

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 16.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1907

No. 3.

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER.
Land Lawyer,
Haskell, - - Texas.

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

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

E. E. GILBERT.
Physician & Surgeon.
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.
Office: Public No. 18.
Residence home No. 19.
Office North side Square.

Dr. R. G. LISCU,
DENTIST,
Office over the Bank.

All kinds of Dental work neatly and substantially done
Prices moderate

Land for Sale.

960 acres W. 1/4 of A. J. Smith Headright. Located about 10 miles N. E. of Haskell on Gray Mare creek. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. Address the owner G. WEBSTER, San Miguel, Cal.

The Mother's Favorite.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by J. B. Baker.

There was another national bank organized at Albany last week; capital stock \$50,000, all paid up name, the Albany National Bank.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I am now able to do all my housework." It overcomes constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

The Vernon Globe last week told of a lamp falling in a store at Vernon, from which the oil spread and took fire, which was smothered out by piling goods on it. The Globe then makes the suggestion in case of such accidents to close all doors promptly and shoot into the flames. It says that will extinguish the flames instantly if done promptly.

It Cures The Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Itches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c a box at J. B. Baker's.

We learned the other day of the marriage of Miss Belle Simmons, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Simmons of this place, to Mr. John Gambell at Pine Bluff, Ark., on Dec. 22. Mr. Gambell is said to be a worthy and prosperous young business man of Pine Bluff and Miss Belle's many Haskell friends will be pleased to extend congratulations and best wishes for the future.

Beat out of an Increase of His Pension.

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. B. Baker.

It looks a little like that legislative investigation of the read-mission of the Waters Pierce Oil Co., to do business in Texas and the investigation of Hon. J. W. Bailey's connection therewith is to be made a whitewashing performance. Mr. Bailey's participation in the matter may have been perfectly legitimate, but the action of Speaker Prince and other friends of Mr. Bailey in shaping the resolution and forming the committee didn't look as if they desired a perfectly free and unprejudiced investigation.

Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure constipation and sick headache. Only 25c at J. B. Baker's.

An article from the Chicago Times-Herald recently went the rounds of the press in which it was stated that something over 10,000 murders were committed in the United States during the previous year. In crediting each state with its share 1020 were credited to Texas. This led to an investigation of the official records at Austin and it is said that they show only 590 indictments found in the state during the time specified. The grand juries of the several counties always return an indictment when a killing occurs in their respective counties and these are reported to the attorney general's department at Austin under oath by the county clerks so that the records at Austin may be taken as practically correct. His record shows also that about 50 per cent of these cases have been brought to trial and that there has been 59 per cent of convictions in the cases tried.

ALL THE NEWS!

Foreign News
Campaign News
National News
State News

You can get both the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) and THE HASKELL FREE PRESS for 15 months for the low club price of \$2.10. You thus get three papers a week (50¢ a year) which will give you at a merely nominal cost all the news of the week. The closing of the 19th Century will be a period of unusual interest, as will also be the year 1907. Keep posted. Take the Semi-Weekly News in connection with your local paper and thus get your information quickly. Subscribe now. Head in your subscription at once to the FREE PRESS.

Twenty cents for 20 words or less. This is the rate for classified advertising in any one of the following papers: Galveston Semi-Weekly News, Dallas Semi-Weekly News, Galveston Daily News, Dallas Morning News. Send cash with order for advertising to Dallas News.

Many an innocent little darling is suffering untold agony and cannot explain its troubles. Mark your child's symptoms, you may find it troubled with worms; give its WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE and restore it to quietness and health. Price 25 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Have you a cold? A dose of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP at bedtime will remove it. Price 25 and 50 cts. at J. B. Baker's drug store.

HASKELL AND STAMFORD TRANSFER.

Connects with incoming and outgoing trains, avoiding any layover at Stamford for passengers or express.

Livery Stable at Haskell

Good teams and vehicles furnished promptly to order.

J. W. JOHNSON & SON, Proprs.

RACKET STORE

2nd door North of Postoffice

HOME KEEPERS' MONEY SUPPLY HOUSE.

Motto
Most Value for Least Money.

Some Bold Statements.

The Stockman, (Colorado, Texas,) gives the following story:

Young Guy Finley, a boy of 10 or 12 years, who resides in the town of Uvalde, Tex., can see a subterranean stream of water at as great depth as a man with ordinary eyes can see it through air from a mountain top. He is a son of Joel C. Finley, stockman of Uvalde county, and brother of Judge G. B. Finley, a leading lawyer of the same portion of the state.

The first intimation the boy's family had of his possession of this remarkable gift was some years ago. One evening while playing on the gallery of his father's ranch house he leaned over the edge, and looking down he called his father's attention to a stream of water running under the ground. The father thought at first it was only some childish vagary, but the boy kept calling his attention, as they rode about the ranch, to other streams of water far under the earth's surface. Finally it dawned upon them that there was a reason for this, and members of the family began making tests. They would take the boy out at night—and strange as it may appear, it is only at night the boy's eyes became actual X rays—leading him around until he would inform them he had discovered a stream of water. These tests were made in localities with which the boy was totally unacquainted. The brothers making the tests would step behind and follow the boy as he wound around over hills and through chapparal, marking his route here and there with small heaps of stones and broken underbrush. Following the stream for some distance they would lead him back by a circuitous route and start him out again on the line of the stream. He would follow his tracks exactly, often stumbling over the heaps of stones piled up to mark his former course. Finally it was decided to make a more practical test. Two of Mr. Finley's sons moved 200 miles west of Uvalde to what is known as the Big Bend of the Rio Grand. At this point for more than 100 miles up and down the river its banks are tall perpendicular cliffs. Numerous parties had tried ranching there, but none had been able to find water, and as cattle could not get to the river the country was uninhabited. The Finleys now called to their aid, the remarkable gift of their younger brother. He was taken out at night and after wandering around a long time found a stream of water. He began following it, but said it was fully 500 feet to the water. Soon he reported it getting nearer the surface. They kept just behind him, and from time to time the boy gave information. "Now it is 200 feet to the water; now about 150." A short distance further it was not over 100 feet. A few steps further he stopped short. "The water is about 80 feet below the surface," he said, "but it drops over a high precipice and a few steps further goes down, down. It's 500 feet to the water here," he said after advancing a few yards, and they found it there.

Thousands sent into Exile.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at J. B. Baker's. Price 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed.

The navy department is asking congress for an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to cover a deficiency caused by the heavy expense of maintaining a large fleet in Asiatic waters—China and Philippines.

That is the way the money goes when a country starts out to conquer new fields and becomes involved in foreign squabbles. Every government in Europe is heels over head in debt as a result of their military and colonial operations, and we should have profited by their experience and staid at home, where we were doing better than any of them.

Our Little Speech.

The year 1900 has been a good one with us and at its close we desire to give this expression of our thanks and appreciation to all the friends and customers who have helped with their patronage and influence to make it the most prosperous year our firm has ever enjoyed.

Starting into the past year in the face of a growing competition and with some misgivings as to the effect and result, we nevertheless met it boldly by putting in much the largest stock we had ever carried, using the utmost care in selecting and buying that we might be able to meet the closest competition and, thanks to a loyal and discriminating people, we have succeeded even beyond our expectation. And further, we are gratified to be able to say that our town has as a whole held together and triumphed over all opposition and that closer ties of friendship and business have been formed between it and the people within its trade territory.

And now upon entering the New Year we extend the kindest greetings to all with the hope that it may be as prosperous for all as the past one has been. And we assure you all that we will relax nothing of our energy and vigilance to make it so. It is our intention to stock up to the fullest capacity in every line so that it will not be necessary for anyone to leave their home town in order to supply their wants. We shall meet competition from any and every source, and while we know that this will cut our profits down on individual sale, yet we confidently expect the large volume of business we shall do to make it up to us, and thus both ourselves and our customers will reap the benefits.

Having thus outlined our campaign to you for 1907, we close, fully relying upon the continued loyalty of Haskell people to Haskell and Haskell enterprise for success.

RESPECTFULLY,

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

Jewelry, Notions and Sundries;
Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.

FURNITURE.

We have just opened a new furniture store in
STAMFORD, TEX.,
and will sell you goods very low, and will appreciate your trade.

North of Postoffice
Your Friends,
W. O. Blanchett & Co.

RELIEVED WOMEN
WINE OF CARDUI
has brought permanent relief to a million suffering women who were on their way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell was fast declining in health when Wine of Cardui performed a "wonderful cure" in her case. She suffered with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucorrhoea and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearance of the menses for two months rapped her vitality until she was a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to convince Wine of Cardui of suffering women in words of burning eloquence.

WINE OF CARDUI
is within the reach of all. Women who try it are relieved. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Wine of Cardui and do not take a substitute if tendered you.

Mrs. Willie Mitchell, South Gaston, N. C., writes of Cardui and Theobald's Black-Drumlet have performed a miraculous cure in my case. I had been a great sufferer with falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and my menses came every week for two months and was very painful. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and Black-Drumlet, and now the leucorrhoea has disappeared, and I am restored to perfect health.

In some exciting mental situations, giving directions, giving the telephone number, the Police Department, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Trade, the Chamber of Industry, the Chamber of Agriculture, the Chamber of Education, the Chamber of Religion, the Chamber of Art, the Chamber of Science, the Chamber of Literature, the Chamber of Music, the Chamber of Drama, the Chamber of Sport, the Chamber of Amusement, the Chamber of Recreation, the Chamber of Entertainment, the Chamber of Pleasure, the Chamber of Delight, the Chamber of Joy, the Chamber of Happiness, the Chamber of Prosperity, the Chamber of Wealth, the Chamber of Power, the Chamber of Influence, the Chamber of Respect, the Chamber of Honor, the Chamber of Fame, the Chamber of Glory, the Chamber of Triumph, the Chamber of Victory, the Chamber of Success, the Chamber of Achievement, the Chamber of Distinction, the Chamber of Preeminence, the Chamber of Eminence, the Chamber of Prominence, the Chamber of Notability, the Chamber of Celebrity, the Chamber of Infamy, the Chamber of Obscurity, the Chamber of Ignominy, the Chamber of Disgrace, the Chamber of Shame, the Chamber of Contempt, the Chamber of Derision, the Chamber of Ridicule, the Chamber of Mockery, the Chamber of Sarcasm, the Chamber of Satire, the Chamber of Irony, the Chamber of Humor, the Chamber of Wit, the Chamber of Intelligence, the Chamber of Wisdom, the Chamber of Knowledge, the Chamber of Understanding, the Chamber of Insight, the Chamber of Perception, the Chamber of Sensation, the Chamber of Feeling, the Chamber of Emotion, the Chamber of Passion, the Chamber of Instinct, the Chamber of Impulse, the Chamber of Instinct, the Chamber of Impulse, the Chamber of Instinct, the Chamber of Impulse.

Christian Endeavor Program.
How can we help one another to be good?—Eph. 4:29-32.
Leader—Mamie Draper.
Song.
Bible lesson by leader.
Song and prayer.
Daily readings—six girls.
What is one way to help others to be good? Answers by all members.
Sentence prayers.
Duett—Annis Fields and Annie Ellis.
Scripture responses.
Reading—Myrtle Baldwin.
Song—Mizpah.
Business session.

—Milk cows—I have for sale two good milk cows with young calves.
B. L. FROST.

Epworth League Program.
Abiding Influence, Heb. 11:4, Matt. 26:13.
Reference word—Memory.
The Basis of Influence—Miss Nora Avery.
Unconscious Influence—Mrs. Guy Hemphill.
The Influence of Words—Mrs. S. W. Scott.
The Influence of Example—Miss Emma Park.
The Permanence of Influence—Miss Lillie Rike.
Leader—Mrs. Levi McCollum.

The government transport, Grant, recently arrived at San Francisco, with a gruesome cargo. It consisted of the corpses of 402 soldiers who died in the Philippines, China and Hawaii.

THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE.

Common Salt Did It.

For some time past scientists and physicians have been carrying on experiments looking to the revitalizing of the blood of aged persons and the restoration to health and vigor of persons whose blood was in an anemic or run down condition, by the injection of solutions of salt. Some good results have been reported but they have not been sufficiently uniform to warrant the announcement of the treatment to the world as one to be relied upon. The following account from Hamilton, Ohio, is the most remarkable result we have seen reported:

Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The efficacy of sodium chloride (common salt) in stimulating heart action was demonstrated in a remarkable manner by Dr. W. Z. Kumlir in this city today. Dr. Kumlir was called this afternoon to attend Marcus Sauer, 62 years old, of 516 South Second street, who has been long a sufferer from dropsy. He found the patient apparently dead. All the symptoms immediately following dissolution were manifest. Dr. Kumlir resolved to try the salt solution as a final resort. At 1:37 p. m. he injected a quantity of warm water containing 25 per cent of salt in the left arm. In 20 seconds there was signs of a pulse and it was plain that circulation was being revived. In twenty-five minutes a second hypodermic injection was administered, this time in a branch of the brachial artery in the upper left arm. In twenty minutes from the second injection respiration was full and color returned to the patient's face and he recovered consciousness and asked for food. Nourishment in the form of broth was administered and soon after Mr. Sauer took a drink of water, one of the best symptoms of returned functional activity. Mr. Sauer is improving tonight.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.



We have been warning the people of Texas for some time against buying consigned pianos and organs; against the serious dangers of signing notes when buying on installments; against buying from northern humbug concerns who offer \$500 pianos (thump boxes) for \$140 and sometimes less, and organs

at proportionate prices, claiming they sell only to families direct; against buying from irresponsible dealers and agents whose guarantees are worthless; against buying cheap, shoddy instruments; against smooth talking salesmen who try to convince buyers that they are offering first-class pianos at nominal prices, and those who make unreasonable promises which cannot be kept. Also advising to hesitate before purchasing pianos from stores and agencies in Texas, carried on by manufacturers at their expense. (Manufacturers of first-class, popular, and well known reliable pianos have no trouble in securing legitimate dealers to buy their instruments; it is not necessary for them to open stores or consign to big and little towns in Texas.) We give the best values because being the largest dealers in the south, we buy at lower prices than any others. On time sales we do not ask for notes, these are generally transferred to manufacturers, hypothecated with, or sold to money lenders, if they are not paid promptly when due, the loss of instrument and all cash paid must be expected.

OUR COMMERCIAL STANDING

Is too valuable to jeopardize by misrepresenting the quality and grade of instruments, hence buyers can feel assured of securing full value for their money. Carry everything in the music line and the largest stock of sheet music and music goods in the South.

THOS. GOGGAN & BROTHER.

DALLAS AND GALVESTON, - - TEXAS.

WORMS! WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE
For 20 Years Has Led All Worm Remedies.
Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis.
For sale by JOHN B. BAKER, Haskell, Texas.

It would be the part of wisdom for every person who has not been vaccinated to be vaccinated at once, especially in the towns. Few people realize how prevalent and widespread smallpox is and has been for months in Texas and the Indian Territory. There are reports in the daily papers almost every day of the disease breaking out in new places. While it has not been very fatal, still we see mention of a number of deaths from it, and, it may change from a mild to a virulent form at any time. There are probably between 300 and 500 cases today in Texas and the Territory.

DR. S. E. BAUCOM.

Having located in Haskell offers his professional services in the treatment of
Rupture and Piles
guaranteeing a quick and safe cure without use of knife. He also treats successfully Fistula, Fissure, Ulceration and Hydrocele—no cure no pay. Office at Lindell Hotel.

FIELD AND FLOCK.

Sweet potatoes are plentiful. Cotton picking is about over. Winter vegetables find ready sale. Stock are faring well around Eagle Pass.

Much new ground has been broken the past winter. Farmers around Marquez are preparing for this year's crops.

Farmers in many sections are busy preparing for this year's crops. There is at present a steady movement of cattle from Texas to market.

Judge Brown of San Marcos says the farmers of his section made four crops in 1900.

Twenty-three farmers arrived at Greenville with a view of locating in Hunt county. There will be an unusually large acreage of cotton this year in the vicinity of Rhome.

Texas farmers have had a "hog-killing time" this winter. They have slaughtered many porkers. William Lyons of Illinois has purchased two tracts of rice lands near Beaumont, paying for same nearly \$50,000.

John B. Parks has sold to W. C. Parks of Brownwood forty-two Short-horn bull calves in Parker county at private terms.

The Barnharts will add about 300 acres to their Frio county farm, planting in 1901, 700 acres. This is one of the best farms in the county.

Peter Smith, a Fanning county negro farmer, who fared well the past season, gave each of his twelve children \$100 as a Christmas present.

W. M. Farr shipped four carloads of cattle from Valentine to Albuquerque, N. M., and Wiley Moore of the same place shipped three carloads to San Antonio.

Col. R. G. Head has sold to H. J. Ramer, the prominent Arizona stock-raiser, the Phoenix farm and ranch, located in the La Junta valley, near Watrous.

At Los Palms, N. M., 5300 head of cattle, on which the duty was \$12,000, were inspected. They were from the Hearst ranch at Dapisoora, in the Elorra Madras.

Many Indiana farmers who, for the past two years, have been experimenting with broom corn, are so well pleased with the result that this year they will increase their acreage.

From a private record kept by P. S. Barnes, it is learned that the rainfall at Floresville for 1900 amounted to 43.13 inches, an excess of fifteen inches over the fall of several years past.

English representatives are at Fort Worth buying horses for the British government to be used in the South African war. Each animal is branded on the hoof and his tall cut

Chittim & Parr of San Antonio have closed a deal with John Ball of San Diego for 1500 yearling heifers off their Santo Rosa ranch in Cameron county for spring delivery, at \$11 per head.

Rob Greenwood of Del Rio has just bought the interest of his partner, S. G. Broadbent, in the ranch and cattle owned by them, twelve miles from Del Rio. The ranch contains about 30,000 acres, and the number of cattle is given as 2900.

J. M. Boardman, a leading cattleman of Montana, is quoted as saying: "Our state has not over 40 per cent of the cattle on the range that it should have. The percentage has been growing less for two or three years past."

West & Bennett opened up the new country with the first trade in livestock. They have closed a deal with D. F. Farnish for all of his steers from yearlings up, numbering about 1500 head. They will be delivered in May.

Gen. Thomas W. Blake of Planterville, Ennis county, is endeavoring to get the government to furnish seed corn and cotton for the people to plant. He says only about one-half of the land in his neighborhood will be cultivated this year.

W. F. Thompson of Pearsall has begun putting a string of cattle on feed at the San Antonio oil mill, and has recently bought between seventy-five and 100 head of steers from Mike Shiner for the same purpose.

In many parts of Washington county Prof. Mally's plan for destroying the boll weevil has been adopted, and farmers are engaged in piling and burning cotton and corn stalks as well as trash of every kind in which this insect takes refuge.

T. W. Fowler has bought 2000 acres of rice land near El Campo, in Wharton county, and is making arrangements to put 600 acres in this season. Remainder of the tract will be leased to tenants wishing to go into rice culture.

P. P. Worley of Mantiague county in 1900 produced 44 bales of cotton, 300 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, 50 tons of hay, 1000 pounds of butter, 200 gallons of sorghum, besides eggs, turkeys, chickens and vegetables.

Scott & Singleton, who have been feeding at the Fort Worth oil mills about 2300 head of choice Texas raised cattle during the last three months, made their first shipment, consisting of a 15-carload lot, which went to Los Angeles, Cal.

SHORT AND SIMPLE

Inaugural Ceremonies of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

BOTH MADE BRIEF ADDRESSES.

The House of Representatives Was Filled and the Large Assemblage Appeared Deeply Impressed.

Austin Tex., Jan. 16.—At high noon Tuesday Gov. Joseph D. Sayers and Lieut. Gov. Browning, in the presence of the legislature, in joint session, were inaugurated for their second terms. The lower floor of the house and the galleries were crowded, hundreds of beautifully gowned women being present. The speaker's stand was lost to view in the midst of the decorations of potted plants, while rare bouquets were seen everywhere throughout the house. The joint session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Davenport of the senate. The governor and lieutenant governor and state officials came in at noon and the oath was administered by Hon. F. C. Williams, associate justice of the supreme court.

The governor's inaugural address was short, as he said it would be. It was listened to with much interest. The governor spoke as follows: "As I assume, for the second time, the duties of chief executive of this commonwealth the thought occurs, how can I sufficiently requite the people for this confidence so generously renewed? "Two years ago I stood in this place with lighter heart and more buoyant spirits than now. Experience warns me against the anticipation of pleasure and ease for the two years to come. "The honor is great indeed; the responsibility is no less. "As guaranty for the future I can only offer the record that I have made, here and elsewhere, in the public service.

"That record, whatever it may be, I shall earnestly endeavor to improve, steadily relying upon the sincere and hearty co-operation of my associates in every department of the government, and in return faithfully pledging to them my own. "It is no easy task to successfully and satisfactorily administer the affairs of so great a state, yet in its infancy, with its extensive domain, its variety and abundance of resources, and its many conflicting interests; and to them upon whom the grave responsibility may fall the admonition of Israel's king applies with especial force—'Let not him who girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off.' "With a full appreciation of the importance and magnitude of the work that again undertake, I enter upon its performance with a determination that shall not falter, however untoward the circumstance, to do all that may be possible to advance the prosperity of the state and the welfare of its citizens. Should I so maintain myself during the term for which I have been elected, the measure of my ambition will be complete. "The hairs of my head have grown gray in its service, as well on the field as in the council chamber, and when my public career shall have closed I desire, above all things else, to take with me into private life the consciousness of duty well performed. If I served, I could ask no higher encomium than that I had served the people faithfully and well. Senators and representatives, I rejoice to have you share with me the responsibilities, the duties and the honor of the hour, and upon your wisdom and patriotism I shall most confidently rely."

Lieut. Gov. Browning addressed the house briefly. He said two years ago he had promised faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. The record would show whether he had fulfilled his pledge. With that record before them the people had re-elected him. He thanked the people for this renewed assurance of their confidence and pledged himself, if possible, to make his coming administration more faithful to the interest of the people than had been the one just closed.

Some Progress. Washington, Jan. 16.—Some progress was made by the senate on Tuesday in the consideration of the reorganization bill. The amendments had created much debate and were disposed of and a tacit agreement has been reached for a vote very soon.

Quay Successful. Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 16.—After a memorable struggle which has continued for several years. Hon. M. S. Quay, Republican nominee for United States senator, was elected by the Pennsylvania legislature to fill the place made vacant by the expiration of his term on March 4, 1899. The combined vote of the senate and house was 130, three more than the number necessary to a choice. Quay's commission has been prepared.

Case Complete. Paterson, N. J., Jan. 16.—With an array of expert evidence to show the cause of death, the admission of statements made by the police that one of the defendants made a confession of the crime and a sensational interruption of one of the witnesses by one of the prisoners. Prosecuting attorney Emley announced that the case against William Death, Andrew Campbell and Walter L. McAlister, accused of murdering Jennie Buchleiter, was complete.

Steamers Seized. Washington, Jan. 16.—The state department was informed from Venezuela that that government had taken possession of two steamers belonging to the Orinoco Steamship company. No details of the seizure are made public. The Orinoco company is understood to be an American company operating between Port au Spain and points up the Orinoco river. The head of the company is said to be an American named Alcott.

SUFFERED AT STAKE.

A Mob at Leavenworth, Kan., Metes an Awful Fate to a Negro.

WITNESSED INAUGURATION.

Members of Both Houses Attended Upon the Occasion.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 16.—Fred Alexander, the negro who Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth, and who was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was Tuesday afternoon taken from the sheriff's guard and burned at the stake at the scene of his crimes, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city. Probably 8000 people witnessed the lynching. Alexander was brought to the city from the penitentiary at Lansing at 4.30 o'clock Tuesday and placed in the county jail. The citizens gathered in great numbers and finding peaceful entrance to the jail impossible armed themselves with railroad iron. The jail doors were battered down and Alexander was dragged to the scene of his crime, followed by hundreds of howling, frenzied men and boys. Arriving at the scene a railroad rail was stuck into the ground and the negro fastened to it with chains. Then coal oil was poured over his body and set afire. He protested his innocence to the last. A mob took him out of the jail and he was taken to his doom in a ravine. Before the match was applied John Forbes, the father of Pearl Forbes, stepped up to Alexander and said: "Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?" "I don't know what you have me here for," said the doomed man. Forbes replied: "For killing my girl on the very spot." "Mr. Forbes, if that is your name, you have the wrong man." "Burn him, burn him," cried the crowd. "Gentlemen, you've got lots of time," said Alexander. "You're burning an innocent man. You took advantage of me. You gave me no show. Can I see my mother?" A man in the crowd called for the mother, but she was not in the crowd. He then said: "Will you let me shake hands with all my friends?" "You have no friends in this crowd, you d—beast," said one of the men in charge of the crowd. "If you have anything to say do so in a hurry." Another man then stepped up and said to Alexander: "Make your peace with your God, nigger, for you will surely die." Coal oil was then applied for the second time, and while this was being done Alexander called to friends in the crowd and told them good-by. He did not seem to realize that he was to be burned at the stake and talked rationally until John Forbes, the father of the murdered girl, lighted the match. Again Alexander was asked to make a confession, but he replied that he had nothing to say. As the flames leaped about him Alexander turned ghastly pale. He clasped his hands together and began to swing to and fro, while the crowd yelled. In less than five minutes he was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him. As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct it began slowly to disperse. There were hundreds of the morbid, however, who stayed. Men kept piling on wood all the time until about 7 o'clock, when the flames were allowed to die down. From 6 to 8 o'clock there was a continuous stream of people going to the scene of the burning. These were persons who had been unable to get away from their work in the afternoon, but were determined not to miss seeing the awful spectacle. When the fire had died down sufficiently to allow the crowd to approach what remained of Alexander there was a wild scramble to obtain relics, bits of charred flesh, pieces of chain, scraps of wood—everything that could possibly serve as a souvenir was seized on with morbid eagerness.

Deported. Manila, Jan. 16.—Thirty insurgents who have sentenced to be deported to the island of Guam were taken on board the United States transport Rosecrans Tuesday. The sentence of deportation has been suspended in the case of two priests of Panay who are charged with collecting money for the insurgents, but they will be kept in confinement at this place. The families of the prisoners bade them farewell on the wharf.

Texan Banks Have Deposits of \$73,483,845. This average reserve is 40.13 per cent.

He is Held. San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 16.—The extradition case of John King, which has been on trial before United States Commissioner Seeligson for over a week, was completed Tuesday, the decision being that King be held subject to the action of the secretary of state on the requisition of the Mexican authorities. King was arrested in New Orleans last October on a charge of robbing the Wells-Fargo Express company of \$10,000 at Escalon, Mexico.

Finley Remembered. Austin, Tex., Jan. 16.—The employes in the controller's office presented the retiring controller, Hon. R. W. Finley, with a very handsome office desk and chair. Mr. Dudley Carville of Cass county, an old and life-long friend of Mr. Finley, and one of the employes of the office, made the presentation. Mr. Finley was deeply moved, but replied to the remarks of Mr. Carville at considerable length.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HEAVEN AWAITS TRUE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Tells What May Be Expected in the Next World by Those Who Faithfully Serve God and Help Their Fellow Men—Reward of Self-Sacrifice.

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Christian Benevolence. For thirty years this man has been practicing an economy which prided itself on never passing a pin without picking it up, and if he responded at all in charity would put on the collection plate so insignificant a coin that he held his hand over it so that no one could discover the smallness of the gift nomination. Somewhere in the fifties or sixties of his life, during a revival of religion, he became a Christian. He is very much changed in most respects, but his all absorbing acquisitiveness still influences him. To extract from him a gift for an orphanage or a church or a poor woman who has just been burned out is an achievement. You and I know very good men, their Christian character beyond dispute, and yet they are pronounced by all as penurious, and they know it themselves and pray against it. We all have our bad habits, and yet expect to get to heaven, and this attitude has his mighty temptation. The passion of avarice well illustrated its strength, when in one of the houses of exhumed Pompeii was found the skeleton of a man who was trying to escape with 60 coins and a silver saucer. For those values he dared the ashes and scoria of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed him, and many a good man has been held mightily by avarice. But the day is coming for that penurious Christian's departure from the world. He has an awful struggle in giving up the material temptation. The attorney who drew his last will and testament saw how hard it was for him to leave his farm or his storehouse or investments, especially those that in the markets are called gilt-edged. Those that yield only 3 per cent he easily resigns to the care of his executors, but those that yield 8 or 9 or 10 per cent, how can he give them up while the market is still rising?

Reward of Self-Sacrifice. But that brings me to the other those who will, when they leave this life, bound into heaven amid salutations infinite. "For so an entrance shall be administered unto you abundantly." Such exultant admission will await those who enter heaven after on earth living a life for others and without reference to conspicuity. On the banks of the Ohio or the Tusculosa or the Androscoggin is a large family, all of whom have been carefully and religiously reared. In the earlier stages of that family there were many privations. The mother of the household never had any amusements. Perhaps once in a year a poor theatrical play was enacted in the neighboring schoolhouse or a squawking concert in the town hall, and that was all the diversion afforded for the winter season. I asked the manager of an insane asylum in Kentucky, "From what class of persons do you get most of your patients?" and he said, "From farmers." I asked the same question of the manager of an insane asylum in Pennsylvania, and the same question of the manager of an insane asylum in Massachusetts, and got the same reply, "We have on our rolls for treatment more farmers' wives than persons coming from any other class." That answer will be a surprise to some; it was no surprise to me. The simple reason is, farmers' wives as a general thing have no diversion. It is breakfast, dinner, and supper, sewing, scrubbing, scrubbing, knitting, mending, year in and year out. That mother is the milliner, the mantua maker, the nurse, the doctor, the accountant of the whole family. She plans the wardrobe of spring, of summer, of autumn, of winter, cutting, fitting, completing garments, out of which the children soon grow and must have something else. The newspaper does not come, or, if coming, there is no time to read it. No selection of good books. The neighbors calling in are full of the same grinding routine. No wonder so many of them go into dementia! Oh, the country is beautiful to look at and a recuperative place in which to spend summer, and if you have the means to bring yourself amusements or go where they are or you can surround yourself by inspiring social life it is a good place to stay all the year round. But, alas for the thousands of good and noble women who are dying by inches in its solitudes!

Gladly Welcomed to Heaven. Now, the mother of whom I speak as living on the banks of that great river in Ohio or Alabama or Maine has gone through all the drudgery mentioned, and her children have turned out well, good and useful men and women, ornaments of society, pillars in the house of God, and that whole family, after the years have passed by and their work is done, will meet in the heavenly country. From such a family some will certainly have preceded her, and the time of her expected arrival will be announced to all the members of that family already glorified and to the old earthly neighbors who put down their heads a little sooner than she did, and she will go with the lifted latch of her front door coming from the old country meeting house where she used to worship. Go in, mother! Heaven has been waiting for you a good many years

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS

From the Life of the late



Phil. Armour

Armour's Vast Interests.
The late Philip D. Armour was a genius in organization.
In his career he was farm hand, gold miner, grain merchant and packing king. He provisioned a great part of the world and its armies. He handled a third of the entire grain output of the West.
He employed 20,000 persons, with a pay roll of \$10,000,000 a year.
The Armour's annual output was valued at \$200,000,000.
He represented property interests worth \$150,000,000.
His personal fortune is estimated from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

He loved children, was good to his employees and aided everyone in distress. He spent \$3,000,000 on the Armour Institute and Mission. His motto was: "A man should do good while he lives."
Mr. Armour's charities were extensive, but thoroughly characteristic of the man, all of his gifts being dispensed quietly and unostentatiously. Thousands have been the recipients of generosity of which the public knows nothing.

Mr. Armour's pet projects in philanthropy were the Armour Institute, a school of technology and the Armour Mission, a non-sectarian institution, whose object is to promote the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of children and youth.

Mr. Armour's public benevolence first began in 1851 upon the death of his brother, Joseph H. Armour. He was given charge of a trust of \$100,000, with which to fund an institution whose purpose should be to reach the people with the teachings and influences of the gospel of Christ and to insure the care and development of the children and youth in that part of Chicago in which it should be located. Mr. Armour took his brother's bequest as a suggestion, and his beneficence has multiplied the amount many times.

Aided Poor Families.
The buildings that stand side by side at Armour avenue and Thirty-third street represent an investment by Mr. Armour for the education and ethical welfare of the community amounting to over \$2,500,000.

In addition to his public charities, numerous families have always been the beneficiaries of his benevolence. At Christmas times it had always been one of Mr. Armour's pleasures to lay in a stock of gold coins and walk into his offices with a cheerful greeting and toss the coins around quite unpretentiously among his two hundred clerks, who scrambled for the coins much to Mr. Armour's amusement. The past Christmas Mr. Armour's illness prevented him from visiting his office, but it did not prevent all his clerks and others in his employ being substantially remembered through his generosity.

Only those closest to Mr. Armour during the last twenty years know of the full extent of the thousands of appeals for assistance that came to him in every conceivable shape. No appeal that was not a fraud on its face has ever been ignored by him without investigation. He once said that he did not like the idea of refusing any modest appeal without investigation, as it might be from some person most unfortunate but worthy.

His Purses Ever Open.
It was Mr. Armour's daily custom for many years to start the day's business to change a \$100 bill into half dollars for beggars who called for help. During the World's Fair Mr. Armour in company with ex-Ald. Henry S. Fitch walked along Michigan avenue on their way to start for the fair grounds. An old expressman at the corner of Van Buren street recognized Mr. Armour and saluted him. Mr. Armour stopped and shook hands with him and told Mr. Fitch that it was one of his old employes in days gone by. He asked the expressman how he was getting along, and the man told him that he was doing well; that he had a wife and children, and was earning an honest living. A mortgage of \$600 on his home was the only thing which marred his happiness. Thereupon Mr. Armour gave the man the money to pay off his mortgage and made him happy. After doing this he told Mr. Fitch that he felt happier than if he had seen the World's Fair a hundred times.
Another time a townsman who was acquainted with his old friends in the native town called upon Mr. Armour

Life Size of Washington.
Jean Leon Gerome has just completed under commission from a wealthy Parisian publisher, a statue which he

NEW STATUE OF WASHINGTON.
regards as one of the most interesting and satisfactory pieces of work to which he has ever turned his attention. It is a life size statue of George Washington in bronze, and is intended for the private collection of a patron whose name has not yet been made

In his office. Mr. Armour inquired about an old schoolmate. The visitor told him that the man wanted to start a retail grocery store in the town, but that he needed \$1,500 to do so. After the visitor left Mr. Armour ordered his cashier to make out a check for \$1,500 to the man who wished to start the store, and with a letter reminding the man of days gone by he sent him the check with wishes to start in the business at once.

When told that because of the death of his old friend in Baltimore the two young daughters of the man would be deprived of an opportunity of a good education, Mr. Armour notified his Baltimore agent to make arrangements and pay the best possible schooling of the young ladies, and continued to do so until they graduated.

On the day of the failure of the firm of Grant, Ward & Co., when the provision market was panicky, he gave orders to his agent, John Geldmacher, to go on the floor and hold the market at all cost. After the man had bought several million dollars' worth he sent word to Mr. Armour that all Wall street was selling and that he could not hold the market. Mr. Armour answered him to hold the market even if the whole world was selling while there was a dollar left of his money. At the close of the day Mr. Armour was ahead several million dollars by the transaction.

One day several years ago a Chicago

forth a helping hand to lift her out and start her on the right road."

Good to His Employees.
The relationship between Mr. Armour and his employees has always been ideal. Not hundreds, but thousands, of the men who have worked for him could testify to innumerable acts of kindness on his part.

Mr. Armour rather looked upon the employes of his great concerns as one big family, and was always concerned in everything that was to their welfare and happiness. When a man was sick or in trouble he was always first to seek the particulars, and he saw to it personally that the salary went on and that the man had all the proper attention. He always had time to listen to what his men had to say, although he was perhaps one of the busiest men in America, and he would stop in the midst of important work to answer the questions of some child who would come to his desk. Mr. Armour wanted his men to be well paid and it is probable that every man in his employ is receiving as much as he is worth. He was also willing to pay almost any price to a man if he considered his services necessary for the success of some department of his gigantic enterprises. A man's qualification for the place concerned him most, and the salary demanded was always a secondary consideration with him. There were no harsh words when the big army of men learned of Mr. Ar-

Pressing Great Britain.
Washington dispatches say that a majority of senators are resolved to pass the House Nicaragua canal bill at this session of Congress. These senators say they will give the British government until Feb. 15 to con-

charities as in his business affairs. The Armour mission funds are invested in a great square of first-class flats, the revenue from which augurs to the mission work, all the affairs of which he was the head.

Chances for Boys.
In answer to the question if he considered the chances for a boy to succeed as good at the present time as when he was a boy Mr. Armour replied:

"Every bit and better. The affairs of life are larger. There are greater things to do. There was never before such a demand for able men."

It is related that several years ago Mr. Armour, with Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, Norman B. Ream, John J. Mitchell and John Plankinton, was making a tour over the Milwaukee road in a private car. When 9 o'clock came Mr. Armour announced that he was going to retire. On being urged that there was to be a game of cards and that he should for once break his rule about retiring at 9, Mr. Armour said:

"I have never broken that rule for Mrs. Armour, and if I wouldn't for her I certainly would not for anybody else."

Philip D. Armour had two brothers older and two brothers younger than he. He also had one sister. All of the family are now dead with the exception of H. O. Armour, who is two years younger than Philip D. H. O. Armour had charge of the commission and grain business in Chicago when Philip came to Chicago, after which time he went to New York. His nephews, Kirk B. and Charles W. have charge of the packing business in Kansas City. His son, J. Ogden Armour has had absolute control of the Chicago business for two years.

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THE ARMOUR CHAPEL.

THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE.

minister called upon Mr. Armour and applied for help for a poor woman, whom he had found in poverty and destitution in the most trying hour of child-birth. He supplied the minister with a goodly sum of money and forgot the incident. The next day the minister returned and said:

"I have brought back the money, Mr. Armour, for upon investigation I find that the woman is sinful and undeserving. She has not sought salvation that is freely offered without money and without price, and to satisfy my conscience I must therefore return the money." Mr. Armour's indignation was aroused and he dismissed the minister curtly. Then he sent a special messenger to relieve the unfortunate woman and make her unhappy lot as easy as circumstances would permit.
In recalling the incident Mr. Armour said: "A minister of the gospel of Christ should be the first one to show mercy to the fallen one, and if she was in sin and the slough of despond he should have been the first to reach

mour's death last week. Each one felt that he had lost a friend and a benefactor."
Heart and Purse Sounded.
The manner in which Mr. Armour came to so richly endow the Armour Institute is a story good enough to bear repeating. He had heard the Rev. Frank Gunsaulus preach about what should be done for the boys and girls of the present generation. When the sermon was ended Mr. Armour went to Dr. Gunsaulus and asked:

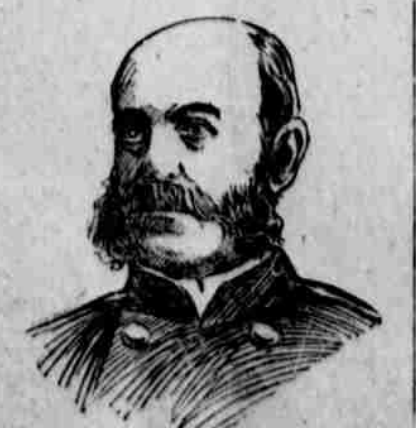
"Do you believe in the views you just expressed?"
"I certainly do," was the answer.
"And would you carry them out if you had the means?"
"Well, then," said Mr. Armour, "give me five years of your time and I will give you the money."
This incident is described as "Dr. Gunsaulus' \$2,800,000 sermon," but it led to the fulfillment of Mr. Armour's chief work of philanthropy.
Mr. Armour was as systematic in his



THE ARMOUR RESIDENCE.

consider the amended Hay-Pannecot treaty, if England does not ratify it by that time they will pass the canal bill anyhow. These senators seem to believe that they can thus "force" the British government either to ratify the treaty or to suffer itself to be ejected from Nicaragua.
Over 3,000,000 of our population are in annual need and actually receive some kind of charitable assistance.

To Command a Great Battleship.
Capt. George A. Converse has been selected to command the first-class bat-



CAPT. CONVERSE.
tieship Illinois. The Illinois will go into commission next spring. Capt. Converse has a long and honorable record in the navy. He saw service in the civil war and was with Farragut at Mobile bay.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Smut of Oats and Wheat.
Press bulletin 64 of the Kansas Experiment station has the following to say on the smut of oats and wheat:

Smut of Oats.—The spores gain entrance during the germination of the seed. If the spores sticking to the surface of the grain can be killed the disease can be almost wholly prevented. To kill the spores the seed is soaked in hot water or in certain chemicals. The hot-water treatment is the cheapest, but on small quantities it is not so convenient of application as the other method. To apply the hot-water treatment, soak the seed oats in water heated to a temperature of 133 degrees Fahrenheit. The grain, in about half-bushel quantities, is placed in a sack, wire netting cage, or other closed receptacle allowing free access of water, and plunged in the water, which should be in a large tub, kettle or vat. It should be kept in the water, being meantime rotated and plunged, about ten minutes. A thermometer should be at hand constantly, for if the temperature is too high the seed will be injured, and if too low the smut will not be killed. It is a good plan to dip the seed first into water about 110 degrees to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, so that the hotter water will not be so much cooled by the process. After treating the seed is spread out on a floor to dry. The second method for treating oat smut is to soak the seed for twenty-four hours in a solution of flower of sulphur, one and one-half pounds in twenty-five gallons of water. Care should be taken to completely wet all the grains. The solution should be kept in a wooden vessel.

Stinking Smut of Wheat.—Wheat is affected by two smuts. One the stinking smut, or bunt, remains within the grain and is observed only when the covering to the grain is broken, when the interior is found to be a mass of black dust or spores. This can be prevented by the hot-water treatment, as described for oat smut, or it can be treated as follows: Soak the seed in a solution of copper sulphate (blue-stone or blue vitriol) for twelve hours and then for five or ten minutes in a solution of lime. The solution of copper sulphate is made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate in twenty-four gallons of water. The lime solution is made by slaking one pound of fresh quick lime in ten gallons of water. The copper solution must be kept in a wooden vessel.

Loose Smut of Wheat.—The second kind of smut on wheat is the common, conspicuous sort which makes the whole head a black mass. To prevent this kind of smut, sow the seed for hours in cold water, set away in the wet sacks for four hours more and then treat with hot water as described for oat smut, but soak at 132 degrees for only five minutes. The seed is likely to be injured some, so one-half more seed should be used than would otherwise be required.

Morticulture Observations.
The defenders of the Ben Davis apple are finding much comfort in a little incident that occurred at Paris at the close of the fruit exhibit. The American apples were sold at auction, and the man who purchased them resold them at a profit. For one barrel he received \$10, and on inquiry it is learned that this barrel of apples consisted of Ben Davis only. They simply out-sold all of their competitors, the said competitors being fruits that at home bring a much higher price than the Ben Davis apple. This is encouraging news to the men who are putting out great orchards of this variety. The well-developed Ben Davis apple, grown in the southern parts of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, has a beautiful color and good flavor, and is bound to make a place for itself on the French market.

France, and, in fact, all of the countries of western Europe, offer great fields for the sale of American apples at a high price. The people in those countries raise a great many apples, but they are all of the summer and fall sorts, and are all gone by Christmas. The Europeans seem to have failed to comprehend the possibility in the raising of long-keeping varieties. As a consequence, the few varieties that find their way to the French market in late winter sell for an exorbitant price. Last March, Mr. Dunlap tells us, apples sold in Paris at \$2.40 each. The French are unable to keep fruit for the reason that they have no cold-storage facilities and know nothing about cold storage. We believe that the future will see an immense trade in long-keeping varieties of apples. The cost of shipping a barrel of apples from Chicago to Paris is about \$2, which includes tariff duties at the French port of entry.

H. M. Dunlap says that the fruit growers of Illinois should be highly elated at securing premiums from the French judges who awarded them. The French awarding committee is a remarkable institution. It consists of twenty men, with the leading pomologist of France at their head. These men never appear in the exhibition room except with tall hats, dress suits and their badges of office. He thus describes the incident of the awarding to Illinois of "perfect" on one of the exhibits: "The French judge every thing in the fruit line on the scale of twenty points, and of course it was difficult to get more than eighteen points for the best displays, as even they could not be generally considered perfect. One day, however, after a new exhibit had been installed, the twenty functionaries appeared. The head of the line reached the table of the Illinois exhibit and the stately procession stopped. The head seemed to be immensely pleased at the beautiful show made by the Illinois fruit, and exclaimed, 'Ah, messieurs, tres jolies, tres bien, tres bien, Vingt.' All the nineteen other men answered in chorus, 'Out, out,' which, being interpreted, means, 'Ah, gentlemen, very pretty, very good, very good, twenty.' And the others answered, 'Yes, yes, it is evident that the fine coloring in the American apples made an impression

BORERS IN TREES.

There are many orchards in Oklahoma that have suffered a heavy and unnecessary loss during the last summer from the attacks of borers. Many farmers do not notice that there is anything wrong with the trees until the leaves turn yellow and begin to fall in midsummer. After this stage has been reached there is little hope for the trees, and it dies before frost.

A glance at the tree will be sufficient to see that the bark on the trunk is dead and black in irregular spots and lines. Just beneath the dead bark is the borer's burrow filled with worm dust. The borer is too familiar to require description. He works up and down the side of the tree and finally burrows to the center. When two or three borers get into the same tree the trunk is girdled and the tree killed. In many cases the borer works on only one side of the tree.
If a large spot of bark is killed, the bark and woods begin to rot and are soon filled with a mushroom growth. This mushroom breaks through the bark of the tree and develops the fruiting portion on the outside of the trunk. The fruiting part is white and resembles that which is seen on rotten logs. If the tree dies the rot is then supposed to be the cause of its death. The rot may hasten the death of the tree, but a tree that is sound and free from blemishes is very seldom if ever attacked by this rot.

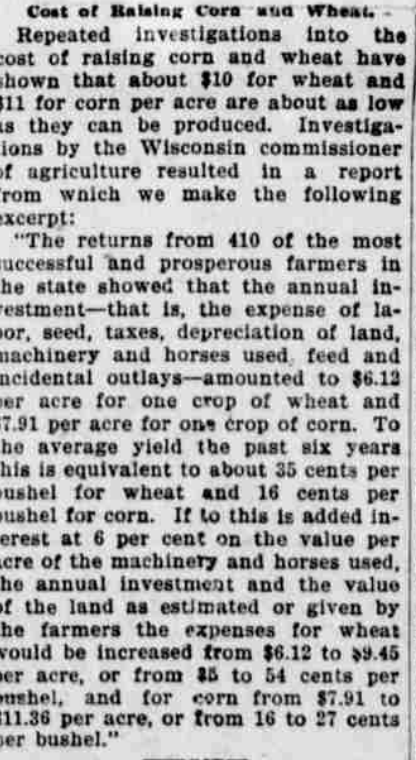
The best thing to do is to keep the tree free from borers and other injuries. The land should be kept free from grass and weeds and well cultivated. Good, clean cultivation is worth more than all the washes and dressings that can be applied to prevent borers.

Improvement of American Wheat.
In 1894 the division of vegetable physiology and pathology of the United States department of agriculture began experiments on an extensive scale to test the comparative resistance of different varieties of cereals, especially wheat. This work was carried on for three seasons, and during that time it became apparent that constant rust resistance is not to be obtained among the ordinary bread wheats known at present, though on an average a few such varieties are fairly resistant during a long period of years. By the results obtained it was readily highly probable that a certain quality must be bred into a variety either by rigid selection of the most resistant individuals of the most resistant individuals of the most resistant varieties or by crossing with resistant varieties of other wheat groups and selecting from the resultant progeny such types as combine in the highest degree the usual qualities of the bread-wheat group with that of rust resistance.

It was also found that in regard to other qualities than rust resistance, it is not possible to obtain varieties which even approximate perfection, and it is rare that many desirable qualities are found in the same variety.
It was, therefore, determined to study thoroughly wheat varieties themselves in all relations and investigate all associated problems, such as drought resistance, early maturity, yielding power, and other matters of great economic interest.

Cost of Raising Corn and Wheat.
Repeated investigations into the cost of raising corn and wheat have shown that about \$10 for wheat and \$11 for corn per acre are about as low as they can be produced. Investigations by the Wisconsin commissioner of agriculture resulted in a report from which we make the following excerpt:
"The returns from 410 of the most successful and prosperous farmers in the state showed that the annual investment—that is, the expense of labor, seed, taxes, depreciation of land, machinery and horses used, feed and incidental outlays—amounted to \$6.12 per acre for one crop of wheat and \$7.91 per acre for one crop of corn. To the average yield in the past six years this is equivalent to about 35 cents per bushel for wheat and 16 cents per bushel for corn. If to this is added interest at 6 per cent on the value per acre of the machinery and horses used, the annual investment and the value of the land as estimated or given by the farmers the expenses for wheat would be increased from \$6.12 to \$9.45 per acre, or from 35 to 54 cents per bushel, and for corn from \$7.91 to \$11.38 per acre, or from 16 to 27 cents per bushel."

Pekin Ducks.
This breed of ducks was imported into this country from China in 1873.



Imperial Pekin Duck
They are a great acquisition to our water fowls, being hardy, easily reared, excellent table fowls, good layers, while their yield of feathers is nearly as great as of any ordinary goose. They are creamy white in plumage, with a medium-sized deep yellow bill, and legs of a reddish orange color. They are large in size, and their fluffy feathers make them look still larger. While swimming no other duck shows so much body above the water as the Pekin. The eggs hatch well, the ducklings are easily raised and mature rapidly. They are excellent foragers, and can be easily raised where there is only sufficient water for them to drink.

Mortality Among Wild Birds.
One of the best living authorities on wild birds lately stated his opinion that of the eggs of wild birds an average of about 50 per cent hatched, and that about one-half of those hatched reached maturity. Curiously enough, practical poultrymen count upon the same average in the artificial incubating and brooding of chickens. The mortality in the two cases is evidently only partially due to like causes.

In New York a Mr. Wickes is a dealer in a lane, while Mr. Lampe is a member in the same lane.

WINTER EVENINGS.

Pleasant Way to Spend Them in Wood Carving.

There are some who have long urged the extension of home or domestic industries to both town and village workers. By home industries is meant those handicrafts so many of which could be carried on in the workers' own homes—rich or poor—and which would do much to interest and to increase the income of those engaged in them. When we look at the industries carried on in the workers' homes abroad, especially in the rural districts, it does seem rather surprising that we should lag behind. In Switzerland watchmaking, except at Geneva, is mostly carried on as a domestic industry. In the Jura, parts of the watch are fabricated in nearly every house by some member or members of the family. Silk-weaving in Zurich, Aargau and other cantons is carried on by means of looms lent to the workers. In Germany the famous Black Forest clocks are almost entirely a domestic industry, while toys in any quantity come from the Thuringian workers. In Austria home industries are common, spinning, weaving, wood turning, wood-carving, engraving, broom-making, straw-broom-making, etc., being very extensively carried on in this way. There is every reason why thousands in our great towns, in our small towns and in our villages might apply themselves to some form or other of handicraft work as the winter season comes and when the evenings are so long. Work such as that contemplated—wood-carving, fret work, reposure work, bent-iron work, wood turning, embossed-leather work, modeling in leather, etc.—are not difficult to learn; the tools required are not expensive and with a little industry and some organization, both pleasure and profit would accrue to those engaging in them. In the country districts the question of organization is more serious than in large towns, though it is a detail not impossible to overcome. It is a very remarkable thing that we should import so many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of knickknacks and of little articles of utility principally because our own people do not themselves know the way to produce them. Take the case of wood-carving alone as an illustration of what is meant by the inexpensive character of beginning it. Here the learner requires at first three chief kinds of tools—namely, some gouges, two or three flat chisels and a veining tool or two. With these he may practice simple designs. A little later he may go in for some carving punches and a few other tools, all of which, from the very start, would cost him but very little. The art, too, is by no means difficult to learn by any one who takes an interest in it. What he has chiefly to remember is not to copy too slavishly the designs of others, but to show his originality in creating designs and work of his own. What applies to wood-carving applies in the main to all these domestic industries.

A PRINCESS SOLD.
A Mummified Daughter of Ramesses II. Aunited Off.
Unlike good wine, princesses of ancient Egyptian lineage do not appear to increase in value with time; at least, that was the experience of one of the daughters of Ramesses II., when she was offered at auction by Mr. J. C. Stevens at his well-known rooms, King street, Covent Garden. Perhaps this was because she was unable to put the dots to the 's and the crosses to the 's of the auctioneer's eulogy of her various interesting points, a circumstance not to be wondered at, considering she has been dead and mummified since, circa, 1333 B. C. But in spite of her antiquity, the eager crowd of bargain hunters at Mr. Stevens' wonderful sale probably knew more about her, in some respects, than she had ever known herself; for the X-rays of modern science had been brought to bear upon her remains, with the result that photographs of the body beneath had been obtained showing the position of the bones. In spite, however, of this, there seemed to be no particular demand for her remains, and if her spoil happened to be pervading the fragrant neighborhood of Covent Garden at the time it must have had its feelings hurt at seeing the "lot" for ten guineas. Ramesses II. is reported to have had a good many children, but that would scarcely account for the fact that a daughter of him, who stole men's hearts nearly thirty-three centuries ago, should have fetched only ten guineas. And she was remarkably well preserved, too, and included in a neat casket.—London News.

Practical Curiosity.
Near the town of Baku, in the Russian Caucasus, are several tracks of land whereon no cattle would feed, although they were covered with unusually rich herbage. The superstitious peasantry declared that an evil spirit had bewitched the meadows in question. By and by there happened along a practical, matter-of-fact Englishman, who started to investigate the phenomenon. He quickly discovered that, although the grass was undoubtedly rich and succulent, it tasted strongly of paraffin, a substance the flavor of which is intensely repugnant to nearly all animals, but especially so to cattle. Such was the origin of the discovery of the Baku petroleum deposits—deposits which have already yielded millions of pounds' worth of oil, and which show no signs of becoming exhausted.

Black Friday.
The original Black Friday of history was December 8, 1745, the day on which the news arrived in London that the Pretender had reached Derby. On Friday, Sept. 21, 1855, there was a financial panic in New York, and gold was forced up to 162 1/2. This is the day known as Black Friday among the stock brokers. On Friday, Sept. 15, 1873 (the day following Jay Cooke's suspension), there were many failures in New York, and some persons referred to this as Black Friday.—New York Weekly.

This would be a better name for a church inspired the worshippers in which a society was organized.

GUFFEY AT GUSHFR

The Pennsylvania Oil Promoter Arrives at Beaumont

AND VISITS HIS WONDERFUL WELL

Many Petroleum People From Chicago, New York and Other Cities are Flocking to the Scene.

Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 15.—John M. Guffey of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the largest oil producers in the United States, and one of the capitalists who is backing Capt. Lucas in his oil investigation in this country, has arrived in this city and is the guest of Capt. Lucas for several days. Mr. Guffey bears the distinction of opening more oil fields, perhaps, than any other man in the United States. He was the first man in the Corsicana field. In the Kansas field he developed one of the largest districts. He was a fortunate backer of the only well in the United States which compares with Lucas geyser here, the big well in West Virginia, which was discovered several months ago and which flowed about 6000 barrels per day. Mr. Guffey is no exception to the rule and unreservedly pronounces this well one of the greatest wonders in the world.

A correspondent sought Mr. Guffey to determine, if possible, his intention for the future. He was asked what he would do with the oil and whether or not he proposed refining it here or shipping it away crude. He replied that he was not prepared to make a statement of this sort. "Until I have found some way to stop this enormous flow," said Mr. Guffey. "I can not say what the future will be. This one question of saving this tremendous flow will dominate every other project. Then, too, we have yet to determine the true value of the oil before we can market it."

Like every one else, Mr. Guffey is simply carried off his feet by the magnitude of this flow. It would give the newspaper correspondents in Beaumont a deal of pleasure if they could frame such words as would leave the impressions that are being made by this well. After all that has been said, telegrams continue to flow in asking for reliable reports about the well. The city treasurer of Beaumont received a telegram from Massachusetts asking for a true statement of the reports about the well. The well is all that reports have stated it to be. The most experienced oil men, Samuel M. Jones, for instance (the mayor of Toledo, O.), says the well is flowing every bit of 20,000 barrels per day. The stream is six inches in diameter where it issues from the pipe, about a foot above the ground, and like the water from a nozzle, it shoots straight into the air at least 150 feet into it sprays, then it settles in whatever direction the wind may be blowing.

Capt. Garity of Corsicana says the specific gravity of the oil is about 25. He is unable to determine its base, but estimates it to be a very good grade of heavy lubricating oil.

Monday morning's trains brought many additional visitors, some from the oil fields of California. It was reported here that over 250 tickets were sold in New York Monday for Beaumont.

A train left Chicago en route here. There are any number of syndicates farmed here and several have been formed in other places for operations here. Members of two syndicates formed in Waco are here. Members of one in Fort Worth are here with unlimited capital, besides innumerable combinations of Beaumont capital have been formed.

Representatives here for eastern firms have received authority to spend any amount of money in this field.

But speculations have about reached a standstill. Land owners have become so bewildered over the excitement that all with one accord seem to have decided to hold off for a day or so and see what turns up. It makes men sick to sell one day for a fabulous price in their estimation and the next day find in their estimation sold for fifty times as much.

W. W. Kyle, who owns one-fourth of the 5000-acre tract upon which the well is located, refused \$500,000 for his share and it is understood that offers have been made for stock in the Gladys City Oil, Gas and Manufacturing company, which owns 2300 acres adjoining the gusher, which would amount to nearly \$400 per acre.

British Loss.

London, Jan. 15.—The official list of casualties in the recent fighting at Belfast shows twenty-nine killed, fifty-three wounded and seventy-two missing. This does not account for the British losses at other points of simultaneous attacks by the Boers, namely, Wonderfontein, Noutgedacht and Wildfontein, and shows that affairs in that quarter were more serious than Lord Kitchener reported them to be, and there is dependency.

Egan Denounced.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Mr. Teller of Colorado, speaking in an amendment he had offered to the army bill in the senate, delivered a senatorial denunciation of Gen. Egan, former commanding general of the United States army. His statement included also the administration, because Gen. Egan had been retired, according to the Colorado senator's charge, as a "decorated and rewarded" for his attack on the commanding general of the army.

DR. BECTON.

The Superintendent of the Blind Asylum Departs This Life.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 15.—Dr. Edwin Pinckney Becton, superintendent of the State Asylum for the Blind, died at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon from an attack of la grippe. Dr. Becton was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, June 27, 1834, and came to San Augustine county, Texas, in 1841 with his father and mother, the former being a well-known Presbyterian minister. The family afterward lived in Nacogdoches, Rusk and Cherokee counties. Dr. Becton was graduated in medicine at the University of Tennessee in 1857. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862 and served as surgeon of the Twenty-second Texas regiment. After the war he located in Hopkins county. He was unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic, and took the stump for the Prohibition party in 1877. In 1887 he was married to Miss Mary Eliza Dickson, who died in 1888, leaving three children—namely, Mrs. J. L. Wortham, now of this city; Mrs. J. J. Nunnally of Fort Worth, and Dr. Joseph Becton. Two children of the second marriage with Mrs. Olivia L. Smith—namely, Mrs. Ellie B. McDannell and E. B. Becton, Jr.—survive. His third wife also survives him. Dr. Becton was a member of the Presbyterian church, a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He was superintendent of the blind asylum for six years.

Gov. Sayers was very much affected by the news of Dr. Becton's demise. "He was in office when I came in, and I kept him," said the governor. "No other man in the state was so well fitted for the place. Not only was he thoroughly competent to fill the position, but his great sympathy for the unfortunate in his charge and unvarying treatment of them made him suitable for the state."

Wrecks speak.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 15.—Boer Delegate Wessels, who addressed a large pro-Boer mass-meeting here Monday night, spoke on the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. "To understand the situation," he said, "it is necessary to go back to a period before the war. I went to the American consul, Mr. Stowe, at Cape Town, to make arrangements to have President McKinley ask for a court of arbitration, but Sir Alfred Milner told me 'it is too late to talk of arbitration,' and soon after he made the significant statement that 'South African element must be crushed.' It was evident that the British aimed not only to annex our republics, but to go further. They have driven us from our country, and we have as much right in Cape Colony as anywhere. Our supporters there include many English. DeWet has been in touch with the movements since Sept. 1. We will win—if not this year, then next year. We will never submit to the British flag. The British market is already affected, and we hope Wall Street will be also until commerce joins with the common people in demanding the end of the war."

Notable Newport Nuptials.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 15.—Although in the depth of winter, this well known watering place took on a semblance of its summer gayety because of the wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, probably the most wealthy of the third generation of the Vanderbilt family, and Miss Elsie French, a charming Newport lady and former playmate of the bridegroom and daughter of Mrs. Frederick Orme French.

The ceremony took place at noon in the Sebriski Memorial church of St. John the Evangelist, Episcopal, far up in the old north part of the city on the very shores of Narragansett bay, once the center of Narragansett, but now far removed from the social whirl of Bellevue avenue. Miss French made the choice of her own place of worship and her own home for the scene of the marriage, instead of selecting the more pretentious but less familiar surroundings which would have been found in New York.

New Railroad.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 15.—The charter of the West and Ross Railway company was filed. The principal office of the company is at West, McLennan county. It is the purpose of the company to build a railroad from West to Ross, a distance of seven miles. The capital stock is \$10,000. The incorporators are E. D. Skinner, P. C. Harrill, W. B. Martin, H. M. Fowler, James Hagan, T. M. West, W. C. Herlock, J. O. Jenkins, John C. Brazleton and J. A. West.

Price Reduced.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—Because of the big strike of oil made in Texas by J. M. Guffey, the Standard Oil company reduced the price of Pennsylvania crude from \$1.25 to \$1.20 per barrel. The Producers' company, which is a combination of operators independent of the Standard, made the same price. The reduction is not felt by the small producers, who for the last week have had visions of oil selling at \$1.50.

Pronounced False.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 15.—P. Louter Wessels, one of the Boer delegates to this country, said, regarding Lord Kitchener's dispatch as to the fogging of the three peace commissioners by Gen. DeWet near Lindley and the shooting of one of them: "I am certain the report is false. Such an act is contrary to Gen. DeWet's character and contrary to the nature and policy of the Boers."

WELL OF WONDER

Bored in the Vicinity of the City of Beaumont

SURPASSES EVERYTHING YET.

Throwing a Stream of Oil Six Inches in Thickness One Hundred Feet High and Exciting People.

Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 11.—A stream of oil six inches in diameter is shooting over 100 feet into the air from a well located about three miles south of this city and the people of Beaumont, of every sort and condition, are in a feverish state of excitement. Nothing in point of general interest ever before so wrought up the population of this city. The throng on the streets appears to be childishly happy and grown men are going about smiling and bowing to each other like school girls and oil geyser is the sole topic of conversation among men, women and children.

The news reached the city just at the noon hour Thursday and was brought by two men almost simultaneously. One was W. R. J. Stratford, and the other was Charles Ingals, who lives about 100 yards from the well. Mr. Stratford is a surveyor and chemist, and was on the Sabine and East Texas railroad tracks several hundred yards from the well about 10:30 Thursday morning, when it blew out. Being experienced in oil fields Mr. Stratford says he recognized the singing sound, peculiar to wells of this sort, and stepped to watch it. Just about this time he saw the pipe shoot into the air and the oil began spurting far above the sixty-foot derrick. Six hundred feet of four-inch pipe were blown from the well straight up through the derrick.

When about 300 feet had issued from the ground the wind broke it in two and this first piece fell to the ground and the remainder shot high above the top of the derrick. The oil followed and has since then shot a steady stream six inches in diameter high above the derrick. A strong wind is blowing from the south and this forces the oil against the woodwork of the derrick and breaks the force of the stream and yet it is forced twenty or thirty feet beyond the top of the framework.

The well is located on the side of a hill, which forms a sort of a basin to the eastward and the oil is flowing in a large stream down this hill into the valley-like place below.

Thursday afternoon a large number of teams with scrapers and men with shovels were put to work throwing up levees to hold the oil from scattering all over the country. It is probable that this reservoir will be nearly filled with oil in a short time. It is estimated that the flow will amount to about 5000 barrels in twenty-four hours, though it is impossible to measure the flow by any certain methods as yet.

The well was sunk by Capt. A. F. Lucas of Washington, D. C., who has been operating for oil in this territory for more than a year. It was dug by Hammill Bros. of Corsicana, professional oil well men, and one of these gentlemen told a correspondent Thursday afternoon that he has not in all his experience seen a well that equaled this one. He said Corsicana's wells were insignificant compared with this well, if the size and force of the flow are indications of its value.

Capt. Lucas is fairly delighted. To a correspondent who called upon him he said he hardly knew what to say. "We've struck oil, is about all I know to tell you," said he. "You can see the well yourself, and except for my experience, you can tell almost as much about it as I can tell you. I have had experience in nearly every oil field in the United States, and I never saw a well to equal this. It is a large geyser than I ever saw in West Virginia or Pennsylvania, and I believe it is the strongest stream ever found in the United States. Our first step now will be to anchor the well by process familiar in all fields. I have two large well rigs on the road here now and will at once sink other wells."

All parties interested decline to give the depth of the well, but it is reportedly known that it is close to 1300 feet.

Boers killed twelve British and "Hasten, or We Die!"

Faraman, Bouches-du-Rhone.

Jan. 11.—Dawn found the situation of the stranded steamer Russie unchanged. The wind blew with terrific violence all night long, but the rain ceased. On the bridge and forecastle of the steamer some of the crew and passengers were seen. The first signal said: "Hasten, or we die of hunger." A few minutes later the following message was signaled: "We are constructing a raft, which we will try to launch with a sail."

Gave Bond.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 11.—Capt. Cyril W. King, who was bound over Monday in the sum of \$10,000 to answer to the charge of accepting a bribe from Contractor Hobson, made his bond. Since his arrest he has been at the Hotel Bienville, in the custody of a deputy marshal. Capt. Singer arrived Thursday from Washington to determine whether the accused shall be tried by the civil or military authorities, it being an odd case.

WORSE AND WORSE.

Inhabitants of Great Britain Gloomy Over South African War.

London, Jan. 11.—The situation in South Africa grows worse rather than better. Lord Kitchener's dispatches are more laconic than those of Lord Roberts, and little else of importance is allowed to come through.

The Times in an editorial finds comfort in the thought that the press of Albion is doing its work and must shortly lead to the inevitable result. In other quarters, however, there is less satisfaction with the position of affairs, which has practically necessitated the fortification of Cape Town.

No steps have been taken to comply with Lord Kitchener's demands for reinforcements. Lord Coleridge, in a letter excusing his non-attendance at a political meeting, says: "I loathe and detest this war and the policy which brought it about, the mode in which it is conducted and the excitement over the defeat of a handful of peasants defending their country at the hands of ten times their number of trained soldiers, backed by the wealth of England."

Thursday morning's dispatches report that a small party of Boers carried off cattle close to the east fork at Pretoria. Nine hundred Boers, under Commandant Kritzinger, are fifteen miles from Richmond, in the direction of Murraysburg. Rumors are spreading at Porterville that the rebels have joined the Boers in the Calvinist district. The mill commissioner at Johannesburg has warned the public to beware of the dangerous dynamite mines laid in the danger to protect the mines, as the authorities cannot hold themselves responsible for injuries resulting therefrom.

Gen. Kitchener sends news of a serious simultaneous attack on the night of Jan. 7 by the Boers on the British positions between points sixty miles apart along the lines of the Pretoria and Marquise railway. The loss on both sides was heavy. According to the reports, the Boers were beaten off after prolonged fighting.

Following is the text of the dispatch from Gen. Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Wednesday, Jan. 9.—On the night of Jan. 7 the Boers made simultaneous and determined attacks upon all of our posts at Belfast, Wonderfontein, Noutgedacht and Wildfontein. Intense fog prevailed, and taking advantage of the cover it afforded, the Boers were able to creep up close to our positions. A heavy fire continued until 3:40 a. m., when the Boers were driven off. One officer was killed and three were wounded, while twenty men were killed and fifty-nine wounded. The loss of the Boers was heavy, twenty-four dead being counted.

"A convoy taking supplies to Gordon's brigade, north of Krugersdorp, was attacked by Beyer's commando yesterday (Tuesday). The Boers were driven off, leaving eleven dead on the field. Our casualties were four slightly wounded."

Five thousand Boers, supposed to be trekking west from Vryburg, say the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, are now making their way into the heart of Cape Colony. The supposition is that they have captured all the prisons on the way.

Grip at Gotham.

New York, Jan. 11.—The grip is epidemic in New York. It is not so virulent as in past years, but there is a great deal more of it. Reports from a number of physicians show that there are more than 500,000 cases of the malarial in Greater New York city. Popular evidence of the prevalence of the disease and the kind of people who are most liable to be attacked is furnished by the abnormal falling off in attendance at the city theaters.

The managers at first were greatly puzzled. They decided to investigate. A deputation was sent to a number of leading physicians. They all said that grip was prevalent, and that its victims were almost exclusively among those who were out at night.

Universal Suffrage.

Havana, Jan. 11.—The Cuban constitutional convention in recent session decided by a practically unanimous vote to insert in the draft of the constitution a clause for universal suffrage in the future republic. Only one vote, it is understood, was cast against the appeal.

The friends of Gen. Maximo Gomez, who assert that he is the popular candidate for president, are elated over the prospect of an unrestricted vote.

Died in a Streetcar.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 11.—Maj. Nat Burbank of the Picayune, widely known as a dramatic critic and as the author of the humorous column of Cut paper, died suddenly in a street car. He came here with the United States army during the civil war, and has been associated with the Picayune for a number of years.

Maj. Burbank was 55 years of age. He was a native of Massachusetts and educated in the Boston public schools.

Withdraws It.

Washington, Jan. 11.—As some of the foreign powers do not look with favor upon the proposition of the United States recently made as to the withdrawal of certain features of the negotiations from Pekin to Washington or some other capital, and other powers hesitate to decide the question, the president has deemed it advisable to withdraw the proposition and has directed the diplomats abroad to inform the different governments.

BOTH HOUSES MEET

Mad Count the Vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 15.—A number of bills were introduced in the senate Monday.

The senate then repaired to the house to meet with that body to count the vote cast for governor and lieutenant governor at the last general election. Paulus Wheeler and Harris of Hunt were appointed tellers on the part of the senate and Mulkey, Decker and Thurmond on the part of the house. The count then commenced.

After counting the vote the senate returned to its chamber. Senator Jones secured the adoption of a resolution of respect to the memory of Dr. E. P. Becton, late superintendent of the Blind institute, who died Monday at 1 o'clock and who was also a member of the Thirtieth legislature from Hopkins county.

"In the house Mr. Hendrick, chairman of the Bailey investigating committee, asked that the committee be excused from attendance upon the sessions of the house until its duty is discharged. The committee was excused.

Speaker Prince announced that he had received a communication from Hon. Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania in regard to the Bailey investigation, which he would submit to the committee unless there was objection. No objection was made.

At 10:30 the senate was announced at the bar of the house and was admitted and seated, to witness the canvassing of the vote for governor and lieutenant governor, cast at the last general election.

Upon organization of the joint assembly tellers were appointed to count the vote. Speaker Prince selected Messrs. Mulkey, Decker and Thurmond on the part of the house, and Lieut. Gov. Browning designated Messrs. Paulus, Wheeler and Harris of Hunt to act on the part of the senate. The official returns were handed the tellers by the speaker, who announced that they were as turned over to him by the secretary of state. The count then proceeded.

The count of the vote for governor and lieutenant governor was completed at 4:15 o'clock.

The report of the joint committee showing the vote is as follows: For Governor—Sayers 303,556, Hanan 112,864, McMillan 26,864, Royal 155, scattering 6155. Total 449,339.

For Lieutenant Governor—Browning 237,621, Smith 113,018, Nugent 27,022, Hallinger 84, scattering 8701. Total 447,046.

Speaker Prince declared Joseph D. Sayers and J. N. Browning elected governor and lieutenant governor, respectively.

Speaker Prince announced the standing committees.

The Bailey investigating committee reported that whereas McFall, who offered the resolution providing for the investigation, had declined to prosecute the charges before the committee or to furnish the names of witnesses, the members of the house and any others are requested to offer any evidence they may have tending to establish or disprove the charges.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Dr. E. P. Becton, superintendent of the blind asylum and providing that when the house adjourns, it be in his honor, was adopted. Many bills were introduced.

Judge McFall refuses to prosecute Congressman Bailey, and complains of the methods adopted.

Federation Meets.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 15.—The third state convention of the Texas Federation of Labor met in the union council hall, this city Monday morning and was called to order by Charles Trotter of Dallas. Pending an election of officers marshal Mayor Hicks, President Bonardur of the local Trades Assembly, President L. J. Hart of the Business Men's club and President Jennings of the Traction company made addresses of welcome. The attendance was light, there being delegates from only San Antonio, Fort Worth, Houston, Waco, Corsicana, Dallas, Galveston and Austin, the credentials committee reporting twenty-three in attendance. During the session the working card system was advocated, but no final action was taken.

At night there was an open meeting for all working men, union and non-union, which was attended by about 800 people. A number of speeches were made along the line of organization.

An Elector Absent.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 15.—When the board of electors met Monday afternoon to cast the vote of Texas for president and vice president and select a messenger to take same to Washington, all were present except Mr. John J. Cox of Goldthwaite. After some discussion as to the advisability of appointing some one to serve in Mr. Cox's place, an adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

Tod to be Secretary.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 15.—Gov. Sayers Monday announced that he would appoint Hon. John T. Tod of Houston secretary of state to succeed D. H. Hardy. Judge Tod is a well-known attorney, and has served as county and district judge of Harris county. Gov. Sayers says the office sought the man in this instance that no letters were written him and no lobbying done for Judge Tod.

COMMITTEE CHOSEN.

Speaker Prince Names House Members to Conduct Investigation.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 14.—In the house Saturday the speaker asked Mr. McFall if he had decided what course he had determined upon in regard to his request that Mr. McFall name two members to represent him on the committee to investigate Congressman Bailey's course in the Waters-Pierce Oil company matter.

Mr. McFall replied that precedent and parliamentary procedure required that the mover of a resolution be a member of the resulting committee, and since he had, by the Garner substitute, been made wholly responsible for the charges and investigation, he thought there was additional reason why he should be on the committee. But since the speaker had taken it upon himself to decide that he should not be a member of the committee, he preferred to leave the appointment of the committee entirely to the speaker and to allow him to assume the responsibility for it.

The speaker replied that he accepted full responsibility for the committee; that he thought Mr. McFall stood in the position of a prosecutor, and that he thought the committee should be an impartial jury. He would appoint such a committee, and would ask them to give Mr. McFall every opportunity to present evidence and to be heard on the facts coming before the committee.

The speaker then announced the following committee: Hendrick of Rusk, chairman; Cole of Johnson, Little of Bexar, Bryan of Taylor, Seabury of Starr, Lane of Fayette, Decker of Hardeman.

Mr. Robertson offered a resolution inviting Hon. Joseph W. Bailey to a seat in the house, and to address the house at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. When a division was demanded after a close viva voce vote, Mr. Robertson withdrew the resolution.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 1, inviting David B. Hill of New York to address the legislature upon political issues, was called up for passage by Mr. Napier.

Mr. Perkins proposed the resolution saying its adoption would be misundoubtedly, and ought to be taken as an indication of the recently suggested reorganization of the Democratic party. He moved to table.

Mr. Napier yielded the close of the argument to Mr. Mulkey, who favored the resolution.

The house refused to table. Mr. McMeans offered an amendment including W. J. Bryan in the invitation.

Mr. Strother moved to table. The motion to table was lost—yeas 25, nays 57.

The amendment was then adopted. Mr. Bryan of Taylor, interrupting the pending question, asked to be relieved from service on the Bailey investigating committee.

The speaker refused the request, saying he supposed the duty was distasteful to all those appointed on the committee, but it must be performed.

The senate concurrent resolution inviting W. J. Bryan and David B. Hill to address the house was adopted—62 yeas, 28 nays.

Mr. Gary was added to the committee on revenue and taxation by the speaker.

Mr. Bailey was before committee and announced that he was ready for the investigation; that he would come at any time the committee wanted him and that he would secure the attendance of his witnesses without cost to the state.

Acquitted on Insanity.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 14.—The Duncan McLennan trial came to a close Saturday, and after Judge Scott read his charge the jury retired to consider the case. The courtroom was crowded, many ladies being present. The plea of insanity was urged by the lawyers for the defense. Saturday night the jury brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, acquit the defendant on ground of insanity."

A wild shout of applause went up.

First Visitors.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 14.—The first delegation of carnival visitors consisted of four boys from Temple, whose ages ranged from 9 to 11 years. They had run away from home and came in on a freight, but were taken charge of by a Southern Pacific officer, who threatened to take them to jail. The carnival association heard of the lad's plight and engaged board for them at a hotel. The carnival officers will entertain them.

Spurious Coin.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 14.—Rather poorly executed counterfeit dollars, made in defective molds of rabbit metal, have been circulated here. Although plainly spurious several colored people have received them as the genuine mintage of the government. Chief of Police John Dollins and Policeman Robert Buchanan arrested a boy who had passed one of the bad dollars. The boy has been detained to answer before United States Commissioner John H. Finks.

TEXANETTES.

Waco wants Trinity university, Henry college, at Campbell, is to be incorporated.

The Dallas Humane society is after chicken fighters.

Jack Pierce, colored, was stabbed in an eye at Paris.

Amarillo wants the protective girls' industry school.

The pring term of federal court is in session at Tyler.

A child was accidentally shot to death at Isleta.

In a case at Fort Smith three attorneys served as jurors.

J. L. Hickson has been appointed postmaster at Gainesville.

Mrs. H. L. Middleton, wife of a prominent Dallas capitalist, died at St. Louis.

H. Jordan's store at Allen, Collin county was burglarized and \$200 in cash taken.

Sam Baker, colored, was shot and killed by another negro near Luling, Travis county.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway will soon be extended to Graham.

Mary Cravens, colored, 18 years old, hanged herself on a farm near New Weiden, Washington county.

Machinery for the new coal shaft at Strawn has arrived. The shaft will probably be 400 feet deep.

V. M. DuBose, a native of Georgia and 89 years old, died at Dallas. He had resided in Texas sixty years.

J. J. Mixon and wife and little daughter are confined at their home in the western part of Blooming Grove with smallpox.

A man residing at Lake Creek and a girl whose parents live at Prattville, Delta county, were married at Paeo, Lamar county. The bride is only 13 years old and the groom 30.

Mrs. Lucretia Allison, 96 years old, a pioneer of Cooke county, passed away at Gainesville. The venerable lady was the oldest person in that county.

The Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway company paid the controller \$279.70 tax on \$27,469 of passenger earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31.

Ben Amonet, a farmer, aged 52, was knocked from the railroad track about one and one-half miles south of Van Alstyne. He was sitting on the end of a tie when the train struck him. He lived about an hour.

A tragedy occurred at a house in Austin. Two of the inmates quarreled, and one of them drew a revolver and shot Mamie Baker three times. One bullet passed through the Baker woman's body.

The case of the state of Texas vs. Dave Petty, charged with the murder of Justice of the Peace D. M. Harris at Sherman, was continued until the district court by agreement of both sides.

The youngest person ever adjudged insane in Grayson county was John Brooks, colored, aged 14 years, on trial at Sherman. Brooks became violent and assailed several members of his family.

Five of the eleven messengers of the Postal Cable Telegraph company at Dallas struck because they were of the opinion the company charged them too much for caps.

Mrs. Eliza Wilson, 81 years old, whose first husband was the father of the late Gov. Throckmorton, and whose second was one of Collin county's first justices died suddenly.

A force at Bonham began work removing the old Texas and Pacific depot. In its place will be erected a handsome pressed brick depot to be one of the finest on the lines of the Texas and Pacific in the state.

The barn of M. Flowers, near McGowan, Hill county, was destroyed by fire. It contained a large amount of corn, hay, oats and implements. The loss is about \$1,000, with no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, and remains a mystery.

Tom Green, a negro, was taken from Caldwell farm, west of Ennis, to that city, having several ugly knife wounds in his back and about his neck and face. Two other negroes are charged with the cutting.

Miss Laura Knapp, aged 65 years, a music teacher, killed herself at San Antonio by shooting herself in the mouth with a pistol. Ill health is believed to have been the motive. No letters were left behind stating why she committed the act.

The old coal mines on the Fort Worth and Denver City railway five miles north of Bowie, upon which work was abandoned for some cause, will, it is thought by one of the principal stockholders, be reopened in the near future.

The six national banks of Fort Worth elected directors and officers. The only changes made were to add W. S. Wilson to the directory of the American National bank and the retirement of J. E. Mitchell from the directory of the State National bank.</

DEWET DENOUNCED

Alleged Bad Treatment by Him of Peace Commission

AROUSES CONSIDERABLE WRATH

Among the British Who Insist that Sufficient Soldiers be Sent on to End the War Speedily.

London, Jan. 14.—The brief report of the fate of the three members of the peace commission who were sent to see Gen. DeWet excites the deepest indignation on all sides.

One or two papers express a hope that Lord Kitchener has been misled by false reports, but it is generally felt that he would not have reported the matter to the war office without undoubted evidence.

The Daily Mail heads the report with the word "Murder," and declaims against any further attempt to coax the enemy into submission.

"DeWet has placed himself outside the pale of humanity," says the Daily Mail, "and no proclamations, but large reinforcements, must be our watchword."

The Morning Post says: "This marks the point where the guerrilla phase ends and the bandit phase begins."

All the papers appeal strongly to the government to hurry forward reinforcements, since it is evident that the Boer leaders have now become desperate and conciliation is quite useless.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail announces the return to Pretoria of Mr. Pretorius, a former president of the late South African republic, from a futile endeavor to persuade the Boer leaders to surrender.

Details of the attacks upon Kaalfontein and Zuurfontein stations show that there were only small garrisons of about 120 men at each station. The British had excellent trenches, which enabled them to withstand the attacks until the garrisons retired. At Zuurfontein a party of Boers in khaki succeeded in capturing a British patrol of eight men, whom they subsequently liberated. The railway and telegraph lines will be speedily restored.

No further news has been received regarding the invasion of Cape Colony.

Sir Alfred Milner, writing to a correspondent in England, says: "If it would be useless for me to notice the wholesale lies that are spread about concerning me. If I attempted to do so I would have no time for anything else."

The Boers cut the wires between Irene and Kaalfontein stations. Early Sunday morning 400 Boers, under Commandant Beyers, invested Kaalfontein station. A hot running fire and shell fire with two field pieces and a Maxim was maintained for six hours.

An armored train and reinforcements were sent from Pretoria, but before they had arrived upon the scene the garrison had driven off the Boers, who retired unmolested with a transport train half a mile long. The Boers blew up the line beyond Kaalfontein, compelling the mail train to return to Pretoria.

It is supposed their object was to obtain supplies, a great quantity of which is stored at Kaalfontein.

Terrible Blizzard.
London, Jan. 14.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail sends a heartrending story of the sufferings of railway passengers snowbound while on the way to Odessa. The blizzard, he says, raged continuously for more than one hundred hours over the whole of southern Russia. He describes the gradual arrival of trains at Rasydynaya with hundreds of passengers from the north who had entrained six days before.

Bound, Gagged and Robbed.
Vermilion, O., Jan. 14.—Five masked burglars entered the house of Henry Stoker. Mr. and Mrs. Stoker and their son, Grant, were bound and gagged till they told where the money and jewelry were kept. After opening a safe and securing \$350 and all the valuables of the household, the robbers stole and escaped. Mrs. Stoker exhibited herself before morning and then released the others.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 14.—A series of riots which began early Sunday ended at night in a street fight between three colored and three white men. More than a dozen shots were exchanged between Wiley Schnell, a Texas negro, and Cash Johnson, a white trunkmaker. Johnson was shot through the groin and his condition is serious. A man named Hereford was slashed with a razor and a young man and ribs broken.

Portland, Me., Jan. 14.—Thomas O. Mosher, a farmer, aged 45, was murdered and his mother, Mrs. Rufus Mosher, aged 78, was brutally assaulted at their home in Gorham Saturday evening by two men, who forced an entrance into the Mosher residence with the evident intention of robbery. After completing their ghastly work the men ransacked the house, taking what valuables they could find. A negro has been arrested.

JOINT NOTE SIGNED.

The Chinese Commissioners Have Affixed Their Signatures.

Peking, Jan. 14.—The joint note of the powers has finally been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners. Prince Ching signed Saturday and Li Hung Chang, who is better, signed it Sunday.

It is understood that the malady from which Li Hung Chang is suffering is bright's disease. He was feeling worse Saturday and therefore postponed the affixing of his signature, but Prince Ching was hopeful that he would be able to sign Sunday, which proved to be the case.

Prince Ching has protested to the court against the appointment, said to be contemplated, of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, as a Plenipotentiary in the place of Li Hung Chang. He thinks the latter's advice absolutely essential, although he believes it might be advisable to appoint a third plenipotentiary for China, and reiterates his desire for the appointment of Sheng, who would be acceptable to the foreigners.

So far as Chang Chih Tung is concerned, the envoys who know him personally say that, while he is strongly anti-foreign and has never made any secret of his likes and dislikes, they believe he would be a satisfactory representative of the Chinese and there would not be any objections to him on the score of his recent utterances. Indeed, some of the ministers think it would be wise for China to make Chang Chih Tung a plenipotentiary.

Most of the envoys have received word from their governments that the negotiations must be conducted in Peking.

The Russians say they will formally turn over the railroad to the Germans immediately.

M. de Giers, the Russian minister, objects to the British attitude in refusing to permit the Russians to distribute rice and wheat to destitute Chinese in the British section.

FATAL PANIC
Causes a Number of Persons to Lose Their Lives.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14.—Six persons were crushed to death and as many more seriously injured in a panic which followed a man's cry of "Fire!" late Saturday afternoon in West Twelfth street Turner hall.

About 600 people were in the place to witness the performance of a play entitled, "The Greenhorn."

The play was in Yiddish and the audience, composed for the most part of women and children, was all Hebrew. The hall stands in the center of a district densely populated by Hebrews. The play was nearly over when the cry which caused the panic was raised, and in a few seconds the audience was a frantic mob. Chairs were knocked down in every direction; people ran, stumbling over the chairs in their way toward the doors. Around the upper part of the hall extends a balcony which is open only at one end. Here were seated 150 women and children, and the women at the further end of the balcony, away from the stairway, seeing that rush toward the exit was blocked to them and their children, began at once to throw the little ones over the railing to the floor ten feet below. The children were trampled under foot and it is known that of the dead three children were thrown from the balcony and trampled by the crowd.

Wood Staked.
Shreveport, La., Jan. 14.—After three days as a refugee from Justice J. E. Wood, messenger of the Wells-Fargo Express company, committed suicide at Orange, Tex., just as the authorities were about to arrest him. The authorities have been quietly tracing him. He had about \$1500 of the company's money and at different places spent large sums. When apprehended he ran and before the officers could reach him had fired twice.

Smallpox in New York.
New York, Jan. 12.—The board of health has been informed of two new cases of smallpox. The board's counsel has been instructed to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Montague R. Levenson of Brooklyn, who is reported to have said that he had treated thirty cases of smallpox without reporting them to the board of health, and advised his hearers to shoot any person attempting to enter their houses to vaccinate the inmates.

Chandler Defeated.
Concord, N. H., Jan. 12.—Henry R. Burnham of Manchester was nominated on first ballot for United States senator by the Republican members of the legislature, defeating William E. Chandler and four other candidates. Chandler received 47 votes, Burnham 198, Congressman Sulloway 23, Henry M. Baker 29, Henry B. Quincy 22 and H. W. Blair 1.

Do Business at Shreveport.
Shreveport, La., Jan. 12.—The J. L. Means Machinery company, limited, is a new business venture organized here, the charter of which was filed at office of the parish clerk. The company is capitalized at \$50,000, and is composed of the following gentlemen, who came to Shreveport from Dallas: J. L. Means, president; R. S. Munger, vice president; S. Q. Munger, secretary. The concern will deal in and manufacture machinery and boilers.

ABLEST ARGUMENT

Ever Heard Before United States Supreme Court

IS SAID OF SPEECH OF CARLISLE

On the Porto Rican Case, This Opinion Being Expressed by Several Who Listened to the Kentucky.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The rivers and harbors bill being displaced in the house Friday, by private pensions, the argument of former Secretary John G. Carlisle before the supreme court on the Porto Rican case. It was a distinguished group of lawyers and lawmakers that gathered to hear him, and all party lines were lost in the interest manifested in the argument. It was all touching the problem involving the constitution and the flag, and Mr. Carlisle supported the theory that the constitution and the flag went together. He spoke for two hours or more and the scene was one of inexpressible impressiveness.

It has often been said within the past quarter of a century that Carlisle was the greatest intellect of the day, but it was said Friday that he made the greatest argument of his career. He commanded the utmost attention of the court as well as of the auditors, and made, according to the view of the auditors, the one great argument of a case which is destined to become historical. Among those who were present were Messrs. McCall of Massachusetts and Littlefield of Maine, Republican representatives who supported the Carlisle idea when the Porto Rican tariff bill was debated in the house of representatives. Mr. Littlefield's only comment on Carlisle's argument was that it was the most complete presentation of the questions involved that had been made, the one really great argument of the case and altogether unanswerable. Mr. McCall's opinion was that a greater argument had never been made before the supreme court, and that if Carlisle had never impressed his ability upon the country before, this argument would be altogether sufficient to perpetuate his fame in American statesmanship and jurisprudence.

Few people are bold enough to predict the conclusions of the supreme court of the United States. Those who are willing to venture prophecy were satisfied that the court would be of the unanimous opinion that the flag can not travel around regardless of the constitution.

Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma introduced an important bill to divide the Indian Territory into counties, to establish the county seats thereof. It establishes twenty-six counties in numerical order, defines their boundary and names the county seats except those of the sixth, twelfth, twenty-first and twenty-sixth respectively as Miami, Vinita, Nowata, Claremore, Pryor Creek, Tahlequah, Muskogee, Sapulpa, Okmulgee, Eufaula, Poteau, Muskogee, South McAlester, Wetumka, Wewoka, Roff, Wynnewood, Bradley, Ardmore, Madill, Caney and Antlers.

Mr. Sheppard of Texas by request introduced a bill to prevent intruders, citizens by marriage and "reservators" from taking lands in severalty and sharing in the annuities of the Cherokee nation.

Missing Messenger.
Shreveport, La., Jan. 12.—A messenger of the Wells-Fargo company has disappeared and the amount of funds and valuables which left with him can not be learned of the express company, but is rumored to be about \$5000. He went to the union depot Wednesday about 12:30. He was seen to place packages in the breast pockets of his coat and strap his revolver around his waist. Since that time nothing has been heard of him.

Crushed to Death.
Denison, Tex., Jan. 12.—O. E. Williamson, an employe in the Houston and Texas Central round-house, who worked at night, was killed by an engine about forty yards south of the water tank, at the engine ash pit. It seems that Williamson attempted to climb out from under the engine before it had settled, and was pinned to the rail by the wheels of the engine tank. He gave one cry when the wheels caught his body just below the waist.

Shipments of Cattle.
El Paso, Tex., Jan. 12.—On the 18th of this month 2000 head of Mexican cattle will be shipped through this port to Texas and California. The cattle are from the big Terrazas ranch in Chihuahua. One thousand of the first shipment go to the packing-house in San Francisco and the others to the Bilby ranch, near Colorado City, Tex. Later in the month another thousand will pass through this place to the packing-house in San Francisco.

Bryan Triumphant.
Bryan, Tex., Jan. 12.—Flournoy Reed was shot and instantly killed on the streets here about 8 o'clock Friday night, and Policeman Bob McCay surrendered to the authorities and was placed in jail. Diligent inquiries failed to disclose any of the particulars. So far as could be learned there were no witnesses to the shooting. A reporter called at the jail and was informed that McCay could not be seen and that he declined to make any statement.

Considerable Cabbage.
Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—Hon. John Wilsey of Portland is one of the most successful farmers in the house. He is engaged in truck gardening on an extensive scale. He says there are about 400 acres in his section planted in cabbage, and that the shipment of this product to the northern markets will soon begin. The prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds. It is expected the yield will exceed 1000 carloads from that section.

COMMITTEE OF FOUR

From the House Will Investigate the Waters-Pierce Matter.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—In the senate Friday Staples introduced a bill defining libel. Other bills were introduced.

The chair appointed Senators Lloyd, Potter and Turney as a committee to arrange to count the vote cast for governor and lieutenant governor.

Senator Davidson of DeWitt, chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, gave notice to the senate and all parties interested that his committee will meet Tuesday at 4 o'clock to consider Sebastian's joint resolution proposing the incorporation into the constitution of the "three Hogg amendments."

Mr. Schluter's house bill appropriating \$110,000 to pay mileage and per diem of the members of the present legislature was passed, finally, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Schluter's house bill appropriating \$20,000 to pay contingent expenses of the present session was passed, finally, under a suspension of the rules.

Lieut. Gov. Browning announced the appointment of Mr. Clyde D. Smith of Wichita county as his private secretary.

In the house Mr. McFall of Travis offered a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of four to investigate the re-admission of the Waters-Pierce Oil company into Texas, and the alleged connection of certain officials therewith.

Speaking to his resolution Mr. McFall said it was unnecessary to urge its adoption, because it was understood that Mr. Bailey and his friends courted the investigation. He reviewed the history of the Waters-Pierce case, and the readmission of the corporation into the state. He said he blushed to say that after the corporation had been defeated and driven out of the state, certain officers of the state talked compromise. He said nobody could doubt that the Waters-Pierce Oil company is the southwestern representative of the Standard Oil trust. He reiterated that the state had nothing to compromise after the final decision of the case. The corporation, he said, made no progress toward compromise until it enlisted the aid of the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, who helped it at Austin and at Waco.

Mr. Hill of Denton offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to make the original a simple house resolution. Adopted.

Mr. Schluter offered an amendment striking out that part of the resolution charging that the Waters-Pierce Oil company had the passive assistance of certain state officials in obtaining admission to the state.

The amendment was defeated—35 yeas, 71 nays.

The resolution was adopted by viva voce vote.

A message was received from the governor calling attention to the omission of a day and a warrant clerk had been reported of the state fish and oyster commissioner. Defects in the law are recommended to be corrected.

The resolution providing for the appointment of ten clerks offered Thursday by Mr. Kennedy was taken up. The resolution was adopted after the compensation had been increased to \$4 and a warrant clerk had been added making a total of twelve.

Mr. Tarpey called up his resolution providing that officers of the house be paid \$5. Adopted.

Commander Quackenbush, retired, died at Washington.

Mrs. P. H. Kennedy of Kansas City shot and killed her husband.

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SAYERS TO SOLONS

Governor Sayers' message to the Twenty-seventh legislature is a lengthy document covering details in every department, and replete with facts and figures.

"It is indeed gratifying that you have convened under circumstances so auspicious. Excepting not more than 15 of the 243 counties—organized and unorganized—into which the state is divided properly prevails in them all to an extent not exceeded in any year of their history. Abundant crops, with remunerative markets, have well rewarded the husbandman, and never before has the demand for labor, skilled and unskilled, been so great and universal, or the compensation of wage earners more satisfactory. The cattle and sheep industries are prosperous; railway construction has been actively renewed, and manufacturing enterprises of many kinds are being inaugurated. Money has become more plentiful, and its circulation more general, resulting in a marked decline of interest rate.

"A desirable immigration is being attracted in large numbers, through the healthfulness of our climate, the fertility and freshness of our lands, and the many opportunities that here await industry, economy and thrift.

"The resources of the state in all their variety, wealth and abundance, are unknown even to ourselves; but with the continuance of present conditions, though for a few years only, and with a prudent and conservative administration of the public affairs, such developments may be safely anticipated as will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation.

"With the construction of the Isthmian canal, nothing except inexcusable folly in matters of government will prevent this commonwealth taking within the next two decades the foremost place among the states of the American union.

"It will also be gratifying to know that the administration of the state government has, during the past two years, given to the people the best service possible, and it is confidently believed that a thorough and searching inquiry into the several branches of the executive department will show them to have been carefully, economically and efficiently conducted.

"A rigid and unsparring examination into the manner in which every official charged with executive functions, has performed the duties imposed upon him by law, is most earnestly recommended to the end that the people may be accurately informed as to how their governmental affairs have been managed.

"Information by the executive, as to the operations of the state government, and also as to its existing condition, accompanied by such recommendations as may be deemed advisable, being a constitutional requirement, the following is, therefore, submitted for the consideration of the legislature:

The General Revenue.
"In his message of Jan. 12, 1899, my immediate predecessor reported a cash balance of \$638,594.33 in the treasury on the 10th day of that month, to the credit of the general revenue, after deducting an estimated deficit made necessary through insufficient appropriations. Today, Jan. 8, 1901, there is in the treasury a cash balance to the credit of the same fund amounting to \$1,015,174.52. Taking therefrom the sum of \$64,138.14, estimated by the comptroller as a deficiency for the two years ending Feb. 28, 1901, in consequence of a failure to make needed appropriations, and yet to be provided for, and there remains an actual cash balance of \$951,036.38 to the credit of the general revenue; and this, notwithstanding appropriations for greatly needed permanent improvements and increased facilities at the several educational and eleemosynary institutions, for Confederate pensions for the settlement of the indebtedness of the state to the permanent school fund, and for the return to the federal government of \$45,135.56 which had been improperly paid to the state, all of which aggregate the sum of \$798,906.36.

"It should be borne in mind, in this connection, that the only receipts, except about \$30,000, to this fund for the past two years have been through taxation and fees, and that for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1900, and thereafter, the ad valorem tax rate will be 16 1/2 cents on the \$100, instead of 20 cents, as prior thereto.

"The comptroller estimates that the receipts to accrue to the account of the general revenue under existing laws during the two years ending Aug. 31, 1901, will reach the sum of \$1,995,000, and that the cash balance for that date will be \$1,044,421.04—provided, that the sum total of all appropriations and liabilities (including the expense incident to a session of the legislature) for the two years ending Feb. 28, 1903, does not exceed \$5,110,168.50, the sum total of the expenditures for the fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

"In view of the fact that the amount of revenue to accrue during the time stated is only an estimate, and is in a great measure dependent upon the assessment and collection of taxes, as well as on property values, it is submitted that the aggregate of all appropriations, and also of all liabilities of whatever character that may be incurred in consequence of further legislation, for the two years named, should not in any event be more than \$5,000,000, and this to include the cost of a legislative session. To appropriate or legislate beyond this amount, without an increase of taxation, would be hazardous to the credit of the state and would almost certainly send its warrants to discount.

"A cash balance does not necessarily imply a surplus, and it should be borne well in mind that the receipts to the general revenues during January, February and March exceed by more than one-half all that accrue to that fund during the entire fiscal year, and that those for June, July, August, September and October are not, by one-half equal to the ordinary and usual expenditures of the government during the same months; and further, that as no sum should there be in the treasury and to the credit of the general revenues less than \$500,000 for a working balance, these suggestions are pertinent and perhaps necessary, because of the general belief that the state has now a redundant treasury. Such is not the case. The revenues, however, are in good condition

and can be easily so maintained if proper economy be observed.

"The aggregate of the estimates by the several departments and branches of the public service appears to be unduly large and much beyond the probable receipts under the revenue producing laws now in force, and it is recommended, with emphasis, that they be carefully examined, and that appropriations be made for such purposes only as are essential to an efficient administration, economically conducted, and within the limit designated.

Permanent Free School Fund.
"On Sept. 1, 1898, there belonged to this fund 19,729,389 acres of land. Since then this acreage has been increased through cancellation of sales and forfeiture of purchases by 1,066,835 acres. Under the acts of April 26, 1899, and Feb. 23, 1900, it received an additional increase of 5,879,178 acres. So that, after deducting 6,032,573 acres sold during the previous two years, there remained, on Sept. 1, 1900, to the permanent school fund, a balance of 30,613,527 acres. The fund has been very materially impaired through the legislation of recent years. Especially so in the reduction of the price of land, lowering of the rate of interest and the extension of time payments from 30 to 40 years.

"The state is face to face with the problem of maintaining an efficient system of public free schools for its rapidly increasing population for the term required by the constitution, and the proposition is now and will continue to be whether this important work can be accomplished without increasing the tax rate. It must be clear to everyone that additional taxation can be prevented only through an intelligent and watchful administration of the fund.

"In addition to the lands, the permanent school fund, on Dec. 1, 1900, owned and held \$21,747,224.71 in cash and in state, county, city and railway bonds and land notes. The aggregate of such holdings, on Dec. 1, 1898, was \$15,997,578.34. It will, therefore, be seen that there has been a net gain in land to the fund, during the two years named of 869,138 acres, and in money, bonds and notes of \$5,849,646.47.

Available School Fund.
"This fund, now consisting of land rentals, interest on bonds and notes belonging to the permanent fund and receipts through taxation, for the two years ending Aug. 31, 1899, amounted to \$4,139,829.78. In this amount, however, is included \$334,078.25 of the principal of the permanent fund, and also \$120,006.50 receipts from the sale of timber growing on lands belonging to it. For the two years ending Aug. 31, 1900, the available school fund aggregated \$6,495,596.75, being an increase of the latter two, over the former two of \$2,355,766.97.

"The appropriation for the last scholastic year was disbursed by the state treasurer using the year, and the public free schools were, therefore, put upon a cash basis. They should never be otherwise. It is worthy of note that the allotment for the year is \$462,049.25 greater than for the year 1899.

"The governor goes into detail here of the various departments of the state and takes up the comptroller's report first. He recommends that the appropriation year begin on Sept. 1 and end Aug. 31. He concurs in the report of the comptroller, that authority be given counties to refund whenever profitable to do so, all interest bearing indebtedness contracted prior to January, 1901.

Special stress is laid upon the rapid growth of the treasury department and recommends the more speedily should be allowed the department, for improvement of the main office and that the treasurer be given two additional clerks.

The general land office, the governor says, is diminishing every year and soon it will simply be an office of record, as all lands will be disposed of. The governor urges that legislation be enacted to protect the mineral lands that the permanent school fund can realize something like the true value of the lands. He recommends the two agents be retained to continue the search for illegal occupants of public lands.

Recommendation is made that the attorney general's office be enlarged to better take care of the increasing business. He urges the adoption of the general recommendations of the attorney general on corporation and anti-trust laws.

The governor says the state militia is far superior to a year ago and is gradually attaining perfection under the adjutant general. He recommends that the rangers be given more power in making arrests and that they be better provided for than in the past few years.

The governor says the lack of necessary funds has eliminated the agricultural feature from the department of agriculture, insurance, statistics and history and that the two last named subjects do not get proper care. He invites attention to this department.

The governor urges that better protection be provided for against infectious diseases and that more stringent laws be passed as to quarantine, vaccination, etc., and that the commissioners court of every county should be empowered so as to take steps to crush any contagion.

In the state revenue agent's report the governor has found that nearly double the number of liquor dealers take out the federal tax to those of the state. He asks that the law as to the collection of taxes from domestic corporation be amended to better secure payment. He says the purchasing agent for all the eleemosynary institutions has saved money to the state and should be continued.

The governor reviews the schools of the state—the university, the agricultural and mechanical college, Prairie View state normal and industrial college and the San Houston normal institute—and gives details as to the number of teachers and pupils and expenses. He makes no recommendation except as to repairs for damage done the Prairie View normal and industrial college, which suffered by the great storm in September.

The governor is strongly in favor of an industrial school for girls and recommends that the properties for normal schools either at Denton or San Marcus be utilized for that purpose.

As to the public schools the governor says: "The scholastic census upon which the appropriation of the available school fund is made, aggregates 726,448 children, within the scholastic age, for the year 1901—an excess of 23,000 over the year 1900. The number of teachers employed in the public free schools for the year 1899 was 14,999, of whom 5976 were white male teachers, 4173 white

female teachers, 1855 colored male teachers and 1815 colored female teachers. It is estimated that the total number for 1900 will be nearly 16,000.

"The return as to the number of children can not, however, be relied on as a correct ascertainment of those entitled to the benefit of the free school fund.

"In order to demonstrate, beyond all question, the entire reliability of the scholastic census and its utter fitness to be a basis upon which to apportion the fund, it will only be necessary to compare through a series of years, the number of children as shown by the census with that of those actually enrolled in the schools. For 1896 the excess of the census return over the school enrollment was 102,081 children; for 1897—139,901; for 1898—140,600; and for 1899—71,857."

The governor urges that some plan be adopted to correct the evil of a community obtaining pay for three times the number of pupils that attend school. The school census cost the state \$40,000 a year.

The governor recommends that country districts be allowed to erect school buildings the same as towns and villages incorporated for school districts.

Recommendation is made that the laws governing public schools be revised so as to afford better protection and enlargement of school facilities.

The governor goes into lengthy detail as to the eleemosynary institutions of the state. He says appropriation should be made for additions to the State insane asylum to accommodate 300 more colored patients and to the Southwestern asylum for the accommodation of 400 whites.

The governor recommends that the salaries of the officers and helpers of the various asylums be readjusted so that each may be justly compensated.

The epileptic asylum at Abilene has been held up by the governor because the buildings could not be erected for the amount of money appropriated. The governor refers the matter back to the legislature for action.

The Confederate home shows inmates to the number of 263 and Governor Sayers asks that all aid possible be given the old soldiers.

The penitentiaries come in for a large share of the message and as a whole the officers are praised for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties. The governor says:

"Notwithstanding the heavy losses to the penitentiary system, estimated by the superintendent at \$238,235.29, and occasioned by the fire at Huntsville on Feb. 18, 1899, the overflow of the Brazos river in July of the same year, the storm of September last, and the boll weevil, there will be no necessity for any appropriations for its maintenance beyond those made for the past two years, and they are recommended.

"Since February, 1899, there has been expended for lands, permanent improvements, machinery and live stock, for the use of the system, and which were necessary to its better efficiency, \$188,293.81. This exceeded the expenditure for similar purposes during the two years ending 31, 1899, by \$147,890.30.

"Forty thousand dollars of the appropriation made by the legislature were used in the purchase of lands, but the same has been restored to the treasury, and is now a part of the general revenue of the state."

The number of convicts on hand Oct. 31, 1900, was 4100, which was less by 365 than that for Oct. 31, 1899.

The number of pardons issued since Jan. 13, 1899, aggregates 383, and of restorations to citizenship 415.

The governor recommends the enlargement of the house of correction and reformatory and the purchase of more lands. The number of boys in that institution is 153.

The governor urges that stringent laws be passed to prevent the practice of medicine in the state by others than those entitled to that distinction.

He urges a just and equitable law for the act now on the statutes of Texas.

Special attention is directed to the method of taxation and the legislature is requested to pass laws forcing a full, fair and honest rendition of property. He says:

"It is recommended that this great question, whose proper solution would be of incalculable value to the entire citizenship, be taken into consideration by the legislature and that an earnest effort be made to so reform the tax laws that they may bear equally and alike upon all and be capable of certain enforcement against every one. If this be accomplished the present ad valorem rate of taxation can be reduced without detriment to the public service."

Queen Among Wambles Subjects.
Queen Margherita, mother of the present king of Italy, is a devout Catholic and for years

Current Topics

Model Town Built by Experts.

One of the most interesting experiments now in progress is that being made at Bellemead, N. J., where a model manufacturing town is being built up, under the direction of Dr. Josiah Strong and William H. Tolman, respectively president and secretary of the League for Social Service. Not long ago the land on which the town stands was entirely unoccupied. It was first laid out by an eminent landscape gardener, provision being made for factory sites, public buildings and homes, parks and driveways. The land is owned by William J. Robinson, whose principal object is to do something in a practical way to relieve the congestion which is now the problem of the great cities. Incidentally Mr. Robinson expects to make money in the operation, as he does not believe that any reform can hope for general adoption until it is put on a paying basis. He offers free sites for new factories, and under the direction of Dr. Strong and Mr. Tolman, who call themselves social engineers, every provision is made for the comfort and welfare of the working men and women employed. Every cottage will have a flower and vegetable garden attached, and all kinds of technical schools will be established for the benefit of the children. The new model

Rebelle Against the Trust.

Miss Henrietta Crossman has lately been playing "Nell Gwyn" at the Savoy theater, New York. As the play was



MISS CROSSMAN.

about to begin the other night, she stepped before the curtain, and in a speech to the audience announced that the play would not be given because she could no longer bear the petty persecutions of the theatrical trust managers, Klaw & Erlanger, who secured control of the Savoy since Miss Crossman began her engagement there.

Reward for Missing Youth.

News comes from Providence, R. I., that Robert Callender, who is known to many Yale men in the West, disappeared in that city on the last day of the old year. Five hundred dollars reward has been offered by his father, Walter Callender, for information as to his whereabouts. Young Callender had been suffering from insomnia, and it is feared by his parents that his mind is temporarily affected thereby. Robert Callender, who was graduated from Yale in the class of '98, is 24 years old, 5 feet and 7 inches in height, and weighs 135 pounds. He has brown hair, inclined to curl, light brown eyes, and small, regular features. When he disappeared he wore a light derby hat, a dark sack suit, and an overcoat. On his little finger was a gold seal ring, and he carried a gold hunting case watch. In college he was a member of the Kappa Sigma and Delta Kappa Psi, and the Senior



ROBERT CALLENDER.

Society of the Wolf's Head, the emblem of which he is also thought to have worn pinned on his coat.

Crime in the United States.

The statistics of homicide in the United States for 1900 are not encouraging. From 1895 to 1899 there was a steady decrease year by year, the totals falling from 10,509 to 6,225, but this year the reports show a total of 8,275, an increase over last year of 2,050. If this year the figures increase proportionately the first year of the new century will be as largely marked by crime as was 1895. From the present outlook the indications are that the record of the passing year will be even darker, for human life is never held cheaper than at the present time, and hanging and lynching make little impression. Rudyard Kipling was not far out of the way when he said that murder was the national crime of the United States.

"School of the Prophets."

Another newly organized association calling itself the "School of Prophets" is now in session in Chicago. Its founder, a Chicago man, has convinced himself and his followers that the end of the world is at hand, and the object of the present meeting is to prepare fitly for that tremendous event.

Was Bismarck's Friend.

Charles Alexander, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, died in his castle at Weimar last week, after a long illness. He was born at Weimar in 1818. The grand duke was a staunch friend of the late Prince Bismarck. He supported the iron chancellor especially in his efforts to found the great Grand Duke of German empire at Saxe-Weimar, or the Franco-Prussian war. The grand duke distinguished himself as a valiant officer in the wars which were waged by the fatherland during the last half of the century.

Joshua D. Baker, manager of the Lafayette hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., died last Thursday morning the result of an operation for appendicitis. He had been in the hotel business thirty-five years and was known to many traveling men in the eastern states.

In the Public Eye

Honor for Mrs. Fairbanks.

Among the candidates for the presidency of the D. A. R. at the coming session in Washington is Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the senator from Indiana. In her own city—Indianapolis—Mrs. Fairbanks is accounted an all-around club woman. She was the founder of the Fortnightly Literary club, an organization of several hundred women. As the vice president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana she is conspicuous among the patriotic women of the country. As a member of the Conventary club, the leading mixed club in Indianapolis, and a worker in the Art association, she is also well known in her state. When in Washington with her husband she affiliated with the women's clubs in the national capital. In appearance Mrs.



MRS. C. W. FAIRBANKS.

Fairbanks is unusually prepossessing, having that indefinable stamp of a gracious and refined woman.

Sixty-Six Mill. on Cents Collected.

There were coined last year at the United States mints 66,833,700 bronze cents. The number was almost large enough to supply every inhabitant with one of these useful coins. The mints turned out more cents last year than ever before, but they have not been inactive in preceding years. Their output in 1895 was \$70,000,000 worth, in 1896 thirty-nine millions, in 1897 fifty millions, and in 1898 forty-nine millions. The cents which are in circulation seldom are much worn. They disappear some how before they have had time to get rubbed smooth. What becomes of the cents? Nobody knows. The cents are as much a mystery as what becomes of the pins. Millions of these small coins are minted yearly, and yet there is a steady demand for more. Nobody hoards cents. Nobody melts them down—false which hoards gold coins often. Then what becomes of all the bronze cents?

Compatriot of Famous Men.

The late Senator Bradbury of Maine, whose death was announced last week, was the oldest statesman in the United States, and a colleague and personal friend of Webster, Clay, Benton and Calhoun. He was the only survivor of the 100 men who sat in the senate during his senatorial term from 1847 to 1853. The departed ex-senator was the only living member of the



THE LATE SENATOR BRADBURY.

Howdoin class of 1827, which included Longfellow, Hawthorne and John B. C. Abbott. The career of the venerable statesman covered a period of American history unexampled in the experience of any other man. He was one of Andy Jackson's warm supporters. He was 98 years, six months and 28 days old when he died. He never chewed nor smoked tobacco, nor drank intoxicating liquor.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, the famous Philadelphia explorer, who has recently returned from Africa, has been awarded the Elisha Kent Kane medal by the Geographical Society of Pennsylvania. This is the first medal the society has awarded.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, is noted for the unstinted manner in which he dispenses private charity. He has been known to go out on cold nights to carry food to some poor person in whom he took an interest.

Colonel Campbell.

Colonel Campbell, ex-congressman from Illinois, who left his seat to go to the war, has been promoted from lieutenant colonel of the Thirtieth volunteer regiment to brigadier general. He will not have long Gen. Campbell, to serve if the present army bill is passed, but he will come home to his country with the title of general. He has for many years been a leader in Illinois politics.

Senator Thomas H. Bard of California, Dr. G. L. Bard of Ventura, Cal., are to erect a hospital in that city as a memorial to their mother. The hospital will be presented to the city eventually.

James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, now rarely wears the buttonhole bouquet which he used never to be without. He dresses simply and wears the flowers but seldom.

MODERN JERUSALEM.

People in Quaint Costumes Great the Traveler on All Sides.

Studied then from its thoroughfares, says Cleveland Moffet, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Jerusalem looks for all the world like a huge, rambling fortress, with fighting towers and dungeon depths. On either hand, instead of lines of houses, you have formidable and continuous walls, pierced with low doors and body-wide stairs and iron-caged windows. You cannot tell where one house begins and another leaves off, nor whether a certain opening leads to roof or courtyard or dwelling room. There is, indeed, only one way to tell; that is, to push boldly in and up along stairs and passages and see what you can see. Whatever else you fall to do in Jerusalem, and you are sure to neglect half the guide book admonitions) do not fail to study the streets from overhead, as many of them as possible. You can always find a viewpoint by a little searching. Take Christian street about mid-day, when the sun lights both sides, and get your station on the arch near David street, no matter if you have to do some clambering. Now look to the north, clambering to the greenish dome and white minaret rise. You see a straight way along the base of a high wall, window-pierced, with a lower wall on the other side, its stones old and grass-grown. Below, you see two lines of filmy awnings, tipped down like the visor of a cap, to shelter the booths beneath from the white glare. You see donkeys, camels, sheep, peasants, Irish, tourists, pilgrims, Turks and all who visit Syria, veiled women, sheeted women and beggars (you will see them all if you wait a little) moving to and fro, now lost under the awnings, now coming into the open. You can follow them between two somber archways, the one that you are on and another, yonder where a cross-wall stops your view. You can watch them until your tire.

MOULT OF BIRDS.

One Bird Green in Winter, Red in Summer.

Mr. Witmer Stone addressed the Biological club of the University of Pennsylvania recently on the "Moult of Birds."

This subject, said the speaker, is one that has interested me for a long time, but it seems to have been generally neglected by ornithologists. All birds moult regularly once a year; this is a physical necessity, for the wearing of the feathers makes their replacement an absolute requirement if flight is to be continued. This annual or post-nuptial moult occurs at the end of the nesting season. The feathers never drop out at the same time; the process is gradual and during its continuance the bird has never more than one or two feathers missing at once. In the body, as recently discovered by Professor Dwight, the moult takes place along regular tracts. The wing feather moult begins with the innermost of the primaries, the ninth, which is moulted first; the others follow in succession outwardly. In the tail the first feather lost is the middle one, and, as with the wings, it is followed by the loss of the next outward one, and so on. Here Mr. Stone exhibited specimens showing the various stages of wing and tail moulting. He then referred to a number of exceptions to the rule, such as that of the woodpeckers, which in moulting lose the side feathers of the tail first, and, continuing, said some species have additional moults, like the scarlet tanager. It undergoes two moults. It is a green color in winter and a red color in summer. The claim has been set up by some ornithologists that this is not the result of moulting, but due to an actual change of pigment. There is, however, no evidence to sustain this view. The speaker then explained the succession of plumages from the egg to the adult, and followed with a detailed consideration of plumages, with the reasons for same and for exceptions to general rules in a large number of birds, illustrating his remarks with specimens. The subject was discussed by Drs. Montgomery, Calvert, Conklin and Harshberger.

The Term "Brother Jonathan."

The origin of the term "Brother Jonathan," as a personification of the United States, is here given: When Gen. Washington, after his appointment as commander of the army of the revolutionary war, went to Massachusetts to organize it and make preparations for the defense of the country, he found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such condition, the result might be disastrous. On one occasion, that anxious period, a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull the elder was then governor of Connecticut on whose judgment and aid Gen. Washington placed the greatest reliance, and remarked: "We must consult 'Brother Jonathan' on the subject." The general did so, and Trumbull was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. With difficulties afterward arose and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, "we must consult Brother Jonathan." The term "Brother Jonathan" has thus become a designation of the whole United States, as "John Bull" has for England.—New York Weekly.

Mothers in Many Varieties.

A mothers' club of twenty-five matrons, of Chicago, adopted a street gammon of eleven years, and set about making a useful member of society of him. The boy stood it for a few weeks, taking directions from his twenty-five mothers, not infrequently pointing in twenty-five ways. Finally recollections of the one mother he had elsewhere in the city came upon him, and he ran away and fought her. Thereupon he informed his twenty-five foster mothers: "I ain't no twenty-five kids, and I ain't going to be good no twenty-five different ways all at once."



WILLIAM J. ROBINSON.

town differs from its predecessors in that it is being directed by men who have made a life study of factory and social conditions all over the world.

The Late Bishop Ninds.

The late Bishop William X. Ninds, came of a long line of Methodist preachers, and was himself a survivor of the circuit riding days of the Methodist ministry. His work in and for the church was in many and different fields. He was first a teacher, then a minister, winning wide fame as one of the most powerful pulpit orators of the church, a missionary to India, a professor in Garrett Biblical Institution, and finally for the last sixteen years a bishop.

An Army Angel.

The daughter of Gen. Miles, whose husband, Capt. Samuel Reber, is stationed on Governor's island, is a leader in the work of army relief, and has a warm spot in the hearts of the soldier boys, for whom she has done so much.

As Miss Miles, Mrs. Reber was most active in helping sick and suffering warriors, and her recent marriage has in no wise dimmed her interest in this respect. She is an officer in the New York branch of the association.

Mrs. Reber is a charming young woman and her circle of friends extends



MRS. CAPT. SAMUEL REBER.

far beyond the hundreds of Uncle Sam's soldier boys who have come under her watchful and tender care.

Learned and Eloquent.

Justice Marcus P. Knowlton of the supreme court of Massachusetts is to be the orator of the day at the commencement exercises of the Yale Law school. Judge Knowlton was graduated from Yale in 1890. He has been attorney general of Massachusetts and holds high rank throughout New England for learning and eloquence.

An Earthquake Professor.

Professor John Milne, known as "Earthquake" Milne, has erected a seismographic observatory in the Isle of Wight. He has carried on the work of observing earthquakes for years, but up to this time he has contented himself with a stable as a house for his instruments, most of which he invented himself.

William McClary of Philadelphia has given \$20,000 to the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania as a memorial to his son, the late Charles J. McClary, who for many years was a member of the board of managers of the home. Previously Mr. McClary had given \$50,000 to the home management with which to fund a home for orphans of Free Masons.

Lighter Stock Year.
Despite the fact that, since the election, business on the New York Stock exchange has been larger than at any time in the institution's history, 1900's record does not equal that of 1899. The figures of transactions given out by an official show that the sales of listed stock for 1900 amounted to about 105,500,000 shares, against 129,022,000 shares the previous year; unlisted stock, 34,500,000 shares, against 52,345,000 shares, while the par value of state and railroad bonds dealt in was \$547,000,000, as compared with the \$741,357,000.

Drinks No Water.
"There is a man in our company," says a Philadelphia stage manager, "who hasn't drunk a drop of water in twenty-seven years. He boasts of it. He is always the first man into the theater for a performance, and is as regular as clockwork at rehearsals. No, he isn't a 'rummy.' In fact, liquor is most repugnant to him. But for nothing but tea, and he will probably continue in his present course until he dies. He carries his little portable gas arrangement about and between acts, makes strong tea."

Shops in Paris.
Two points are soon noticed by shoppers in Paris. Although there are frequent "expositions" or "exhibitions" of certain lines of goods, there are, in the American sense, no periodical sales. It must, however, be admitted that on exposition days certain lines then put on sale are often offered considerably under the usual price.

Free education, as some people understand it, is any kind for which somebody else has to pay. Beauty is only skin deep; love has no defined depth.

Her Directions.
A Fifth Avenue, New York photographer is telling the story of an incident which amused him:
A woman came into the building and asked if the best photographer in the city had a studio there, "with a hairdresser's establishment under it."
"You are in the right place, madam," returned the elevator man, who was questioned, "for this is the best photographer in the city, though there is no hairdresser in the building."
The woman rose with a sigh. "I suppose I have made a mistake," she said. "I wanted the hairdresser."

Some men don't do things because they are near-sighted, others because they are far-sighted.

Never do an act of which you doubt the justice or propriety.

Saddle Making Our Specialty.
Write for Catalog. CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. \$25 Saddle for \$20. Our work guaranteed, sent subject to examination before you pay. E. C. Doussin & Co., Dallas, Tex.

If you promise to do a certain thing be sure and do it.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SODA is a 20th Century product and is perfectly pure. Insist on having it. All grocers.

Put a little tabasco sauce in your work; warm up, and work.

Improved Version of an Old Tale.
The youth spread his cloak upon the highway, the queen passed, dry-shod, says the Detroit Journal.
"Oh, thank you, awfully!" murmured the queen and that was all.
But the youth did not despair, for he was a brave youth. Instead, he went to work and perfected a process for picking pigs' feet by machinery.
"I dub thee knight," the queen thereupon hastened to exclaim, with every mark of distinguished consideration.
Soyons du stele! That is, let us avoid doing those things which but-ter no parsnips.

Dark lanterns have also a side of brightness.
Contentment is an attribute that never comes amiss.

Cold Agony
Pain intensified by cold is unbearable.
Neuralgia
In winter must seek
St. Jacobs Oil
for the surest relief and promptest cure.

It's all in the Quality

CHEW Wetmore's Best

When you buy a piece of Wetmore's Best Tobacco you get your value in good tobacco. The best Burley leaf grown, the purest flavoring known, carefully prepared and skillfully blended. No premiums can be offered when the worth of the tobacco is all in the quality. Ask your dealer for Wetmore's Best. The tobacco that sells on its merit.

Made only by
M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
The Largest Independent Factory in America.

Arbuckles' famous Roasted Coffee

The low price at which Arbuckles' famous roasted coffee can be sold is made possible by its enormous sale. It should not be classed with the inferior imitations sold at a cent a pound less than Arbuckles'. It has a quality greatly superior to these imitations and makes many more cupsful to the pound. No other firm in the world can buy coffee to so good advantage as the producers of Arbuckles' Coffee. No other coffee is cleaned, roasted or blended with such great care and skill. When you buy Arbuckles' you get better quality and greater value than you can get in any other coffee at anywhere near the same price. You also get with each package a definite part in some useful article. Full information with each package. Save the signatures.

ARBUCKLE BROS.
Notion Dept.
New York City, N. Y.

W. B. Thompson. P. L. McCoy.
Established 1859.

W. B. Thompson & Co.
Cotton Factors and
Commission Merchants
No. 808 Perdido Street,
NEW ORLEANS
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Always Fresh.
Always the Best.

FERRY'S SEEDS

are sold everywhere.
1901 Seed Annual Free.
W. B. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

W. B. FERRY'S
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

MORPHINE
NEW DISCOVERY

DROPSY
NEW DISCOVERY

Always grant a woman the last word
in conversation. She will be sure to
have it, anyway.

To Abolish the Whipping Post.
The law-makers are wrangling over the
abolition of the whipping post. The man
who succeeded in passing such a bill, will
prove an great benefactor to the race.
If you've neglected your stomach
until indigestion, constipation, biliousness,
liver and kidney troubles are upon you,
there's but one cure, Hostetter's Stomach
Bitters. Don't fail to try it for a gripe.

Some people seem to consider that
the only way to hold down a prosper-
ous man is to hold that individual up
by the nose.

To have your napkins and table linen
that defecate clear white as desirable, use
Rus's Bleaching Blue, the modern lag blue.

Our conscience should be as white as
the beautiful magnolia and as pure
as the spotless lily.

Don't Get Footsore! Get FOOT-EASE.
A certain cure for Swollen, Smart-
ing, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns
and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot
Ease, a powder. Cures Frost-bites and
Chilblains. At all Druggists and Shoe
Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Ad-
dress Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Do not be a "selling platter," be in
Life's race till the end.

Atkins' Battle Nerve Oil—Most powerful
stimulant known. Purely medicinal. Neuralgia,
Sciatica, etc. Texas Drug Co., Agents Dallas.

Be what you appear if you desire a
good reputation.

There is more Catarrh in this section of
the country than all other diseases put together,
and until the last few years was supposed to be
incurable. For a great many years doctors pro-
nounced it a local disease, and prescribed local
remedies, and by constantly failing to cure
with local treatment, pronounced it incurable.
Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitu-
tional disease, and therefore requires constitu-
tional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure man-
ufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio,
is the only constitutional cure on the market.
It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to
a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood
and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer
one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure.
Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, etc.

There is no moral strength without
consistency.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

The training ship Buffalo has gone
to Manila.

A number of new Indiana postmas-
ters are being approved.

Count Lamsdorf has been appointed
Russian minister of foreign affairs.

Mayor Tomlinson of Artesia, Miss.,
was shot and killed by Dr. Cook.

Miss Belle Fremont, prima donna
of the Bostonians, died at Denver.

John S. Simmons, president of the
Pennsylvania Central railway, is dead.

William Waldorf Astor has given
£1,000 to the Prince of Wales hospital
fund.

Sharkey and McCoy will meet in a
twenty-round bout at San Francisco
Feb. 25.

Leab F. Jones, a young printer at
Fort Smith, Ark., shot himself through
the head.

Ralph S. Lansing fell from the ninth
story of a New York building and was
instantly killed.

Colombia claims Venezuela has aided
rebels in the former country, and is
much incensed.

Dr. McAuley of Chicago says he was
arrested in Portuguese territory without
cause and imprisoned.

The Antwerp-Buenos Ayres line of
steamers has been sold to the Ham-
burg-American Steamship company.

The Carnegie company is to erect
the largest plant in the world and will
compete with the National Tube com-
pany.

The Nebraska senate passed a resolu-
tion expressing sympathy with the
Boers in their struggle against Eng-
land.

In a sermon at Baltimore Cardinal
Gibbons declared that the spectacle of
Christians engaging in warfare was
enough to make them blush.

The executive board of the Electrical
Workers' union while in session at St.
Louis, appropriated \$2000 to assist
their members on strike in Texas.

A bill against hazing at the mili-
tary academy, with expulsion the pen-
alty, has been introduced in the lower
house of congress by Congressman
Foster.

Norman Selby (Kid McCoy) and his
former wife, Julia, were married at
Gould's hotel, Boston, by Rev. William
T. McElvin in the presence of four
personal friends.

The recruits for the German iron-
clad division in Chinese waters have
been ordered to join their ships forth-
with, as the squadron will remain in
the far east indefinitely.

After Feb. 1 trans-Missouri lines will
charge shippers 3-c for 100 pounds for
unloading and 1-c for 100 pounds a
day for storing freight at points
where there are no public warehouses.

Mrs. Van Grady, white, was brutally
murdered at Zanesville, O. Adrian
Madison, a colored barber, known to
be infatuated with the woman and
who was said by her children to have
left the house with clothing covered
with blood, is in custody.

Improvements to cost more than
\$5,000,000 will be made this year by
the Pennsylvania Railroad company on
its main line and on the Philadel-
phia, Wilmington & Baltimore
and the United Railway companies of
New Jersey divisions.

Cristian DeWet, nephew of the Boer
general, is making speeches in South
Germany in behalf of the Boer cause
and arousing great sympathy. The
meetings which he addresses adopt
resolutions protesting vigorously
against the overthrow of the two rep-
ublics.

Proceedings in involuntary bank-
ruptcy were instituted at Little Rock,
Ark., against the H. J. George Grocer
company, and Oscar Davis was ap-
pointed receiver. Liabilities estimated
at \$40,000, assets \$20,000.

Memphis will have a union depot in
miniature. Six lines will jointly oc-
cupy the terminal facilities and depot
at Main and Calhoun streets, owned
by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley,
and which was formerly used jointly
by that road and the Illinois Central.

A distinctive feature of the second
inauguration of President McKinley, if
plans now under way fulfill their early
promise, will be a large representa-
tion of colleges and universities of
the United States in the line of parade
for the first time.

Records of the work of the trap
shooters in 1900 show W. R. Crosby of
Ottawa, Ill., to be the most consistent
winner at inanimate targets, general
average of 255 points. J. S. Fanning,
California, has the greatest number of
one-day first average wins.

A massmeeting of citizens, of which
Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York
was the central figure, was held in the
Academy of Music at Philadelphia, for
the purpose of taking preliminary
steps in starting a general crusade
against vice in that city.

The British steamer Bylands from
Genoa reports that about 150 miles
north of Madeira she passed the derelict
Norwegian bark Sagitta with only
the mizen mast standing. She was
floating high out of the water and di-
rectly in the track of vessels.

Norris Jones, colored, shot and killed
Miss Eliza Newkirk, white at Indian-
apolis, Ind. An hour later he fired a
bullet into his own brain, dying almost
instantly. Miss Newkirk had been a
student at the Vorch Business college,
where Jones was janitor.

At a meeting of the various com-
mercial bodies of Memphis, Tenn., it
was decided to extend President Mc-
Kinley a cordial invitation to visit that
city during the annual reunion of the
Confederate veterans which will be
held in the latter part of next May.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results
from a mother's ignorance; or more
frequently from a mother's neglect to
properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suf-
fer," and young women are so taught.
There is a little truth and a great deal
of exaggeration in this. If a young
woman suffers severely she needs
treatment, and her mother should see
that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their
daughters to a physician for examina-
tion; but no mother need hesitate to
write freely about her daughter or
herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure
the most efficient advice without
charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is
Lynn, Mass.

Artificial eyes are mostly made in
Thuringia, Germany, says a Berlin
correspondent. Nearly all the grow-
ing inhabitants of some of the villages
of this district are engaged in their man-
ufacture. Four men usually sit at a
table, each with a gas jet in front of
him, and the eyes are blown from
glass plates and moulded into shape by
hand. The colors are then traced in
with small needles, no set rule being
observed in the coloring, and, as ev-
ery man uses his own fancy, no two
artificial eyes are exactly alike, so it
is said.

Politeness covers a great many short
comings.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Paste Free.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le-
Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures
sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet.
Makes new or tight shoes easy. A cer-
tain cure for Chilblains and Frost-bites.
At all druggists and shoe stores; 25c.

The mind should be cultivated as
well as the body.

Atkins' Battle Nerve Oil—Most powerful
stimulant known. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Sprains, Backache, Crick in Neck, Head-
ache, Lambo. Texas Drug Co., Agents Dallas.

We can all be Chesterfields if we
will but try.

Each package of PUTNAM FADE-
LESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool
or Cotton perfectly.

Show by your efforts that you mean
to be at the head of your class.

Impudence is a habit that should be
carefully shunned.

You Need Toning Up

The best tonic is Wolfe's Animal-Schick-
ing Compound, unexcelled in all cases
of Malaria, Fever and Ague, Forpid
Liver, general debility, etc. It is the
most suitable medicine for Texas, as
in addition to above complaints it cures
Kidney and Bladder troubles, Chronic Rheumat-
ism, Dropsy, Cramps, Colic and all
kinds of female diseases. It gives tone
to the entire system. Sold by druggists.

Even when safe be ever watchful of
danger.

Care, worry and anxiety whiten the hair too early.
How it will FAKER'S Hair Balsam.
Hinders loss, the best cure for dandruff.

The hand of fate holds the finger of
destiny.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE TABLETS. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Always have a due regard for the
welfare of other people.

We pay \$15 a Week
and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our
Fruit in connection with JAVELLE MFG. CO., Dept. D,
PARSONS, KANSAS.

WANTED—Young Men to learn telegraphy for
cable positions, situations secured or money re-
funded. Dallas Telegraph College, Dallas, Texas.

Some picture frames are hung be-
cause of their gilt—and so are some
men.

Fruit is a necessary article of diet. Its
prime essences are in Pringle's California
Fruit Gum.

Some men travel where they will;
others where they can.

"Kinky Omit Flowers."

Among nice people the tendency to
elaborate floral displays at funerals
is becoming markedly less. Many fam-
ilies in giving notice of the obsequies
add "Friends will kindly omit flowers."
At the funeral of the Duke of Saxe-
Coburg and Gotha the single wreath
sent by the dead duke's mother,
Queen Victoria, which was placed at
the head of the coffin, was composed
of scarlet geraniums, white flowers
and heliotropes, arranged in the or-
der of the national colors. "From His
Sorrowing Mother." His sisters also
took flowers.

A Long Time Postmaster.

Among invited guests at the inau-
guration of President McKinley will be
Roswell Hardsley, who is 91 years old,
and who for seventy-two years has
been postmaster of North Lansing, N.
Y. Mr. Hardsley was appointed post-
master June 28, 1828, John Quincy
Adams being then president and John
McLean, of Ohio postmaster general.
He is not only the oldest man in the
postal service, but believed to be the
senior government employe. No com-
plaint against his office has ever been
filed. He had always drawn the same
salary—\$175 per year.

Despite the exhaustive discussion of
the open door in China in which all
the world has been indulging of late
years, it is doubtful if the average
reader knows certain interesting facts
about the doors of the Celestial King-
dom—to speak literally, and not in
metaphor. In China these are often
round, leaf-shaped or semi-circular.
In placing them the builder usually
avoids having one opposite another.
The least evil spirits find their way from
the street into the recesses of the
building. The doorways separating the
court of a garden are elaborate.

Artificial eyes are mostly made in
Thuringia, Germany, says a Berlin
correspondent. Nearly all the grow-
ing inhabitants of some of the villages
of this district are engaged in their man-
ufacture. Four men usually sit at a
table, each with a gas jet in front of
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sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet.
Makes new or tight shoes easy. A cer-
tain cure for Chilblains and Frost-bites.
At all druggists and shoe stores; 25c.

The mind should be cultivated as
well as the body.

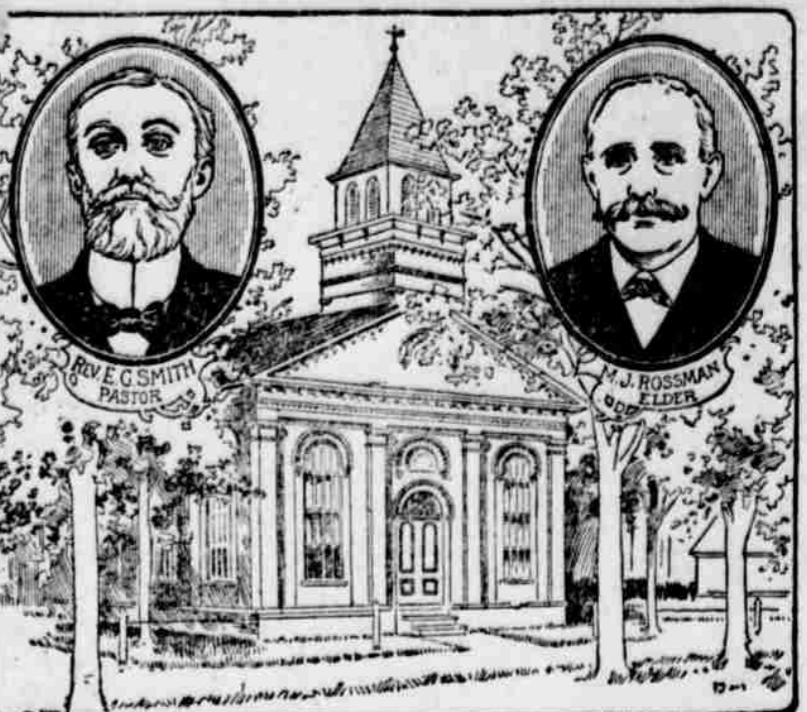
Atkins' Battle Nerve Oil—Most powerful
stimulant known. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Sprains, Backache, Crick in Neck, Head-
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We can all be Chesterfields if we
will but try.

Each package of PUTNAM FADE-
LESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool
or Cotton perfectly.

Show by your efforts that you mean
to be at the head of your class.

**PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR
PRAISES PE-RU-NA**



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

The day was when men of promi-
nence hesitated to give their testimo-
nials to proprietary medicines for pub-
lication. This remains true today of
most proprietary medicines. But Pe-
ru-na has become so justly famous, its
merits are known to so many people of
high and low stations, that no one
hesitates to see his name in print
recommending Peru-na.

The highest men in our nation have
given Peru-na a strong endorsement.
Men representing all classes and sta-
tions are equally representative.

A dignified representative of the
Presbyterian church in the person of
Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to
state publicly that he has used Peru-na
in his family and found it cured when
other remedies failed. In this state-
ment the Rev. Smith is supported by
an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Pres-
byterian church of Greensboro, Ga.,
writes:

"Having used Peru-na in my family
for some time it gives me pleasure to
testify to its true worth. My little boy
seven years of age had been suffering
for some time with catarrh of the lower
bowels. Other remedies had failed, but

after taking two bottles of Peru-na the
trouble almost entirely disappeared.
For this special malady I consider it
well nigh a specific. As a tonic for
weak and worn out people it has few
of equals."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Mr. M. J. Rossmann, prominent mer-
chant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder
in the Presbyterian church of that
place, has used Peru-na and in a recent
letter to The Peru-na Medicine Co., of
Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with
catarrh of the kidneys and tried many
remedies, all of which gave me
no relief. Peru-na was recommended to
me by several friends, and after using
a few bottles I am pleased to say that
the long looked for relief was found
and I am now enjoying better health
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All bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, indigestion, flatulence, headache, dizziness, nervousness, and all other ailments arising from a disordered bowels. Cascarets is a perfect laxative, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for all cases of constipation, and its use is guaranteed to give relief. Write to-day for your free trial. Address: W. B. Thompson & Co., Dallas, Tex.

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

Saturday, Jan. 19, 1901

LOCAL DOTS.

Dr. J. E. Lindsey and Judge H. R. Jones left Tuesday to visit the El Paso Mid-Winter Carnival. Mr. Porter Williamson has taken a position in Mr. Carney's grocery store. Call at F. G. Alexander & Co's and see big reduction in price of tailor made clothing. Mr. A. P. McLemore is to take charge of Messrs F. G. Alexander & Co's, grocery department. Vaccinate your children—smallpox at Throckmorton, near Abilene, Wichita Falls and, likely to show up here any day! ESTRAYED—One deep brown mare, star in face, branded I. R. on left shoulder and B. Y. on left thigh. Reward \$5 for her recovery. Henry Brocksteadt, Haskell, Texas. Mrs W. M. Wood returned Tuesday from Temple, where she has been visiting her son for several weeks. A private bank was started last week at Dundee on the W. V. Railway in Archer county. Great reduction in price of tailor made suits at Alexander & Co's. The First National Bank of Aspermont, in Stonewall county, capital stock \$30,000, was organized last week. The organization of several new banks in this part of western Texas and the increase in the facilities of several of the old banks, is one of the best indications that could be given that this section is in a very prosperous condition. Poland China hogs—a choice lot of pureblooded ones for sale by J. F. Finkerton. Within the last few months \$162,500 of new capital has been added to the banking facilities of this immediate section of the state. Of this amount \$75,000 is in the new bank at Stamford, \$50,000 at Albany, \$30,000 at Aspermont and \$12,500 addition to circulation of the Haskell bank. If you need a suit of clothing it will pay you to call at F. G. Alexander & Co's.—great reduction in prices. Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Rushing of Olney, are here this week visiting the family of Mr. F. G. Alexander. The gentlemen are brothers-in-law. 150 stoves at Sherrill Bros. & Co., from low price to high price, some good and some bad, come and see for yourselves. Charter Oak stoves are the best make in the world. Mr. W. E. Sherrill went to Stamford Monday and assisted in the organization of a large K. of P. lodge at that place Monday night. Do you wish a stylish Photo button? A button that will wear well, and look well as a brooch? Then call at the tent near the Gossett hotel. There was some talk two or three weeks ago of the reorganization of the Haskell brass band, but it seems to have subsided. Stir the matter up boys and let us have a good band. My stock of groceries has just been filled up with a complete line of choice, fresh family groceries. As to prices—well, they are below the other fellow's—Come and see! Respectfully, T. G. CARNEY. Mr. J. W. Jones of the Mundy neighborhood was here Thursday and says Mundy is coming right to the front. The new school house 30 by 60 feet, with the upper story fitted for a Masonic lodge, is nearing completion and they will have a school with an enrollment of about 140 pupils. Then they are to have a new store and are looking out for a blacksmith. Mr. Jones showed his appreciation for the best county paper in West Texas by becoming a cash subscriber to the FREE PRESS while here. TABLET'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is the only remedy for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, endorsed by physicians; cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cents in bottles, Tubes, 75 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Coughs and colds come uninvited, but you can quickly get rid of them with a few doses of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store. Messrs F. G. Alexander & Co. will put a branch store at Mundy as soon as they can get a house built. They will put in a full stock of general merchandise, including groceries and dry goods. It is understood that Mr. Fred Sanders will be in charge of the store. Mundy now has a small store, gin and postoffice and a doctor and is surrounded by a very fine country, which has been settling rapidly of late with a good class of farmers, to whom a good general store will be a great convenience. For those lovely Platino photos on latest style mount, go to C. G. Rohde, near the Gossett hotel. We are informed that Mr. J. C. Keller has purchased a ranch place in Dickens county and expects to move out there soon. Messrs W. T. Hudson and S. W. Scott went to Kent county Thursday on a business expedition. Mr. and Mrs. Majo Smith returned last week from Missouri, where they visited their children, who are with relatives and attending school there. This is to remind taxpayers that all unpaid taxes become delinquent after January 31, and are then subject to additional costs and penalties. Respy, J. W. Collins, Tax Collector. Mr. V. J. Josylin, who recently came here from Cook county and purchased 2900 acres of land six or seven miles northeast of town, this week purchased 130 head of good yearling cattle of Sid Post at \$16 per head, which he will put on his ranch. For Sale—320 acres of good smooth land, part of the John Connor survey, 6 1-2 miles N. W. from town. Considerable timber, one room house. Apply to J. R. Johnson on Wildhorse prairie. It is reported here that some person or persons went into Mr. J. F. Ross' pasture right last week and roped a fine animal belonging to Mr. Ross and cut and slashed it with knives to such an extent that its entrails were left dragging on the ground and it was found dead a day or two later. We haven't seen Mr. Ross and don't know whether he has an idea as to who was the perpetrator of the dastardly deed, but we do know, as does every right thinking person, that it was a wanton, malicious act of cruelty that should land the perpetrators in the penitentiary. Such acts of underhanded spite work are a disgrace to humanity. W. H. Parsons', the jeweler, is the place to get Seth Thomas clocks, ladies and gentlemen's Elgin and Waltham watches, solid gold rings, cuff buttons, chains, etc. Mr. S. B. Street and son Boyett, of Graham, were here several days this week and left for home Wednesday. Mr. Street is the partner in the firm of F. G. Alexander & Co., and some important business moves were decided upon while he was here, among them the establishment of a branch house at Mundy and a large addition to their already large business house here. Their business here has been very successful under Mr. Alexander's management, having gained the confidence of the people and secured a profitable trade from a large territory, which is now settling so rapidly that they can't handle it successfully from one point, hence they propose to reach out and keep up with the procession. TO THE PUBLIC—Beginning on January 1st, I will sell merchandise for cash only. But it is my intention to put the prices of dry goods, clothing and groceries on a basis that it will pay you to come to me with your cash. All goods just as represented or your money back if they are returned promptly in same condition as when purchased. This guarantees satisfaction. Respectfully, R. H. McKEE. Dissolution Notice. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between P. J. Williamson and Chas. Martin in the confectionery and restaurant business has been dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. Martin buying the entire interest of P. J. Williamson in the stock also all accounts and debts due to said firm and assuming the payment of all accounts and debts owing by said firm. And said Chas. Martin will continue the business at the old stand. P. J. WILLIAMSON CHAS. MARTIN Haskell, Texas, Jan. 2, 1901.

With twenty years experience and a complete set of tools and material, I am prepared to do all kinds of watch and jewelry work in first-class style. All work strictly guaranteed. Respectfully, W. H. PARSONS. The worst after effects of Influenza arise from deranged functions of the liver. Clear the blood at once with HERBINE, for it will strengthen the liver to withdraw from circulation the biliary poisons. Price 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store. Judge H. G. McConnell made a business trip to Abilene this week. Mr M. Smith has just received from Missouri three fine Duroc Jersey hogs which he is quite proud. They are the only hogs of that breed that we know of in this section. Miss Ethel Jones returned on Monday night from Mineral Wells, where she spent several weeks visiting the family of her brother, Mr. J. A. Jones. I wish to say that I will preach at Wildhorse next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. J. T. BLOODWORTH. A protracted meeting will begin at the Presbyterian church, Sunday, Feb. 3, Rev. F. E. Fincher, of Fort Worth, will be with us to preach the word. A cordial invitation is extended, to the people of Haskell and its vicinity, to be present at the services. W. C. YOUNG. W. C. BLANCHETT & Co., of STAMFORD, sell Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Etc., at low figures. (3-19) Mr. W. H. Nisbett and Mr. J. W. Jones are new subscribers this week. The Thomason Bros. have decided to open up a furniture business in Haskell and Mr. G. V. Thomason left Wednesday for St. Louis to buy a complete stock of furniture. They will occupy the house now occupied by Mr. McKee and will also use the little shop adjoining as a storage room. Mr. N. H. Tomlinson and wife, parents of Dr. J. F. Tomlinson, lately from Virginia, left Thursday for Illinois, where they think of making their home. We would have been glad if they had decided in favor of Haskell. Money Found. If the party who lost money on the road from Cisco to Moran three or four weeks before Christmas, will call at the FREE PRESS office, we can put him in the way to recover it. We don't know the party's name. Persons who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago, will find a valuable remedy in BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT, it will banish pains and subdue inflammation. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store. For high-grade photos, photo buttons and photo medallions, call on C. G. Rohde at the tent-gallery, near the Gossett Hotel. Price reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. 31 ARMY HORSES. I will buy fat horses and mares for army purposes at Haskell on Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, 1901. Must be gentle to ride and free from blemishes, 14 hands 2 in. to 15 hands 2 in. high—no grays or light colors wanted. F. ANSON. Fruit Trees. I will make a delivery of fruit trees and shrubbery in February, and by giving me an order instead of waiting until next fall, you will gain a year's time in the growth of an orchard, as plantings may safely be made here as late as middle of March. I can supply you with all varieties of fruits adapted to this section, also, roses, honeysuckle, arbor vitae and many other kinds of shrubbery. Respy, W. T. JONES. ARE YOU ONE? Every person who has moved to this country within the last twelve months that will call at Jno. B. Baker's drug store and register his name will receive 25 cents value in any merchandise in the store. Come in and let's get acquainted. Snap Shots in the Dallas News says "Some people swear off and then swear on again." And it may also be remarked that some people swear off and on—all occasions. In pulmonary trouble, the direct action of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP upon the throat, chest and lungs, immediately arrest the malady, by relieving the distress, cutting the phlegm and freeing the vocal and breathing organs. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Overcoat Weather Quality, Style and Price. We still have a good line of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING in heavy weight goods on which we are making special prices to close it out, and if you want a good winter suit or a overcoat or a pair of pants, you will do well to come and look over this stock. The quality, cut and make of these goods is first-class! We are also making very close figures on Our Heavy Winter Dry Goods including heavy weight dress goods, pants goods, flannels, blankets, etc. Infact it will be to your interest to look through our stock for anything you want, especially in the line of winter wear or goods. We appreciate the fine trade we have had during the past year and solicit a continuance of your patronage during this year. RESPECTFULLY, S. I. Robertson.

LAND SALES. Transfers Filed Jan. 10th to 17th Inclusive. David Jameson to J. T. McCulloch, 200 acres, N 1-2 sec. 45 Red R. Co. land, consideration \$750. David Jameson to B Barnett, 200 acres, W 1-2 sec 45 R R county land, consideration \$772. David Jameson to Y. L. and R A Cox, 291 acres N 1-2 sec. 21, and 200 acres S. 1-2 sec. 22 and 200 acres N 1-2 sec. 25 of Red River Co. land, consideration \$762. H W Kutman to Y. L. & R A Cox 200 acres, N 1-2 sec 16 and 200 S. 1-2 sec. 18, and 231 acres S 1-2 sec 24 and 200 acres S 1-2 sec 25 and 200 acres W 1-2 sec 26 R R Co. land (1051 acres) consideration \$4127. David Jameson to Y. L. & R A Cox sec. 28 of 400 acres; sec 29 of 400 acres; sec. 30 of 400 acres; sec. 32 of 400 acres; sec. 33 of 400 acres; N 1-2 sec. 36, 200 acres; N 1-2 sec. 37, 200 acres; sec. 39 of 400 acres; sec. 40 of 400 acres; sec. 41 of 400 acres; S 1-2 sec. 42, 200 acres; W 1-2 sec. 43, 200 acres; W 1-2 sec. 44, 200 acres; E 1-2 sec. 45, 200 acres; sec. 46 of 411 acres; sec. 47 of 400 acres, and 49 of 32 1-2 acres, aggregating \$250 acres, consideration \$10,688.45. David Jameson to W T Simpson, 160 acres, sub div 1 of Geo G Allford 34 league, consideration \$480. David Jameson to J C Huddleston, 200 acres, S 1-2 sec. Red River Co. land, consideration \$700. G Webster to J W Collins 960 acres, W 1-2 of A. J. Smith survey, consideration \$2880. J. C Choate & wife to Jno E Hubbard, 140 acres of sec. 36, H & T C Ry, consideration \$700. Erastus Jones to H. A. Marcy & A. L. Adzeck, 160 acres, N E 1/4 sec. 3 Red River Co. land, consideration \$560. Erastus Jones to Zeb M. Marcy, 160 acres, S W 1/4 sec. 3 Red River Co land, consideration \$560. Erastus Jones to J M Marcy, 160 acres, N W 1/4 sec. 3, R R county land, consideration \$560. Erastus Jones to J E Vardiman 160 acres, S E 1/4 sec. 3, R R county land, consideration \$560. CD Long and wife to T A Norris 321 acres, part of Jno Connor sur. consideration \$1044. R M & W E Dickenson to J G Owens, 2 acres out of sec. 20 H & T C Ry, Blk 31, consideration \$250. Lena Huggins et als to Jacob Hemphill, 738 acres, S 1-2 of Chas Irwin sur. S W York and wife to G W Tanager, 80 acres, part J Poitevaut sur. consideration \$320. Leonidas Cartwright to W P Whitman, 720 acres, part of Andrew Hamul sur. consideration \$2880. Jefferson Johnson & Est W M Walton to A C Foster and J L Jones lot 1 Blk 23 town of Haskell, consideration \$1350. T A Rumpf to S T Miller, 320 acres, E 1-2 sec. 8 Blk 2 H & T C Ry, consideration \$960. J P Smith by Sheriff to M B Loyd, 160 acres undivided interest in Richard Finch sur. consideration \$485.

THE GOSSETT HOTEL, (The old Court House and Messors Hotel.) Haskell, Texas. Having taken charge of this Hotel and refitted and refurnished it, it now offers to the Local and Traveling Public the best and most comfortable accommodations to be had in Haskell, but without a corresponding advance in prices. Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited. M. H. GOSSETT, Proprietor.

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.

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.

A BOON TO MANKIND! DR. TABLET'S BUCKEYE PILE CURE A New Discovery for the Certain Cure of INTERNAL and EXTERNAL PILES, WITHOUT PAIN. CURES WHERE ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED. TUBES, BY MAIL, 75 CENTS; BOTTLES, 50 CENTS. JAMES F. BALLARD, Sole Proprietor, - 310 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. For sale by J. B. Baker, - Haskell, Texas.

EPWORTH LEAGUE AND GENERAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS EDITED BY MRS. LEVI McCORMICK. Do your work without grumbling. Profuse apologies only emphasize your deficiency. Self-depreciation is rarely ever a sincere estimate of self. Do not dwell upon your short comings, for they are already self evident to other people. If you happen not to be good looking make your life so useful that those who know you will think you beautiful.—Dr. Rankin. YOUTHFUL CONSECRATION. Young people should consecrate themselves to God, because: 1. He is their Creator, Preserver, Benefactor. They belong to him as his property. They should give him their first and best, not their last and worst, days. 2. They should remember their relations to him. In youth the memory is strong and tenacious. It should be busy in receiving and retaining the many acts and proofs of God's goodness. Richter says: "Memory is the only paradise from which we cannot be cast out." 3. Serving the Lord from youth keeps off bad habits; puts on good habits; strengthens piety; brings richer happiness; makes a steadier and more reliable religious worker; develops greater usefulness; saves from the misery of remorseful recollections receives larger blessings from the Lord; gives a longer life of Christian service. 4. It is difficult to commence a religious life after youth has gone. It means a reversal of the current. It is a destruction of long-time habits of thought, word, and deed. "Evil days" come that occupy the mind unhappy memories, or engage the energies in effort to beat off approaching trouble and danger. Old age enfeebles body and mind, and the will is too irresolute to project the soul heavenward. 5. The pleasures of piety increase, the pleasures of sin decrease, from youth to old age. To the Christian "it is better farther on," to the sinner, worse. The one says, "The years feed me on heavenly corn and wine," the other groans, "I have no pleasure in them." 6. Death takes an opportunity. When it comes, the body returns to its kindred dust; and the spirit unto God, who gave it. 7. We have many examples of youthful piety in the Bible; Abel, Enoch, Samuel, Josiah, John the Baptist, Timothy, and Jesus. "This earth affords no lovelier sight than a religious youth."—Epworth Era. John Wesley used to say: "It takes two to make a quarrel." So it does. A person may abuse, vilify, threaten, and pour contempt on another; but there will be no quarrel if that other person keeps quiet and refuses to retaliate. "If possible," says St. Paul in one of his Epistles, "as much as in you lieth [so far as it depends on you] be at peace with all men." Every Christian believer has special responsibility in this direction. Be resolved that you will not be a party to angry recrimination, come what may. "He not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good"—literally, "in the good;" that is, panoplied in the armor of the good, compassed about with the good. Compare Psalm xxxi. 18, 19. A beguiler who keeps himself in the love of God has "the good" for his environment. Breathing such an atmosphere, it becomes easy for him to conquer the evil which assails him through the acts of others.—Indian Witness. To Prevent Blackleg. J. W. Driskill, formerly of Austin, but now located at Spearfish, S. D., is on a visit to the state, and in conversation with an Express representative at Austin a few days since, stated that sulphur and salt had proven an "absolute preventive of blackleg in South Dakota, and he believed that it would be efficacious in Texas or elsewhere." He says that he got his information from South Dakota stockmen who had been feeding calves for the past thirty years, and that he tried it himself this year with 1200 calves and did not lose an animal. The preparation is 7 pounds of sulphur to a sack of salt, well mixed and placed in troughs where calves can have continuous access to it. Blackleg is not so prevalent in Texas as in some other stock growing states, but this information is worth preserving.—San Antonio Express.