovely," said the children as they bade Alice and her mother good night, "but the best of all was the lucky bag."—Mary C. Spaulding.

General Sheridan and His Son. Two grave, quiet-looking men stood on the steps of a big house in Washington some years ago. They were watching four bright children get into a cart and drive down the street, throwing back kisses and "goodby" to papa and papa's friend, the general.

The younger man, the father, was Gen. Phil Sheridan—"Fighting Phil," as he was called in those days. The general, old world, said: "Phil, how do you manage your little army of four?" "Don't manage; they are mischievous soldiers, but what good comrades! All the good there is in me they bring out. Their little mother is a wonderful woman and worth a regiment of officers, John. I often think what pitiable soldiers all through life. I wish I could always help them over."

"Phil, if you could choose for your little son from all the temptations which will beset him, the one most to be feared, what would it be?" General Sheridan leaned his head against the doorway and said soberly: "It would be the curse of strong drink. Boys are not saints. We are all self-willed, strong-willed, maybe full of courage and thrift and push and kindness and charity, but we be to the man or boy who becomes a slave to liquor! Oh, I had rather see my little son die today than to see him carried in to his mother drunk! One of my brave soldiers, a boy on the field said to me just before a battle, when he gave me his message, 'I will tell you he should be killed.' Tell him I have kept my promise to her. Not one drink have I ever tasted.' The boy was killed. I carried the message with my own lips to the mother. She said: 'General, that is more glory for my boy than if he had taken a life.'"

An Accidental Discovery. A curious state of things is said to have been observed in investigating the electricity of water-pipes in Dayton, Ohio. It was found that stones and pebbles near the pipes in some cases seem to have been electrified with the metal of the pipe, which one of the experts believes has never been observed before.



# NEW WHITE HOUSE FOR PRESIDENTS.

The sentiment in favor of a new executive mansion in Washington—a greater white house—will soon take tangible definite form.

Plans have already been prepared by Mr. Pelz, the architect of the new national library, the Carnegie library, at Allegheny, and the Georgetown university. These plans are now printed by the Sunday World.

According to the ideas of Mr. Pelz the new executive mansion should stand on Meridian hill, the central high point of the magnificent amphitheater of hills inclosing the city of Washington. The northern limit is fixed at Huron street, the southern boundary extending to the rectangle between Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Boundary and U streets, and the eastern end to Fourteenth street.

"That the present white house is inadequate to the demands of the country," says the writer, "is a statement

proportion as it now stands. The addition to it of a larger structure would but mar its modest beauty, while it in turn would detract from the larger building, which should be structurally and symmetrically perfect."

Mary Foote Henderson says Mr. Pelz has for years been inspired with the idea of building a new executive mansion on Meridian hill. The location seemed to lend itself naturally to every requirement of the object in view. It is suggested that the central location is especially convenient and accessible for the winter season, while for a summer residence it is "the most desirable spot in the whole district," there being no cooler place within a radius of twenty miles than Meridian hill. The elevation is absolutely free from malaria and infectious gases, while the declivity provides a perfect and rapid drainage.

An examination of the plans prepar-

to the private use of the presidential family.

Walking to the rear of the building the visitor will come upon a succession of conservatories in a big glass building. Mr. Pelz proposes, as far as possible, that these gardens shall excel in point of beauty the winter gardens of Frankfort, Chatsworth, etc. While the area of the winter garden at Frankfort is 16,250 feet, the Botanical Gardens at Kew 23,900 feet and the Conservatory at Chatsworth 31,900 feet, the area of the winter garden at Washington will be 49,000 feet.

The great entrance of the mansion in the center of the main building in Mr. Pelz' plan would lead to a broad vaulted hall, with a view of the gardens and palm house in the distance. At an exact right angle will run a second hall with a long line of arches and columns leading into the great east room. The east room, approach-

design of the president's wing. He finally placed the entrance on Executive avenue under a porte-cochere. Stepping inside the hall the visitor faces a staircase of a peculiarly quaint and picturesque design. Reception and waiting rooms are dotted along a large hall ending in a room of considerable height and size, and probably suitable for large private dinner parties or entertainments.

As in the East wing, all harsh lines are carefully and skillfully broken, and this, Mr. Pelz thinks, will materially enhance the general homelike effect of the house. Several small reception rooms will lead by gentle degrees to this saloon. On the other side of the hall is the breakfast room, and also a large dining-room commanding a clear, unbroken view of the gardens and conservatories.

On the second floor are found the presidential library with a front al-



which will scarcely be controverted. It was designed a hundred years ago for a people of three or four millions in number. The nation has already grown to 70,000,000, with a promise that this will be doubled in the next forty years.

"Our executive mansion is at present a crowded business building, unfit for family residence and wholly unequal to the social demands of the age. The guests of the presidents of the United States enter and depart in multitudes through a single door and sometimes through the windows. It is not too much to say that the crushes at white house receptions approach too near the border line of the disgraceful.

"The establishment is a beautiful souvenir of a hundred years ago and is none too large at the present day for the executive offices of the president of the United States. The house will be most honored and revered by preserving its graceful outline and perfect

ed by Mr. Pelz shows the general design of the white house to be a modern adaptation of the Roman order of architecture. The material of which the building shall be constructed is white marble, which will perpetuate the traditional color of the mansion, while the semi-transparent stone derives new beauties from use sun and clouds.

A reference to the picture will show that the building is constructed in the exact form of the letter H.

Again, with all due reverence for tradition, Mr. Pelz has put the state apartments in the east wing, while the private home of the president is in the west wing.

On the top of the arm connecting the two wings Mr. Pelz has thoughtfully placed a roof-garden, and in order to dissipate any expectations on the part of senators and congressmen with sportive tendencies it may be explained that the garden will be restricted

ed as in the white house by three reception rooms, is to be decorated in white, pink and gold, with a mirror effect. Mr. Pelz proposes to blend the severe lines of the large square space by a vaulted ceiling, with four sets of pillars, the vaults at each end dropping somewhat below the central ceiling between the pillars.

Mr. Pelz, pursuing the line of his plans, proposes on occasions of state dinners to lead the ambassadors and other foreign dignitaries, with the senators and congressmen, through a promenade from the east room to the great dining room—which should be unsurpassed in the splendor of its appointments. Through rows of columns will be seen a long vista of lighted conservatories, with their fountains, rich verdure, flowers and appropriate statues. On another side can be seen the beauties of an interior court.

The most delicate and important part of Mr. Pelz' task began with the

cove, as in all old-fashioned mansions, with a window seat. Along the corridors outside run the bedrooms. The plan of this floor is repeated on the floor above and also over the east room at the other side of the building. These suites are for distinguished visitors.

A gymnasium and a billiard room are placed directly under the private dining-room.

"The experience of the past," says Mrs. Henderson in concluding her descriptions of the plan, "has demonstrated the folly of building a capitol or a white house to suit only the necessities of the time in which it is built.

Let the lesson be accepted in the planning of the new executive mansion which may not only challenge the admiration of the world and the pride of the American people, but satisfy the demands of our ever increasing population."

## FOR WOMAN AND HOME

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

**The Cause of Old Maids—Some Hints for the Kitchen—How to Make Mince Pies—Current Notes of the Fashions.**

**How the Mill Grinds.**

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

**The Cause of Old Maids.**

A professor of natural science was discussing in a recent lesson the process of fertilizing plants by means of insects carrying the pollen from one plant to another. In order to amuse the class, he extended Darwin's illustration used in the Origin of Species, about the connection between cats and clover, and said that old maids were really the cause of it all.

"The bumblebees carry the pollen," he declared; "the field-mice destroy the nests of the bumblebees, therefore it is quite evident that the more field-mice there are in any neighborhood, the fewer the bumblebees and the less pollen variation of plants. But cats devour field-mice, and old maids protect cats. Therefore, the more old maids, the more cats; the fewer field-mice the more bumblebees. Hence," was the professor's triumphant conclusion, "old maids are the cause of variety in plants." At this point a fashionable freshman, with a single

day, earn \$5.50 a week, men \$10.14. The wages of servants range from \$1 to \$3, the latter being the city price. Women as clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers average \$25 a month. A significant proof of the vast improvements felt in Kansas finances during the past year is the fact that the farmers have had such enormous crops that it has not been possible to secure a sufficient number of men to work in the field and in shipping products, and the wives and daughters of Kansas farmers have turned in to drive self-binders, market and milk wagons. This is so universal that it has been the exception to meet men driving market wagons.

**Queer New Coiffure.**  
This gives a back view of a head-dress composed of a fin-de-siecle fringe made of naturally curly hair, with the addition of long, wavy hair, to comb over the back and sides of the head. This fringe fastens with a tiny tortoise-shell comb in front. The coil at



the back is formed with one long tail of hair twenty-eight inches in length.

### HOW TO MAKE MINCE PIES.

**Rich Mince Meat for Pies.**  
One cup chopped meat, one and one-half cups raisins, one and one-half

six large lemons, whose rinds are grated before the juice is squeezed into a deep bowl. To this are added two pounds each of seeded raisins, currants, sugar and peeled apples, one and a half pounds of beef suet, chopped fine, and four ounces of lemon, orange and citron peel cut fine. When the mixture is thoroughly tossed together, a few spoonfuls of orange flower water are thrown over it, when it is ready for use.

### CONCERNING WOMEN.

"Gyp" must use a very large amount of paper in writing her stories, judging by a recent specimen of her penmanship, in which the word "remembrances" was three and a half inches long. It is suggested that her sight is not so good as it once was and that she has to write large so that she may be able to read what is written.

In view of the recently announced engagement of Adeline Patti to make a third venture into matrimony it is interesting to learn the secret by which she retains at least one of her charms, her gloriously youthful eyes, at the age of 55; for her birth certificate, recently unearthed in Madrid, shows that she was born in 1843. "I never read at night," said she, "if I can help it. It does not hurt the eyes to cry, if you sleep afterward. I bathe my eyes in hot and cold water, as feels best. I do a great many things I am told never to do. But I also observe certain rules. I never read at twilight or when hungry. I sleep fully nine hours, more if I need it. I eat lightly many times a day. I keep my eyes free by not making them tired. That is all."

It is a well-known fact that even when actresses have beautiful jewels and lace of their own they nearly always wear imitation jewelry and paper lace on the stage, for "from the front" the counterfeit—especially in

## BRET HARTE'S LATEST POEM.

### "TRUTHFUL JAMES AND THE KLONDIKER."

We woz sittin' free—like ez you and me—in our camp on the Stanislaw.

Round a roarin' fire of bresh and briar, stirred up a pitch-pine bough, and Jones of Yolo had finished his solo on Bilson's prospectin' pan.

And we all woz gay until Jefferson Clay kem in with a Klondyke man.

Now I most despise low language and lies, as I used to remark to Nye, but the soul of Truth—though he was but a youth—looked out of that stranger's eye.

And the things he said I had frequent read in the papers down on "the Bay."

And the words he choosed woz the kind wot's used in the best theayter play.

He talked of snows, and of whisky wot froze in the solidest kind of chunk.

Which it took just a pound to go fairly around when the boys had a first-class drunk.

And of pork that was drilled and with dynamite filled before it would yield to a blow.

For things will be strange when thermometers range to sixty degrees below.

How they made soup of boots—which the oldest best suits—and a "try" from a dancin' shoe.

How in Yukon Valley a corpse de balley might get up a fine "menoo."

But their regular fare when the'd nothin' to spare and had finished their final mule.

Was the harness leather which with hides went together, though the last didn't count as a rule.

Now all this seemed true, and quite natural too, and then he spoke of the gold.

And we all sot up, and refilled his cup, and this is the yarn he told: There was gold in hoaps—but it's there it keeps, and will keep till the Judgment Day.

For it's very rare that a man gets there—and the man that is there must stay!

It's a thousand miles by them Russian Isles till you come onto "Fort Get There."

(Which the same you are not if you'll look at the spot on the map—that of gold is bare).

Then a river begins that the Amagan skins and the big Mississippi knocks out.

For it's seventy miles 'cross its mouth when it smiles, and—you've only begun your route.

But I'd simply ask why—since that all men must die—your sperrit is wanderin' here

When at Dawson City—the more's the pity you've been frozen up nigh a year."

"You need not care, for I never was there," said that simple Klondyke man.

"I'm a company floater and business promoter, and this is my little plan:

I show you the dangers to which you are strangers, and now for a sum you'll learn

What price you expect us—as per this Prospectus—to insure your safe return."

Then Bilson stared, and he almost fared, but he spoke in a calm-like tone:

"You'll excuse me for sayin' you're rather delayin' your chance to insure your own."

For we're wayworn and weary, your style isn't cheery, we've had quite enough of your game."

But—what did affect us—he took that Prospectus and chucked it right into the flame!

Then our roarin' fire of bresh and briar flashed up on the Stanislaw.

And Jefferson Clay went softly away with that youth with a downcast brow.

And Jones of Yolo repeated his solo on that still, calm evening air.

And we thought with a shiver of Yukon River and the fort that was called "Get There!"

—London, England.

### The Kafirs and Their Kine.

It is hard to say what the natives of South Africa would be without their cattle. They are both drink and food to them, and are also used as beasts of burdens. Almost the only piece of domestic work the Kafir man condescends to do is to milk the cows. During the milking he whistles, screams and speaks in no gentle tones, to encourage the cow to yield her milk, and so accustomed do the cows grow to this accompaniment that without it they will not give a drop of milk. Cows are, in fact, the wealth of the people; the worth of a thing is expressed in cows. When one tribe fought with another it was not to take their land so much as to steal their kine. And in the days when horses were less common than they are now, it was not unusual to see a Kafir riding on cowback, and a comical object he looked as he jolted and rolled from side to side on the saddleless steed. But he had a bride. A rope fastened to each end of a stick that ran through the cow's nostrils formed the reins, and as he urged the cow to a mild trot, he was a good deal less elegant than is Jack Tar seated on a donkey.

**Similar Creatives.**  
Mr. Bronx—"In ancient times they used to break wretches on the wheel." Mr. Manhattan—"Was that the precursor of that modern barbarity, the six-day bicycle race?"—New York Journal.

Only one man in 203 is over six feet in height.

### WOULD CALL US USANS.

**Editors Think "Americans" Not a Definite Enough Name.**

A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette considers that it takes too much exertion to ink to speak and write the "citizens of the United States of America," and he suggests, inasmuch as in manuscript it is customary for orivity to print three letters, "U. S. A." for the "United States of America," that the republic be called "Usa," and its inhabitants "Usans." He argues that there are twenty separate nations or governments in America, the same number as there are in Europe, and that it is as absurd to call citizens of the United States exclusively "Americans" as to have the word "Europeans" apply solely to Spaniards. The correspondent concludes by saying that "if one or two of the daily papers would make use of the word 'Usa' when alluding to that part of America which is comprised in the United States, the word 'Usa' would be found so convenient that it would very quickly be generally adopted."

This is not the first time, says the Boston Transcript, that the question has been raised as to a more fitting name for the inhabitants of the United States, and the proposition to call us Columbians has been more or less favored; but really there does not appear to be any necessity for a new name. Technically, to be sure, "Americans" is not distinctly graphic, as there are other Americans outside of the United States, but custom has settled upon giving our people the distinctive title of "Americans," and it answers all practical purposes. "It certainly is to be preferred to 'Usans'—Phoebus! What a name!—and our people have come to like it. They won't give it up willingly or without a struggle. As for 'Usans'—pish. Better 'Weeans.' There is something that smacks of the soil in that, though perhaps you-uns on the other side might not be able to appreciate its fittingsness.

### Annexed.

"I tell you we need financial legislation of some kind. The farmers are in fearful straits. All of them who can are leaving their farms. According to our last census one-third of our population has gone to the cities." "Oh, yes; but that doesn't mean that they were leaving their farms." "It doesn't? How do you explain that?" "Their farms went to the city the same time they did."—New York World.

### Their Hard Lot.

Twist—Doctors naturally have a hard time of it. Twist—What makes you think of that? Twist—Well, those patients that die aren't any too well pleased, as a rule, and those that recover and have to pay their bills are never pleased at all.—Puck.

### A Useful Present.

Mr. Tyte-Phist-Hannah, don't you think I'd look a great deal better with a new set of teeth? His Wife—You certainly would. Mr. Tyte-Phist—Suppose I get them, then, as a kind of ah—Christmas present for the whole family.—Chicago Tribune.

### SOME STRIKING MIDWINTER MODES.

eyeglass and general appearance indicating that he was got up regardless of expense, arose and asked: "Is sa-a-y professional, what is the cause—ah—of old maids—don't you know?" "Perhaps Miss Brown (a quick witted member of the class) can tell you," suggested the professor.

"Dudes!" said Miss Brown, sharply, and without a moment's hesitation.—Wave.

### Striking Black and White Costume.



### CAN ALSO BE MADE OF MODERATE PRICE MATERIAL.

**Women Wage Earners in Kansas.**  
There is something settled and satisfactory in tables of statistics. As Earkis said: "They're as true as turkeys; they're as true as taxes, and nothin' is truer nor them." Recently compiled statistics concerning the condition of Kansas women who earn their living are at hand, and, collected as they are from employers, corporations and individual workers where possible, may be considered as reliable. The average term of employment in those questioned is three years, and the average number of hours per day is nine. Wages have increased during the past year in 20 per cent of the cases, which pleasanter state of things is, in all probability, owing to the mortgage-free condition of the state. Women schoolteachers average \$34.71 per month, men \$54.50. Women cigar-makers, working nine hours a

cup currants, one and one-half cups brown sugar, one-third cup molasses, or one cup granulated sugar, three cups chopped apples, one cup meat liquor, two teaspoonfuls salt, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful mace, one-half teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one lemon (grated rind and juice), one-quarter piece of citron, one cup cider, three teaspoonfuls rose water. Mix in the order given. Use enough of the meat liquor to make quite moist. Cook in a porcelain kettle until the apple and raisins are soft. Do not add the cider and rose water until the mixture is cooked. One cup of chopped suet or half a cup of butter may be added if preferred; but if the fat on the meat be used, or the pies are to be eaten cold, suet is not needed. Meat from the vein or the lower part of the round that has a little fat and no bones is the best for pie meat.

### Plain Mince Pie.

One cup of chopped meat (cold steak or roast beef, which has been simmered till tender), two cups of chopped apple, one teaspoonful each of salt, allspice and cinnamon, one cup of brown sugar, half a cup small whole raisins, half a cup currants, moistened with one cup of cider, or one cup of sweet pickle vinegar, or half a cup of water, juice of one lemon, and two or three spoonfuls of any remnants of jelly or preserve.

### Mock Mince Pie.

Three finely rolled soda crackers, one cupful washed currants, half cupful of finely cut stoned raisins, half cupful of ground cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, half grated nutmeg, half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful butter, half cupful sugar, half cupful molasses, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, and a quarter pound dried apples. Wash and stew the dried apples till tender. Add the half cupful sugar and sufficient boiling water to make three cupfuls stowed apples. Set aside to cool. Then mix them first with rolled crackers, by degrees with all the other ingredients, and use for pies. Roll out some good pie crust, line a pieplate with it, then fill in part of the filling. Put over a top crust, and bake in a medium hot oven till done. This quantity will make three pies.

### Lemon Mince-meat.

Lemon mince-meat is a pastry filling that a housekeeper says is an esteemed dainty in her family. It is made from

the way of jewelry—looks almost better than the real thing. Jewelry for the stage is a specially-made article and is frequently of itself of not a little value, for antique patterns are often faithfully copied, and the counterfeit stones made for effect over the foot-lights are splendid imitations. The lace is also supplied by special dealers and is modeled after celebrated and most beautiful designs, and, in fact, no expert on earth could tell from

### Costume with Overskirt.



### PLAIN CLOTH AND PLAID VELVET

the front that the paper lace was not the genuine article. Imitation flowers, too, are generally used and often the magnificent bouquets handed up by the conductor of the orchestra are almost entirely made of artificial flowers. Many of the bouquets which are thrown by apparently ardent admirers are, as a matter of fact, supplied out of the pockets of the management or even the actress herself.

### Victoria and Scotland.

The queen of Great Britain and Ireland has now spent more time in Scotland than many kings and queens who ruled Scotland alone. In fact, her majesty's spring and autumn sojourns in the Highlands since 1842 make an aggregate of about 13 years. She has, therefore, been more in Scotland, as a crowned sovereign, than Donald Bann, Bunce, Edgar Alexander I., Malcolm the Maiden, Margaret of Norway, Robert III. and Mary.



# AGONCILLO FILES DOCUMENTS.

## The Filipino Junta Representative at Washington Gives His Reasons for the Recognition of Agoncillo.

### Agoncillo Again.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Irritated at his failure to force an answer from the state department to his first statement, Felipe Agoncillo has filed a second letter and a second memorandum. He is determined to load up the department with Filipino literature, and to secure the introduction in the senate of a resolution calling for the correspondence.

Thus the matter which the state department of necessity ignores would secure official recognition in congress. It is a shrewd move and Agoncillo's Washington lawyers are credited with the invention of the plan.

Agoncillo's second communication was taken to the state department on Tuesday. Like the first, it remains unanswered. It explains that on Jan. 6, Secretary Lopez conveyed a note to the state department requesting an audience for Agoncillo so the latter might present his credentials as envoy from the Philippine republic to the president. To Senor Agoncillo's sincere regret he has not been favored with a reply or an acknowledgment of the letter's receipt. He expresses his regret as being the greater, because of "the present unhappy relations existing between the American and Philippine governments in the Philippine islands."

Agoncillo explains his appreciation of the injurious consequence which might result from a conflict between the two governments he fears that the act of one Filipino or one American may result in grievous loss of life and that is his apology for again urging a speedy answer.

The accompanying memorandum is 3000 words in length. It begins by explaining that ever since Spanish control began 300 years ago, the Philippines have been deprived of all rights of local self-government, despite the various treaties guaranteeing it, and that their position was worse than Cuba's, as they had no membership in the Spanish cortes. The American declaration of independence has largely controlled their hopes, aspirations and actions.

The memorandum quotes the declarations in its reference to all men being created free and equal, to the suggestion that just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, and to the indictment of the king of England, for keeping among Americans, in time of peace, standing armies.

The memorandum explains that the Filipino, after rising repeatedly in rebellion, did finally on June 18, form an independent government, being in possession of the larger share of the Philippine islands. They insured to the people of the islands the ends contemplated by the American constitution.

### From Manila.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Official dispatches just received here from Iloilo, Island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without orders from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino national government. Some of the officials at Iloilo are not in accord with the revolutionary movement, but are willing to accept an American protectorate and to go to state the case to Aguinaldo if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The United States transports Newport, Arizona and Pennsylvania, with the eighteenth infantry, the Iowa battalion, the sixth artillery and a detachment of the signal corps, constituting Gen. Miller's expedition, are anchored close to Guimaras island, between Panay and Negros, where an excellent water supply is obtained. The natives, though indisposed primarily to furnish the Americans with fresh supplies, now permit the American officers to go ashore, and furnish them with an escort during the day time.

The British steamer Treasury, which arrived at Burnin, Germany, Dec. 25 from Galveston via New York, had much of her cargo, consisting of 1821 bales of cotton, 6000 bags of cotton seed and 1500 bags of oil cake, contained in the second hold, all badly damaged by water.

Work on the \$10,000 Young Men's Christian association building at Cleburne, Tex., will soon begin.

### No Callers Received.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Commissary Gen. Egan denied himself to visitors Saturday afternoon, and was closeted with two officers of his corps, the belief being that he was devoting himself to a revision of the statement that has excited so much attention. Meantime the officers of the war department give no intimation of their intentions respecting this matter, though it is suspected that the president has in mind some method of indicating his displeasure with the occurrence.

### Payne Succeeds Dingley.

Serenio E. Payne is to succeed Dingley as leader of the house. Daizeil of Pennsylvania would have got the place, but Payne is ranking member. Speaker Reed will name Richardson of Tennessee for Democratic vacancy on the ways and means and rules committees and DeGraffenried of Texas for appropriations.

Order has been issued for the abolishment of the fourth army corps.

### SOUTHERN NEWS.

Eight Iron Mountain freight cars were piled up in a wreck at Mandeville, Ark.

An epidemic of meningitis is raging at Albany, Ga. Seven deaths occurred in one day.

A reported discovery of lead at Lowell, Ark., occasioned much excitement.

Col. W. F. Young, a prominent Confederate, died at Clarksville, Tenn., aged 69 years. He was a well-known tobacco man.

Mrs. Martha Moss, her son, Will, and her grandson, Frank Stewart, have been arrested at Fayetteville, Ark., charged with raising \$1 bills to \$5.

A Kentucky grocery firm at Danville has been dissolved because one of the members wish to discontinue selling cigars and tobacco. The non-tobacco man will continue the business.

Judge U. M. Rose was elected president of the Arkansas Bar association. Mildred, 8 years old, daughter of Frank Wisdonn, was burnt to death at New Providence, Tenn.

A large and varied assortment of fowls were exhibited at the Arkansas State Poultry show, held at Little Rock.

The Tennessee Federation of Labor met at Nashville. M. J. Noonan of Nashville was elected president. Action was taken upon several bills to be submitted to the legislature.

### Will Fight All.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 16.—Robert Fitzsimmons announces that he proposes fighting every man who wants to meet him during the coming year and then he expects to retire from the stage. He said: "To show how willing I am to fight Sharkey, I'll close my show if Sharkey covers \$2500 I have posted and issue his challenge. When I wanted to retire they would not let me; now I am ready to fight. I'm going to start out this year to fight all of them, heavy and middleweights. I don't care whether they have any reputation or not. I'm going to lick them all if I can. Then I will retire."

### Miss Arnold to Marry.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—Miss Emma Arnold of St. Louis, who gained considerable notoriety last summer at Leubur Park, N. J., by kissing Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is engaged to be married to Mr. Charles Erber, a wealthy jeweler of Texarkana, Tex. Announcement to this effect is made by Mrs. M. Arnold, the young woman's mother. It was supposed here that Miss Arnold was engaged to a New York man, but according to her mother, she has been betrothed to Mr. Erber for several months. The wedding will take place in the spring. The date has not been fixed.

### Motor Car Accident.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 16.—About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning two cars of the Rapid Transit Electric road ran into each other, heads end, in a dense fog in West Nashville. Motorist Dennis Dozier was killed, Motorist Hooper was fatally injured and Motorist Brooks was seriously injured internally. Both cars were running at a high speed to make a switch and the dense fog prevented them from seeing the danger ahead. There were two passengers in one car and one in the other. They were not hurt. The crash when the cars came together was terrific and the cars were badly wrecked.

### Will Sell.

Madrid, Jan. 16.—The government, on the reassembling of the cortes, will immediately ask says La Reforma, authority to sell the Martine (Ladrones), Caroline and the Pelaw islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a force to defend them. The government arrived at this decision in consequence of advice from Gen. Rios that an army of 4000 men, a man-of-war and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose.

### Took Her Life.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16.—Miss Annie Mary Roeko Schley, 25 years old, daughter of the late Col. William Louis Schley, poet, lawyer and veteran of two wars and second cousin of Rear Admiral Schley, committed suicide today in her home, 717 West Saratoga street.

English capitalists propose developing Jamaica's fruit trade on a large scale.

### Probable Suicide.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16.—Developments last night in the death on Saturday of Army Paymaster's Clerk Herman E. Black, which it is supposed resulted from heart disease, point to suicide, the result of the discovery of some secret which led the young man to hide his identity under an assumed name. Coroner Goette has information which leads him to the belief that Black, or Johnson, died from morphine poisoning and that he was the victim of some one who was prosecuting him.

### Dingley Dead.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Hon. Nelson Dingley of Maine, leader of the Republican side of the floor of the house of representatives and representing the second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here last night at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to double pneumonia.

He was unconscious during most of the day and death came quietly without consciousness being regained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messrs. E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased, and Dr. Deale, one of the physicians, who had been attending him throughout his illness. To within a few hours before his death the family believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that they gathered at his bedside.

While the past few days have given great hope of recovery, the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously weak and had seriously affected his heart. Late Thursday night and again yesterday morning Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effect. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon and as night came, hope was abandoned. Mrs. Dingley is very much prostrated by her husband's death and is now under the care of a physician.

There were many genuine and heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known that the Maine congressman was dead. All during his illness, which he struggled against so vigorously, there have been constant inquiries at the hotel at which he resided as to his condition.

### Miles' Remarks.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Gen. Miles when asked what official action, if any, would be taken regarding Gen. Egan's attack, replied that he had not made any statement on the subject and did not intend to forecast the proceedings of the war department.

Gen. Miles said: "I did not want to appear before the commission in the first place. When they wrote suggesting that I voluntarily appear before them I replied that I believed it to be for the best interests of the service for me to not volunteer any testimony. When I was ordered before the commission and they asked me concerning facts that I then had in my possession I was obliged as a matter of honesty to answer them and produced official complaints to me as my best reply. Even then I did not tell them all the facts which I had discovered by my own investigation. This inquiry was carried on quietly through the proper channels of the war department and was begun as a matter of duty by the commanding general after the receipt of an immense number of complaints. That investigation is still being prosecuted and I still think, as I said before, that it would have been much better had the officers of the war department, who have in charge the care and proper feeding of the soldiers, been allowed to attend to these matters quietly in their own way."

### Half Under Water.

England, Ark., Jan. 14.—This town is about half under water from the terrible rain. The country is flooded. The cotton crop, not half of which had been picked, will be nearly a total loss.

### Killed at Church Door.

Fronton, O., Jan. 14.—Robert Baldwin, aged 26, son of the Rev. Jarney Baldwin, pastor of the Baptist church at Kites Hill, this county, was shot and killed by Salmon Farrell last night. Baldwin had trouble with Charles Webb, who had been reprimanded by Rev. Baldwin for disturbing a meeting. Webb and Farrell waited at the church door until young Baldwin came out, when they assaulted him and Farrell shot him through the heart. In the excitement Farrell and Webb escaped, but were followed by the sheriff and a posse. The fugitives appeared to be trying to reach West Virginia.

### Officers Elected.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 14.—The third day's session of the National League of Commission Men was held in the banquet hall of the St. Charles hotel yesterday. The regular routine of the convention was gone through with. The important business of the day was that of electing officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: J. D. Hendricks of Philadelphia, president; F. A. Brennon of Buffalo, vice president; Victor Zorn of New Orleans, treasurer. Secretary Patch was re-elected.

### Otis Sereus.

Manila, Jan. 14.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Maj. Gen. Otis has it well in hand and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans absolutely control the position.

In the preliminary trial of Hiram P. Erwin at Dallas, Tex., charged with the murder of I. G. Randle, defendant was refused bail.

### Washington Excited.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Official Washington was struck dumb when the detailed report of Commissary Gen. Egan's testimony before the war investigating commission was received.

Such a breach of army regulations had never before occurred and such foul language in the presence of an investigating board of any description was a novelty that for horribleness has never been equaled.

After recovery from the first shock the matter was the talk of the city. The president and cabinet took it up; the department officials discussed it; army officers exchanged opinions and legislators found it more engrossing as a topic of conversation than the Philippines and the army bill.

A consensus of opinion is that Gen. Egan should be booked for a court-martial, while some army officers declare that Egan's commission should have been revoked by the president at once.

The disposition of the offender lies with the president and Secretary Alger. Upon them devolves the protection of the honor of the army. Gen. Miles' refusal to demand the appointment of a board of inquiry for the time being leaves the matter entirely with the secretary of war and the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Their duty is regarded as clear.

The military code under which Gen. Egan's offense is punishable contains the following provisions:

"Article of war No. 61.—Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service.

"Article of war No. 25.—No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to any other. Any officer who so offends shall be under arrest."

Conduct unbecoming an officer is defined in paragraph 4 of the regulations as follows:

"Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience or duty, but will be extended on all occasions."

Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber, said: "The secretary of war has full authority to arrest and court-martial Gen. Egan. I have nothing to say as to the merits of the case. No papers relating to it are being prepared in this office."

### Egan Interviewed.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Commissary General Egan consented to be interviewed. When the subject of his testimony before the investigating commission was broached, Gen. Egan first made clear the statements, both as to facts and language.

"I had my own grievances," Gen. Egan said, "a terrible charge was brought against me. I was accused of cheating; no, I mean I was accused of poisoning soldiers under the pretense of experiment. If it had not been for that charge I might not have spoken before the commission as I did. For three weeks I chafed under the charge of having poisoned soldiers under the pretense, yes, under the pretense of experimenting with chemicals. If it had not been for this charge, perhaps I would not have used such language before the commission. Let those that criticize my language be placed in the position in which I was placed; let them be charged as I was charged and they will understand my language better. It is the gored bull that feels the pain."

The barn and contents of J. R. Roby near Gatesville, Tex., burned. Loss \$2000.

### Damage Great.

London, Jan. 14.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the storm and the aggregate losses of property are immense. Reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and fields, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railroads disorganized and disasters to life and limb from falling debris.

London's parks and buildings have suffered heavily. The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks.

Most of the coast towns have suffered seriously, promenades having been swept by the seas and harbors and piers damaged.

Parts of Southampton are under water. The schools were closed yesterday afternoon and the tide is overflowing all boundaries and threatening serious results.

In many parts of Portsmouth boats were employed in the main streets to take the school children home.

### Storm at Dieppe.

Dieppe, Jan. 14.—Immense damage has been done to the Plage garden and casino here, and at Pourville the gale has worked a similar injury, the beach being torn up and the valley flooded for an area of three kilometers. Ten chalets facing the sea have been destroyed, forty bathing boxes washed away and the casino wrecked. At Le Treport, sixteen miles north-west of Dieppe, the casino was half carried out to sea, and many chalets have been damaged. The whole coast is strewn with debris.

### Articles Filed.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 14.—Articles of Incorporation of the American Steel and Wire company, with an authorized capital of \$90,000,000, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday. Articles of Incorporation were also filed for the Pressed Steel Car company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000.

### Egan on Miles.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Gen. Egan put it to Gen. Miles. If he had some further in his comments upon Gen. Miles' testimony before the war investigation commission, it would have burnt the wire for two before his language had been transmitted very far.

He had called Gen. Miles everything printable and has said that even the Washington bootblacks, to say nothing of swell society, should not notice him.

He says that Gen. Miles is all sorts of a liar, that he should be drummed out of the army and that he "lied with as black a heart as that of the man who blew up the Maine."

Not satisfied with deluging the head of Gen. Miles with his wrath Egan took a fall out of the proprietors of the New York Journal, Herald and World. These, he said, should be sent to the penitentiary for high treason in purloining government secrets during the war.

All of this sensation grows out of the army beef contract and Gen. Miles' criticism upon the commissary general's department. It is a seething general and a scandal of the first water. What Gen. Miles will do about it remains to be seen. It is likely that he will again go before the commission, but in any event the matter has reached a stage where congress will have to take hold. The esprit du corps of the army can not survive such feuds as this between Miles and Egan and it is said by friends of the president that the latter is becoming sick of the whole matter.

None of the war department officials will say a word about the new developments, but it is known that Secretary Alger regards the Miles-Egan episode as the most serious of the many disputes with which the war department has had to contend, and it is felt that a general cleaning up can not be long delayed.

### Two Arrested.

New York, Jan. 13.—Jas. McNaughton, former president of the Tradesmen's National bank, and Allen McNaughton, president of the Wool exchange, and one of the directors of the Tradesmen's National bank, were arrested yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with the certification of a check drawn upon the Tradesmen's National bank to the order of the United States Trust company for \$50,000 when the trust company was alleged as having no funds in the bank to its credit. Both pleaded not guilty and they were held in \$25,000 bail each for examination next Tuesday.

Against James McNaughton there were two complaints. On the additional charge of wrongfully certifying the \$50,000 check he was held in \$10,000 bail, making \$35,000 in all. The technical charge made against both men was conspiracy in violating the statutes.

### Fugitive Denounced.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Asbury Park, N. J., board of trade has denounced pugilism.

Rev. E. S. Widdeler, an Episcopal clergyman, said: "The one thing which has done more than anything else to blast the prospects of Asbury Park during the past year is the training of prize fighters here. They have been told that they can not go to Allenhurst, yet the same men come to Asbury Park and are cased in a certain sense by some of our city officials. The influence against Asbury Park has been great and it will take years to overcome it. I recognize that we can not keep them away if they desire to come, but it is unnecessary for them to get official recognition."

A resolution was then offered that a board of discontinue the training of prize fighters in Asbury Park and the motion was adopted unanimously. James J. Corbett was the first pugilist to train at Asbury Park. Fitzsimmons was the star attraction last summer and Kid McCoy trained there for the Sharkey fight.

### Confirmed.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Addison C. Harris of Indiana, minister to Austria-Hungary; Chrole-magne Tower of Pennsylvania, ambassador to Russia; Col. Wm. M. Wherry, seventeenth infantry, to be brigadier general.

Gen. Wheeler favors an increase of the army.

### Little Done.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Little business was transacted by the senate in open session yesterday. Sixteen bills on the private pension calendar were passed and a joint resolution extending the thanks of congress to Miss Clara Barton and other officials of the Red Cross society for their beneficent work in Armenia and Cuba was adopted.

The house passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without any amendment. During the general debate two set speeches were made against imperialism by Messrs. Carmack and Gaines of Tennessee.

### Responsibility Fixed.

London, Jan. 13.—The admiralty court has found that La Bourgoisne of the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique is alone to blame for the collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, July 4, last near the Sable Islands, off the coast of Nova Scotia, resulting in the sinking of the steamer and a loss of over 500 lives.

### Indian Bill.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The senate appropriations committee has reported the Indian appropriation bill. It contains a provision authorizing a limited return to the contract system of Indian schools.

Considerable hog stealing is reported in the Chickasaw nation.

J. S. White, a farmer near Bonham, Tex., was seriously gored by a bull.

Elisha Swan was sentenced at Davenport, Tex., to hang for the murder of his father.

Jimmy Wells, accidentally shot at Brownsville, Tex., died.

Sir Julian Pauncefote will remain British ambassador another year.

The New York Democratic legislative caucus nominated Edward Murphy, Jr., for United States senator to succeed himself.

### Severe Self-Punishment.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13.—A remarkable case of self-torture as a punishment for fancied sins has been brought to light here. Lena Walshlaeger, a young woman who came to this country from Germany about a year ago, is in the hospital recovering from an operation to remove a needle imbedded in the walls of her stomach. The needle was the third that had been removed from this young woman's body, two others having been taken out last March. The Roentgen rays have revealed the presence of seven more. Miss Walshlaeger says that two years ago she was an inmate of a convent in Germany where she had been put by her mother when the latter emigrated to the United States. Miss Walshlaeger frequently broke the rules of the institution and according to her story she was told by one of the priests in the convent to prick herself with a needle for each breach of propriety. The girl tried to carry out these instructions, but courage failed her, so she arranged a number of needles in the belt of her shirt waist so the sharp points would pierce her whenever she moved. She endured this, she says, for several months, then unable to bear it longer ran away and with the aid of friends came to Chicago, where her mother lives. It is the theory of physicians that the needles worked their way into the young woman's flesh while punishing herself in this novel manner. After seven needles were located and removed another skiagraph will be taken to determine if any more needles remain.

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### Favorable Report.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The house committee on Indian affairs ordered favorable reports on bills extending three years the time in which the Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway company shall build a road through the Indian Territory, authorizing the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway company to operate a railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; to create a board of health and regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory. This bill in effect extends over this territory, the laws on the subject now in effect in Arkansas.

### For Postmaster.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The president sent these nominations to the senate: Postmasters—Texas: Annie H. Dumars, Angleton; Wm. McManis, Baird; Winfield L. Vinson, Lufkin.

The Miles-Egan controversy is causing much excitement at Washington.

### Dingley Better.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Representative Dingley, according to his physician, Dr. H. B. Deale, has now passed the crisis and is considerably improved. Dr. Deale is now confident of his patient's recovery. Wednesday night Mr. Dingley gained much rest, sleeping naturally, as he has not been able to do for several nights, and the gain in his condition yesterday afternoon was very perceptible.

### Boom Collapsed.

New York, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Gloucester, Mass., says: A copper boom that burst in Clifton, Graham county, Arizona, has caused a loss of \$250,000 to the stockholders in this city. About fifteen years ago a company was formed by a committee of local men and experts who reported that they were fabulously rich, and the stock was eagerly subscribed, many of the stockholders taking as large blocks as \$30,000.

### Not Confirmed.

Hong Kong, Jan. 13.—The Philippines here say that ten American volunteers jumped overboard from the transports bound from Manila to Iloilo, swam ashore and said they had not volunteered to fight Filipinos. The report is not confirmed.

Edgar A. Davis of Kaufman company says Dallas, Tex., for \$10,200, for damages alleged to have been sustained by a faulty sidewalk.

Ground has been purchased for a Holiness school at Greenville, Tex.

The Ennis, Tex., city council has reduced its own and the other officials' salaries.

It is rumored that Attorney General Crane will locate at Dallas.

Mrs. Lorena Miller, aged 19, and her 4-days-old infant, died and were buried in the same casket and grave at Sherman, Tex.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Waco Light Artillery company has been organized.

Senator Mills says he will not address the senate on the expansion question.

A dispatch received from Havana at Madrid says all the Spanish soldiers have left Cuba.

Private C. Gordon, company C, nineteenth United States infantry, now at the hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will be discharged.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John C. Haskell is relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., and will report to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty.

Capt. W. L. Cooke, in charge of the recruiting station at Milwaukee, Wis., has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Lord Kitchener has wired from Khartoum a denial of an article's statement recently published to the effect that British soldiers under his orders killed unarmed Dervishes and women.

Archbishop Ireland will pay a visit to the pope in March or April next. The visit is purely voluntary, as every archbishop is expected to visit the Vatican once every seven years. It is thought he will discuss Cuban Philippine religious matters.

Special Commissioner Porter, who went to Cuba at the instance of the president to investigate matters, says the Cubans will make application for statehood in the United States.

There were exactly 800 men and officers in the eighth Massachusetts regiment, which left Savannah, Ga., for Cuba. The transport Michigan conveyed them and they went to Matanzas.

The thirty-first Michigan regiment, which has gone into camp at Savannah, Ga., preparatory to sailing for Cuba, was organized long before the civil war. Some of its companies present unbroken organization since the 50s.

Col. John B. Castleman of Louisville, Ky., has been appointed a brigadier general in the army. He has for years been a prominent insurance man in the Kentucky metropolis.

Several of the Texas cities have formed, or are preparing to do so, military companies, so to be in readiness to join the state guard when the same is reorganized.

Orders have been issued by Gen. Miles for the fourth Kentucky volunteers, in camp at Anniston, Ala., to be mustered out. The officers and men are to be provided transportation to the places where they enrolled.

A Havana paper says that the skeletons of fifty human beings have been found in a well near Manguito. It is asserted that some of them were thrown in alive, as in some cases their bones were severed in trying to get out.

The sixty-ninth New York volunteers are the only ones of the volunteer regiments recently selected for honorable discharge that will be mustered out at their home station. The others will all be mustered out at their present station in the South.

In connection with the development of the French navy, naval officers at Washington are advised that France will expend the sum of \$62,000,000 on the construction of new ships during the year, causing her navy to be materially increased in every possible way.

Articles of incorporation of the Havana Electric Railway company were filed at Trenton, N. J. The company is capitalized at \$5,000,000. It is understood that the company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the street railways of the city of Havana.

Lieut. Col. Demuth received official notification at Camp Churchman, Albany, Ga., that his resignation as lieutenant colonel of the second Missouri is being accepted, and he left at once for his home at Sedalia, Mo. His men gave him a farewell reception.

Advices received from Tonga island are to the effect that the German consul has given notice that his government will seize Savu, the most fertile of the group, until the Torgan government pays the private debts which the natives owe Germans.



# Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared. Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Every doctor knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs.

Put one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs

The Best Medical Advice Free! We now have some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusually generous and kind assistance in giving you the best medical advice. Write for particulars in your case.

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

**FERRY'S SEEDS**  
In buying seeds, "Ferry's" is the name to look for. It is the name of the man who has spent his life in the study of cultivation, and who has selected the best seeds to be had. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a little more for the best.

**WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT**  
FARMERS' WESTERN CANADA FREE

"Nothing but wheat; what you might call a sea of wheat," is what was said by a lecturer speaking of Western Canada. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Capt. E. Barrett, Houston, Texas.

**As Black as Your Whiskers**  
A Natural Black with Buckingham's Dye.

**RELIEF FOR WOMEN**  
DR. MARTEL'S FEMALE PILLS

**FRUIT TREES, BERRY PLANTS, ETC**  
Write now for catalogue and information. Season closes March 1st.

**PENSIONS** Get your Pension! Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1428 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**BULLS** Registered Red Polled. 2 ears. Also car horn calves. 2 ears. Sold in Texas. Write for catalogue.

**PATENTS** R. & A. B. LACY Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Examination and opinion on patentability and free estimate.

**"DIRT IN THE HOUSE BUILDS THE HIGHWAY TO BEGGARY."** BE WISE IN TIME AND USE

# SAPOLIO

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**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
**Cascarets**

**Diplomatic Position.**  
Archibald—I say, grandpa, why do the Russians begin the New Year on a different day to what we do?  
Grandfather (R. N., retired)—Oh, I suppose that one of our ambassadors once signed a treaty on the first of January, and the shifty beggars wanted an excuse for breaking it.

A mother's memory never fades from a true child's mind.  
Germany and Asia Minor.  
It is inevitable that Asia Minor shall eventually pass from Mohammedanism, and whether Germany accomplishes the task or not, the sultan must yield to a Christian nation. It is just as inevitable that diseases of the digestive organs must yield to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which are usually called dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

A law suit generally wears out at the pockets.  
Health for Ten Cents.  
Cascarets make bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

The tiny individual mince pie is the latest Anglomania.  
Half the truth is better than a great big lie.

New Terminal Agent.  
J. F. Legge has been appointed terminal agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Washington, D. C., in charge of passenger and freight stations, and will assume the duties of that position on Jan. 1. Mr. Legge is an old B. and O. man, having been superintendent of the fourth and fifth divisions in years gone by and connected with the road in various other capacities. He was in charge of the Washington terminals from 1884 to 1887.

Umbrellas, like friends, are often invisible when wanted.  
Henry A. Salzer, manager of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Crose, Wis., sent his alma mater, the Charles City, Iowa, College, a check for \$3,000 as a New Year's gift.

Some women age themselves trying to look young.  
I never used so quick a cure as Fio's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 23, 1903.

Does a bargain day ever catch you with plenty of cash?  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.  
For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic, etc. A bottle.

Never worry a man when he is rheumatic or hungry.  
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure you. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Those who owe us the largest are the least grateful.  
Santonin's Pure Face Powder  
Beautifies Ladies' Complexion. 25 cents Box at all druggists.

An ounce of flattery goes further than a pound of advice.  
TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.  
"Can Do My Own Work."

Mrs. PATRICK DANIELY,  
West Winsted, Conn., writes:  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well; can do my work without feeling tired; do not bloot or have any trouble whatever.

"I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."  
"Cannot Praise It Enough."

Miss GRANTIE DUNKIN,  
Franklin, Neb., writes:  
"I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling off the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY!** Always quick relief and cures worst cases. Treatment Free. Dr. H. H. HARRIS, 1903, Atlanta, Ga.  
**PATENT** secured or money returned. Search Free. Collier & Co., 23 E. 5th St., Wash. D. C.

## HE IS ECONOMICAL.

INDIANA MAN MANAGES TO GET ALONG ON LITTLE.

Henlig Lives on a Dollar a Year. That is, He Collects a Penny a Year from Each of Three Hundred Persons—The Romance of His Life.

(Bluffton, Ind., Correspondence.)  
Indiana's queerest character, "the man who lives on a penny a year," has just gone into winter quarters at Hecla, Aetna township, Whitley county, and, stowed away in his rude old loghouse, he will live as snug as a bug in a rug—all on a penny a year. Hecla is but a settlement and it does not even claim a place on the railway and general maps, but on the map of Indiana it is indicated by a small dot, just about where Noble, Kosciusko and Whitley counties join. Though it has no other claim to notoriety, it is the home of Frank Henlig, whose method of gaining a livelihood is probably more ingenious than that practiced by any other man in the country—the home of possibly the one man in the nation who realizes to a greater extent than any other one the value that is coined up in the penny, which so many have no regard for. It is this disregard on the part of the many and his very highest regard for it that furnishes him a home, a good living and a small accumulation of money. Mr. Henlig is known all over northeastern Indiana as the man who "lives on a penny a year." This is in part truth. He lives by the accumulation of pennies, and now has almost all of northwestern Indiana under penny tribute to him. He is known far and wide and has in a measure taken the place of Mother Goose, Aladdin and the boy in the nursery stories in homes all through the district which he covers. From the cradle the little ones are told

home. He had plenty of wood to keep him warm, but the question of food came up. He conceived the idea of asking every one of the people within easy reach of his log cabin for a pledge of a penny a year. The demand was so trivial that it provoked nothing more than jeers and ready compliance. At first the amount was inconsiderable, but in the interim he had managed to secure a small pension, and thus he was able to exist by practicing frugality. It became such a great joke about Henlig living on a penny a year that the news readily spread down the country roads, and when he called around next year he was informed that families further down the road wanted to see him. The curiosity in the man who found so much in pennies spread rapidly and he became a curiosity whom every one wanted to see. He had in the meantime wisely extended his pledge to the little ones as well as the old people and that is now the secret of his great success. The first stories told mothers tell of his offspring in about a strange man who comes once a year to collect pennies, and the little ones are given a penny to give to him, while the older children all look forward to his coming with pennies stowed away. He always comes around about the same week every year and is known to all of them. Thus by the children possibly more than by the old folks the story of the strange man has been carried yearly farther down the country roads, and annually his trips have become longer until now he is unable to answer the demands to go farther down the road. From the work of a few days in collecting his trivial revenue it has gradually become the work of months, and now it requires about seven or eight months, and he could put in the entire twelve if he would. It is claimed that he makes considerable money out of his penny collections now. His territory extends over

parts of all the northeast corner of the state. The estimate as to his income vary so greatly that he takes in as much as \$2 a day in pennies in many sections, while in others it falls below that. He is out about 200 days in his work and it is probable that he gathers in about \$350 per annum in pennies.

His methods are most peculiar. He always walks. He is slightly bent and he uses a staff now. Not wishing to appear in the role of a tramp, he refuses to accept food or any favors without giving a few of his pennies in return or performing some labor. He has the strange faculty of remembering every face and also of keeping in his mind all of their relationships. He tells them the latest news from their relatives or friends in distant parts of the country or in the surrounding counties, and is always glad to do any favor in carrying messages and little tokens which will not weigh him down.

He is now past 60 years of age and his long exposure when he wandered aimlessly has made some noticeable effects on him. He is incapacitated for manual labor or he would rely on that for his livelihood. But he could hardly be spared from his present work—he is more than worth his penny. Another remarkable thing is that he insists on one penny and no more. He always gives back the change. He confines his operations almost entirely to the country people. "Town people," he says, "are impertinent and too curious."

Her Inheritance Will Go Elsewhere.  
Maiden Aunt—Why didn't you tell me you were invited to Ethel's birthday party? Little Gracie—Well, mamma told me some time ago never to mention birthdays before you.—Puck.

"I'm ready," shouted the speaker, "to meet calmly any emergency that may arise." At this moment the platform collapsed, and the speaker uttered a great perturbation. "How about that one?" they asked him later. "That one did not arise."—Indianapolis Journal.

When the end came he hurried back to New York to marry the girl of his dreams, but when he arrived he found she had married another. He never called on her, but as though in a dream he got together what little he possessed, and dazed and without a definite haven, he stole out of New York, never to return. His money gave out and he was at last driven to ask for bread to keep the inner man alive. At last he sank to the level of a tramp and migrated there and there with the seasons, riding box cars and begging. One night twenty years ago he strolled into Hecla and the next morning was found seriously sick with lung trouble due to exposure. Mr. Happman took him to his own home, washed and cared for him and nursed him back to health. It was the first kindness he had realized for years, and, though he returned to the road in a few weeks, the kindness of these poor Hoosier people had found a responsive chord, and, after tramping five or six years longer, he returned to Hecla and the Happmans gave him the use of an old loghouse in a remote strip of woods. This he converted into a comfortable and neat



FRANK HENLIG.

## Where?

At the reception the mild man with the melancholy air was talking to a lady whom he had known for some years, but only saw infrequently. "Ah," he remarked, "I saw you last week. Now, where was it? Some awfully stupid place, I remember. Where was it?" "Why, it was at your wife's 'At Home.'"

The gentleman with the melancholy air now became more melancholy than ever.

**Drawing Trade.**  
A Russian shopkeeper has hit upon this form of advertisement! "The reason why I have hitherto been able to sell my goods so much cheaper than anybody else is that I am a bachelor, and do not need to make a profit for the maintenance of a wife and children. It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be withdrawn from them, as I am about to be married. They will, therefore, do well to make their purchases at once at the old rates."

**Fallen to Ruin.**  
The Briers, near Millwood, Clarke county, Virginia, the old home of John Esten Cooke, the southern novelist, has fallen into ruin, and the rain has poured in through the broken panes of the study windows and destroyed quantities of the writer's correspondence with famous men and all his literary remains. A traveler who visited the place some little time ago rescued valuable autograph letters from "John" Stewart, William G. Simms and Paul H. Hayne.

**Remarkable Operation.**  
A remarkable surgical operation has been recently performed in Paris. A laundress had her scalp torn off from the nape of the neck to the eyebrows by her hair catching in some belt-hinge. She was taken to the Drouotville hospital, where Dr. Malherbe, after seeing her, sent for her scalp. He obtained it after a delay of several hours, shaved off the hair, washed it with antiseptic, and applied it in place again. The scalp has grown onto the head.

**Due to Reporters.**  
"Ah," said the prominent statesman as he settled back in his chair to read his paper, "all my success in this life is due to that young man who just left me."

"So?" inquired one of his friends, "and who is he, pray, may I ask?" "Certainly," came the brisk reply. "He is Snorkins, the young reporter who writes all my interviews for the newspapers."

**Queer Case.**  
"There is a man that I would trust anywhere."  
"Yes, and he would probably fool you."  
"Never! There isn't a dishonest drop of blood in his veins."  
"Why are you so sure about it?"  
"He doesn't try to create the impression that he gets twice the salary he actually receives."

**Two Blocks for a Drink.**  
"Well, how do you like your suburban home with all the city conveniences?" asked the citizen.  
"Between you and me," said the man who had moved lately, "that promise of all city conveniences proves to be a fake. I have to walk two blocks to get a drink."

**Buried Under Floor.**  
In certain parts of Africa it is considered a mark of disrespect to bury out of doors at all. Only slaves are treated in such unceremonious fashion. The honored dead are buried under the floor of the house.

**Why She Flattered.**  
"Notice how the soprano flattered?"  
"She had good reason. They have lowered her salary."

**Heroes of the War with Spain**  
thousands of them are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in a poisonous southern camp, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

**Heroes of the Civil War.**  
Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during their days of hardship and privation in the army. These pills are the best tonic in the world.

As Robinson, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 3rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the war a vigorous farmer's boy and came back broken in health, a victim of malarial rheumatism. Most of the time he was unable for manual labor of any kind, and his sufferings were at all times intense. He says: "Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I kept on improving steadily. To them I owe my restoration to health. They are a grand remedy."—Mt. Sterling Democrat-Message.

At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50c per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Box V, Schenectady, N. Y.

## Pastry Without Butter.

Light, flaky and digestible pie crust and all kinds of fine pastry can be made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder entirely without butter or with one half the usual quantity, or with a little lard or other shortening if desired. Pie crust made in either of these ways is more wholesome and digestible besides being more economical and easier prepared. One-third the flour can also be dispensed with, and the crust rolled that much thinner, the raising qualities of Dr. Price's Powder swelling it to the requisite thickness. Those who enjoy the appetizing qualities of the delicious home made pie will rejoice to know this secret. All the elements of ideal excellence are combined in

Official Tests at the World's Columbian Exposition and the California Midwinter Fair showed it to be the highest in leavening power, purity and wholesomeness, and to have the best keeping qualities of any baking powder made. They proved it to be

"The Foremost Baking Powder in all the World."

**Not Appreciated.**  
"Talking about the play of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out," soliloquized the melancholy looking individual, "there are times when the omission would be a decided boon." He had just attended an amateur performance.

**Cheapest Cab Service.**  
Paris has the cheapest cab service to be found anywhere in the world, and about all the cabs there belong to one great company. The fares are regulated by law, and the company is discouraged from charging excessive fares by a law which compels it to divide its surplus earnings with the city. And this notwithstanding the fact that it pays about \$700,000 a year for its license fees alone.

**Curious Coincidence.**  
There are two curious coincidences in connection with the Mary Washington hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., ground for which has just been broken. George Washington Smith, who was born on Washington's birthday, drew his plans, and George Washington, who also drew the saw the light on Feb. 22, will superintend the work of building. Both are Fredericksburg men.

**Aged Englishman.**  
Mrs. Keeley, England's oldest actress, celebrated her 93d birthday recently. Among the callers was James Noel, who is said to be the oldest actor in the United Kingdom. He is nearly 96.

**When friends "work" you cease to treat them as friends.**

**ST. JACOBS OIL** has cured with entire satisfaction, surely and promptly, all forms of Aches and Pains

**Cures NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM SCIATICA**

**Cures LUMBAGO SORENESS STIFFNESS**

**Cures SPRAINS BRUISES SWELLINGS**

**For 25 Years**  
ST. JACOBS OIL has cured with entire satisfaction, surely and promptly, all forms of Aches and Pains

**DALLAS FIRMS.**  
WHOLESALE TENSION BROS. SADDLERY, CO., Dallas, Texas. Country merchants trade solicited. Write for lists catalogue.

**SEEDS** Garden, Field and Flower seeds in Texas. Also general commission merchandise. Write for price list. W. E. HARLAN & CO., 411-413 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

**Agents Wanted** You can earn \$40 per mo. handling our Patent Portland Cement and Portland Cement. Write for terms. C. B. Anderson & Co., 277 Elm St., Dallas, Texas. Impvt. & Mach. Co. Paterson, N. J. For terms & catalogue write us.

**FORT WORTH FIRMS.**  
**SEEDS, PLANTS AND TREES.**  
For 25 cents we will mail you 6 packets of choice flower seeds or 6 of vegetable seeds or a choice monthly issue and our new illustrated catalogue for 1903. Drayton Seed & Floral Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

**DRS. GRAY & THOMPSON**, Practice limited to 215 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex. Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat

**C. J. E. KELLNER**, Ft. Worth, Fine Saddles & Harness. LOOK OUT FOR FEBRUARY ADVERTISEMENT

**Fine Printing Daniel's Studio**, Ft. Worth, Tex. Engraving and printed copy and mailing. Prices for sale

**BLACKLES** presented by Pasteur Vaccines, Safe Simple, certain. Ad. Pasteur Vaccines Co. Chicago or P. W. Hunt, State Apt. Ft. Worth, Tex.

**CURE YOURSELF!** Use this for uncurable rheumatism, inflammation, irritation, or ulceration of mucous membranes. It is a sure cure for all these ailments, and is not addictive. Write for terms. THE KEMMEL CHEMICAL CO., 215 N. 10th St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

**INSURE YOURSELF FOR** FIRE, BURGLARY, THEFT, LOSS OF STOCK, AND ALL OTHER RISKS. Write for terms. THE KEMMEL CHEMICAL CO., 215 N. 10th St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

**"La Creole" Hair Restorer** is a perfect dressing for the hair. It restores the hair to its natural color and makes it shine and grow. Write for terms. VAN VLEET-MANFIELD DRUG CO., 215 N. 10th St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

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**"La Creole" Hair Restorer**  
Restore those Gray Hairs of Yours  
If your merchant doesn't handle, send us \$1 and get prepaid to any part U. S. or Canada.  
VAN VLEET-MANFIELD DRUG CO., 215 N. 10th St., Ft. Worth, Tex.



The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, Jan. 21, 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

Even money gets a sack of flour at Carney & McKee's. Mrs. W. W. Hentz returned from Waco this week. Pure Louisiana sugar-cane molasses, New crop, at S. L. Robertson's. Miss Beulah Bunkley of Seymour, visited the family of Dr. Neathery this week. Pure ribbon cane molasses at W. W. Fields & Bros. For a clean shave and a nobby hair cut go to Courty's on the south side. Fresh groceries received every week and always sold at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. J. S. Manley of Rising Sun was here this week looking after some business interests. Mr. Ernest Fields came in from Howe Tuesday on a visit to the home folks. He was accompanied by a young friend, Lusk Colville, who came along to see the west. S. L. Robertson is strictly in for business and wants your trade. Go and see him, he will always treat you right. Mr. W. H. Parsons is erecting a business house on the west side of the square. 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. Marshall Pierson returned to Waco Thursday to reenter school at the Baylor university. We have a fine line of general dry goods and ladies' dress goods arriving this week. Call and see the new patterns. CARNEY & MCKEE. Mr. J. N. Jasper left this week with his family for Briscoe county, where they will make their home. Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bros., they will pay you the highest market price for them. Mr. Ben Wilbourn returned Thursday from Dallas, where he went to replenish the hardware stock for his firm.

NEW GOODS We will receive soon a nice line of dry good, boots, shoes, hats, gloves, etc. Also a choice assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's underwear and some heavy winter duck coats—in short a nice general stock of winter goods. Call and figure on prices with us. CARNEY & MCKEE.

After an illness of only a few days Mrs. Renie Clark, wife of Mr. J. A. Clark of the Paint Creek neighborhood, died on Sunday, the 15th inst., leaving her husband and a little daughter about six years of age to mourn her loss. Mrs. Clark was esteemed among her neighbors and friends for her gentle disposition and her loving devotion to home and family, who must miss her sadly and who have the genuine sympathy of the community. A friend sends the following lines to her memory: Thy gentle voice now is hushed, Thy warm, true heart is still; On thy young and innocent brow Is resting death's cold chill. Thy hands are clasped upon thy breast, We have kissed thy lovely brow, And in our sobbing hearts we know We have no darling now.

HARPER Whiskey is rapidly becoming the national beverage. It's the one thing all parties agree upon. Republicans, Democrats, Populists. Even the "know-nothing" party knows one thing; the merits of Harper Whiskey. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas.

Notice to Tax Payers. The present law adds a penalty of 10 per cent on all taxes not paid on or before the 31 day of January and requires the collector to promptly levy and sell personal property of the delinquent to make the amount of said penalty, costs and taxes. The State Comptroller has called my attention to this law and urged my prompt action under it, and I give it: this notice accordingly. Respectfully, J. W. COLLINS, Tax Collector.

Mr. W. T. Andrews, Throckmorton's leading legal light, was in Haskell this week on court business. Don't be fooled on prices; if you don't want but \$1 worth it will pay you to figure with Carney & McKee. Messrs T. J. Lemmon, J. A. Bailey, F. M. Morton and J. S. Boone are attending the Stockmen's convention this week at Galveston. Mr. J. E. Adams, who has been for several years an esteemed citizen of Haskell county, died on last Saturday night of consumption, from which he has been a long sufferer. The FREE PRESS learned the other day that cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Walter S. Robertson, formerly of this place, to Miss Ola Chastain, to take place at the residence of the bride's parents in Ballinger on January 25th. The case of Dr. Lindsey, which was to have been tried on last Tuesday, was postponed until the April term on account of the failure of the special judge, J. M. Morgan, Esq., of Benjamin, to come. Mr. Charles Kittley, a young man about eighteen years of age, who has been for some time residing with his brother in the northwest part of the county, died on Tuesday of this week of congestion and inflammation of the bowels brought on by overheating and cold.

Stray Notice. Taken up by Tom Whitford at his place about 18 miles N. W. from Haskell in Haskell county, Texas, and estrayed before J. W. Evans J. P. Pre. No. 1. One brown horse about 14 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, with saddle marks on back and no brand. Also one gray horse about 14 1/2 hands high, about 5 years old, branded on right shoulder.

To certify which I hereto sign my name and affix the seal of the county court, this 31st Dec. 1898. G. R. COUCH, Clerk Co., Ct. Haskell Co. Tex. Our Public School. We understand that our public school term will close about the last of March, giving us only seven months of school. We understand also that the school building is so badly in need of repairs and painting that an amount of money will have to be reserved out of the available fund for the next term for that purpose, which will result in another term as short or shorter than the present one unless something is done to augment the fund. Haskell should have a public school term of not less than eight or nine months and as the present resources will not give it and make the necessary repairs on the building—which we are told are needed for its preservation and the safety of the children—the Free Press will favor increasing our district tax from 15 cents to 20 cents on the \$100. Let's have a discussion of this question; our columns are open to communications pro and con.

ADVERTISED LETTERS. The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post Office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days. Redinger, Mr. Mildred; Fuller, G. S. Esq. 1; Gaither, Mr. J. B. 1; Glenn, E. D. 1; Hallford, Mr. A. S. 1; Johnson, Mr. West 1; Morgan, Mr. J. P. 1; Nash, Mr. J. T. 1; Newman, Mr. H. 1; Neill, Mr. John 1; O'Connell, Miss Maggie 1; Pirelli, Mr. Will 1; Reeder, Mr. Joe 1; Romper, Miss Allie 1; Singleton, Miss Cass 1. If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office. When calling for the above please say advertised. R. H. DODSON, P. M. Haskell, Texas, January 2, 1899.

Another Hope of a Railroad. A mass meeting of citizens was held at the court house Monday night to hear the report of the committee who went to Throckmorton to confer with citizens of Throckmorton and Young counties in regard to taking action looking to the securing of an extension of the Rock Island railroad from Jacksboro through Young, Throckmorton and Haskell counties. After hearing the report of the committee and thinking there was a reasonable hope of success, although there was no direct proposition from the railway company, committees were appointed to secure the right-of-way through the county and get up statistics and subscriptions to a bonus to be offered the road in connection with the other counties. There is no use to enlarge on the necessity of securing a railroad to Haskell in order to help on the development of both town and country—we think every one realizes it, and no opportunity or faintest hope of success should be neglected. It is a work, however, in which every citizen and property owner, resident and non-resident must help if there is to be success.

Teachers Institute. Following is the programme for the Teachers Institute to be held at Haskell, Texas, Jan. 27 and 28th 1899, at the court house. FRIDAY 7:30 P. M. Music conducted by Mrs. H. R. Jones and Miss Minnie Jones. 1. Music. 2. Invocation, by Rev. Moody. 3. Welcome Address, by Judge H. G. McConnell. 4. Response, by Prof. J. B. Jones. 5. Music. 6. How Parents May Aid the Teacher—Mr. Ed C. Couch and Miss Sallie Ramsey. General discussion. 7. Music. SATURDAY 9:30 A. M. 1. Music. 2. Permanent Organization of Institute. 3. Proper Incentives to Study—Misses Elma Wafford and Minnie Ellis. General discussion. 4. Importance of Teaching History in Public Schools—A. O. Johnson and Miss Ellen Isbell. General discussion. 1:30 P. M. 1. The Coming Teacher—Prof. W. W. Hentz. General discussion. 2. The Merits of the Adopted Text Books—Miss Hattie Sanders. General discussion. 3. Roll call of Teachers. Com. { D. J. Brookreson, Eliza Robinson, T. G. Marks. All teachers are requested to attend promptly. Everyone is cordially invited to attend. H. R. JONES, Co. Judge.

The saleable products of the seven southern counties of California last year footed up the handsome sum of \$15,365,000. The legislature hasn't gotten past the introductory stage yet—bills are being introduced at the rate of about fifty a day. One member stood flat-footed the other day and presented ten without batting an eye. If President McKinley would fire Alger out of the war department and put a capable and experienced man at its head we would have fewer scandals and less jowling among military men. But there was politics in Alger's appointment and it is likely that the motives which prompted the president to give him the place will restrain him from ousting him. Jones county has been blessed with too much newspaper, having three until recently. The Western the oldest paper, has absorbed the News and will be run under the name of the Western-News. The News was a good paper, well edited and would have commanded success ordinarily, but the field was not sufficient for so many papers and naturally the youngest had to succumb. Bills have been introduced in the house for the repeal of the law under which 1 per cent of the permanent school fund is annually appropriated to the available fund for the maintenance of the schools. The repeal of this law was a platform demand of both the democratic and populist parties and it ought to be repealed—in fact it should never have been the law. Somebody has been accusing the Italy Herald of partiality—an accusation the country paper not infrequently meets with—and the Herald proceeds to elucidate the matter thus: "The local paper is often accused of bias in regard to giving personal notices—commenting on the coming and going of some and omitting others. The accusation is entirely wrong and unjust. The fault is with the people and not with the editor. He is always willing and anxious to tell who comes and goes, if he can find out, but the country paper can not afford to have a score of salaried reporters and must depend on the people to a large extent for such news—nor can he spend half of his time delving for local items, not if he does his duty to other departments of the paper. If you have visitors let us know who they are and where they came from; let us know of the happenings in your vicinity. You will find us as ready to notice one as the other, whether they are patrons, friends or otherwise of the paper, and you will be helping us to furnish you with a better all around paper."

The Wichita Valley Railroad Movement. For some time the Wichita Valley railroad has been receiving ties, fish plates, etc. In fact everything that is necessary for the construction of a railroad. The steel sidings, switches and other unused parts of the rails have been removed on the entire line and cheap iron rails put down in the place of the steel. At this place the "Y" is being or will be in a few days, removed, and a turn table put down instead. That the road expects to extend from this point at some early date, everybody admits as a fact, but when and where it will go, no one can be found who will even venture a prediction. At any rate we patiently wait for developments and hope and believe that whatever move the Valley may make, it will be to the interest of Seymour, the country generally and its owners in particular. It may extend to Throckmorton, Haskell or Benjamin and on for some distance beyond, and it may extend to one of these places and make a stop. It is well enough that all persons interested should keep an eye open—on the indicator, and help to forward any enterprise that is good for the country generally and therefore for the people individually and collectively. The Valley road is going to extend and that in this year, possibly in March, possibly later. She is bound to move. It is to her interest so let her go.—Seymour News. Work is in progress on a railroad survey from Quanah to a point on the "Frisco" line about 150 miles northeast, most likely Oklahoma city. We mention this because the south end of it points toward Haskell, but if Haskell were to get half of the railroads and proposed railroads pointing in her direction she would be the railroad center of west Texas. There would be nothing strange in that, however, as no other place in west Texas has the surroundings to make such a town as Haskell would make. The midwinter number of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times has just been received at this office and in its sixty or more pages presents one of the most complete write-ups of its section that we have ever seen in a single number of a newspaper. It has a handsome lithographed cover and is freely illustrated throughout, presenting views of the orchards, vineyards, homes and various products of Southern California. A copy may be had by remitting 10 cents to the publishers. GOOD NEWSPAPERS At a Very Low Price. THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.00 cash. This gives you three papers a week, or 120 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Stand by your subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.

The gunboat Bennington passed Honolulu Monday on her way to reinforce Dewey. She took aboard at Hanolulu a 70 foot cedar pole to be left on the way at Guam island on which to hoist the United States flag. The gunboat Castine also started on Monday from Porto Rico for Manila via the Mediterranean and Suez canal. And the U. S. transport Grant sailed from New York Wednesday by the same route for the same destination with Gen. Lawton and staff and the 4th infantry regiment and a battalion of the 17th infantry on board. All this looks like we are to have some work over there or run a bluff on the natives.

DEATH TO PRAIRIE DOGS! KILLING PRAIRIE DOGS Give McLemore's infallible "DEATH ON DOGS" a trial. It is sold on a strict guarantee. \$1 buys enough to poison 1 peck of Millet or Wheat. A. P. McLemore.

Young People. FREE! \$20.00 IN GOLD. Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Oregon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., Galveston, Texas, or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Young People's Advocate, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is elevating in character, moral in tone, and especially interesting and profitable to young people, but read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address: Young People's Advocate, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.) A good old country lady said. "No, I'll not have my cow dehorned. The Lord made her with horns and He knew better than I do what she needed." A good old brother said, when asked the cause of hollow horns, "Why, poor feeding and too much milking will keep both the cow and her horns hollow. I reckon that's the cause of so much hollow horns." Another sister worried over the dehorning of her cow. Before it recovered from the effects of it someone said "That cow has the hollow tail." The old woman looked around, threw up her hand and said "Take her out and detail her at once. Let's make a good job of it while we're at it."—Ex. New York politicians are all stirred up because Governor Roosevelt has appointed a democratic lawyer to prosecute in the canal fraud cases, in which cases republicans are solely implicated. The kick is for two reasons presumably. First it is a strange innovation on republican procedure for a republican governor to hand pie out of the party. The party being built on the spoils system one of its fundamental tenets is that to the victors belong the spoils. And in the second place this job, from their point of view should have been placed in the hands of a republican lawyer so that he could have glozed over the case, found nothing much in it and whitewashed the political pets who gobbled the canal money and thus saved the party from an injurious scandal. If Gov. Roosevelt follows up the lead he has taken in this case all we have to say is that we need more Roosevelts in the lead in both parties. ONE OF THE GOOD THINGS. As life passes we all meet with more or less sickness and suffering. Especially so mothers often find life checked with pain. Much of this need not be if Parker's Ginger Tonic is rightly used and in season. It carries vital energy into the very heart of the system, reviving functional activity and dispelling pain. It enables the system to utilize the food consumed, restoring nutrition, making new and better blood and building up the tissues. Functional disorders, with the many forms of distress they cause are abated by it, and through its agency sleep comes natural again and many discouraging ills disappear. MAY BE LOST FOREVER. Your hair once lost, may be lost forever. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore the tressure, dark and lustrous as in youth. OUR CLUBBING RATES. We will send the FREE PRESS one year and any of the papers named below at the price opposite same. These prices are at a discount from the regular prices and are for cash only. Dallas News, . . . . . \$2.00 St. Louis Republic, . . . . . 2.10 Farm and Ranch, . . . . . 1.85 Texas Farmer, . . . . . 1.75 Journal of Agriculture, . . . . . 2.10 The 16 to 1 issue must have more lives than are credited to the feline race, Richard Crocker, Tammany Chief, reports it dead again. He should not take much consolation from his discovery, however, for a thing that has died so often (sic) he may expect to live to plague him and his kind again. An Uncertain Disease. There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it. Irvaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. For sale by All Dealers.

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO. Wish to say to the trade that GREAT BARGAINS may be had in various lines of goods at their store for the SPOT CASH during the rest of the year 1898. We have a nice line of Ladies' Capes and Jackets that we will close out at a great sacrifice in prices. We also have a good line of BLANKETS that we will close out very cheap. And in several other lines the prices have been ordered cut to close out. Don't fail to see our Clothing and Hats on this proposition. WE MEAN FOR CASH! We don't want to sell on next year's time—don't ask for it! Come and get your Money's Worth and Be Happy! F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

Next Spring Klondike Shortest Route! The Denver Road (Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.) ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEISER, G. F. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO 3 of any Other BRAND. 3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts. 2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts. SAVES THE CONSUMER, INSIST ON HAVING B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.