

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 14.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1899.

No. 4

## Directory.

**OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**  
District Judge, Hon. F. D. Sanders.  
District Attorney, R. C. Orms.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**  
County Judge, H. B. Jones.  
County Attorney, Oscar Martin.  
County Clerk, G. H. Couch.  
Sherriff and Tax Collector, J. W. Collins.  
County Treasurer, J. E. Murfee.  
Tax Assessor, C. M. Brown.  
County Surveyor, H. M. Biko.

**COMMISSIONERS.**  
Precinct No. 1, T. D. Carney.  
Precinct No. 2, B. M. G. Elliott.  
Precinct No. 3, J. E. Ballard.  
Precinct No. 4, J. M. Perry.

**PRECINCT OFFICERS.**  
J. P. Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.

**CHURCHES.**

**BAPTIST (Missionary)** Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent.  
B. T. P. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Friday night at 8 o'clock.

**METHODIST (M. E. Church S.)** Preaching 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sundays. Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. P. D. Sanders, Superintendent. Epworth League every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

**PREBYTERIAN (Old School)** Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. C. G. Anderson, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent.

**PREBYTERIAN (Cumberland)** Preaching 3rd Sunday. Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.

**CHRISTIAN (Campbellite)** Preaching none at present. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

**CIVIC SOCIETIES.**

Haskell Lodge No. 681, A. F. & A. M. Meets Saturday on or before each full moon. J. S. Rike, W. M. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Haskell Chapter No. 151. Royal Arch Masons meets on the first Tuesday in each month. J. L. Jones, High Priest. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Shawwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month. P. D. Sanders, Con. C. G. H. Couch, Clerk.

Haskell Second Grand Order of the Orient meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. C. D. Long, Past. W. B. Anthony, Past. Adv.

**Professional Cards.**

**C. POSTER, S. W. SCOTT.**  
**FOSTER & SCOTT.**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.

Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles. Office in Ocho.

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

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

**E. E. GILBERT,**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
Office at McLemore's Drug store.

**J. E. LINDSEY,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug store.

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Permanently located in Haskell. Solicits your patronage. Guarantees all work. Office in Rock building at Meadors Hotel.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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## THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

### Representative Shropshire's Plan.

We quote below from the Dallas News a resolution offered in the house a few days ago by Representative Shropshire also some explanatory remarks by him. It seems that this question is up to stay until something is done to or with the constitution and if something must be done the Free Press much prefers Mr. Shropshire's plan to that of a regular constitutional convention and the adoption of an entirely new constitution. Certain commercial and financial interests have long wanted a chance to defeat our homestead law and some other exemptions and Mr. Shropshire's plan saves these from any danger and is much less expensive than a constitutional convention would be.

His resolution and remarks were as follows:

Resolved, by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that a joint committee consisting of fifteen members of the house of representatives, to be appointed by the speaker, and ten senators to be appointed by the president of the senate, whose duty it shall be to consider the feasibility of preparing an amendment to the constitution of the state relating to and including all subjects deemed necessary and appropriate to the purpose of a state constitution, save and except the preamble and bill of rights, homestead and other exemption provisions as the same now exists in the constitution of this state, and in event the said committee shall determine it advisable that such amendment be prepared and submitted to the people, then they are instructed to frame such an amendment as they shall conclude to be consistent with the demands and necessities of the people and make their report to the respective houses of this legislature as early a date as practicable, which proposed amendment if adopted by the house of representatives and the senate by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the state of Texas at the next general election.

It will be observed that the proposition of Mr. Shropshire is to avoid a constitutional convention to frame a constitution, and hence the suggestion has received a great notice and has been generally discussed by the members of the legislature. I asked Mr. Shropshire his reasons for his resolution and he briefly replied as follows: "The resolution provides for the retention of the bill of rights and the homestead and other exemption features of the present constitution. There is a general demand for a change of our organic law and the chief opposition to it comes from those who fear that the homestead and other exemption provisions will be interfered with. Under the proposed amendment this objection to a new constitution is done away with. Fifteen members of the house and ten members of the senate can build a constitution which will be satisfactory to the people. If it is not satisfactory the people can vote it down. My reasons for proceeding in the direction I have taken is to save expense. By my resolution the vast expense which would attend a constitutional convention would be saved besides the expense of a special election."

Mr. Shropshire did not enter into what things the commission ought to do in framing a constitution but confined himself to his reasons for his resolution and the statement that he intended to push it with all his power.

According to the latest cable news things are on the ragged edge of uncertainty in the Philippines. It is with the utmost caution and circumspection that Gen. Otis is avoiding a conflict at Manila. The natives have gone steadily ahead fortifying at Iloilo and Gen. Miller's forces have not affected a landing there, but are still in the transports. It is also said that they are fortifying the principal towns and points of vantage on several of the islands and refuse to allow Americans to land at any of them.

## THE GOLD DOLLAR.

### The House Committee Reports a Bill Making it the Standard.

A Washington special says that the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, by a strict party vote of eight to six, have reported to the house for passage a bill making the gold dollar the standard of value in the United States, and requiring that all contracts in future shall be computed in reference to the standard. It also provides that the greenbacks shall be retired and gold substituted therefor. The bill repeals all existing restrictions on the withdrawal from circulation and issue a national bank notes at will; banks may issue notes to full value of bonds deposited.

The retirement of the greenback provision is, for the first five years, an amount equal to the increase of national bank notes issued subsequent to the taking effect of this act up to that time; 20 per cent. to be retired during the next five years and greenbacks to cease to be legal tender at the end of ten years.

No silver dollars are to be hereafter coined except from bullion now in the treasury; the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion to coin silver into subsidiary coin as public urgency demands and the recoinage of old, worn, uncurrent subsidiary coins, without special appropriations therefor, such coinage of bullion to be concurrent with the retirement of treasury notes the same as if coined into silver dollars and the coinage of such subsidiary coin to be limited to \$50,000,000.

Leaving out details the foregoing are the leading features of the act which is to put us squarely and unequivocally on the gold standard and turn the issue and control of the circulating medium over to the big national banks.

They may not be able to get the bill through the senate at this session, but next session the senate will have a safe gold majority. The only hope of defeating it then is for the friends of bimetalism—the money of the constitution to rally sufficient strength at the next election to change the political complexion of the lower house.

### A New State Administration.

Governor Sayers was inaugurated on Tuesday last, and immediately following this ceremony, J. M. Browning was inaugurated as Lieutenant Governor. The administration of Gov. Culberson, just closed was equal to the best the state ever had, wisdom, firmness and honesty characterizing the executive functions from first to last. The new governor enters upon the discharge of his arduous duties with the prestige of a Congressional career that has won for him national fame, a host of friends of all political parties, and the most honorable appellation that can be applied to a public man—that of "Honest Joe Sayers." The people of Texas have every reason to expect from him an administration of the affairs of the commonwealth that shall, in all things affecting her dignity, honor and prosperity fully equal the best in her history.—Farm and Ranch.

The Free Press was an original Sayers advocate and believes as Farm and Ranch does. It was a happy day for Texas when she left Barney Gibbs 177,000 ballots behind the race, and we think that Mr. Gibbs' advocates will yet see it that way.

As illustrating the amount of money unjustly squeezed out of the American people by those inequitable combinations which we call trusts, it is said that the average price paid by foreigners for the coal oil exported from this country during the past year was 5.2 cents per gallon while we pay \$1.25 for a five gallon can, a difference of 99 cents on the five gallons. Now the oil combine must make a profit on the oil exported at 5.2 cents per gallon, else they would not sell it, and the difference between that price and the price the home consumer has to pay must amount to many millions of dollars on the vast quantity sold in a year.

## AGAINST EXPANSION.

### Big Mass Meeting in New York Protests.

A great mass meeting of citizens of New York was held at the Academy of Music on Jan. 27 to protest against "American imperialism and entangling alliances with European powers."

Forceful and able speeches were delivered by a number of prominent men, among them was our former ambassador to France, Hon. Jas. B. Eustis and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Communications were read from Ex-President Cleveland, W. J. Bryan and Bishop Potter expressing their views and regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

Committees were appointed and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. "That the full discharge of our obligations to the inhabitants of the Philippines requires that we should, without delay, help them to secure in their domestic affairs, first, order, and then liberty, and that we are absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to the annexation of the Philippine islands as a permanent portion of the national domain.

2. "That we are unalterably opposed to the abandonment by this republic of the American ideal of national growth, in favor of the European idea of colonial conquest. We unreservedly subscribe to the theory that government derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed, and to the theory that there should be no taxation without representation, and we believe more-over that such theories are wholly applicable to the inhabitants of all the places abandoned by Spain as the result of the late war.

3. "That neither the government nor the people of the United States have incurred and responsibility or obligation as to the result of the recent war with Spain which requires any departure from or abandonment of the policies and principles laid down for the guidance of the republic by Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

4. "That we are opposed, therefore, to the idea that peace-loving and free people of the republic, who are engaged in the grand task, as yet uncompleted, of developing their natural resources and of establishing upon a firm basis their own theory of government by, of and for the people, should now, or under any conceivable circumstances, enter upon any alliance with any European power, the result of which might be to embroil us in European controversies in which our real interests are not concerned.

That we place on record our high appreciation and sincere thanks for the conspicuous services rendered to the American people by Senators Hoar, Hale, Mason and Wellington in preventing the new and dangerous policy of imperialism from being forced through the senate of the United States without proper and adequate discussion, and we commend to all citizens of this republic the high sense of public duty and enlightened patriotism which have characterized the action of these senators in resisting innovations in our system of government that are pregnant with demoralization and disaster.

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the president of the United States, to the members of the cabinet and both houses of congress."

Mr. Bryan is planting Corbett right hands on the nose and eyes of expansion, imperialism, etc. and knocking 'em over the ropes in squads.

A number of prominent republicans have deserted the administration on its expansion proposition and many others are showing decided signs of weakening.

A great mass meeting was held in New York a few nights ago in which democrats and republicans participated and adopted resolutions utterly opposing expansion, and which, while they did not mention Mr. Bryan, covered the main ideas put forth by him on this question.

## Dallas News Offers Prizes.

Believing that any discussion of farming methods by farmers, or anything that will lead them to systematic observation and the exchange of experiences, we give place to the following article calling attention to prize offers by the Dallas News for articles by farmers:

The News directs attention to an offer of premiums for information upon the results of diversified crop farming in Texas. The purpose of making this announcement so early is to put the producers and farmers of Texas upon notice, so that they may take note of the results of their different operations. The News believes that in the diversification of crops, the raising and breeding of fine stock and an increase in attention to the poultry yards and the dairy farm will come a greater prosperity to Texas than in any other direction that could be followed.

The work of education in these lines has now been going on for some time, and with increased attention in the direction indicated the state of Texas will go forward until it takes its place as the foremost state in the entire union. No better educational course can be presented to the producers and farmers of Texas than to urge them on in special lines of crop diversification and stock raising. With this purpose in view The News some twelve months ago offered premiums for articles upon crop diversification, and results thus far reached have been remarkably satisfactory. With the farther purpose in view of still inciting interest in this direction The News offers premiums amounting to \$250 for articles on results inuring from new conditions, specifying total number of acres in cultivation, stating how many acres for each product, the total amount realized, and the average of gross and net results per acre. The announcement now made thus far in advance is to give the farmers and producers of Texas an opportunity to watch closely the outcome of their labors, to note down accurately and systematically the product obtained, and to present the same in written form for publication in The News some time next year. By this means of publicity the attention of the entire agricultural and stock raising community of the state will be directed to profitable fields of enterprise, and the state as a whole will be the beneficiary thereof. This is a work of education more profitable than the discussion of politics, and The News trusts that its efforts in this line will be appreciated by the producers and farmers of Texas, and that the record obtained between this time and the gathering of crops a year hence will be such as to prove conclusively that this special work of education has not been undertaken in vain. Within the next decade the state of Texas will be the first state in the union in all that pertains to the comfort of its people and to the blessings that follow economy and a wise use of what nature has so lavishly placed at the disposal of the inhabitants of our grand state."

**It Is Expensive.**

To do ones duty costs money,—(directly or indirectly) especially when one is serving the public in an unpaid capacity. A good citizen in business can not afford to serve the public and do his duty without he be well paid for it in dollars and cents, unless he is willing to sacrifice his interests in a greater or less degree, but when a good man undertakes a grace job for his community he will do his duty so long as he is working at it. It may be difficult to get him to take a second job, however.—Abilene Reporter.

Such an office is that of public school trustee. The proposition also applies to local newspapers. Many of both fail of their real duties because they know that they will suffer loss or injury in some way if they perform their whole duty, for which there is no direct compensation.

The remedy is for the community to show their appreciation when these agencies courageously perform the work and duties incumbent upon them and show in no uncertain way that they have at least their moral support—and a little of the material now would—not be out of place.

## THE MEADORS HOTEL,

Haskell, Texas.  
**T. D. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.**

Having taken charge of the MEADORS HOTEL and put everything in first-class shape for the entertainment of its guests, I will be pleased to have a liberal share of the public patronage.

**Special Arrangements for Drummers.**  
Charges moderate. Location: North of Nat'l Bank.

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

## THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,

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

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

## J. W. BELL,

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

The foundation principle upon which our government with its free institutions rests—the very mudsill of the whole superstructure—the principle which most distinguishes it from a monarchical government—is contained in the brief sentence: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." This being true, are we not treading on dangerous ground when we go forth to subdue other people and establish an unwelcome government over them? Dangerous because it is an abandonment of a fundamental and priceless principle and gives to a would-be dominant class a foothold from which they may gain strength to take another step in the usurpation of power, and that step—the establishment of a monarchy at home!

The basic principle of monarchical government distinguishing it from a republic is that the people—the governed—have no rights inherent in them, but all liberties are privileges granted at the will of the sovereign.

With these definitions understood we can understand the people who believe in monarchical government are not inconsistent when they go forth to conquer and govern other people and we can as easily see our inconsistency when we attempt the same thing.

**A TEXAS WONDER.**  
Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. HALL, Sole Manufacturer, P. O. Box 218 Waco, Texas.

For sale by A. P. McLemore, Haskell, Texas.

**READ THIS.**  
Dallas, Texas, October 4, 1888.

—This is to certify that I have been considered incurable by two good physicians, both saying I had Bright's kidney disease. After using one and one-half bottles of Hall's Great Discovery, of Waco, I think my troubles are at an end.

H. W. BROWN,  
St. George Hotel.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves. No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Brown's Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Brown's Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands today foremost among our most valued remedies. For sale by all Dealers.

## MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breast, shoulders, sides hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangement that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

## MELFREY Wine of Cardui

makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs \$1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

—\*\*\*\*\*—  
Mrs. ROZEMA LEWIS, of Dallas, Texas, writes: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

## A Healthy Skin.

The way to overcome all unsightly affections of the skin is to apply Greve's Ointment, and use Greve's Cure for Itch and Scald, Greve's Ointment for the most grateful and speedy cure. Obsolete skin diseases, Itch, Eruptions, Scalds, Swellings, and all Irritations of the skin, are cured by this soothing, protective, and comforting relief. It is of such value to the sufferer, that it has it in 50 cent bottles. Ask your Druggist for it.

## PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

This delicious combination of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Weak Lungs, Chronic Coughs, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from any of the above, Parker's Ginger Tonic will strengthen your brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

Try a bottle to-day. It may save your life. 50 cent and \$1 sizes at all druggists.

## HINDERCORNS

The safest, sweetest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Warts, Moles, Calluses, etc. Stops all pains. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cure when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 10c. HERRICK & CO., 1-1 City, N. Y.

Free tuition. We give one or more free scholarships in every county in the U. S. Write us Positions... Will accept notes for tuition or can deposit money in bank until position is secured. Care paid. No vacation. Return to us for more information. Address: J. F. DRACON, Prop'r of the College.

## Dracoon's Practical Business College

NASHVILLE, TENN., SALVATION AND TEXAS, TEX.  
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typing, etc., etc. The most thorough, practical and profitable schools of the kind in the world, and the best situated ones in the South. Instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, stenography, and all other branches of the business profession. Free trial lessons. Write for particulars. Address: J. F. DRACON, Prop'r of the College, Nashville, Tenn.

# Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

It is not work that kills men; it is worry.

The poor man who raffles for a turkey is apt to go hungry.

Virtue, though clothed in a beggar's garb, commands respect.

Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.

Second love is bliss, but it's only for the sixtieth part of a minute.

When laziness flies out at the window coal falls into the cellar.

Buying liquor at retail and using it wholesale has ruined many a man.

Love makes a man think of diamonds and marriage makes him think of clubs.

It isn't holiday charity to give away what you don't want yourself, but it's economy.

One touch of a poor relation is apt to make the rich man think the whole world kin.

In the matrimonial game the man who weds an heiress expects to be check-mated.

A writer says speech was given man to conceal his thoughts. It was a needless precaution in many cases.

It always makes a man mad to have people compliment him on his success and then add that they can't understand it.

General membership in the Young Men's Christian Association is now open to the sailors and marines of our navy on such generous terms that it entitles them to all the privileges of any branch association—not in America alone, but wherever a branch exists.

Commodore Phillip, formerly of the Texas, is the chairman of the special committee which has the new movement in charge. Probably he is not so young as many of the members will be, but if they turn out such staunch men and Christians as he is, the association will have established another claim upon the good will of the country.

The number of railway corporations on June 30, 1897, embraced in the "Statistics of Railways in the United States" was 1,987. Of this number 1,037 maintained operating agencies, 519 being classed as independent operating roads, and 218 as subsidiary operating roads. Of the roads operated under lease or other agreement, 329 received a fixed money rental and 169 a contingent money rental; 258 were assigned for operation under forms of agreement not easily classifiable. The aggregate mileage of the roads operated by the year ending June 30, 1897, was 14,942.32 miles.

One bit of dietetical gossip may well cause a smacking of lips and an innocent chuckle of delight all over the child-world and among some hundreds of millions of grown-ups. After experiment and observation in the German army, sugar has been officially recommended as a part of the food of soldiers. It not only helps to increase their weight, but during long marches it diminishes hunger and thirst, and wards off the effect of heat and exhaustion. Nevertheless, there are medical writers of high authority who advise against the use of manufactured sugar, and suggest that we take our necessary share of saccharine matter in those combinations which are furnished by nature's own laboratory, such as dates, figs, raisins, etc.

Officials of the treasury department believe that the year 1898 has closed with a record of the largest balance of trade ever reached in favor of the United States. The records so far completed show that the exports during the year will reach a value of \$1,250,000,000, while the imports are only likely to exceed \$640,000,000. Not only twice in our history have the exports during a calendar year passed the billion-dollar line, while the imports will be less than that of any year since 1855, and fully \$100,000,000 less than that of the year 1897. Exports during the month of November were valued at \$129,753,512, the largest in any month in the history of our commerce. Our imports during the month were valued at \$52,109,560, slightly less than those of November, 1897, and less, with three exceptions, than those of any November since 1855. With the largest exports of merchandise in our history and the smallest imports in many years come the largest importations of gold in any calendar year. The gold imports for the eleven months ending with November reached a total of \$149,396,370, while no full calendar year save 1896 ever reached the hundred-million-dollar line.

Leaders of society in Philadelphia and Washington have started a movement which, unlike some of their enterprises, deserves to be generally adopted—that is, to begin and end social "functions" at earlier hours. Some young women could bear to lose their beauty sleep, perhaps, but young men who have to attend to business in the daytime are not in position to snatch restorative naps. They realize that "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy," anyhow; and it is equally true that late hours seldom conduce to wealth or wisdom.

Recent disgraceful exhibitions of lawlessness in Indiana on the part of citizens who took the law into their own hands and usurped the functions of the court in the punishment of offenders doubtless impelled Governor Mount to devote a considerable portion of his message to a denunciation of lynchings and to suggestions for legislation upon this subject.

The Earl of Warwick could make kings, but could not make himself king, and some modern bosses appear to be in the same condition.

## DR. FALCONER'S TEMPTATION.

A SHORT STORY

(Continued.)  
"No, no; you are quite mistaken, doctor," exclaimed the man, all his wildness of aspect returning and his eyes gleaming with a mad terror and suspicion. "There's nothing in it—nothing at all, except what little money I have, and a few curios I picked up on my travels. Let me have it at once, please—if ever, without a single moment's delay."  
"Don't be in a hurry," said Richard. "It is quite safe, I assure you. If it be of so little value as you say, why excite yourself about it? How much might there be in it, then? It seemed to me pretty heavy."  
"Oh, very little; but as it is all I have in the world, you needn't wonder that I am anxious about it. I must ask you to give it to me at once; it will make my mind easier."  
"Don't be uneasy; I give you my word it's quite safe. Look here, I'm rather a fancier of curios myself; I don't mind giving you ten pounds on spec for the best just as it stands. If you tell me it is worth more, I will give it to you."  
"I wouldn't take ten pounds; not that it is really worth more, but there are things in it that have a special value for me. I shouldn't think of selling it on any terms, and I must again ask you to let me have it in my own possession."  
"I will give you a hundred," said Richard mischievously, "and I will let you retain anything in it that you wish specially to keep."  
"I tell you I am not going to sell it on any terms whatever," rejoined the other testily, "so we had better drop the subject. And I beg you will give it to me now without any further delay."  
"Yes, I should think a hundred pounds would be something of a consideration to a man who has parted with the very last rag and stick he can spare," said Richard. "Come, my friend, you may not meet such a chance again; what do you say to five hundred pounds?"  
"Dr. Falconer," replied the man excitedly, "either this is a very bad joke or you must have lost your senses. For the last time I ask you to restore my property. If you do not, I will at once walk out of your house and put the matter in the hands of the police. Give me what belongs to me and let me go."  
"Very well," said Richard, "you shall have it at once." He left the room and returned in a minute with the belt and pistol in his hands. He found his patient already half-dressed. With frenzied haste he made a grasp for the belt, but Richard caught him by the wrist and held him as if in a vice, while he said sternly:  
"Listen to me, madman! You act as if you think I want to rob you. Why, you idiot, if that had been my design I need not have so much as lifted a finger; I had nothing to do but to sit still, and you would have been dead by this time, and nobody to ask a single question about you. Instead of that, I have brought you to my house, I have restored you to life and you repay me with insult and abuse. Even yet, if I wanted to possess myself of this precious belt, I should only have to go to the nearest magistrate and certify you insane, to have you shut up in a lunatic asylum for the rest of your days. Much attention there would be paid to your ravings about being robbed of gold and jewels! That is what I could do if I were the villain you think me. Take your belt and be ashamed of yourself, you ungrateful wretch!" and he brought with a crash upon the floor.  
One of the pouches burst open and the guineas rolled out in a golden stream. With a shriek the owner flung himself upon his knees to clutch them, when his new-found strength failed him all at once and he rolled upon his face in a dead faint.  
Richard knelt down, turned him upon his back, and sprinkled a few drops from the water-jug upon his face. As he did so he started to hear a knock at the door of the room. Going hastily to open it, he found Mary in a dressing-gown, a paper in her hand, her eyes wide open with anxious suspense.  
"Oh, Richard! I haven't been able to sleep all night," she cried, "and just now I heard loud voices and a scream. What has happened? Is anything wrong?"  
"Don't be frightened, darling," said Richard. "You have come just in time to help me in restoring this man, who has fainted. Is there any brandy in the cellarette?"  
"Yes, just a little. Shall I go and fetch it?"  
"Please do so." She turned to go down-stairs, and Richard closed the door and made haste to pick up the coins which were scattered over the floor. "Best she should not see them," he said to himself as he returned them to the pouch and fastened the belt securely round the patient's waist. "Come in, Mary," in answer to another knock. "Ah! you have the brandy. Stop! not that way," as she was putting a wine-glass to his lips; "he won't be able to swallow. Just hand me my hypodermic case; you'll find it in my coat-pocket, hanging at the back of the door."  
With practiced quickness he prepared the syringe and injected a few drops into his patient's arm. To his surprise Mary was not at his side to help him, and when he turned to look for her she was standing near the lamp, gazing with fixed eyes and parted lips on something which she held close to the light.  
"Richard, Richard, look here!" she exclaimed excitedly.  
Richard looked. It was the little daguerreotype he had picked up in the man's room and slipped into his pocket almost without looking at it.  
"Oh, that's only a likeness of somebody that I found in his room as we were leaving, and thought I had better

take with me. Put it on the mantelpiece; he may want to have it again."  
"But, Richard, you mean to say that you don't recognize it? Why, good heavens! don't you see it's a likeness of mother?"  
"Of your mother?" he exclaimed, snatching it from her hand. He held it close to the lamp, and had to turn it at several different angles before he could catch the faded tints on the shining silver plate from which they seemed obliterated, and when he did so he could not repress a loud exclamation of astonishment.  
"It is she, sure enough! No one could ever forget those long curls! And I've seen her in just such a bonnet—all round her face—I'm sure a hundred times! How extraordinary! How on earth can he have come to have it?"  
"Why, Richard, how can you be so stupid? Don't you see it's Jack's our lost Jack, whom we have believed dead so many years! Oh, Jack, Jack, is this the way we find you again? Poor, poor fellow, what miseries you must have passed through! But we will try and make it better for you now. Open your eyes, dear Jack! It is I, your own little Molly, and we shall be so happy together again. Oh, Richard, make him come to; do your best now if you never did before."  
She went down on her knees beside him, trying to raise his head on her breast, chafing his hands and covering his unconscious face with kisses.  
"See the air is reviving him already," said Richard. "Now, Mary, control yourself; don't speak to him till I tell you; I have something to say to him first. Put out the lamp and sit down in that chair, away from the window. Come now," turning to the patient, who had now opened his eyes, two or three deep sighs. "Sit up, Sergeant Wentworth!"  
"Yes, Colonel!" cried the sergeant, raising himself mechanically, and lifting his hand in a military salute. Suddenly his dazed eye cleared and he looked round with keen, suspicious glance. "Why, it's the doctor! How do you know my name? I mean," he stammered, suddenly conscious of having committed himself, "my name's Ingram, not Wentworth."  
"Come, come, Jack Wentworth, don't turn away your best friends. I know all about you, and here is your little sister Molly, just waiting to spring into your arms. Don't tell her you don't remember her; she has been talking about you ever since we were married, and even after she had a boy of her own, whom she would insist on naming after you."  
"Oh, Jack, Jack!" cried Mary, running into his embrace; "how do you think I could ever forget you? Don't tell me you have forgotten me! Oh, Jack! what dreadful times you must have had! But we'll make you forget all your sorrows now."  
"Molly, Molly, it is really you!" cried the hardened soldier, actually bursting into tears. "Forget you, my little pet? Why, you were the one memory that kept me from blowing my brains a dozen times! And the one thing that made me save my plums and scrape and starve in the midst of plenty—for I am rich, Molly, though I don't look it—was the hope of being able to find you one day and share my winnings with you. When I made my way home to the old place in Yorkshire and found all the family were gone, and the only thing I could hear of you was that you had married a doctor and were living no one could tell me where. I just started off in search of you, and for three weary years I have tramped nearly every corner of England looking for you. It's not likely that I'm going to say now I don't remember you, my little Molly!"  
He turned to Richard with outstretched hand. "I hope you'll forgive me for what I said just now. You have treated me with the greatest kindness I ever received from any one, and I repaid you with insult. But I was really not sane where that belt was concerned. You were quite right about it. I got the jewels from Lord, what a do! what! I will tell you the story one of these days. I don't know yet myself what they are worth, but it is something fabulous. The possession of them made a regular miser of me, but I was thinking of Molly all the time. Now I have found her, and the half of them are hers, and as for the rest, why, if you can put up with the idea of a crutchy, teaty my brother-in-law, I think I'll end my wanderings here and play the rich bachelor uncle with my nephews and nieces—and a lot more of them there will be, I hope, eh, Molly?"  
"Why, Jack," cried Mary, quite unable to understand, "how on earth can you play the rich uncle? And what is this belt you are talking about?"  
"Here it is," said Jack, suddenly slipping it off his own waist and buckling it around hers. "Feel the weight of that! You just keep it for me, and whenever I want anything out of it I will come and ask you for it."  
THE END.

The Old, Old Story.  
Mrs. Jaggs (the next morning)—Do you know what time you got home last night? Mr. Jaggs—it must have been pretty late, but an important business transaction detained me at the office and—by the way, dear, did you see anything of my shoes? Mrs. Jaggs—Yes; you'll find them hanging on the hat rack in the hall, just where you left them.  
No Fighting Between Meals.  
The Cuban insurgents, remarked Cuzco, "do not appear to be such valuable allies of the Americans as it was thought they would be." They seem to have an objection to fighting between meals," added Cawker.—Harpur's Bazar.

# SERPENT ENTERED THE EDEN OF PITCAIRN ISLAND

## Double Murder Done In the Home of the Mutineers' Descendants—First Serious Crime in 110 Years.

For the first time in all its romantic history, Pitcairn island has been the scene of a murder. For nearly 110 years the mutineers of the Bounty and their descendants lived on Pitcairn an ideal existence. Then a young man named Christian, a descendant of the leader of the mutineers, killed a young woman and her little child and threw their bodies into one of the ocean caves. He wanted to get rid of the woman and child in order that he might marry another young woman on whom he had cast his eyes. The rulers of the island had decided that if he married any one it must be the young woman of whose child he was the father; that, in fact, he was to all intents and purposes the girl's husband. One evening Christian met the young woman and her child in the forest and killed them. He was suspected of the crime and accused, whereupon he confessed.

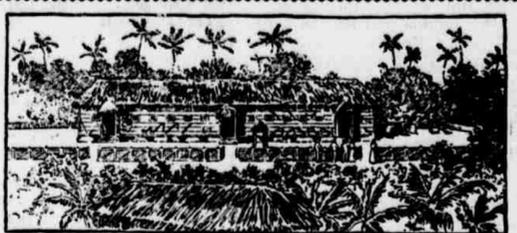
It was the first capital crime ever committed on the island, and the islanders were much excited over it. The British government was asked to send to the place some one with judicial authority to try the murderer. From officers of the British man-of-war Royalist information has been received of the trial, by a special commissioner sent out for the purpose.

Though the settlement of Pitcairn island was the result of a crime, the descendants of the original settlers have lived in an ideal state of tranquility and brotherly love. The people were religious, and such lures of the evil one as intoxicating liquors and tobacco were not allowed to be brought to the island. For over a hundred years Pitcairn island lay sleeping in the warm waters of the South Pacific, and its people feared God, kept the Commandments and were happy.

The crime which was responsible for the settlement of Pitcairn island was the mutiny of the crew of the British warship Bounty in 1789. That mutiny was led by Fletcher Christian, master's mate of the ship. The first murderer of Pitcairn island was Harry A. Christian, a descendant of Fletcher Christian. When, under the lead

of another young woman of the island with whom he had fallen in love, and for permission to marry whom he had applied unsuccessfully to the "parliament" of the island.

This island parliament is an executive committee of seven members, presided over by a president. The parliament and the president are elected by popular vote, the women voting as well as the men. All the inhabitants of the island are descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty and of native women they found there, except one family, and that is a family the head of which is named Coffin and of course must have sprung from Nantucket. There are 41 souls on the island, and the families are five in number. They are the Christians, the Youngs, the McCoy's, the Buffets and the Coffins. The president of the island is named McCoy. The queen of England is the "over-lord" of the island, and in the island church is an organ which she sent out to her "loving subjects of Pitcairn island, and in appreciation of their domestic virtues," according to the silver plate on the organ. But England seldom interferes with anything concerning the government of Pitcairn.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, PITCAIRN ISLE.

When Christian had confessed his crime, however, President McCoy called a meeting of his "parliament," and as there was no precedent by which to be guided, it was decided to imprison the young man and appeal to England to send out and try him. So the man of war Royalist was sent to Suva in the Fiji Islands to get the British "judicial commissioner for the western Pacific." The commissioner went to Pitcairn in the Royalist, and Christian was tried before him and convicted, though he repudiated his confession and pleaded not guilty. He was taken to Suva "for final satisfaction of the demands of justice."

One peculiar thing about the Pitcairn islanders is that they all speak English with a decided "down east" twang, and use many expressions which are seldom heard in old England and are common in New England. They are light colored, with blue or brown eyes. The only harbor in the island, and that is not a good one, is Bounty bay, a slight indentation in the shore, where the mutineers burned the Bounty when they finally decided to stay on the island. Rising up back of the little settlement is a peak called the Goat House, and near its top is a cave where the mutineers used to hide when they saw a sail approaching the island. In the first few years following their crime Christian used to spend a certain part of each day on the mountain on the lookout for sails in order that "All hands might douse the fires and go aloft," when there appeared any possibility of their existence being discovered. They did not descend to the village again until not only the coast, but the off-shore, was well clear. But men and times are changed now on Pitcairn, and a visiting ship is warmly welcomed.

The Parliament House of the island is interesting, because in it is some timber taken from the Bounty. This building has for windows two rows of portholes, which give it the appearance of a stranded ship. The house in which the president lives is the best one on the island, and is called the white house. Some of the natives of Pitcairn have visited the United States, and sailing vessels from San Francisco touch there more frequently than any other ships.

Japan is developing the beer brewing industry to such an extent within her borders that the Japanese brewers are in a position to compete successfully with the importers. In fact, it is



BOUNTY BAY, PITCAIRN ISLAND.

announced in Munich, whence most of the Bavarian beers for Japanese consumption were shipped, that the beer trade with the land of the Mikado is about at an end. Added to the effect of the home competition the new tariff law of Japan, which goes into effect on January 2 next, will practically shut out the German trade. The new tariff places a tax of 40 per cent ad valorem on imported beers.

### THE HUMAN BODY.

Many of the Facts Which Are Not Generally Known.

Human beings are of all sizes, but the tall man is less common than the short; only one man in every 208 exceeds the height of six feet, says the London Mail. For every foot of stature a man should weigh from twenty-six to twenty-eight pounds, a proportion that is not the lot of all in these hurrying, scurrying days. An

average-sized man weighs 140 pounds; a woman 125 pounds. Curiously enough, the mean weight and height of lunatics are below those of sane people. Another unexpected thing in this respect is that a negro's skeleton weighs more than that of an Englishman. The vitalizing power is the blood, a drop of which takes but twenty-two seconds to go the round of the body. There passes through the heart once in every three minutes an amount of this precious fluid equal to all that is contained in the body. The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astonishing and undreamed-of truths. It is estimated that, assuming the average speed of the heart to be sixty-nine beats a minute, the blood travels 207 yards in sixty seconds; in other words, seven miles an hour, 168 a day, or 6,320 per year. If a man of 84 could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life it would have traversed in that period no less than 5,150,568 miles. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds eight ounces; of a female, two pounds four ounces. The woman's brain begins to decline in weight after the age of 30, the man's not till ten years later. According to high authorities the nerves, with their branches and minute ramifications connecting with the brain, exceed 10,000,000 in number. The palms of the hands and soles of the feet are composed of cushions of fat, in order that sudden jolts and violent blows may be successfully resisted, and no injury done to the muscles and bones underneath. The muscles—of which the tongue monopolizes eleven—and bones of the human structure in combination are capable of more than 1,200 different motions. The teaching of experience indicates that accidents are far more likely to occur to the right leg and arm than to the left. Further evidence of this fact is supplied by the makers of artificial limbs; they dispose of many more appendages to the right side of the body than to the other. Statistics show that in fifty-four cases out of a hundred the left leg is stronger than the right. If a man could move his legs proportionately as fast as an ant he would travel not far short of 800 miles an hour.

Bones Are "Personal Effects."

A Swiss anthropologist recently returned from a trip through Patagonia. He had with him many cases containing skeletons and skulls that he had collected. The Swiss customs officers opened the cases, and, after long consultation, appraised the contents as "common bones," charging the scientist a stiff duty. The explorer got angry and declared it a profanation to appraise human bones that way. To his surprise the customs officials were impressed by his remarks, and retired for another consultation, classing them as "worn personal effects of foreign residents."

One of the best criticisms of Scott's novels was given by an Irish cottier, as related in the biography of "William Stokes."

Dr. Stokes had often loaned the cobler old volumes of Scott to read. Walking beside him one day on the road, the doctor said:  
"Well, Denny, what did you think of the last book I lent you?"  
"It's a great book tatterly, docter, an' Sir Walter Scott's a thrue historian."  
"I'm inclined to agree with you," replied Dr. Stokes. "But what do you mean exactly by calling him a true historian?"  
"I mane, your honor, he's a thrue historian, because he makes you love your kind."

Here is a good 'cello story told by that master of his art, Auguste Van Diene: "Some years ago I played before our late king of Holland, William III. After I had finished he sent for me and said: 'You have given me infinite delight. I have heard all the great 'cellists of the world (I bowed); I have heard Bati (another bow from me), Gervais (bow again), Davenport ('Oh, your majesty, thanks!) and now yours (from me), but of all the great 'cellists you (profuse bowing) certainly inspire the most.'"

Chinese Grouse.

United States Consul General John Goodnow of Shanghai is overwhelmed by letters from American sportsmen asking him to introduce Chinese grouse into the United States.

An heirless woman and a hairless man should make a good team.

Health for Ten Cents.

Cascarets make bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headaches, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

Letter writing is frequently carried to an extreme.

# That Pimple

On Your Face Is There to Warn You of Impure Blood.

Painful consequences may follow a neglect of this warning. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure all humors and eruptions, and make you feel better in every way. It will warm, nourish, strengthen and invigorate your whole body and prevent serious illness.

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Apply Criticism.

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Kindly Criticism.

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# PECULIAR TO OUR SOIL.

Catarrh is an American disease.

Mrs. Greger, Bagby, Tex., says: "Pe-ru-na nasdone so much good for me that I am able to do my own work."

Mr. Jacob Griffin, Elmer, Mich., writes: "I was very nervous and unable to work. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na and am entirely well."

Mr. Walter Brady, Cascade, Ark., says: "I had running ears. It was so offensive I excluded myself from all society. After I had borne it fourteen years I read Dr. Hartman's book called 'The Ills of Life.' I took seventeen dollars' worth of his remedies and am entirely cured."

Mrs. E. Guest, Kearney, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I took your Pe-ru-na for catarrh, and can say that I am now entirely cured of it."

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Yours Impl. & Mach. Co. for Patent Gun. Agents & Cultivators that do the work. Write us.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Fairy Pearl, or the Story of the Princess Zilka—One That Our Youthful Readers Should Not Fail to Read and Then Tell to Others.

Public School Idyl. Ram it in, ram it in, Children's heads are hollow; Slam it in, Jam it in, Bill there's more to follow— Hygiene and history, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, history, Latin, etymology, Greek and trigonometry— Ram it in, ram it in, Children's heads are hollow. Rap it in, rap it in— What are the teachers paid for? Bang it in, slam it in. What are children made for? Ancient archaeology, Aryan philology, Froody, sociology, Physics, cinematology, Calculus and mathematics, Rhetoric and hydrostatics, Hoax it in, coax it in, Children's heads are hollow. Rub it in, club it in, All there is to learning; Punch it in, crunch it in, Quench their childish yearning For the field and grassy nook; Meadow green and rippling brook; Drive such wicked thoughts afar. Teach the children that they are But machines to cram it in. Bang it in, slam it in— That their heads are hollow. Scold it in, mould it in, All that they can answer; Fold it in, hold it in, Bill there's more to follow. Faces pinched, and pale, Tell the same undying tale— Tell of moments robbed from sleep, Meals untasted, studies deep, Those who've passed the furnace through, Allaching, will tell to you. How the teacher crammed it in, Rammed it in, jammed it in, Crunched it in, punched it in, Rubbed it in, clubbed it in, Fressed it in, creased it in, Rapped it in, slapped it in, When their heads were hollow.

The Fairy Pearl. The little Princess Zilka lived a long time ago—in the days when princesses were far more plentiful than they are at present, and when every fairy good child was at least a speaking term with the fairies. The little Princess Zilka was more than a fairly good child; she was sweet and unselfish, so she knew many of the fairies very intimately, and she would have been perfectly happy but for the three troubles which occasionally distressed her.

Her first trouble was that her dear mother had died when Zilka was a tiny baby. When the little princess was ill or lonesome for any reason her heart ached for her mother, just as your heart or mine would ache if our dear mother were not near to comfort us. And she never saw a little girl out walking with her mother but a queer feeling came into her heart and tears into her eyes.

The second trouble of the little princess was that she did not grow faster. She was but a tiny creature, in spite of all the care taken of her, and it oftentimes worried her to think how very small she by and by would look in the only robes and would look to wear as she grew to womanhood.

And her third trouble was that she was never allowed to play outside the palace gardens. The little princess always felt that the children who had all the world to play in must be happier than she, even if some of them were very poor.

But Zilka was as happy as it is possible for any girl to be who thinks much and often about herself, for in addition to her three troubles she had three great and continual pleasures with which to offset them.

The little rag doll which her mother had made for her before leaving her baby to the care of others made the first of these pleasures for the little princess. It was a homely little doll, dull colored, shabby, and with the most awkward hands and feet in the world, but it was far dearer to the little princess than any of the regal dolls that had real jewels in their hair and around their waists, and she loved it the best of all her countless dolls.

Next to this dollie in the list of the princess's pleasures came the joy of walking up and down the palace lawn barefooted. She was allowed to do this upon her birthday, upon the birthday of her father, the king, and on similar special days. When these special days came around the little princess played that she was a simple peasant's daughter, and had all the wide world to play in instead of just the palace gardens, and it was always very hard for her to give up this idea and make up her mind to being only a little princess again.

But the crowning joy in the life of the little princess was furnished by the small patch of wild garden which lay in a secluded corner of the great palace conservatory—off by itself in a corner where nobody else was allowed to go all the year round. The princess had once been taken for a walk in the woods, the real woods, not the narrow rim of forest which edged the palace gardens, and that night she had climbed upon the knee of the king, just as you or I would climb upon the knee of our father, and begged him for a little wild garden all of her own instead of the new jewels and the new wing of the palace which he had promised her. The king consented readily and the princess was very happy. The head gardener tended the garden very early in the morning, the flowers and ferns grew and flourished finely, and it became so beautiful that she soon found it very easy to forget the glass sides and roof which inclosed it.

She was sitting in the little wild garden the day before Christmas, when the fairy whom she loved best of them all fluttered softly down beside her. This was the fairy Tenderheart, who spent all her time in making other people happy, and who was usually so busy about Christmas time that the little princess was surprised to see her. But Zilka beckoned Tenderheart to a big fern-branch beside her, and she kissed the tip of the fairy's delicate wings with her affection.

"Are you happy, little Zilka?" asked the fairy, whose lovely face looked very thoughtful. The little princess considered.

"I don't know," she said, softly, by and by. "Sometimes I think I am, because I can do everything I like except to play barefooted outside the palace gardens, and then—I don't be-

lieve I am happy, either, for there's something inside of me says 'no.'" The tiny fairy smiled and slipped a hand as small as a wee butterfly's wing into the warm little hand of the princess. "What do you want most of everything in the world, little Zilka?" she sang in the softest voice, "and what do you love best in the world?" "To play barefooted outside of the palace gardens," cried the little princess, "and this little wild garden and my old rag doll!"

"Out in the world," sang the fairy, "there are thousands of children who have no shoes to wear and who have never been happy at all, even for a moment. What would you give to make them so?"

"My jewels and my robes of state and my whole roomful of splendid dolls," said Zilka.

"They would be so easy to give," said the fairy, "and the Christmas gift which is to make people happy is usually something not easy to give. What will you give the little girl who is sorrowful because she has no mother?"

"I would give her—my old rag doll!" exclaimed the princess.

"And the little boy who grieves because he has never grown at all since he was 3 years old?"

"He shall walk barefooted on the palace lawn instead of me when my birthday comes around!"

"And the hundreds of children who have never seen the country?"

"They shall come and sit in my little wild garden and share it with me," cried the princess, sympathetic tears in her eyes. The fairy slipped into her hand a lovely shining pearl.

"Here is your own Christmas gift, little Zilka," she said, kissing the little princess tenderly, "and it is the sweetest gift which I have. So long as it is kept brightly polished by constant use everybody near it, as well as yourself, will be glad and joyful. And you will always be perfectly happy so long as you keep and cherish it."

Then the little princess learned that the lovely shining pearl was known to humans by several names, Usefulness, Sympathy and Love for Others being some of them, and by its aid she grew up so far to look upon and so sweet to know that mortals and fairies alike loved her dearly. And never again after that blessed Christmas eve, when she shared all her good things with other children poorer than herself and became perfectly happy for the first time in her life, did she have cause to stop and wonder whether she was really happy or not.—Ethel Maude Colson.

How Miss Willard Saved a Lost Girl. Wherever Miss Willard went in her wonderful ministry of life, she dispensed the blessings of tender sympathy and Christlike love. Only heaven's book of remembrance can reveal the full record. A specimen incident is the following, related by a friend, who says:

"One day Miss Willard wanted to visit the Harrison street police station, Chicago. She took a great interest in all women, especially those unfortunate creatures who have fallen without the pale of the virtuous, and she endeavored to help them all she could. So she went to see the crowds locked up in the station.

"Among the prisoners was a poor girl who had been arrested for being drunk. She had been up several times before that. We stopped and talked to her awhile, and the sweet and gentle way in which Miss Willard pleaded with the girl had a wonderful effect upon her.

"The prisoner was moved to tears, and doubtless they were tears of repentance. But she had no handkerchief with which to wipe them from her eyes.

"Miss Willard drew from her pocket her own handkerchief, handed it to the woman arrested as a common drunk, and said, 'There, keep that.' "That kind act saved her. She reformed, and has lived a different life from that day to this. She is now doing an excellent work in saving others, and realizes what she owes to Miss Willard."

Vadivelu's Little Sermon. As in good King David's time, so now, people sneeringly ask a believer, "Who is your God?" What would you answer young Christian? Here is the reply of Vadivelu, a servant boy, a converted Hindu:

"My God can be seen by every one," said a Hindu who wanted to confuse and deride him; "for he is there at the end of the street. What is the use of a god you can't see?"

Then the boy asked a question in turn: "Have you ever seen the tax-collector?"

"Yes, often," said the Hindu.

"The governor?"

"Well, 'Have you ever seen the great queen empress?"

"No; how should a poor villager like me ever see her?"

"Ah!" rejoined Vadivelu, triumphantly "the little people you can see any day, but the great people seldom or never. We can see your gods in street corners, because they are such little ones, but Christ, our God, the Great and True, is in the heavens. We can not see him now, but those who love Him here shall see Him hereafter."

An Iron Cemetery. The city of Caracas, Venezuela, will soon have perhaps the most unique graveyard in the world. It will be made of iron and will have a capacity of 25,000 bodies. It will be built in the form of a Greek cross, will be on a ground level and will rise to a height of over 100 feet. From the center of this remarkable cemetery will rise a vast iron dome. The interior of the structure will be traversed with passages, and will be otherwise arranged much after the manner of usual burial vaults. It will be made in the United States and shipped to Caracas in sections.

Practical Illustration. He—My dear, I have just written a little masterpiece. I call it—ah—"How to Be Master of the Household." Wouldn't you like to hear it? No, Samuel, I'm going off for a day's golf. You stay with the twins and I return.



SOME CURRENT FASHIONS.

To a Cold Beauty. (An Old Favorite.) Lady, wouldst thou please be, To winter's cold and cruel part? When he sets the rivers free, Thou dost still look up thy heart; Thou that shouldst outlast the snow, But in the whiteness of thy brow?

Scorn and cold neglect are made For winter gloom and winter wind, But crystal frosts are all agonies. Breathing it to words unkind, Breath which only should belong To love, to sunlight, and to song!

When the little buds unclose, Red, and white, and pied, and blue, And that virgin flower, the rose, Opens her heart to kiss the dew, Wilt thou look thy bosom up With no jewel in its cup?

Let not cold December sit This in love's peculiar throne; Brooklets are not prison'd now, But crystal frosts are all agonies. And that which hangs upon the spray, It is no snow, but flower of May. —Hood.

A Golf Corner. The latest craze among young women who devote a great portion of their time to the popular sport is the golf corner. One corner of the room occupied by the fair enthusiast is entirely filled with sticks and other implements employed in the game. If the young woman is an expert and has been fortunate enough to win several medals and other upon a three-cornered table which sets close to the wall. Dangling from the gas jet are the balls used in the victorious games, and the wall is decorated with photos of famous golfers. Those who are fond of extremes have golf sticks shortened and inserted in the spoke holes of small reception chairs as backs. These sticks are firmly glued to the foundation, and the crooked ends show off very prettily when inclined and turned in different positions in which they are held to strike the ball.

A Jaunty Little School Frock. Blouses for children are shrinking back to old time proportions; full, baggy effects are being superseded by

ten years. It is cut loose, front and back, with the fullness gathered in at the neck in an embroidered band. It opens at the back, and is cut to just escape the ground. This pattern is equally appropriate for cambric or flannel, and may be trimmed with embroidery or dimity ruffles.

Mistress and Fellow Mistress. Every mistress has a duty to her fellow-mistress as well as to her servant, and therefore is bound to give an absolutely true character of the servant who is leaving her, and this for the sake of the servant herself as well as for her next mistress. It is bound alike to the good servant who has earned for herself a good character that she is no better off in this respect than the indifferent one, and it is hard also for the lady who engages the latter sort in the full belief that the character is perfectly true. This should be the first thing aimed at in forming an organization of the sort suggested by "Francha." Truth, in the interest of both mistress and servant, and whenever possible, a personal character should be insisted upon. When this is impossible a written character should be certified as true by a magistrate or some other person in authority. If this were insisted upon there would not be the same facility for servants to get new situations as now exists. It would not be a safeguard for the mistress only, but for the good servant as well, and also an inducement for the indifferent ones to do better. All the organizations in the world will be useless unless ladies are true and faithful one to the other in this matter, which at the present moment they are not. We do not say that they willfully and out of sheer malice give false characters, but we do affirm that they too often give and write characters that, without being absolutely false, are certainly not perfectly true. If the organization that "Francha" proposes to found will insure truth in this one thing, she will have taken the first and most decisive step towards removing the domestic servants' difficulty.

Beauties and Cosmetics. Few women realize how particular they should be in the use of soaps and

cosmetics. After all, we are but frail, and are apt to be tempted by an attractively got-up bottle, regardless of the contents, which are, perhaps, named after our favorite flower. There are so many worthless articles on the market that it would be a wise plan either to eschew all scents not bearing the name of a well known maker or to leave all of them alone. No woman calling herself a lady should use an indifferent perfume. Such a one should be put in the category as those who wear imitation seal-skin, dyed sable and tawdry jewelry. If we can not now afford the best, it is better to wait until we can. Another thing, it is not economical to buy a cheap scent. One drop of good perfume goes as far as a spoonful of bad, while the former is nice to the end and never gets stale. And surely in these days, when all the best firms vie with each other in bringing out good things at reasonable prices, we ought to be wise enough to take the trouble to find out who these firms are, and we may then be sure that none of their scents, though possibly we may like some better than others, will fail to please us. Women of fashion nowadays nearly always choose one flower, which they faithfully adhere to in scent, soap, sachet and face powders, dentifrice, hair lotion, smelling salts, etc.

Boudoirs de Salmon. Butter six darlots moids, and select six small pieces of cooked salmon, one for each mold. Beat together two whole eggs and the yolks of two others, season with one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a little chopped parsley, and a few drops of onion juice. Add three-fourths of a cup of milk, and when well mixed pour into the molds around the dish. Set these in a pan of hot water and bake until the egg is set without allowing the water to boil. Serve with peas and Hollandaise sauce.

Street Costume. A stylish suit for street wear is composed of a plain jacket and skirt. The jacket is made tight fitting at the back and loose in front. The high collar,

wide lapels and deep cuffs are of seal-skin and the jacket is lined throughout with lavender silk.

The hat is of brown felt edged with brown velvet. On the left side the brim turns up slightly from the face. Large loose folds of brown velvet encircle the crown.

Two wings and a jeweled ornament decorate the front.—The Latest



the blouse that fits almost trimly about the shoulders, and is full but not drooping at the belt. The Gretta frock for children six, eight and ten is cut with one of these new blouses. The fronts cross at the waist line, surplice fashion, and the neck opens wide over a shield and is finished with a square sailor collar, which on the right side extends to the belt. The

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Soluble Salts in Alkali Soils.

The electrical method of salt determination in soils has been used in the exploration and investigation of the alkali soils of the Yellowstone Valley made by the department of agriculture. An examination was first made of the general conditions in the valley and then a very minute study of a section of land which was just being ruined by the rise of alkali. This examination amounted to an underground survey of the field, and maps have been made showing the distribution of alkali at different depths. A great number of borings were made to a depth of 10 or 15 feet, and salt determinations were made in every 6 inches or each foot in depth. Accurate maps have been made showing the amount and distribution of the alkali at several of these depths. It was found that in the original prairie soil above the ditch there is not sufficient alkali to be injurious to vegetation. The amount of alkali was greater in the lower depths of the subsoil. As a rule, water is used in excess on all of these lands under irrigation, and to such an extent that it accumulates in the subsoil. When the depth to standing water is not more than 2 feet from the surface, alfalfa turns yellow and dies out. In all cases the first injury was from the accumulation of water from excessive applications through irrigation. Where this water remains for some time in the subsoil the alkali leaches down through seepage from higher lands, and is brought up from the subsoil and accumulates at the surface in quantities sufficient to prevent the growth of cultivated plants. This underground survey of the alkali lands has given the most important information in regard to amount and distribution of the soluble salts and the way in which they accumulate in certain localities through overirrigation.

Strawberry Cultivation.

Few growers of berries are aware of the importance of using only select plants to obtain the best results in raising a fine quality and large quantity of fine fruit, writes G. W. Colman in Colman's Rural World. I think there are few growers of berries but what will admit that the best markets are easily glutted with inferior fruit; while there never yet was a market over-supplied with choice fruit. In order to avoid overstocking or glutting the markets, during the berry season, we must confine ourselves to smaller acreage, and a better quality of fruit, especially when it can be done at a very little extra cost.

One acre well prepared and well planted with select plants, and well cultivated during the growing season, will produce as much fruit and of finer quality, as four or five acres in the old way of full-matted rows and alley plants. Then, when it comes to picking, they can be found without using spectacles—every berry will be a berry, and no make believes. In order to grow fine berries, a liberal application of fertilizer is necessary to produce the best results, as fertilizer—especially barn-yard manure—improves both quality and quantity. In order to grow fine berries it is necessary to begin the preparation of the soil the year before. I plow under a good clover sod, upon which has been broadcasted barnyard manure at the rate of at least twenty-five loads to the acre. Pulverize well and plant to potatoes, cultivate thoroughly, and allow no weeds to ripen seed. Then, when the potatoes are dry, sow to rye, if possible.

During the winter give another application of manure, and about March 15th turn rye under and manure. Follow turn plow with subsoiler wherever possible or necessary; then roll land, followed by a good harrow, and if necessary roll and harrow a second time. The land should then be in a fine condition to receive plants, but under no circumstances should the ground be worked while wet or sticky. As to varieties, the finest that has been grown successfully in your vicinity, should be selected. For hill system set plants fifteen inches in row, and from twenty-four to thirty inches between rows, for half-matted rows, plant eighteen inches in row, and thirty-six to forty inches between rows.

Cockle.

Herewith we illustrate cockle, one of our most troublesome weeds. This is an annual and very smooth throughout. It branches freely and



grows to the height of one to two feet. The opposite leaves grow together at the base, varying in form from oblong to the lower to ovate in the upper. The flowers are pink and are arranged in open cymes; that is, one in each fork on the branches. The way to get rid of the pest, after it has put in an appearance, is to cultivate thoroughly. If the land be devoted to hood crops this will be easy, as the cockle cannot stand cultivation. When wheat or other grain is sown care should be taken that it contains no cockle seed. The cockle becomes a

great pest only on land where it is neglected.

Care of Bees in Winter.

Bees should remain undisturbed throughout the entire winter, except that we may in safety open the hives and examine them during a warm day when the bees are out on the wing flying, but even on such occasions the weather must of necessity be very warm and fine, writes A. H. Duff in Journal of Agriculture. Bees are very easily injured by being aroused in any way during cold weather, and on this account they should be provided with good protection so as to exclude stock of any kind from wandering near the hives. For this reason, hives should not be set up on high benches, nor placed against fences or trees. The proper place to locate hives of bees—the hives having boards—is directly on the ground, and each sitting on its own bottom and not in any way connected with any other hive.

Snov about the bees hives is a good protection to the bees in very cold weather, and the more snow the better it is, but many people make a grave mistake by removing the snow, thinking the bees will suffocate for air. They thus do the bees an almost irreparable injury; not only depriving them of good protection, but disturbing them and arousing them to activity at a time they should be the most quiet. Bee hives may be totally covered with deep snow drifts without doing the least injury to the bees, but on the contrary it affords them the best of protection during the most severe weather.

Persons who are not well informed in bee culture frequently make a mistake by moving bees during the winter from one locality to another. They may perhaps purchase bees of their neighbor during the summer and defer moving them until winter. The proper time to move or ship bees is at any time during the year except in winter, for the cause given above. The question may be asked, why thus disturbing bees during winter is injurious to them. It is so from the fact that when bees are aroused to activity in cold weather they will partake of food heavily on account of it, and if the weather is such as to keep them confined any length thereafter, they will become affected with dysentery from confinement in this condition, and only a timely flight will relieve them. Bees may thus be made to consume more than double the amount of stores they would otherwise do with proper treatment in this respect.

Some Sheep Dips.

The Colorado Experiment Station publishes the following formula for the making of sheep dips:

Australian Dip—Sulphur, 150 pounds; lime, 100 pounds, to 100 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur were mixed with a small amount of water first and heated until all became a bright red liquid and then diluted to 100 gallons.

Copperas Dip—Copperas, thirty pounds; water, 100 gallons.

Flour of Sulphur—The dry powder used pure.

Flour of Sulphur in Water—Used in the proportion of ten pounds of sulphur to 100 gallons of water.

Curtice Dip—Tobacco leaves, fifty pounds; sulphur, ten pounds, to 100 gallons of water. The tobacco was first thoroughly steeped, after which the leaves were removed and the sulphur put in the decoction and boiled for a half hour.

Milk of Lime—Lump Lime, 150 pounds; water, 100 gallons. Lime slaked in the water and used at once.

Tobacco Decoction—Tobacco stalk, 200 pounds; water, 100 gallons. The tobacco was steeped in the water and then the leaves squeezed and the strong decoction used in full and one-half, one-fourth and one-eighth full strength.

Arsenite of Soda Dip—White arsenic, one ounce; carbonate of soda, one ounce; water, one gallon. The arsenic and carbonate of soda were first put in a small amount of water together, and boiled until the arsenic became entirely dissolved, and then the remainder of the water was added. Also used in weaker solutions.

Carbolic Acid and Corrosive Sublimate—Carbolic acid, eight parts; corrosive sublimate, one part; water, 1,000 parts. (Suggested and prepared by Dr. Hadden.)

Carbolic Acid—Pure carbolic acid in water in proportions varying from one part in 100 to one part in 2,000.

Kerosene Emulsion—Soap, one pound; water, one gallon; kerosene, two gallons. After making the emulsion in these proportions in the usual manner the whole was diluted to sixteen gallons. Also used in one-half this strength.

Pure Kerosene—Used without dilution.

Alcohol—Used 95 per cent pure.

Whale-Oil Soap—Used in the proportion of one pound to two gallons of water.

Soil Aeration.—By this term we mean the entrance of air into the soil, and its consequent effect. This is closely connected with the benefits accruing from an increase of depth. In many of our subsoils there is a quantity of inert plant food which is of no use unless it has been decomposed by the action of the air. When the air is admitted to the soil gradually from the surface and also from the drains direct, the oxygen of the air, in connection with moisture and heat, causes a chemical change to take place in all vegetable matter not well decomposed and fitted for plant food, and renders the soil richer as well as deep.—C. G. Elliott, Drainage Engineer.

Winter Grown Pie Plant.—Growing pie plants in winter has passed the experimental stage and become a profitable industry. Thousands of dollars are paid the gardeners each winter for the product, which is bought at high prices, both for home consumption and for shipment. Any cellar or outbuilding which can be made absolutely frost proof and light proof will answer the purpose. There is no objection to the house cellar, as no manure or very little water are required, so no odor or dampness will arise. The labor of growing is so little and the profits so large that the most greedy ought to be satisfied with the results.—Ex.

Two or three-year-old turkeys are better for breeding stock than young birds. It is a mistake to sell off the old stock every fall.

# EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS SEVERE.

## Some Portions of Greece Badly Shaken and in a Number of Instances Villages Wiped Out.

### Earthquake Shocks.

Athens, Jan. 23.—A strong seismic disturbance was felt yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock throughout the Peloponnese (the southern part of the kingdom of Greece), especially in the southwestern departments of the peninsula. All the houses in the town of Philatra, in the department of Messenia, on the Ionian coast, have been damaged and the inhabitants are now camping out in the suburbs. Two villages in the vicinity of Philatra were completely destroyed, many people being slightly injured. The villages of Kyparissia and Staso were also practically destroyed, though it is not known as yet whether there was any victims there.

Much damage to property was done at Navarino, a seaport six miles north of Modon, whose harbor witnessed the victory of the English, French and Russian fleets over those of the Turks and Egyptians in 1827, and considerable loss is reported from Calamata, capital of the department of Messenia, near the head of the Gulf of Koren.

The shock was severely felt in the district of Zante, capital of the Ionian island of that name, but there was no loss of life or property there. Many slighter shocks have occurred during the day and last night the people at numerous towns and villages are afraid to return to their houses.

Entire towns have been destroyed and many lives are thought to be lost by earthquakes in lower Greece. Many thousands of people are homeless. The day of terror ended with the people in flight.

### Large Transaction.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 23.—The largest business transaction made in the south in ten years has just been announced here. It involves an investment of \$15,000,000, and is of vital importance to upper east Tennessee and southwestern Virginia. The Virginia Coal, Iron and Railway company has bought in the immense blast furnaces at Max Meadows, Pulaski, Roanoke, Va., and Bristol, Tenn.; also the Bristol and Elizabethton and the South Atlantic and Ohio railroads. Cash is paid for all the properties. The company becomes owner of 125,000 acres of coking coal lands, 60,000 acres of ore lands, two railroads and nine furnaces. The railroads extend from Big Stone Gap, Va., to Elizabethton, Tenn., and the rich coal and mineral and timber lands of the new company.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 23.—The memorial tablet placed in the naval academy chapel in memory of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed on the Winslow off Cardenas in the late war, was unveiled yesterday morning in the presence of a large number of naval officers and others. Lieut. John B. Bernard, who commanded the Winslow, raised the veiling. Mrs. Bagley, mother of Ensign Bagley, and his sister were present.

### Fatal Burns.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23.—Miss Jennie Moore, a daughter of the late I. C. Moore, and a prominent society belle, died at the family residence on Gough street from the effects of fire. The lace curtains in her room became ignited from a gas jet. She attempted to extinguish the blaze, but her clothing caught fire and she rushed into the hall a mass of flames, which were quenched with difficulty by the family.

The young lady, who was 23 years of age and noted for her beauty and talents, lingered in great agony for several hours, when she expired.

### Zinc Company.

Toledo, O., Jan. 23.—The American Zinc company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, has been organized with J. O. Rodgers of this city as the leading spirit. The plan has been under consideration for the past year and Mr. Rodgers has, it is reported, finally interested ex-Gov. Flower, Daniel O'Day and others of the Standard Oil company. All the leading zinc manufacturers are in the deal. The organization will be perfected in New York this week.

### Confesses.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 23.—William Jennings, one of the men arrested on the charge of holding up the Memphis train near Macomb, Mo., on the night of Dec. 12, admitted that he is Bill Ryan, formerly of the Jesse James gang. He said he wanted to conceal his identity during the excitement attendant on the recent hold-up, but now that it has subsided he makes the admission.

### Must Face Charges.

Washington, Jan. 23.—After a year's hard work the state department has succeeded in its efforts to secure the extradition from Mexico of Villi J. Travin, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of counterfeiting the United States treasury notes. Travin resisted extradition proceedings to the utmost, and his case has been pending in one form or another for a year before the Mexican courts.

### DIXIE DOINGS.

Lewisburg, Tenn., was visited by a destructive fire a few nights ago.

Three charred bodies were found on the steamer Ouachita, which burned at Memphis, Tenn.

Rev. A. J. Jones, a prominent Methodist clergyman, died and was buried at Water Valley, Miss.

The transport Comal left Savannah, Ga., with a cargo of provisions for various points in Cuba for destitute Cubans.

Sheriff Lumpkin of Dallas county, Alabama, was shot twice by a desperado whom he was endeavoring to arrest. The shooting happened at Selma.

As a result of arrest Will Flannery, a member of the gang of that name, of southwest Virginia, Jack and Charles Necessary are dead.

The third Kentucky volunteers arrived at Savannah, Ga., and as soon as possible departed on the transport Minnewaska for Havana.

The term of state librarian in Tennessee has been changed by the legislature from two to six years and the appointment vested in the supreme court.

Ronnie Booth and Newton Howard, near Montevallo, Ala., shot each other to death. Howard married a cousin of Booth's and it is said the former abused his wife. A row followed, resulting as stated.

### Passes Senate.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The senate Saturday passed the Nicaraguan canal bill by a vote of 48 to 6. The bill as passed makes the capital stock of the Maritime Canal company a hundred millions; requires the cancellation of stock outstanding, except that reserved for Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the discharge of all liabilities and contracts and provides that the secretary of the treasury will subscribe for \$2,000,000 of stock; that the company be reorganized and the canal built within six years at a maximum cost of \$150,000,000. The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, and if necessary concessions are not obtained the president may negotiate for other canals or for the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The senate also passed severaminor measures and held an executive session before adjournment.

### Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The president sent these nominations to the senate: War department—To be professor of mathematics in the military academy, Associate Prof. Wright P. Edgerton; to be associate professor of mathematics in the military academy, First Lieut. Charles P. Echols, corps of engineers.

Interior department—Edmund D. Wiggin of Washington, D. C., to be register of the land office at Wreath, Alaska.

Navy department—Assistant engineers to be passed engineers, Henry B. Price and Martin E. Trench; to be brigade surgeon with rank of major, Orlando Ducker of Kentucky.

Also some minor promotions in the volunteer army.

### Launch Sunk.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23.—The naupha launch William D., was run down and sunk by the steam ferryboat Oakland in the bay yesterday. Two lives were lost. The dead are: J. Otis Wattles, marine engineer, son of a San Francisco broker, Frank E. Orr of this city.

The launch when run down was in search of a boat containing two men supposed to have been drowned. These are Wm. Seabury, son of Capt. Seabury of the Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamer China, and Edward J. Finn, who started out last Friday on a hunting expedition.

Policeman Robert Baird was seriously stabbed at Chattanooga while trying to quell a disturbance among soldiers.

### Judge Robbins Dead.

Little Rock, Jan. 23.—Judge Hiram Robbins, one of the most widely known men in Arkansas, died rather suddenly Saturday afternoon. A report that he committed suicide is denied by the family. Robbins was the Arkansas judge who resigned to go to the Klondike gold fields and was one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Eliza Anderson, wrecked in the North Pacific two years ago.

The yacht Paul Jones, which left St. Louis for Mobile on a pleasure trip, having among other society ladies on board a daughter of Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, Ind., is thought to have been wrecked.

Insurance Commissioner Johnson issued a circular letter to managers of insurance companies reciting the "overhead" insurance act and warning them to observe this law to the letter.

### Samoa Matter.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The state department is moving with due deliberation, yet with firmness, respecting the adjustment of conditions in Samoa. The publication of incendiary newspaper articles is deprecated as calculated to interfere with an amicable and fair settlement of the important questions at issue, and the department is directing all of its efforts now, as it has in the past, to the use of lawful and regular means to settle the succession at Apia. In fact, it was its insistence upon the compliance of all of the parties to the tripartite treaty with the terms of that document so long as it stood unadvised so strong legally at this juncture.

There is still a lack of official reports upon the details of the stirring events at Apia. A brief statement of these events has reached the department through the United States dispatch agent at San Francisco, but so far as can be gathered it is not yet known just why Chief Justice Chambers decided that Mataafa, the German candidate for the succession to the throne of Samoa, was ineligible. It is suspected here that the decision was based on the use of improper influences by outside but interested parties in the election of the king. That, if established, would be sufficient to disqualify Mataafa under the strict terms of the treaty, which expressly provides for an untrammelled choice by the natives according to their own established customs.

The United States government must adhere to the terms of the treaty so long as it stands, this being a duty imposed upon the government by the document itself, so it is to be presumed in the absence of an official statement that the instructions sent to the United States consul general at Apia and perhaps also to Ambassador White at Berlin are to be governed by this understanding in any presentation of the case that it may be necessary to make. The navy department orders to the Philadelphia did not go out to Admiran Kants until yesterday. Then they were in the shape of instructions to take on a full supply of coal and make ready for a cruise to Samoa. There was not an explicit order to start, but simply to make ready. If the admiral, as reported in the press dispatches, finds that his ship's bottom is so foul through her cruise in the southern waters that he is unfit for the voyage to Samoa, he probably will be authorized to use divers to clean the hull, for the department has decided that the ship should not be sent to the Mare Island navy yard to be fitted out. There will be about five days available, in all probability, before the Philadelphia can clear.

### Clerk Returns.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20.—Al. J. Wagenman, chief clerk of the criminal court of correction, who is charged with the appropriation of the funds of his office, and who had been reported missing, has returned to his home. In an interview he said: "I may be a little short, probably I am. I don't deny the charge that I have used the money of the office for my own use, but my official acts are all right. I have enough money in the bank to pay all demands."

### At Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 31.—The committee representing the grand lodges of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Indiana, who have been investigating the government site for a national Pythian sanitarium, have recommended the establishment of the institution in this city. The location here means the investment of \$500,000.

### In Congress.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate was in session for five and a half hours yesterday, but the session was practically barren of results. Only one notable speech was delivered, that by Mr. Nelson (Rep.) of Minnesota in opposition to Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution. The completion of the Nicaragua canal bill was prevented probably by the filibustering tactics adopted by Mr. Tilman (Dem.) of South Carolina, who frankly announced that the bill could not be passed now, as he and other senators, if necessary, would remain in the chamber until midnight to prevent a final vote. The proceedings in the house were enlivened yesterday by a wordy duel between Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Lewis of Washington, during the debate on a private bill to refer to the court of claims the claim of Cramp & Sons, the Philadelphia ship builders, for damages from the government from delays incident to the building of warships. The Cramp bill was edged out of the way after the flow of oratory ceased.

### Chile Copper Boom.

New York, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, says: "The copper boom is creating great enthusiasm among the miners. Caravans are starting to work new mines and those that were closed down are now in full activity."

A syndicate was recently formed in Paris with a capital of 2,000,000 francs to work the copper mines which are so abundant here. Another syndicate has been formed at Iquique with a capital of \$500,000 to work the borax deposits. The senate contemplates a subvention of \$500,000 yearly for a steamship line, which will ply between Chilean and Brazilian ports. The opposition against the new paper issue is increasing. President Estrazuriz, answering the chamber of commerce, stated that he was strongly opposed to the issue as an evil to the national interests. Gold is 50 per cent premium. Two million dollars in gold has been exported this month.

### Bill Completed.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The river and harbor bill was completed last night. It carries appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year aggregating \$12,500,138, and in addition to this continuing contracts are authorized aggregating \$16,791,538. Other conditional appropriations, contingent upon securing certain results, amount to \$770,000, but the payments on these would probably be postponed beyond the ensuing year.

The appropriations above \$50,000 for harbors in southern states are as follows, the contract amount in each case being in addition to the amount allotted for the ensuing year:

Georgia—Brunswick harbor \$220,000, conditional on depth. Savannah \$50,000, Dobby bar \$70,000, Ocmulgee river \$20,000 and continuing contract \$130,000, Savannah \$25,000 and continuing contract \$245,000.

Alabama—Mobile harbor \$100,000 continuing contract \$500,000, Alabama river \$50,000, Black Warrior river from Tuscaloosa to Daniels creek \$50,000 and continuing contract \$140,500, Warrio and Tombigbee rivers from mouth to Demopolis \$50,000.

Mississippi—Ship Island pass \$40,000, Pascagoula river \$50,000 and continuing contract \$267,000.

Louisiana—Outlet of Mississippi river \$70,000 and continuing contract \$450,000.

Texas—Galveston harbor \$50,000, ship channel, Galveston bay and Buffalo bayou \$250,000, Sabine Pass \$50,000, Aransas Pass \$40,000, channel from Galveston bay to Texas City \$250,000, conditions on depth.

Arkansas—Arkansas river \$100,000, Ouachita and Black rivers \$110,000, White river, upper, \$100,000.

Mississippi river—Reservoir at headwaters \$210,000, harbor at New Orleans \$110,000, harbor at Naches and Vidalia \$50,000.

### Philippine Arrive.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—J. Lazola, M. Marti Burgos and J. Luna, representatives of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippine islands, passed through St. Louis on their way to Washington. Their mission is to persuade Uncle Sam to relinquish the Philippine islands.

"We reached San Francisco Dec. 4, and have been since studying sentiment in the United States on the Philippine question. Of the hundreds of leading Americans with whom we have conversed we find the vast majority are opposed to annexation of the islands to this country."

Regarding Holo Senor Burgos declared Aguinaldo would think well before allowing the Americans to take it. "It is a big city," he said "and a prize that we captured through our own efforts."

Asked if there would be a specific plan mentioned for disposing of the Philippines to the natives, Senor Burgos said: "No I think not, but we have a proposition under consideration which I can not make public at this time."

### Consummated.

New York, Jan. 21.—An arrangement was consummated yesterday for the sale of the Edison Electrical Illuminating company of this city to the New York Gas and Electrical Light, Heat and Power company. The latter concern is the recently organized combination which is backed by William C. Whitney, W. L. Elkins, P. A. Widener and other capitalists. The issues of bonds will be limited to \$21,000,000.

### German Press.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—The National Zeitung referring to the trouble in Samoa says:

"The untenable character of the existing conditions at Samoa has been again demonstrated. Further information regarding the latest conflict between the German and the British and American officials must be awaited. But it is clear that in consequence of the joint dominion of the three powers the seeds of the conflict are always present, to the dangerous nature of which the limited extent of American and British interests is in startling disproportion."

The Vossische Zeitung assures its readers that the German government can be depended upon to act correctly and in accordance with the treaty obligations, "of course with due appreciation of German interests which can not be surrendered."

The Post says: "When the actual situation is known Germany will take a decision injurious to no existing rights."

The Official Reichsanzeiger says Emperor William received the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, in audience yesterday afternoon, and that later he accorded an audience to the British ambassador, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.

### Injunction Perpetual.

Ennis, Tex., Jan. 21.—News has reached here from Waxahachie that the temporary injunction recently granted restraining the trustee's sale of the Ennis Ice and Light company property, was argued before Judge J. E. Dillard yesterday and the injunction was perpetuated. A. M. Morrison was continued as receiver.

### Relatives to It.

Washington, Jan. 21.—There is much gossip on the Eagan case. It will be difficult if not impossible to convict him. The proceedings may open wide the doors to endless testimony.

### Gold Consul.

London, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch from Auckland, N. Z., says the British and American consuls were compelled to force the doors of the supreme court at Apia, Samoa, in which the German consul had established himself, and to push him into the street.

All parties at Apia, the special dispatch continues, unite in condemning the German consul for the fighting which has taken place between the rival kings. It is pointed out that in violation of all agreements the consul accompanied Mataafa's forces when the claimant invaded the town and encouraged the opposition to Malletoa Tausa.

When the British and American consuls were informed as to the situation they adjourned the court and locked the building. The German consul then demanded the keys, which were refused him. He then broke open the doors, removed the locks and replaced them with others. He afterward brought the German municipal president into the chamber and the latter went upon the balcony and shouted to the British and American marines assembled on the square:

"I am the supreme court. I am chief justice."

The crowd replied with jeers and the British consul demanded the keys of the building, which were refused.

A Scotchman named Mackie thereupon climbed on top of the building and hoisted the Samoan flag, while the British and American consuls and a number of marines invaded the building, forced the doors open and pushed the German consul into the street.

Then the two consuls formally and legally, according to the special dispatch, opened the court and issued a warning against any further interference with its jurisdiction, threatening to arrest and imprison any one attempting to do so.

Matters, the dispatch concludes, are now quiet and the German consul remains in his consulate.

### Proceeds at Once.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The navy department has prepared orders for the cruiser Philadelphia to proceed to Samoa at once to represent the United States in this territory. The Philadelphia is due at San Diego next Sunday from Acapulco. Meanwhile if any vessel more quickly available can be found, one of Dewey's fleet, for instance, it will be ordered at once to Samoa to answer the urgent appeal of the United States consul there.

The commander of the Philadelphia will act in conformity with the instructions of the United States consuls so far as those instructions are in line with the treaty of Berlin, which the United States contends must be literally enforced until amended. It would take the Philadelphia about sixteen days to make the run from San Diego to Apia, touching at Honolulu for coal.

### Bucketshop Crusade.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 20.—Grainmen, "bucketshops" and "dynamite" shopkeepers generally, to the number of seventeen, were arrested by the police yesterday under the new anti-poolroom law. Included among them was John W. Moore, president of the board of trade. The arrests were made on warrants issued by D. A. Brown, city attorney, under the section of the law prohibiting betting on any "event," the attorney holding that buying and selling on margins brought the grainmen under the law.

The Maritime Canal company had a hearing before the house.

### With Forebodings.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The news from Samoa has been received with forebodings. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "All this doubtless signifies an appreciable quarrel; and with the unceremoniousness which the Americans have affected lately toward us, it may easily take a serious turn. The Samoan condumnd has always involved a lurking danger."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The situation will become even graver when the American warship arrives at Apia. It is said that the Washington department of state has instructed the United States consul there, L. W. Osborne, not to trust the German consul. Evidently the United States, who are least interested in Samoa among the three powers, do not mean to respect Germany's paramount interests. Germany will have to show firmness, all the more so as our position is made the worse by the evident desire of England to help the United States so as to retain the latter's friendship."

### Crew Rescued.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Atlantic transport line steamer Menominee, which arrived yesterday from London, brought to port Capt. Honeyman and twenty-two members of the crew of the British tramp steamer Glendower, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on Jan. 12 in latitude 49.23, longitude 31.37, while on a voyage from Philadelphia for Sigo with a cargo of maize. On Jan. 2 Peter West, able seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

Murray Fredericks was run over and badly hurt at Denison, Tex.

Twenty-five freight agents from Kansas City were royally entertained at Galveston, Texas.

Secretary of State Hay has complained to Germany about Samoan insolence.

### Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate listened further yesterday to the discussion of the policy of expansion. Mr. Turner (Pop.) of Washington, delivered a speech on the Vest resolutions, in which he took issue with Senator Foraker upon his recent utterances. At the conclusion of Mr. Turner's argument Mr. Foraker took some sharp exceptions to statements made by him personally. He explained at length the nature of his statements, declaring, among other things, that he had spoken only for himself and had no intention or desire to pose as the representative of the administration so far as his utterances were concerned.

The Nicaragua canal bill was under discussion nearly three hours. After much debate a substitute presented by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, for the bond amendment offered by Mr. Allison was adopted. It provided that the secretary of the treasury should not pay out for work on the canal more than \$20,000,000 during any fiscal year.

Mr. Mills of Texas, presented a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to have made a survey and estimate of cost of a channel between Texas City and Galveston, and it was adopted.

Senate bills were passed authorizing the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway company to construct a railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Indian territory and authorizing the Georgia and Alabama Railway company to construct a bridge across the Savannah river from the main land to Hutchinson Island.

Mr. Crumpacker (Rep.) of Indiana, then called up the contested election case of Brown vs. Swanson from the fifth Virginia district.

Mr. Myers (Dem.) of Indiana, opposed consideration and the house decided by a vote of 78 to 138 not to consider the case.

### Coal Operators.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 20.—The morning session of the interstate convention of coal operators and miners was brief. When the convention assembled Chairman Dempster announced that the joint scale committee was not ready to report and the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the scale committee submitted the propositions. The operators in stating their position favor a double standard scale, uniform scales, a ten-hour day, 56 cents per ton scale price, or a 10-cent reduction and a reduction in day wages corresponding to the mining rate.

### Keely Motor.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Press publishes an article covering, with illustrations, over a page of space, giving the details of an investigation made by that paper of the dismantled workshop of the late John W. Keely, which investigation, the Press contends, clearly proves that the mysterious Keely motor has been a delusion and deception and that its alleged mysterious force was the result of trickery.

### True Bill.

Canton, O., Jan. 20.—The grand jury yesterday returned a true bill against Mrs. Anna George for murdering Geo. D. Saxton last October. The indictment is for the first degree and the penalty is death by electrocution.

Saxton was a brother of Mrs. William McKinley. The president and Mrs. McKinley were called to Canton for the funeral of Saxton.

### Bolivian Revolution.

Lima, Jan. 20.—According to reliable advices from the seat of war in Bolivia, the federalist troops (the insurgents) who now occupy the capital, La Paz, have had an engagement with two battalions of President Alonso's forces, defeating them and taking a large number of prisoners who have been carried to La Paz.

Great enthusiasm prevails in the capital and the complete victory of the revolution at an early day is expected.

### Want Him Impeached.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 20.—A resolution has been introduced in the house of the general assembly of North Carolina looking to the impeachment of W. L. Norwood, judge of the superior court of the twelfth judicial district, on the charge of drunkenness. A committee will be appointed to investigate the advisability of impeachment and report back to the house.

### Appointments.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 20.—The secretary of state has made the following appointments in the state department: Chief clerk, Geo. T. Johnson, McLennan county; first assistant clerk, P. E. Cruger, Travis county; first assistant clerk, W. R. Parker, Caldwell; second assistant clerk, Miss Lizzie Brannin, Eastland county; stenographer, Miss Maud M. Nagle, Harris.

### Barn Burnt.

Crockett, Tex., Jan. 20.—Last evening Mr. Sam Howard's barn was burnt. There was about 100 bushels of corn in the barn. Loss about \$300, with no insurance.

After a profitable reunion the Cattlemen's convention adjourned. Some valuable papers were read. Delegates were elected to the Denver convention.

Gen. Eagan has been relieved of duty.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A Bonapartist move is thought to be imminent at Paris.

Major George H. Fowler, surgeon of the United States volunteers, is honorably discharged.

A number of officers have been ordered before the promotion board at San Francisco.

Every effort will be made to utterly route yellow fever at Havana if complete sanitation can do it.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for the examination of officers for promotion.

Private John Corrigan and Charles Walts, Troop A, sixth cavalry, now supposed to be at Fort Riley, Kan., will be discharged.

Acting Hospital Steward S. A. V. Richard, hospital corps, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Macon, Ga., for duty with the seventh cavalry.

The transport Saratoga sailed from Charleston for Matanzas with a cargo of provisions, camp equipage and four companies of the one hundred and sixtieth Indiana volunteers.

Private Frank Clayborn, company B, sixth infantry, now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is, upon his own application, transferred to Battery G, first artillery, Fort Point, Tex.

The casement in the artillery in the Cuartel chosen for Maj. Gen. Ludlow's office near the Havana palace proved so foul that the air extinguished candles and suffocated cats and dogs which ran in.

Gen. John Eaton is now in Porto Rico perfecting plans for the introduction of the American school system there. His plans are similar to those which Prof. Harris has recommended for Cuba.

Maj. Rodney, fourth United States artillery, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty as commanding officer of the light artillery battalion at that point.

The United States transport Odom sailed from the Gordon wharf, Savannah, with a battalion of the first Maine artillery. The men were not very anxious to go, as a rule, they having thought that they were to be mustered out of the service. Many of the officers, however, wished to continue their military life, and the artillery was ordered retained.

Messrs. R. E. Phillips, Allen Kilpatrick and G. F. West of Cleburne came in from Fort Ringgold, where they were recently discharged from company L, third Texas regiment. They are all quite popular there and are very proud of their discharge from army life, of which they do not speak in very flattering terms.

The United States recruiting station in Dallas forwarded twenty-six recruits to the sixth infantry at San Antonio. The sixth has been designated by the war department as the next regiment to go to Manila.

The dead body of J. B. Cassidy, member of company K, fourth Kentucky, was found on the Louisville and Nashville railway track near Richmond, Ky. It is supposed that in attempting to get off a train he fell off and was killed.

Gov. Culberson has appointed Lieut. Col. C. G. Dwyer colonel of the first Texas regiment of volunteer infantry, stationed at Havana, vice W. H. Mabry, deceased. Maj. Thomas R. Franklin is appointed lieutenant colonel. Capt. Edward L. Richards is appointed senior major, and Capt. Geo. Will Rich is appointed junior major of the regiment.

In accordance with the plans of Gen. Wood each province in Cuba will stand in much the same relation to the others that the several states of the United States bear to one another.

It is reported in military circles at Kingston, Jamaica, that the American army commissioners while there secured with the consent of the British war office the services of a prominent British officer with a great colonial experience, who will shortly proceed to Cuba to take the position of military adviser and supervise the organization of a regular army of occupation there.

The Southern railway covered itself with glory a few days since when it lauded seven cars of army supplies from Louisville to Savannah, Ga., in twenty-six hours and twelve minutes, the entire distance being 1024 miles.

The Paris Solt says that Count von Munster, the German ambassador, who left Berlin suddenly was summoned to confer with Baron von Bulow, German secretary of state for foreign affairs, concerning the Dreyfus case, which trip excites much interest.

The Bank of Spain has issued notice to the effect that new coupon sheets with coupons maturing between April 1, 1899, and Jan. 1, 1900, will soon be issued to holders of Cuban bonds of 1890. The interest, however, will be scaled.

The moral affairs of Havana are being carefully looked after by the police of that city. Vans have been provided, and after midnight they

# SAYERS' ADDRESS.

Gov. Sayers in his inaugural address said:

My fellow-citizens: He who undertakes the chief magistracy of this great commonwealth will have no easy task before him, and without the earnest and hearty co-operation of his fellow-citizens he can not reasonably anticipate a satisfactory and successful administration of the public affairs. Therefore, at the very threshold of duties imposed upon me by the oath, which I have just taken, I invoke the guidance of Almighty God and the aid of all my countrymen to enable me to so discharge every obligation as to best promote the prosperity of the state and the happiness of the people.

On an occasion like the present it will not be deemed out of place, I take it, to devote a few moments to the consideration of the purpose of government and its method of administration. Although the subject be old, and indeed familiar, its importance makes it always worthy a reference before any audience. It will be conceded by all that a just and well constituted government will have no object in view other than to serve and benefit the entire citizenship, and that it should be conducted with wisdom, firmness, fidelity and without discrimination. No class or interest should be favored with special privileges, and to every one should be insured certain and complete protection to life, liberty and property. These are elementary propositions. They are recognized as indisputably true, and are so broad and comprehensive in meaning as to cover almost the entire domain within which the state may safely exercise authority. In their reasonable interpretation and application may be found to reside almost every necessary governmental power.

Faithful, honest and efficient administration is no less needful than wise and just legislation, and failure in either is always attended with unhappy consequences. Whatever the law—be it good or bad, popular or unpopular—it is the bounden duty of those to whom its execution is intrusted to enforce it, and no influence, however potent, should be heard to stay its steady and impartial operation. So long as it is on the statute book it is an authoritative expression of the popular will through the appropriate channel, and it should be respected and obeyed. Every infraction is an open defiance to the sovereignty of the people, and, if not followed by adequate penalty, begets dangerous distrust in the ability of the government to answer the purpose for which it was ordained. Disregard of the law through neglect of the executive branch of the public service to put it and keep it in constant force is as reprehensible as the exercise of power without proper warrant of authority. No deadlier blow can be given free institutions than weak, loose and irregular administration, and such a policy, if policy it may be termed, can not be too strongly condemned.

The safety of society demands that the enforcement of the law should be uniform, steady and impartial, and that none should be strong as to bend to its requirements, and none so weak as to be beneath its protection. In the earlier days of the republic the sphere of governmental action was limited and its appropriate functions were well defined. Individual freedom was then regarded as the very cornerstone upon which religious, civil and political liberty rested, and to which the progress of the race toward a higher and better civilization is chiefly indebted. The contrast between the legislation that was had prior to the civil war and that enacted during the past three decades is broad and deep, and the most careless observer can not fail to note this very obvious distinction between the two eras.

Formerly the greatest latitude, consistent with the welfare of society, was allowed the citizen, and he was taught to rely upon himself in the management of his personal affairs—thinking for himself. Nowadays, it has become somewhat, if not largely different, and the power of legislation is often invoked to suppress evils that were once thought to be beyond governmental reach, and to be corrected only through the operation of laws which are not artificial and which do not depend upon government for their efficacy.

This wide and radical departure from the long and well established policy of non-interference in such matters, except when the public good clearly and emphatically demanded, is in some measure due to and justified by the changed conditions in our social, commercial and industrial life, and the introduction of agencies that were previously unknown; but not altogether so. It has proceeded, to a certain extent, from the tendency of the popular mind to over-estimate the power and enlarge the duty of the state, and to underrate the ability of the citizen to successfully cope with the difficulties that environ him.

The effect of this tendency has been to cause the individual to lose confidence in himself and to rely too much upon the government. But in the protection of property it can not be well claimed that the duty of government is limited only to cases of open violence by the mob, or to the willful wrongdoings of the single trespasser. Its obligation in this respect extends much further, and may fairly include unjust and discriminating legislation, uncertain and arbitrary administration, and artificial combinations whose object is to weaken or destroy other enterprises and industries, the healthy existence and successful conduct of which is essential to society. Nor can

it be doubted that it is the province and duty of the state to interfere, if necessary, and prevent an improper exercise by associations of the powers and privileges that may be granted to them by law, and which may not be incidental to the general and ordinary avocations of life.

Such grants of power and privilege are always intended to be instruments of benefit and not of injury to the people, and when they are diverted from their proper purpose the state should not avoid the responsibilities of protecting the citizen.

It will not, I trust, be regarded as inappropriate at this hour to invite your attention to other matters, although not directly connected with the public service. However essential a wise and just government may be, and however efficient its administration in all respects, it must nevertheless be supplemented and must nevertheless be supplemented and enterprise in other and different directions, and having other and different ends in view. Government can not overstep certain limits without harm to society. Its orbit, wherein it may move with wholesome effect, is restricted, and its sphere of usefulness has boundaries that are well marked. It can not till the field nor operate the factory nor conduct commerce nor follow the professions. These instrumentalities, with all their subdivisions, belong to the citizen, and should be under his exclusive control, and upon him must devolve the responsibility of their proper uses.

All material development is effected upon three great lines—agriculture, commerce and manufactures. The time has been in the history of our race when a country could be prosperous, in which any of these great industries should be largely dominant and furnish employment to the great body of its people. But not so in the present age. Conditions now are vastly different. The world is not what it was a century ago. Steam, electricity, invention, and a more extensive and accurate insight into the workings and secrets of nature have wrought marvelous changes, and the proposition has become unquestionably true that the grand divisions of labor, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, should exist and flourish within the same borders in order to insure independence to any people.

In this day it may be safely asserted to be an impossibility for a people to live and attain permanent prosperity by agriculture alone, or by commerce alone or by manufactures alone. There can be jolty of greater importance to the people than that which will lead to the establishment and operation of industrial enterprises of all kinds in our state. Their necessity is urgent, and it must be met if we would be prosperous.

Our cotton crop for the season just closed aggregated near 4,000,000 bales, with a reasonable certainty of a steady increase year by year. Its price, however, is distressingly low, with no indication of improvement, unless larger and better markets be secured. Added to this embarrassment is the further necessity, so long as present conditions prevail, upon the people to send their cotton, with the exception perhaps of a few hundred bales, to other states and countries, to be sold and converted into finished products. These fabrics we buy for our own consumption at largely increased prices over that received for the raw material, thus paying transportation both ways and the cost of converting the cotton into manufactured goods, with a percentage added for profit, besides losing to our wage earners diversified and remunerative employment and to our farmers the sale of much of their field and garden produce. A similar necessity exists as to our hides and wool, not including other kinds of raw material, which are to be had in plentiful abundance.

Our storehouses and warehouses are full to overflowing with merchandise of all kinds, the inventories of which, although long and costly, contain but few items of home manufacture. Almost everything we use and wear in city, town and country comes from distant markets. Much of our bacon, pork, corn, hay and other farm, garden and orchard products are also brought from elsewhere, and notwithstanding our wealth of timber—of many valuable kinds—we go to other workshops to procure our carriages, wagons, buggies and farming implements and to other factories for the furniture that is used in our public buildings, churches, schoolhouses and homes. Herein is to be found one of the prime reasons why the last of January of each year finds so many of our people unable to meet their engagements, and with but small hope for the future. This condition is ruinous to our state, and unless there be a wide departure we may expect the situation to grow worse until poverty shall become the most distinguishing characteristic of our people.

The statement is not an exaggeration. It is unfortunately too true, and calls for an immediate remedy. Relief can be had if we will only do as other states of the Union—notably southern—are doing. That is, if we will at once direct our efforts to the promotion of such mechanical and manufacturing industries as may be appropriate to our natural resources.

We often, however, hear it said there is not sufficient home capital for the purpose and that we must secure help from the outside before it can be accomplished. This is a fatal mistake. We must first show that we have confidence in such enterprises and in ourselves before others will risk their means in them. In Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia and Alabama industrial and manufacturing enterprises were inaugurated by their

own people, and not until their success was demonstrated were the capitalists induced to invest.

All legislation that directly or indirectly affects property, either as to value or as to title, should be conservative and just, and the rights of ownership, as well as the welfare of society, should be observed. To acquire and hold property lies at the very base of civilization, and can not be impaired without danger to society.

The governor thinks the Nicaragua canal will be of great advantage to the state.

With our cotton fields, sheep folds and cattle ranches almost within hearing of the hum of the spindle and the whir of machinery, and with the shortest water lines to China and Japan at our command, what will stand in our way to great and permanent prosperity? Of all the states Texas will be the most benefited by these new conditions; provided her people will at once seize the occasion and avail themselves of the best opportunity by far that has ever occurred to them for achieving industrial, agricultural and commercial greatness.

Whatever the policy that may finally prevail as to territorial extension, it may be considered as certain that there will be none of self-abrogation or self-imposed restriction as to commerce. Expansion of trade is not only a vital necessity, but a determined fact. True statesmanship and a proper regard for our own welfare demand that we should sacrifice our material interests upon the altar of a political philosophy that may be very suitable for the library or the lecture room, but is not responsive to the needs of our people. The policy of to-day may not answer the requirements of to-morrow, and no name, however venerated for wisdom and patriotism, can be summoned from the dim past to deter us from pursuing that course which the exigencies of the present, with all its environments, point out to us as the pathway of safety, happiness and prosperity.

Texas has an easy capacity for 10,000,000 bales of cotton. Her possibilities in other directions are equally as certain and as great, but the best thought and greatest energy of the people must be aroused and kept in order to reach the climax of achievement. To attain this high station it will not be so difficult as would first appear.

Men of Texas, women of Texas, of whatever race, nationality or faith, I call upon you to lay aside all rancor, all bitterness, all differences, and to unite harmoniously in an earnest effort for the development of our state and for the promotion of her best interests, not forgetting that she is one of many great commonwealths, united in bonds that will never be broken, each moving in its own constitutional power, yet under the same flag and with a common destiny.

## PERSONALITIES.

According to the *Observer* Romano, Pope Leo XIII. is engaged on an important literary composition, which is said to be in the form of a Latin ode to the memory of Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary. Last year his holiness composed a Latin ode to France.

Mr. Schreiner, the new prime minister of Cape Colony, is a son of a Lutheran clergyman in Cape Town and a brother of Miss Olive Schreiner. Mr. Schreiner unites in his temperament all that is most sturdy and determined in the English character and the Dutch.

Sergt. Jannaux, the oldest of the Janitors of the Arc de Triomphe, has resigned his appointment, which he received from Napoleon III., on the score of old age. During the brief Prussian occupation in 1871 Prince Bismarck one day paid a visit to the monument, and Jannaux had to do the honors. After a minute examination "the man of blood and iron" was taking his departure, when, in his pleasant way, he remarked to the guardian: "Well, now you can add Metz and Sedan to the battles here recorded in stone." Jannaux looked the chancelor in the face and, beckoning him round to that side of the structure upon which are engraved the victories won by France over Germany: "There," he cried, "when you can reckon as many you will be able to think of setting up an Arc de Triomphe in Berlin."

M. Henri Menier, the manufacturer of Paris, who recently bought Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, for \$725,000, is having some trouble over the title. Some of the families which have lived long on the island dispute his ownership and propose to make a case for the Canadian law courts. The island is far up in the land of fog and west of Newfoundland, is 130 miles long, some 27 miles wide and contains 3,500,000 acres. Its coast line is 340 miles long and it abounds in timber, game and streams which are full of fish. Mr. Menier proposed to colonize it and establish there an agricultural community. The disputants of his claims lay stress on the inexpediency of allowing a Frenchman to control an island which commands the mouth of the St. Lawrence, but it is understood that he claims to have become a citizen of Canada.

## DEVIOUS DEFINITIONS.

N—A letter to me that makes a man of her.

Envy—Usually the first dividend of success.

Realism—The cracking of a fresh joke on the stage.

Fault—Something that is often found where it is not.

Flattery—The art of making others believe you disbelieve.

Enemy—One who declines to forgive the injury you did him.

Fool—Either the handwork of nature or of some woman.

Virtue—A precious gem for which vice is too often substituted.

Enough—A feast that but few people in this world get a chance to enjoy.

## PASTURE AND FARM.

M. Kokonot is feeding 250 head of cattle near Shiner.

and that the farmers will lose thousands of dollars.

Six families of farmers traveling in wagons passed through Denison on their way to the Indian Territory.

Active preparations are already being made for the fifteenth annual fair of Gillespie county at Fredericksburg.

Eleven carloads of cattle were shipped to Kansas City from Gainesville—six by one firm and five by another.

D. E. Sims of San Angelo sold to Fayette Tankerley fifteen Herefords and seven Durham bulls 2 years old, at \$40.

Gardeners in the Pecos valley are giving some attention to the raising of that highly esteemed vegetable, asparagus.

The Dublin oil mills of Dublin, Tex., marketed steers at the East St. Louis Ill., stock yards averaging 1023 pounds at \$4.05.

From late advices it is learned the recent rains have ruined cotton in the bolls in the fields of Navarro county.

The substantial sum received for a pear orchard at Hitchcock shows the interest taken in raising that succulent fruit.

Parties who were figuring on erecting a cotton seed oil mill at Farmersville have closed the deal and purchased ground, and a plant of ninety tons capacity per day will in due time be in operation.

A number of land owners controlling 100,000 acres adjacent to San Angelo have formed an association for the purpose of ridding their land of prairie dogs.

The jury in the case of True & Co. vs. International and Great Northern Railroad company, on trial at Georgetown, returned a verdict of \$7465 for the plaintiff. Plaintiff claimed damages for some cattle shipped from Encinal to the Indian territory.

D. O. Franks, cattle inspector for the Texas Cattle association, who has been on an inspecting tour around Del Rio, reports the cattle in that vicinity in fair condition.

W. T. McCampbell of Victoria has sold his ranch in Victoria county to J. W. and Beauregard McCutcheon for \$40,000 profit for the ranch and cattle. The McCutcheons sold the ranch last year to McCampbell.

Over 1500 jack rabbits were lately killed in Clay county in a circuit of over six miles. Every day during two weeks all the farmers and boys of the German settlement were hunting these enemies of wheat fields. All are satisfied with the result and had much fun.

The cattle and other live stock interests of the state were quiet last week owing to the fact that nearly all the leading cattle men were at the convention at Galveston.

From Paris Tex., Webb & Co. marketed among other cattle at St. Louis 44 cows 999 pounds average, sold at \$2.90; Webb & Warren marketed 58 steers, 805-pound average, sold at \$3.85; Webb & Melton marketed 19 steers 891-pound average, at \$3.85, and Webb & Leberman marketed 24 steers 1038-pounds average, sold at \$4.00.

H. C. Coleman a Hunt county farmer, says he expects to make more money this year off four acres of onions than from forty acres of cotton. Mr. Coleman is a believer in diversified farming. He also said that in his neighborhood west of there several horses have died of blind staggers, which seems to be epidemic.

Bad management in getting cattle on feed is the cause of a great deal of trouble. The old and experienced feeder never thinks of getting his cattle on feed less than a month, some six weeks and some two months. The rule with all of them is to get them on full feed as gradually as possible so that the digestive apparatus will not notice the difference.

Mr. George W. Simpson has the contract for supplying American troops in Cuba with beef, and he states that during the year 1898 Cuba received \$3,338 cattle from the outside. The United States furnished 37,129 head, Mexico 41,417 head, Venezuela 1659 head, Colombia 1722 head, Porto Rico 1941 head.

A great deal of cotton remains un-picked in the fields around Mesquite, Dallas county, and in all probability little more of the deep staple will be gathered. Many in that neighborhood are preparing the ground to sow much oats, and much wheat will be raised.

Winter wheat is promising very finely for a good crop this year. The weather so far has been admirable for it, but too much rain, the farmers say, would set it back in an alarming degree and result in a rather indifferent crop.

No evidence has so far been adduced before the war investigating commission to show that any of the alleged chemically treated or embalmed beef used by the United States army in Cuba was, when alive, afflicted with ticks or other troublesome objects in Texas.

A contract has been entered into between the Rock Creek Growers' and Shippers' association, the Sulphur Springs Fruit and Vegetable association and the Barker Springs Growers' and Shippers' association to furnish the Western Poultry and Game association of St. Louis with cantaloupes this season.

Ex-Gov. Culberson, in his message several days ago to the twenty-sixth legislature, renews his previous suggestions relative to the depredations of that terrible agricultural plague Johnsson grass, which it seems impossible to conquer or to even hold it in check.

## Looking to Prosecution.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 23.—Representative D. W. Phillips of Lampasas has introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the proper committee:

Whereas, it is a matter of general knowledge that a monster coffee combine and trust operating in the state of Texas in open defiance of the laws of this state and in utter disregard of the wishes of the people, compelling merchants to obey the terms and prices fixed by this trust, monopoly and combine, and thereby preventing an open and fair competition; therefore be it

Resolved, that the attorney general of Texas is hereby instructed to immediately take steps in pursuance of law to restrain the operation of this monopoly, institute such suits and proceedings as may be necessary to restrain the operation of this trust and to punish its agents, factors and others by prosecutions as the law provides, and the attorney general is also instructed to immediately report to the legislature the feasibility of immediate action, and to state whether or not the press of public business is such that he will require any assistance in the securing of evidence and the prosecution of the suits, to the end that the legislature may at once make an appropriation to employ additional counsel and secure sufficient evidence to restrain the operation of the trust and prosecute the offenders engaged therein.

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Gen. Lee's birthday was generally observed throughout the south.

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## Went to Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 23.—Mr. D. Steinmann of the ship brokerage firm of D. Steinmann & Co. of Antwerp has been in the city for several days in the interest of his business, particularly of the Castle line of steamers that are now running regularly between this port and Antwerp. Mr. Steinmann has been in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points in the middle west talking business with the railroad and shipping people. He has met with a great deal of encouragement and goes back to Europe with a pretty well defined idea of what can be done.

The wife of Ignaz Janovsky at Nelsonville committed suicide by hanging herself. The cause of the rash act is not known.

## Texas Lawmakers.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 21.—In the senate Davidson presented a memorial from normal school of Yorktown relating to educational matters.

The following bills were introduced: Two by Turney making it possible for convictions to be had where a party steals cattle from a person who uses more than one brand on his cattle.

By Turney, repealing the statutory act which put into effect the Jester constitutional amendment, which transfers annually 1 per cent of the full value of the permanent school fund of the state to the available school fund.

By Kerr, giving ginners lien on cotton ginned by them and to require such ginners to report to the county judge of their respective counties the number and kinds of bales ginned by them each week and to require county judges to report to the department of agriculture.

By Terrell, to require county and city tax assessors and their deputies to administer the oath and affirmation to those rendering property for taxation.

By Miller, to establish and create in each of the cities, towns and villages in the counties of this state a court to be known as the corporation court in such cities, towns and villages and to prescribe the jurisdiction and organization thereof and to abolish municipal courts.

The committee to invite Hon. W. J. Bryan to address the legislature reported that they had extended an invitation and that Col. Bryan had accepted, but no certain date fixed as yet.

The house was deluged by a flood of bills, which were referred.

Barbee, Goodman, Looney, Tarkington and Barrett were appointed a committee to inspect the Confederate home.

Kittrell sent up a resolution instructing the committee on state affairs to ascertain the number of saloons in Texas, the revenue derived from same, whether gambling games prohibited by law are being carried on in the state, etc., and report the result of its investigation to the house. Referred to the committee on state affairs.

## Horrible Murder.

Sherman, Tex., Jan. 20.—Rev. J. W. Gillen, pastor of the Second Baptist church, on entering the building yesterday found the body of a pretty young woman crumpled up in a window and besmeared with blood.

Patrolman Creager, who was notified, came at once and found a number of tracks in the rear of the church and endeavored to prevent the gathering crowds from effacing them, but the whole department would have found that no easy task, as the news flew fast and soon a tide of curious humanity poured into the narrow pass-way, clambered on the fence until it swayed under their weight and eluded and pushed their way up to where the gruesome object lay.

On the floor of the basement there are a few small, blood stains, where it had scattered when the body crashed through the window.

The dead woman had on no head-wear, wore no jewelry of any sort, was plainly dressed with no particular evidences of tidiness. The shoes are badly worn and the soles are torn loose from the uppers at places.

A suspect is under arrest.

## Discovery of Tin.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 20.—A deposit of ore assaying 68 2-10 per cent tin has just been discovered fourteen miles distant on a tract of land belonging to Charles Davis, ex-collector of customs; C. R. Morhead, banker, and T. H. Conklin, real estate agent. The find caused considerable excitement here and the owners of the property believe they have struck a bonanza, as the ore is worth \$240 per ton.

A large trotting circuit has been formed at Chicago.

Eighty-six insurance companies were fined in Kentucky for alleged conspiracy.

## Spanish Lady Died.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Anita Barrioras died yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Royal and the remains were sent to St. Louis or burial, starting last night over the Cotton Belt. The lady is the widow of Lieut. Juan Barrioras, who died in 1873, while in command of a Spanish warship in port at Havana. The Spanish naval officer left a large estate to his family. Mrs. Barrioras and her daughter, Miss Sienna Barrioras, came here a month ago from St. Louis, the mother hoping to regain her health. Edward Barrioras of Pine Bluff, Ark., the son, and Miss Sienna Barrioras, the daughter, accompanied the remains of their mother on the sad journey to St. Louis. Before the body was taken to the train Dr. Frank Page read the Episcopal burial service.

## Bodily Burnt.

Longview, Tex., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Emma Turner, wife of Hon. Gaines B. Turner of this place, was painfully burnt at her home yesterday by her clothing catching fire from a stove. Mrs. Turner screamed, attracting the servants and passers, who put out the flames, which had ignited a window curtain and burned the wall. Mrs. Turner's severest burns are on her back and shoulders. It is not thought that she is fatally hurt.

## No Fight.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 20.—The twenty-five-round glove contest booked for tonight at the Grand opera house between Choyinski and Jim Hall was declared off on account of the sheriff having interfered. Adjt. Gen. Tom Scurry and seven Texas rangers were here to see that the fight did not take place. A bag-punching exhibition, lasting about ten minutes, was substituted for the occasion and 200 people paid admission to the show. Many believed that the fight would be pulled off in spite of the warning and this accounted for the attendance.

## Legislature.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 20.—In the senate Miller offered a concurrent resolution providing that the chief justice of the supreme court be authorized to distribute the duplicate books in the supreme court library among the several courts of appeals. Referred to judiciary committee No. 1.

Lloyd offered a resolution that the chaplain's prayer be printed in the daily journal. Lost, 9 yeas and 12 nays.

Many bills were introduced.

When the house convened yesterday morning it settled down to business with a rush. After the excul of absentees the following additions were made to committees:

Prince to committee on internal improvements, Wheelock to judiciary No. 2, Love to revenue and taxation and state affairs, Thomas of Wise to education, Stripling to education, Wooten to revenue and taxation.

The resolution providing for sine die adjournment on March 1 came up as pending business. The motion to adopt was discussed. Shelburne opposed the resolution and Powell favored it. So did Teagle, while Conoly was against it.

Clements sent up a substitute reciting that it is impracticable to fix the day of adjournment until the appropriation bill is passed.

Henderson of Lamar made the point of order that the substitute was out of order, but was overruled by the chair.

Traver moved to table the substitute. Vaughan opposed the motion. Shannon also favored the substitute.

The motion to adopt the substitute then prevailed by a vote of 65 to 44.

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# SEEKING THE TRUTH.

METHODS APPLIED BY A GERMAN THINKER.

Maeterlinck's Philosophy—A Selection of Aphorisms from the Symbolic Poet's Essay Upon Wisdom and Destiny.

Maeterlinck, giving his attention to didactic literature, has chosen the method of "quickest approach" and we have in it the earnest endeavor of a thinker to discover the abode of truth. He himself describes the book as a few interrupted thoughts that entwine themselves with more or less system around two or three subjects. He declares that there is nothing it undertakes to prove; that there are none whose mission it is to convince. It is, in short, a naive, outspoken description of all that passes in his mind, and those who do not accept his theories will still admit that this mind is very beautiful. He says in his new book:

We should live as though we were always on the eve of the great revelation; and we should be ready with welcome, with warmth, and keenest, and fullest, most heart-felt and intelli-



**MAURICE MAETERLINCK.**  
mate welcome. Let us always remember that nothing befalls us that is not of the nature of ourselves. As we become wiser we escape some of our instinctive destinies. Instinct and destiny are forever conferring together; they support one another, and rove, hand in hand, round the man who is not on his guard. We are told that the famous tragedians show us the struggle of man against fate. I believe, on the contrary, that scarcely a drama exists wherein fatality truly does reign. Search as I may, I can not find one which exhibits the hero in conflict with destiny pure and simple. For, indeed, it is never destiny that he attacks; it is with wisdom he is always at war. Fate exerts a more tyrannous power, by virtue of instinct, heredity and other laws more relentless still, more profound and obscure; but even when we write beneath unmerited, crushing misfortune, even when fortune compels us to do the thing we should never have done, had our hands been free; even then, when the deed has been done, the misfortune has happened, it still rests with ourselves to deny her the least influence on that which shall come to pass in our soul. Reason produces not wisdom, which is rather a craving of soul. It dwells up above, far higher than reason; and thus is it of the nature of veritable wisdom to do countless things whereof reason disapproves, or shall but approve hereafter. So was it that wisdom one day said to reason, "It were well to love one's enemies and return good for evil." Reason, that day, tiptoed on the loftiest peak in its kingdom, at last was fain to agree. The vase wherein we should tend the true wisdom is love, and not reason. The inner life that is surest, most lasting, possessed of the uttermost beauty, must needs be the one that consciousness slowly erects in itself, with the aid of all that is purest in the soul. The inner life begins when the soul becomes good, and not when the intellect ripens. The striving intellect may well know happiness beyond the reach of the satisfied body; but the soul that grows nobler has joys that are often denied to the striving intellect. Physical suffering apart, not a single sorrow exists that can touch us except through our thoughts; and whence do our thoughts derive the weapons wherewith they attack or defend us? We suffer but little from suffering itself; but from the manner wherein we accept it, overwhelming sorrow may spring. It is wrong to think of destiny only in connection with death and disaster. When shall we cease to believe that death, and not life, is important; that misfortune is greater than happiness? Why, when we try to sum up a man's destiny, we keep our eyes fixed only on the tears that he shed, and never on the smiles of his joy? Where have we learned that death fixes the value of life, and not life that of death? For faintest may be of the loftiest, mightiest and yet perhaps never draw near unto joy; but in the soul that is gentle, and pure, and good, sorrow cannot forever abide. We have only the right to scorn a joy when such scorn is wholly unconscious. Let us not look to renunciation of happiness till we have sought it elsewhere in vain. It is only one side of morality that unhappiness throws into light; and the man whom sorrow has taught to be wise, is like one who has loved and never been loved in return. It is only the little ephemeral pleasures that forever are smiling; and they die away as they smile. Those thinkers have learned to love wisdom with a far more intimate love whose lives have been happy, than those whose lives have been sad. There are some who are wholly unable to support the burden of joy. There is a courage of happiness as well as a courage of sorrow. It may even be true that permanent happiness calls for more strength in man than permanent sorrow; for the heart wherein wisdom is not delights more in the expectation of that which it has not yet than in the full possession of all it has ever desired. To know what happiness means is of far more importance to the soul of man than to

enjoy it. But are we not saddening ourselves, and learning to sadden others, if we refuse to accept all this happiness offered to man? Thought is a solitary, wandering, fugitive force, which advances towards us today and perhaps on the morrow will vanish; whereas every deed presupposes a permanent army of ideas and desires which have, after lengthy effort, secured foothold in reality. The truest morality tells us to cling above all, to the duties that return every day, to acts of inexhaustible brotherly kindness. It is not by self-sacrifice that loftiness comes to the soul, but as the soul becomes loftier sacrifice fades out of sight, as the flowers in the valley disappear from the vision of him who toils up the mountain. Justice is the very last thing of all wherewith the universe concerns itself. It is equilibrium that absorbs its attention, and what we term justice is truly nothing but this equilibrium transformed, as honey is nothing but a transformation of the sweetest found in the flower. There is a certain humility that ranks with particular virtues, such as sterile self-sacrifice, arbitrary chastity, blind submission, fanatic renunciation, penitence, false shame and many others, which have from time immemorial turned aside from their course the waters of human morality and forced them into a stagnant pool, around which our memory still lingers. For our conduct only to be honest we must have thoughts within us ten times loftier than our conduct. Even to keep some what clear of evil bespeaks enormous craving for good. Of all the forces in the world there is none melts so quickly away as the thought that has to descend into every-day life.

## TO GLORY OF GID HARVARD.

Method Selected by an Enthusiastic Student to Show Pride.  
—From the New York World: While a crowd of Harvard boys were celebrating the Pennsylvania game in the cafe of a Boston hotel one of the students became infatuated with a gorgeous white waistcoat which was worn by one of the colored waiters. He called the colored man and said to him: "I want to buy that waistcoat!" "What you want of that waistcoat, boss?" said the man. "I just want to buy it. What will you take for it?" After a good deal of guffawing and some hesitation the colored man allowed that he would take \$5 for it. "Done," said the Harvard man and he pulled out a \$5 bill and gave it to the negro, who began to pull off the waistcoat. "Oh, you needn't do that," said the student. "I don't want you to give it to me—I just want to feel that I owned that waistcoat." The negro went on to wait on his own table, when the student called to him: "Come here!" "What you want, boss?" The student called the negro up close, dipped his own fingers into a plate of cranberry sauce that he had and with them proceeded to mark a big "H" exactly on the middle of the front of the white waistcoat—his waistcoat!

## WOMAN IN MAN'S POSITION.

The first woman to hold the masculine position of circuit clerk of Vernon county, Missouri, was recently appointed by Governor Stephens. She is Mrs. Glessner Moore Brady, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Moore, and the niece of Thomas D. McKay, who was for several years general passenger agent of the Burlington road at San Francisco, and is now representing American railroads and steamship lines at Yokohama, Japan. Mrs. Brady was born in Nevada, Mo., about twenty-five years ago. She was educated in the school of her native city and at Mary Institute, St. Louis. In 1895 she married Henry C. Brady, who was then circuit clerk of Vernon county, and entered his office as deputy clerk. The husband and wife were popular in their office, and last summer, after Mr. Brady's health had failed, he was again nominated for the position and elected. Dec. 2 he died. The following day the local bar of Nevada adopted resolutions urging the appointment of Mrs. Brady to the office just made vacant by the death of her husband. Governor Stephens, familiar with the facts in the case, issued a commission to Mrs. Brady Dec. 5, and she was sworn in by Judge



MRS. G. M. BRADY.  
D. P. Stratton of the Vernon circuit court as circuit clerk of Vernon county.

**Heaviest Metal.**  
The heaviest metal is osmium, which has, bulk for bulk, very nearly twice the weight of lead. The specific gravity of gold is about 19.4, while that of osmium is almost 22.4. Osmium is also the most infusible of metals, remaining unaffected by a degree of heat capable of causing platinum to run like water. It even resists the inconceivable temperature of the electric arc.

**Steel Rails.**  
Steel rails now figure as the cheapest finished product in wrought iron or steel. A good lesson in the finance of modern industry is also afforded by them. To establish a steel rail works an expenditure of \$5,000,000 is required before a single rail can be turned out. The steel is made to conform to an accurate chemical composition—the most accurate in the ordinary range of technical operations.

Prussia has 541 high schools for boys.

## IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

The Secret of the Maelstrom—An Extraordinary Profession—Street Washing for Diamonds—Arizona's Petrified Forests.

**An Incident at Braga.**  
(An Old Favorite.)  
In Braga town in many a street  
Where busy life its bath bed;  
Where, without hurry, noiseless tread  
The grass grows pavement freed.  
There he sat, waiting in the shade  
From the sun's rays, and the shade  
A harp that tuneful preludes made  
To a voice of thrilling power.

The measure, simple truth to tell,  
Was fit for some gay throng;  
Though from the same arm turret fell  
The shadow and the song.  
When silent were both voice and chords,  
The strain seemed doubly dear,  
Yet sad as sweet—for English words  
Had fallen upon the ear.

It was a breezy hour of eve;  
And phinacé and pipe  
Celebrated solemnly almost to heave,  
Clothed with innocuous fire;  
But, where we stood, the setting sun  
Showed little of his state:  
And, if the glory reached the sun,  
'Twas through an iron grate.

Not always is the heart unwise,  
Nor pipe the bore,  
If even a passing stranger sighs  
For them who do not mourn.  
Sad is thy doom, self-soldaced dove,  
'Twas I, who'er thou be!  
Oh! what is beauty, what is love,  
Art opening life to thee?

Such feeling pressed upon my soul,  
A feeling sanctified  
By one soft trickling tear that stole  
From the bright beam of mine;  
Less tribute could she pay than this,  
Borne gayly o'er the sea,  
Fresh from the beauty and the bliss  
Of English liberty.

—British Poet's Series.

## The Secret of the Maelstrom.

The theory that the great whirlpool off the coast of Norway is subterraneously connected with the Gulf of Bothnia has found many believers, among them the celebrated Kirchner, who prepared the architectural plans of what the Tower of Babel was like. Yearning for something definite as to this mystery of nature, however, the French government has nominated a scientific commission to study the celebrated whirlpool, to investigate its suggested connection with the Gulf Stream, and to rectify existing charts of its currents.

All the poetry of Scandinavia centers around the terrible gulf which expresses the supreme horror of nature. But we live in a more positive age, and the black cliffs of which have been called "the ramparts of the world." Still there are times when the pool is so calm that a small boat can sail across its presumed mouth. No ship has ever been sucked down—mariners know the currents by their charts—save that described by Edgar Allan Poe, so full of "creepiness," and where the vessel is converted into matchwood. Of one crew alone was rescued; a youth of 22, who, after some corkswear tossing in the funnel, was thrown upon a beach some miles away, his hair having become as white as snow and he himself a wizened old man.

During the periods of storm the maelstrom is said to resemble a funnel, the water whirling inside a ring of foam; but the eye can see the descending liquid wall to be all jet-black water. Trunks of trees have been thrown up so split that the natives say they have become "mermaid's hair." Of course there are legends of whales having been drawn into the great race, and that their cries have been heard above the storm.

What will accrue to science from the result of the French commission is naturally impossible to predict. As was evidenced by the late expedition of a Frenchman to the depths of the Red Sea to recover traces of Pharaoh's lost hosts, the Gauls of today have a decided fondness for peering into matters the investigation of which seems to be contrary to the decrees of both time and nature.

But an outside observer might plausibly allege that descent into a volcano to ascertain whence came the fiery scoria, as well as observations as to the effect of the ejected molten lava upon the circumjacent air, would be quite as easy and of equal advantage to the world of science as the proposed effort to fathom the mysteries of the maelstrom. The fascination for diving into the unknown is, however, so great that as long as mysteries shall exist somebody will be found to spend valuable time, valuable life, and valuable means upon their solution.

## An Extraordinary Profession.

In the north of England is a man who gets his living by the pursuit of a very peculiar profession. He styles himself an "exorciser," or "curer of haunted houses." He makes it his business to call on house and estate agents in various parts of the country, and inquire as to the houses of ghostly reputation, they have upon their catalogues. Then for an arranged fee, ranging from one to five pounds, according to the circumstances of the case, he undertakes to rid the premises of their visionary visitant, which function he invariably fulfills to the salient satisfaction of all concerned.

His methods are a mystery to all but himself, for he is always alone when engaged ejecting the phantoms from their favorite promenades. One of this gentleman's avowed detractors, avers that he has dealings with the powers of evil. All that is known of him in the locality where he resides is that his religious convictions are decidedly unorthodox and that he is an enthusiastic patron of spiritualistic sciences. Indeed, he will readily travel a score of miles to be present at one of these performances.

Fully aware of the stigma attaching to a haunted house, and its consequent depreciation in value, agents having such premises upon their hands are only too glad to secure the services of this extraordinary exorciser. Nearly every district in Great Britain has its haunted houses so that business is usually brisk with this unctuous individual.

He has, however, been heard to remark that while all the historical ghosts in the kingdom are laid it will be comparatively easy to raise more by judicious converse with country folk, most of whom are incurably superstitious. He asserts that he has no fear of anything supernatural and he will often spend successive nights alone in houses which most folk carefully avoid. At present this exorciser is earning at least £200 a year by his weird art. He says that he will succeed him in his unique calling.

## Washing Streets for Diamonds.

Perhaps the most interesting fact in connection with Kimberley, the diamond city, is the "street washing," which has been a recognized industry for some time past. With the exception of two or three of the principal thoroughfares, all the streets have been subjected to the washing process, and some of the debris washers have done very well. The "washing" consists of overhauling the earth for diamonds.

At nearly every meeting of the borough council applications for permission to wash streets or portions of streets are received. The would-be washer has to obtain the consent of persons resident in the street or road, to put the latter in sound repair again, and pay title to the municipality in the shape of ten per cent on his gross finds. Last year \$4,800 was paid to the municipality in this way, a good proportion of which represented commission on street finds.

In the early days of the diamond fields the ground was washed in a very primitive style, many diamonds being thrown away in the debris, as it is called. This debris was subsequently used for street-making purposes, and now, years after, with better machinery at their disposal, people find it pays to "wash the streets." Many houses built of "maiden" debris are removed in order to wash the latter, and stones of comparatively large size are frequently found by the energetic debris washer, who literally works from morning to night, from sunrise till sunset.

## Arizona's Petrified Forests.

The petrified forests of Arizona is one of the greatest natural wonders of the United States. It is situated near the little town of Billings, in southern Arizona. As it is near the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, it is visited every year by hundreds of people. It now consists of about a thousand acres, although it evidently used to cover a greater space. The theory of its formation is that the land on which the trees stood gradually sank, and was covered with water charged with silica. After many years the land rose again, leaving the trees in their present condition. The trees are in every position imaginable—some standing, some falling and some leaning. Very few of the trees are intact, being broken into fragments from thirty feet long to a disk the size of a cartwheel. The ground is thickly covered with chips broken off by the weather and by curiosity hunters. The place somewhat resembles a logging camp, with the logs lying around ready to be hauled. The wood resembles cedar, the structure being plainly seen, through a magnifying glass. It is hard, breaking readily, but being very difficult to polish. The greatest wonder of the forest is the agate bridge, which is a petrified trunk one hundred feet long crossing a canon sixty feet wide. The tree is made up of Jasper, chalcedony and other like stones. There are no really precious stones in the forest, although it has often been reported that there was. For the last one hundred years the Indians have resorted to the forest for material for their arrow and spear heads and specimens may be found lying around quite thickly. In the canon beneath the agate bridge there are to be found the only living trees in that part of the country.

## A Remarkable Case.

The case of Merritt Rose a colored inmate of the Binghamton (N. Y.) state hospital, is attracting the attention of the medical fraternity, and several doctors from New York city have called to see him. Rose is an uneducated colored man, who was born in the South and came to Binghamton from New York, where he was employed around the docks. He could not read or write, and arithmetic was a sealed book to him. He led a shiftless life, and, becoming mentally unbalanced, was committed to the hospital. There after a short time he developed a marvelous capacity for figures. Given a year and the day of the month of that year, he would immediately tell the day of the week. He would go forward to 1901 and backward to 1841. From this he progressed to the solving of the most complex problems, and finally reached a point where he could recite historical events, giving their dates correctly. Dr. William A. White became interested and exhibited him before the Binghamton Academy of Medicine. The only persons who attempt a solution of the mystery are the theosophists who say that the disembodied spirit of some educated person occupies the body of the negro.

## "Death Mask" Makers.

There are at least two men in London who hold something like an artistic monopoly in the taking of death masks—casts in plaster or wax—from the faces of dead people of importance, and one of these has over one hundred such casts, all relating to celebrities alone. The usual fee for performing this gruesome duty is twenty guineas, but the artist usually retains the original cast, or sells it to one of his dozen morbid patrons who give goodly sums for additions to their collections of "death masks." The public would be surprised to know what a great number of these casts are nowadays taken amongst the wealthy and notable, for, of course, they are of some importance, and use afterwards to sculptors and painters who may have commissions to represent the dead persons. The biggest English private collection of death masks, including those of criminals, is that of a Bristol ship owner.

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

## Gas in Cheese.

The Manhattan cheese factory has been having trouble from gas and foul odor in its cheese curd, writes D. H. O. in Kansas Farmer. The gas would not only push the curd out of the press, but would leave it full of holes. These holes are caused by the presence of gas, which in turn is produced by the action of certain bacteria.

The Farm Department of the Agricultural College was asked to investigate the trouble and if possible discover its source. A small sample of each patron's milk was placed in a tumbler and subjected to the Wisconsin curd test. This consists in heating the milk up to 98 degrees F., adding about ten drops of rennet extract to each sample, cutting up the curd with a knife to leave the whey out, and then allowing the curd to ferment from six to twelve hours. Examination of these small curds revealed the fact that two patrons were delivering milk that contained these gas-producing germs in very considerable quantity. Another curd contained but little gas but had a very foul odor; in fact, was filthy. When the milk of these patrons was refused the gas ceased to be produced in the cheese.

While testing the milk for gas, another test was made by heating a sample of each patron's milk up to 115 degrees F., to see the character of the odor given off. Two samples had a very rank smell, doubtless due to the presence of animal odor and from the milk absorbing odors from filthy surroundings. One of these had a gassy curd in the previous test. Two other samples had a little peculiar odor that, it was thought, might be due to the cows eating some objectionable plant, as Osage orange or rag-weed. Both of the above tests show very clearly the need of more care in handling of milk. Animal odor can be removed by aerating the milk soon after milking, while it is still warm, and filthy surroundings should not be tolerated under any circumstances.

Gas-producing germs are rather common; and it is sometimes difficult to say just how they obtain entrance to the milk. Two of the most common sources of infection are from the cows drinking water from stagnant ponds or creeks, and from fermenting matter in the stable. The presence of these germs cannot be readily detected in the milk. It often happens that they are not noticed until the curd is ready to go to press, or even after it is put to press. Their presence is first observed by the curd having an appearance as if it had been finely-punctured with a pin. If the fermentation goes on it may cause a man to smell to smell of milk. Animal odor can be removed by aerating the milk soon after milking, while it is still warm, and filthy surroundings should not be tolerated under any circumstances.

## The Dairy Thermometer.

One of the most difficult things to control in making butter on the farm during the hot months is the temperature, says Colman's Rural World. Few farmers have ice and many no facilities for cooling the milk and cream with water. The woman's ingenuity is taxed to the solution, and to many times, is to hang the cream pail in the well, which, in the majority of cases, is a tin one, and the expert butter-makers never ripen cream in a vessel made of tin. But a pail of other material is too heavy to trust the cream in when hanging in the well. During the winter the farmer's wife can get the cream cold enough, and she can easily warm the cream if she knows just how much to increase the temperature. The one article needed for this is a dairy thermometer. Do not churn again without one. The cost is only a trifle, but the saving of worry is immense. Before we learned its use and value we were under constant strain, lest we would have the butter come a mass of white grease or whether we would get two hours churning. Test with the thermometer the temperature of the cream, if too cold, set the cream jar in a vessel of hot water and stir the cream occasionally to have that in the center of the jar of the same temperature as that next to the sides. If the room in which the churning is done is very warm then the cream will be too warm. If your hardware merchant does not keep dairy thermometers, he can easily order one for you. When once their real value is known, churning will never be done without the use of one. Don't call this a "new fangled" notion. Get one, use it and then report as to its value.

## Suggestions on Poultry Raising.

Eighteen years ago I experienced the sensation of having my neighbors all give me the laugh for trading a yearling steer for six Brown Leghorn pullets, writes "Buff Jersey" in Colman's Rural World. They made so much fun of me that when I bought a rooster to place with the pullets, I took him from the express office and covered him up in the buggy so no one could see him. So much was said of "Buff Jersey's" trade that I determined to keep track of the year's outcome from my start in pure bred poultry. We hatched and raised from this price \$20 chickens; sold at produce prices \$36 worth of chickens, also 18 roosters for \$12, and a breeding pen for \$15 besides we used a large number of chickens and eggs in the family. We kept a pen of 13 pullets and a rooster that were successfully kept for some years after. That year we exhibited our chickens at our county fair and carried away every premium offered for that breed. Since that time I have bred the Brown Leghorn in preference to any other breed.

I have found that poultry is a fine side line to carry along with the hog and the cow. Where I have been engaged in dairying and our output of butter was delivered to customers from a wagon, it was so trouble to take our eggs along, and they were

always eagerly sought after because they were always found to be like our butter—fresh.

We have for the past eight years used the incubator to the exclusion of the old way of hatching, and we find it as much of an advantage in the poultry business as the separator is in the dairy. Incubators, like the separators, are of both good and bad makes. One must get the right kind and use it properly. The machine we use and have used for the past seven years will hatch a larger per cent of eggs than will the hen, and its running and care do not consume more than ten minutes each day. When chickens come they are more easily handled, a greater per cent can be raised and chicks are at all times free from vermin. Last spring we bought eggs by the case for our machine and hatched 185 chickens from 200 eggs. We find skim milk a very valuable feed for laying hens and also young chickens.

## The Law and the Hen.

The following appears in the Rural New Yorker:  
"We would like to know to what extent the laws regarding trespassing of live stock apply to poultry. Is it necessary for a man to keep his poultry fenced in order to protect his neighbor's property? If his hens run over the line and scratch in the neighbor's garden, has he the same redress he would have in case a larger animal did the mischief?"

Any direct interference with the person, land, inclose, or property of another by a person, his stock, or his poultry, is a trespass. A single trespass by poultry upon a neighbor's garden or inclose would scarcely constitute a trespass; yet everything in which the law recognizes property may be the subject of trespass, and the common and statutory law makes no exception of poultry. Therefore, whatever provisions of the law apply to the trespassing of live stock, will also apply to poultry. Wherever there is a wrong there is a remedy. The action generally called trespass (sometimes regulated by statute) may be brought for a great variety of injuries, either to person or property. The measure of damages is usually the actual value of the property destroyed (double and triple damages are allowed in some states by statute); such damages are intended as a compensation to the damaged party for the injury done. A wrongdoer is responsible for the consequences which flow immediately from his wrongful or negligent acts, and the responsibility is not relieved by the fact that the consequences of the injurious act have not been prevented by the care or skill of the injured party. A party is not bound to fence his inclose in a manner to provide against foraging chickens belonging to another. But such injured person cannot, because a wrong has been done to his property by trespassing fowls, commit some other wrong for the purpose of repairing the injury or preventing future injury, but must endeavor to obtain redress in a lawful manner. R. D. F.

## R. N. Y.—In other words he cannot lawfully kill the tramp hen that scratches up our garden!

## Teaching the Calf to Drink.

It is curious what a lot of tommyrot one reads upon the subject of teaching calves to drink, says National Stockman. The latest thing, I have forgotten just where I read it, said that the fingers should be wet with milk and held out to the calf, and when he got a smell of the milk he would suck the fingers, and then he was to be gradually led to the bucket by means of the fingers and the fingers then withdrawn and he would learn to drink; but on no account must he be held. I tried this plan on the last calf we had to see just what the calf would do. It smelt of my fingers wet with milk and walked over to the other side of the stall. And then in spite of all the coaxing I could do he staid there until I went back to the good old-fashioned way and got inside it and jammed its head into the pail of milk with my fingers in its mouth. It snorted a little, but soon came to terms and finished the milk in short order. And in one more lesson it had learned to drink without aid or assistance from me. There is one point to keep well in mind, and that is not to lose your temper. Don't get mad. It does not do the least bit of good in the world whether the object of your anger is horse, cow, hired man or worst of all your boy.

## Squabs and Capons for Market.

If squabs are killed before they can fly the flesh is white, but after that they are darkens, reducing the value from one to two dollars per dozen. Those raising them for market should keep the old ones well supplied with food and fat. Always dry pick them, and remove all of the down. Leave on the heads, and leave the entrails in. Have them thoroughly cooled before packing, then ship by express. The rules for picking and shipping squabs apply to broilers. Capons should always be dry picked. Leave on the heads and feathers on the neck and the large ones on the wings and tail. Slips are dressed the same way. They are readily selected from capons by the growth of their combs and swelling of the spurs. These usually sell for several cents per pound less than capons.—Mirror and Farmer.

## Training the Horse.

A horse that has been brutally handled while being broken to the saddle or harness ought not to be expected to have a good disposition, or to be a safe animal in any kind of work. He knows man at first only as an animal that inflicts pain and it is often a long time before he learns what is required of him that he may escape the punishment of the whip or spur. There ought to be no such a process as that which is known as breaking. The training that leads gradually to excellent performance of all his duties should begin with the colt, and be accompanied always with kindness and patience, yet with a firmness that exacts obedience always.—Ex.

**Big Apple Crop.**—The American Fruit Growers' Journal says that John Miller of Guardstoun, W. Va., has sold 6,000 barrels of apples for \$14,520. They were raised upon thirty-four acres of land, bought twenty years ago for \$8 an acre.

## WINTER SOFT CRABS.

THOUSANDS DRIFTING ASHORE ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Tempests Toss Them on Land—Fished by Recent Sheddling of Cans of Mail, They Are Illy Able to Withstand the Play.

(Special Letter.)  
Sea crabs in the shedding condition are now drifting ashore by thousands on the Jersey coast. They are of the variety known to the trade as rock crabs. They differ materially in appearance from the well-known blue crab, as shown by the cut, and they possess the peculiarity of shedding their shells in winter and reach the stage which, considering the time of year, makes them a fair substitute for the famous summer soft crabs about the middle of December, and continue to be a supply for a couple of months thereafter. Shedding renders all crustaceans weak, and the winter shedders are subject to the effects of the storms which prevail in the season of their semi-helplessness, so that they are easily cast upon the beaches by a tempest such as that which recently caused disaster to nearly everything exposed to its fury. Those obtained, however, do not constitute the supply the fish dealers rely upon to fill the demand for them. The rock or red crab, or, as science puts it, cancer products, is found all along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to the Delaware capes, and perhaps even further southward. A few are sent in from northern points, but the chief attention to placing them on the market in the most desirable condition is given by a few fishermen on Gravesend bay. These men in the autumn set traps especially designed for their capture, in which the crabs are taken long before the shedding period and then placed in perforated cans sunk in the

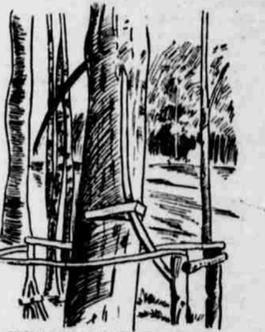


A WINTER SOFT-SHELL CRAB.

bay, and in which they are fed until the time for casting their shells arrives. The cans are then lifted twice each day, or oftener, as circumstances require, and the crabs which have cast their shells are removed for market. The sort of crab under consideration is used chiefly at hotels and club houses, where they are served as an expensive luxury. The general run of people, who would also like them if they only knew more about them, are yet almost entirely ignorant of their existence, excepting in seeing some of their shells on the beach when visiting the ocean in the bathing season. Perhaps 500,000 dozen would cover all that is usually received in the New York market during their season, and of those some of the places at which they are served take 25 to 75 dozen each daily.

## SCYTHE IN TREE.

The scythe seen in the singular position depicted in this picture has a



THE SCYTHE IN THE TREE.

unique history. The tree itself is located in the town of Warwick, Mass. Early in the civil war a certain James Bliss, while mowing in the fields, suddenly decided to enlist. Hanging his scythe over the limb of a small pine tree, and requesting his wife to leave (until his return, he went to Athol (about eight miles) and joined a regiment that was sent South. Unfortunately he succumbed to fever, and the scythe was never removed, and the result that the tree has grown entirely around the blade. Bliss' father still lives in the town.

## PRETTY INDIAN GIRL'S FACE.

This little girl is to have a unique distinction. Her name is Irene Sylvester; she is an Indian, and is much prettier than her photograph makes her out. She is a pupil in the Indian school at Versailles, N. Y. Her father was a Penobscot and her mother a Tuscarora. A reproduction of her face will appear in the facade decorations



IRENE SYLVESTER.  
of the new \$25,000 main school building at Versailles.

If the willow waves really say things they probably tell fish stories.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor

**What does it do?**  
It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

**It Prevents and It Cures Baldness**

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor write the following to the

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

**Four Water in It.**

"Always pour water in your whisky if you would live long to enjoy the distilled essence of rye." Insists a Missouri expert. "Mix it in about the proportion of two-thirds water to one-third of the ardent and all will go well with you. The philosophy of this was long ago learned by the English. You will never see an Englishman drinking raw spirits. He fairly inundates his drink with water and consequently does his bodily system the minimum of harm. I'm free to admit the diluted tippie isn't nearly so good as the straight goods and reluctance of Americans to the foreign system of imbibing, must induce pour in water, it, and the years of your earthly way will be lengthened."

**Why We Throw Shoes.**

The custom of throwing old shoes and rags has prevailed for many years in America, England and Scotland. It came from the eastern nations, and was originally intended as a sign of relinquishment by the relatives of their authority over the bride. An old Jewish custom provided that a brother of a childless man had the first privilege of marrying a widow, and until her brother-in-law refused her she could not marry again. Another authority maintains that the throwing of the shoe was a sham assault on the groom, who was supposed to be carrying off the bride.

**A Candle Here.**

"Tell me how you felt at El Caney when you were charging up that awful hill in the face of shot and shell."

"My thoughts, ma'am, when I heard the bullets singing all around me and couldn't see the blamed Spaniards firing them, were utterly unsuitable for publication."

When you do not believe in silly things some call you a pessimist.

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

Some of the greatest of men have had ordinary wives.

## SYRUP OF FIGS



NEVER IMITATED QUALITY.

**THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS** is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not grip nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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

## NEW WAY OF EARNING FEES.

**Doctors Forbidding Renewal of Prescriptions Without Orders.**

From the New York Sun: Only a short time ago several physicians prominent in a special branch of practice met to decide in what way they could best bring to the attention of a colleague a question that interested them greatly. This physician was almost the best known in his specialty in the city, but his charges, in view of his reputation, have always been no moderate that his associates felt the need of protesting. But it was decided not to protest, and the physician received only an intimation that his fees sometimes astonished his brothers in the profession. One physician in town has recently introduced a practice which is said to be increasing in popularity with the profession, and it is likely that the custom will be adopted widely by those physicians who have authority enough to attempt anything so novel. This doctor has his patients take the prescription to a druggist who is forbidden by the terms of his agreement to renew the prescription except upon a written order from the doctor. No patient can get his bottle or box refilled unless he brings the new prescription, which means, of course, another visit to the doctor. The bottles are of a size that lasts for a week. In some cases the same medicines are renewed week after week, but with the order that comes only from the visit to the doctor. They are changed in the case of the profession has not protested against this new fashion as yet, and it is not likely that it will. But it is only the influential and authoritative among the physicians that are able to attempt it.

## TREATMENT FOR THE SHOES.

**How a Little Care Will Keep Them Looking Orderly.**

Winter is a difficult season of the year for the careful woman who is particularly neat about her trimly shod feet. Snow is as disfiguring as mud on nicely polished leather and rubbers certainly do not add to their cleanly appearance. But a little care will keep them in orderly niceness. When you remove your heavy street boots, don't toss them away in the closet all crumpled. Take time to stretch the uppers a trifle to straighten out the lacing wrinkles. Do the same with the tongue. Brush off the dust and if they are damp put them where a current of air can thoroughly dry them. Banana skins make an excellent dressing and keep the leather soft. They are especially nice for cleaning enameled or patent leather. If your feet perspire freely use a good antiseptic powder freely dusted in the shoes; it will rest the feet and save the stocking. The grime and dust in the shoestring are very hard on the hands, as the dirt is ground into the flesh where the strings are drawn up tightly. Don't be stingy with shoestrings. Your dealer will furnish them free of charge, so change them often. Besides being clean, they add greatly to the appearance of the shoe. Watch your heels and have them repaired at the first indication of wearing off at one side. Nothing so disfigures your gait or looks more untidy than run-down heels, besides the heel turns and will break where the unwanted strain is occasioned by the twisted shoe.

**Young Capron's Epitaph.**

At the engagement of Las Guasimayas, says the New York Sun, Capt. Ayer K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, son of Capt. Capron, Sr., was killed. His hat was placed to cover his face, a black rubber poncho thrown over the body. Only the rough, mud-caked shoes protruded from beneath the poncho. Word was sent to Capt. Capron, Sr., and he soon reached the scene of the engagement. White-faced, but upright, he stood for a moment looking down at that black, forbidding outline in a by-path of a thicket—all that remain of the last of three promising sons. Stopping, he lifted the hat from the dead strafe, and gazing at him with moist eyes said: "Well done, boy!" Then replacing the hat he turned on his heel and marched stiffly away.

**Odd Oaths in Court.**

In Austria a Christian witness is sworn before a crucifix, between two right hand candles, and holding up his right hand, says: "I swear by God, the Almighty, and All Wise, that I will speak the pure and full truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to anything I may be asked by the court." Probably the most curious European oath is administered in Norway. The witness raises his thumb, his forefinger and his middle finger. These signify, the Trinity, while the targer of the uplifted fingers is supposed to represent the soul of the witness and the smaller to indicate his body.

## PERSONALS.

Two grandsons of President Polk have seats in the present congress. They are R. K. Polk of Danville, Ky., and his cousin, James K. Polk of Ridgway, Pa.

General Bartie, who has been in the state department for fifty-four years, the record for long service, has known intimately all the presidents since Polk, who appointed him.

Calisto Garcia second, a 19-year-old son of the Cuban general, has entered the West Chester (Pa.) State Normal school. For the last three years he has been a pupil in the public school and a boarding school in New York.

Vice President Hobart patronizes a Chinese laundry in his Paterson, N. J., home, and the Celestial proprietor is proud of his distinguished customer, who some time ago secured for him a signed photograph of President McKinley, which now adorns the shop's window.

Forals, the French caricaturist, was recently asked whether he found depravity deeper among the rich or the poor. "There is no such thing as depravity," he replied, with all the didada he could put into his voice. "At the top it is diseased nerves; at the bottom hunger."

## SACRED MONKEYS.

### INDIA'S PECULIAR CHURCH OF JOCKOS.

**Reverencing of the Little Quadrupeds Mingle With the Chastising of the Ricketly Robed Priests of Hinduism—Queer Ceremonies.**

The sacred city of East India is Benares and the tourist who visits this mecca of the Hindus will carry away with him memories of an unique place as it is the lot of either American or European to visit, says the Philadelphia Record. As the first streak of dawn breaks in the east the sojourner at Benares is awakened by the beating of gongs and the yelling by the Hindu populace of "Sati Ram." Opening his bedroom window, the visitor sees below him hundreds of Hindu men and women dressed in the peculiar Indian fashion. Some are going to the great holy dam to perform their morning ablutions; others who have completed this duty are on their way to the various Hindu temples, crying out the name of their favorite god and beating brass gongs. The sight witnessed on the streets of this city at sunrise is a never-to-be-forgotten one. Human beings, monkeys and tame sacred bulls make it next to an impossibility for the stranger to pass along. At first one imagines that a great circus has arrived in the city. The monkeys, sacred to some god or other and of every size and description, thrust their hairy hands into the baskets of the passers-by and into the windows of the confectioner, taking whatever they can. Not a murmur is raised, not a protest is offered; in fact, the Hindu believes it to be a piece of rare good fortune for him during that day if one of the monkeys or bulls will only appropriate some of the contents of his basket or store. The bulls roam at will in the market places, trampling vegetables under their feet and eating the choicest that the market can afford. Instead of beating the bulls off his products, the Hindu all the time sits as an Egyptian mummy, with never a sign of disapproval. To object would mean the breaking of his caste, and caste to the Hindu is dearer than all else on earth. 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J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, Jan. 28, 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

Even money gets a sack of flour at Carney & McKee's. Pure Louisiana sugar-cane molasses, New crop, at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. A. H. Tandy got back Wednesday from a trip to Ft. Worth. 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. Mr. L. W. Roberts and family moved out to their ranch this week for a stay of a couple of months. Fresh groceries received every week and always sold at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's. S. L. Robertson is strictly in for business and wants your trade. Go and see him, he will always treat you right. There seemed to be a death of local news of interest this week and, owing to the inclement weather and other circumstance Friday, we didn't make a very close hunt for items. 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. Oats for sale (no Johnson grass) 35cts cash; 40cts on credit. J. S. RIKS. We have a fine line of general dry goods and ladies' dress goods arriving this week. Call and see the new patterns. CARNEY & MCKEE. Some of Mrs. McCollum's private pupils will give an elocutionary recital on the evening of Friday, Feb. 3, 1899, at the court house. Admission free. All invited. Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them. The very finest. The ne plus ultra. The creme de la creme. That's HARPER Whiskey in three languages. Sold by Keistee & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas. Haskell was visited by a blizzard and snow storm Monday. It held on but one day, but was tough while it lasted. The rest of the week was bright and agreeable until Thursday evening, when another norther set in and it began snowing again about noon yesterday. Don't be fooled on prices; if you don't want but \$1 worth it will pay you to figure with Carney & McKee. Is it right for teachers to go to the school house on such a day as last Monday was and put in their time and draw pay for an attendance of less than ten per cent of the pupils? The Free Press thinks there are several reasons why it is not right—and it is not alone in thinking so. 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. As yet no one has said yea or nay to the proposition advanced by the Free Press last week looking to the raising of the public school tax in the Haskell district from 15 cents to 20 cents on the \$100. This is a vital question and if taken up promptly there is time for discussion and a vote on it in time for the increase to be made effective for the next term of school. Estay 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 7 on right shoulder. An Uncertain Disease. There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. For sale by all Dealers.

There is considerable sickness in this section now, mostly in the nature of severe colds and la grippe, with a tendency to pneumonia in some cases. Every family should procure some good preventive remedy and keep it at hand for prompt use on the first appearance of symptoms of la grippe or pneumonia while this condition last. Prompt action at the beginning might save life or at least a severe case of sickness. Legal Blanks for Sale. The FREE PRESS has in stock most of the blanks named below and can supply the others promptly. These blanks are O. K. in every particular. Prices the same as you pay if you send off for them, so that by buying at home you save express charges. Promissory notes, Notes with vendor's lien, Notes with interest coupons, Acknowledgements, single and joint, Receipts, Bills of sale, cattle, Chattel mortgages, Bonds for title, Release of vendor's lien, Quit claim deeds, Warranty deeds, Notice of protest, Affidavit to an account. Other blanks, letter heads, envelopes, cards, circulars, etc., etc., printed promptly to order. There appears to be a general sentiment among the legislators at Austin for a short session. Gov. Sayers' inaugural address will be found on another page of this paper. It contains matter well worth reading and studying by Texas people. We haven't got the Philippines yet and if we ever get them it looks very much like it will be at the expense of blood and powder. They have a large force at Iloilo and our forces have not yet made a landing there. They have Manila hedged about with an army and maintain a threatening attitude. On two or three occasions recently an open conflict has been narrowly averted. Old Stephen H. Darden has belittled himself by appealing to the Washington administration for a little pie job in looking after the restoration of the \$45,000 excess paid to Texas and representing to it that he is no longer a democrat, having voted for McKinley at the last election. It is strange what little things some men, who have for a life time enjoyed the respect of their people, can do to forfeit it. The effort being made to change the present school land law so that these lands can be sold in unlimited or, at least, in much larger quantities and without the requirement of settlement and residence, is for the benefit of a special interest and not for the benefit of the people at large nor, do we believe, for the ultimate benefit of the school fund. We believe that the present law goes far enough when it permits a fixed lease for ten years, and we believe as a matter of fact if any change is made the lease line should be moved farther west. The legislature will do well to move very carefully in making any change whatever in the present law. First look under all the chips for bugs. Gen. Eagan Courtmartialled. Through pressure from various sources the administration has been forced to order the trial of Commissary Gen. Eagan by a court martial on charges based on his controversy with Gen. Miles on the embalmbed beef question. There are two counts in the charges filed against him. The first is for "conduct unbecoming a gentleman" for using the language he did in his statement before the war investigation commission. The second count is for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and is based on the same facts as the first. The penalty, if convicted on the first charge, is expulsion from the service. The offense was so open and flagrant that it would seem that there can be no dodging a conviction.

Chas. A. Culberson, U. S. Senator. Hon. Chas. A. Culberson was duly elected United States senator by the legislature on last Tuesday, receiving the votes of every member except those of one republican and two populists. When his election was declared in joint session he stepped forward and made a very brief address in which he thanked the legislature for the high honor and mark of confidence bestowed upon him, but said it would be inappropriate for him to trespass upon their time with an extended address. In referring to the people at large he said: "It is better and nobler to be deemed worthy of exalted public station than to exercise its functions and its powers. To you who have honored me with your suffrages, to the splendid array of personal friends throughout the state, whose loyalty is precious to me, to the great body of the people whose sturdy manhood has been my reliance and my strength, it is impossible to express my deep sense of gratitude. As long as life shall last this partiality and confidence will be proudly and gratefully remembered. "What may be accomplished in the senate in justification of your choice I know not, yet you may be assured of adherence to well known political convictions, and that I will constantly bear in mind that I am the representative of a state and a people who acknowledge no superiors and whose high aim is the ideal in government and in civilization." Truly he is no ordinary man who beginning at the age of thirty has held two of the highest offices of honor and trust in his state, and each for two terms, and through it all has withstood the criticisms, revivals and jealousies of other aspirants in and out of his party and at less than forty years of age has had the highest honor within the power of his people to give bestowed upon him. And we are pleased to say that we believe he has merited it by the honorable, able and wise administration of the trusts heretofore reposed in him. The Circle Belt Chartered. The Texas, Western and Circle Belt Railway company, principal office at Gainesville; capital stock \$5,000,000. Purpose, the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Gainesville in a southwesterly direction through the counties of Cooke, Denton, Wise, Jack, Young, Stephens, Shackelford, Jones and Taylor to connect with the line of the Texas and Pacific Railway company at the town of Abilene, in Taylor county, a distance of about 170 miles. Incorporators, Charles L. Rathborne, Frank A. Acres, Samuel H. Buck of New York, J. S. Farrow, Charles Copeland of Monet, Mo., C. H. Poland of Fillmore, Ill., B. B. Brown, W. H. Sweeney, George W. Roe of Pueblo, Col., A. B. Donaldson and William Kilgore of Gainesville, Tex. After the Coffee Trust. Austin, Tex., Jan. 21.—Representative D. W. Phillips of Lampasas this morning introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the proper committee: Whereas, it is a matter of general knowledge that a monster coffee combine and trust operating in the state of Texas in open defiance of the laws of this state and in utter disregard of the wishes of the people, compelling merchants to obey the terms and prices fixed by this trust, monopoly and combine, and thereby preventing an open and fair competition, therefore be it Resolved, that the attorney general of Texas is hereby instructed to immediately take steps in pursuance of law to restrain the operation of this monopoly, institute such suits and proceedings as may be necessary to restrain the operation of this trust and to punish its agents, factors and others by prosecutions as the law provides, and the attorney general is also instructed to immediately report to the legislature the feasibility of immediate action, and to state whether or not the press of public business is such that he will require any assistance in the securing of evidence and the prosecution of the suits, to the end that the legislature may at once make an appropriation to employ additional counsel and secure sufficient evidence to restrain the operation of the trust and prosecute the offenders engaged therein.

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.

The Ooll Tax Qualification. The Free Press fully approves the following expressions from Farm and Ranch on the suffrage question and commend it to the legislature now in session for careful consideration: "The poll tax qualification for voting has been brought before the public by the Dallas Commercial club. We are of the opinion that the experience of this country with the elective franchise has demonstrated the necessity of hedging it about with conditions that will elevate its character and enable the political plum tree to bear better fruit than the worm-eaten stuff set before the public. We believe that the requirement of a poll tax receipt would be a step in the proper direction, because it would eliminate a class of voters, and a very large class, too, who have no appreciation of the political privileges they enjoy because they pay nothing for them; and it would add largely to the State's revenue, and to that extent relieve honest tax payers. Practically, nobody pays a poll tax unless he also pays a property tax. The revenue that would be thus derived would inure largely to the benefit of the public free schools. But this consideration is of secondary importance. The purification of the ballot, resulting in the choice of better men for office, and consequently better laws, and a better administration of laws, is the chief blessing to flow from a franchise restricted to those who appreciate good government sufficiently to invest a dollar and a half a year in it."

Railroad Rumblings. Graham now has an opportunity of securing two railroads at an early date. Capt. B. B. Paddock, of Fort Worth, who has been in London for some time in the interest of the proposed Fort Worth and Northwestern railway, cables that the deal for the coal lands in Young county, upon which options had been secured, has been closed with English capitalists and that the money for the lands will be paid over just as soon as it can get here. He states further that work will be resumed on the Northwestern at once.—Graham Leader. And here is another railroad pointing Haskellward. There are six or seven of them pointing this way and it will be strange if, with the splendid territory open to development here and other inducements we have to offer, we do not capture one or more out of the lot.

England, Germany and the United States acting under a treaty arrangement among themselves are maintaining a sort of joint guardianship over the Samoan islands. There is quite a row going on there now among native chiefs for supremacy and the German representatives there have taken sides in violation of the treaty and in a way to secure advantages for Germany, who wants the island all to herself. It is said—and is a fact—that the United States must join England in a protest to Germany. Wars have not unfrequently grown out of just such complications between nations and if we are in danger from this little Samoan affair how much greater will the danger be when we assume entire control of the 1200 islands and 10,000,000 people of the Philippine archipelago? Our expansion friends had best stop and think again before they launch the ship of American imperialism.

Young People. FREE: \$50.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Doll Watch, Blouse, Ring, or a Scholarship in Oregon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., Galveston or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Young People, 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 Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.] Three National Toasts. Englishman: "Here's to Great Britain, the sun that gives light to all nations of the world." Frenchman: "Here's to France, the moon whose magic rays move the tides of the world." American: "Here's to Uncle Sam, the Joshua of America, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still—and they stood still."—Ex. 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. ONE OF THE GOOD THINGS. As life passes we all meet with more or less sickness and suffering. Especially do 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 Balm will restore the treasure, 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 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 \$1.00. This gives you three papers a week, or 156 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.

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.) E. A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Now is the time to subscribe for THE FREE PRESS. The FREE PRESS and Semi-Weekly HOUSTON POST for only \$2.10 per year.

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.