

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 15.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1900

No. 32.

## 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.  
Office his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.

**J. E. LINDSEY,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.  
Office Phone No. 12.  
Residence home No. 19.  
Office North side Square.

## Start An Orchard.

I have again arranged with the Austin Nursery for an agency for the season of 1900. It is well known as one of the oldest and most reliable nurseries in Texas and its representations are correct and its guaranty as good as the gold. I shall be pleased to take your order for fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., for fall delivery.

## 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.

## Attention Cattlemen!

An unlimited fund of money to feed on cattle.

The Chicago Live Stock Commission Co. offers unequalled service at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. Apply to ISLAND HAMPTON, Agt. Henrietta, Tex.

## A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery. One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all Eriety and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all irritations of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment and will cure any case above mentioned.

E. W. HALL, Sole Manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Waco, Texas. For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

READ THIS. Weatherford, Texas, June 23, 1895.—For seven years I was suffering with kidney trouble and found no permanent relief. After using dozens of bottles of different kinds of kidney medicine, and came to the conclusion there was no cure for it. I was induced to try Hall's Great Discovery, and find that I am cured by the use of one bottle.

J. C. McCONNELL.



## Young Women

The entry into womanhood is a critical time for a girl. Little mistakes in diet and habits at that time soon lead to the later complications. That is why you should see Hall's Great Discovery. It is a medicine of natural mineral salts. When used this important function is started which a healthy life will naturally follow. Many women, young and old, owe their lives to 'Wine of Cardui.' There is nothing like it to give women freedom from pain and to give women freedom for every duty of life. It is sold at drug stores.

Mrs. Della M. Sawyer, Tully, Kan. "I have suffered untold pain at menstrual periods for a long time, was nervous, had no appetite, and lost interest in everything. In fact was miserable. I have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui, with 'Wine of Cardui' Druggist, when needed, and today I am entirely cured. I cannot express the thanks I feel for what you have done for me."

For full information in these respects, send for circulars to the Ladies' Health Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

## WINE OF CARDUI

## Amendment to the Constitution of State of Texas, to be Voted on Tuesday, Nov. 6, A. D. 1900

(H. J. R. No. 35.) JOINT RESOLUTION, amending Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto Section 20, providing for the organization of irrigation districts, and for the levying and collection of a tax for the construction of reservoirs, dams and canals.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended by adding thereto Section 20, as follows: Section 20. In addition to the powers of taxation granted in the foregoing sections, it shall be lawful for the Legislature of Texas to authorize the land owners of the counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and Knox to organize irrigation districts in said counties without regard to county lines.

In making provisions for the cost of construction of irrigation works within said territory, it shall be lawful to levy taxes and create an indebtedness to rest as a charge on and be secured by a lien on the irrigable land for the use and benefit of which said irrigation works have been or may be constructed. The Legislature may authorize such taxes and indebtedness as may be necessary to construct irrigation works within said territory, but no taxes shall be levied nor indebtedness created in any district until authorized by a two-thirds vote of the resident land owners therein whose lands are susceptible of irrigation from the proposed works.

The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of Texas, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1900, at which election all voters favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their tickets "For amending Article 8, of the Constitution of Texas, so as to permit the formation of irrigation districts in Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and Knox counties," and those opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their tickets "Against amending Article 8, of the Constitution of Texas, so as to permit the formation of irrigation districts in Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and Knox counties."

## It Saved His Baby.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and complete cure." For sale by J. B. Baker.

The democrats carried the election last week in North Carolina by 40,000 majority, electing their full state ticket, about four-fifths of the legislature and carrying the amendment to the constitution which provides an educational qualification for voters. The result will be the disfranchisement of a large majority of the negroes in that state and putting its affairs safely in the hands of the democrats.

It is now said that the item which went the rounds of the press recently, and was briefly noticed by this paper, to the effect that Durant, convicted and executed in California for the horrible murder of two young ladies, had been exonerated from the crime by the confession of the pastor of the church in which the murderer was a fake story. A leading San Francisco paper says the pastor is still preaching there and there is no foundation for the story. The perpetrator of such a lie ought to be incarcerated in a dungeon for a year.

Attention is called to Dr. Blount's warning in regard to small pox which we publish this week. There is now an eruptive disease in Scurry county, 30 or 40 cases at last report, over which there is a difference of opinion, some claiming it is a mild form of small pox and other that it is only chicken pox. During the spring and summer there have been several cases in Fisher county and possibly in other nearby counties. In view of these facts and Dr. Blount's statements it will be well for our physicians and county officials to be on the watch.

## A Plea for Our Commercial Club.

A chamber of commerce has been organized in Beaumont to inaugurate an industrial campaign. The trouble about these industrial campaigns is that the campaigners get tired just about the time the real fighting begins. Possibly Beaumont may show an exception.—Houston Post.

That is the trouble; too many people seem unable to keep up steam for such work long at a time. Under the impulse of a little enthusiasm the citizens of a town will go into a business organization for the promotion of the general good. There will be much talk about the things that can be accomplished by all standing together and working for a common purpose and the meetings will be faithfully attended for a few times and perhaps some good works of greater or less importance inaugurated. But the new soon wears off for most of them, and perhaps results are not accomplished as quickly as they become careless about attending the meetings and find various excuses which they try to persuade themselves and others are sufficient to relieve them of the duty of attending, and you often hear them say when they are told that there was not a quorum at the last meeting: "Well, I had this or that to do, and then I thought there would be enough without me, anyway." And so it goes, their indifference and apathy (and often they are men who have more at stake than most of their fellow citizens) chills the ardor of those who are willing to work if others will even make a show of staying with them and exhibiting a little bit of appreciation. But some of these people seem to think that a few ought to, or will, go ahead and do the work without them taking any bother about it, or, else they don't realize or appreciate the value or necessity of anything being done at all, hence decline to incur any inconvenience about it. Which it is we don't really know, but whichever it is they are in error. Even their presence and the taking part in laying plans and discussing measures will keep up an interest in others and encourage the workers to go ahead. And they should know that no town ever grew to as great proportions and no community ever prospered as it might have done where the representative and leading citizens did not unite in a continuous effort for their advancement.

A few months ago a "Commercial Club" was organized in Haskell amid many professions of steadfast and persistent effort in the interest of the town and county. Some good has been accomplished by it and some work set on foot that will produce lasting good results if carried out. But at the time of meeting in July there was not a quorum (12 members) present and no work could be done. At the August meeting, Tuesday night, there was a bare quorum present, although some work was done.

With such an organization in active operation many little things can be done from time to time for the public good and we are always in shape to take action on any matter of importance that may come up. We sincerely hope that our people will stir themselves up on this matter and not allow the Commercial Club to die.

## A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by J. B. Baker, druggist.

## TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square  
Haskell, Texas.

Handles only the Finest and Best drugs. Carries a nice line of—  
Jewelry, Notions and Sundries;  
Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.

**J. I. & L. W. CAMPBELL,**  
Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Blinds, Sash,  
and all other kind of building material.  
Stamford. Texas.

## THE GOSSETT HOTEL,

(The old Court House and Meadows Hotel.)  
Haskell, - - Texas.

Having taken charge of this Hotel and refitted and refurbished 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.

## Ericson & Holmberg, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,

Stamford, Texas.

Haskell and Anson Daily Mail and Transfer Line.  
Leaves Stamford 6 p.m. Arrives Haskell 8:50 p.m. Arrives Anson 8:50 p.m.  
Leaves Haskell and Anson 4 a.m. and arrives at Stamford 7 a.m.  
Fare one way 75cts. Round trip \$1.25. Haskell and Anson.  
Carries Express and Guarantees prompt and careful attention.  
W. W. Fields & Bro. Express agents, Haskell.

## RELIGIOUS COLUMN

BY  
REV. R. E. L. FARMER.

All scripture is given by inspiration of God. 2 Tim. 3:16.

My words shall not pass away.—Jesus in Mt. 24:35.

The word of the Lord endureth forever.—1 Pet. 1:25.

This writer believes the Bible has been a greater factor among men than all other books combined. Its power increases. It has met the opposition of many enemies and felt the mistake and blunders of numberless friends, and yet, it lives.

The prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.—1 Pet. 1:21.

The following was copied from the fly leaf of Bro. Bloodworth's Bible:

"This Book contains the mind of Christ, the mind of God, the state of man, the happiness of believers and the doom of sinners. Its doctrines are holy, its precepts are binding, its histories are true and its decisions are immutable. Read it to be wise, believe it to be safe, and practice it to be holy. It contains light to direct you, food to support you and comfort to cheer you. It is the traveler's way, the pilgrim's staff, the pilot's compass, the soldier's armor and the Christian's charter. Here paradise is restored, Heaven opened and the gates of hell disclosed. Christ is its grand object, our good its design and the glory of God its end. It should fill the memory, rule the heart and guide the feet. Read it slowly, frequently, prayerfully. It is a mine of wealth, a paradise of glory and a river of pleasure. It is given in this life, will be opened at the judgment and remembered forever. It involves the highest responsibility, will reward the true and faithful and condemn those who trifle with its sacred contents."

"This Book will keep me from sin, or sin will keep me from this Book."  
"Within this sacred volume lies the

mystery of mysteries  
O blessed they, of human race, to whom their God hath given grace  
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray, to lift the latch and force the way;  
But better had they ne'er been born, who read to doubt or read to scorn."  
—Sir Walter Scott.

**That Throbbing Headache**  
Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25cts; money back if not cured. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist.

Nobody has asked "Where is Alger" since the scrimmage with China commenced.

**DO YOU KNOW**  
Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption cure. Sold on positive guarantee for fifty years. For sale at J. B. Baker's drug store.

The State Comptroller says that the tax rolls for the current year so far received at Austin show a material increase in taxable values over the state which will probably amount to a considerable item in the aggregate.

**MANY A LOVER**  
Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovely girl with an offensive breath. Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the breath by its action on the bowels, etc., as nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price 25 and 50cts at J. B. Baker's drug store.

News from poor old free silver Mexico shows constant improvement in the government's financial condition and a steady increase of manufacturing and industrial establishments and a generally increasing prosperity throughout the country. Of course this condition was to be expected, for if the far more powerful United States could not stand up under the burden of the free coinage of silver, as our gold standard statesmen claimed, what else but ruin could a weak country like Mexico expect? Certainly Mexico is being ruined by it, and the prophecies of the goldbugs verified!

## THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,

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

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

## J. W. BELL,

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

## Money Saved

BUYING PIANOS  
A  
Positive Fact!

as we are the largest buyers of Pianos in the state, we can sell cheaper than any house in Texas.

We are state agents for  
**The Chickering Pianos,  
The Emerson Pianos,  
The Goggan Pianos,  
The Smith & Barnes Pianos**  
and other makes.

We are also state agents for the  
**Needham Organs.**

WE HAVE ONLY ONE PRICE. We do not deceive buyers by asking high prices and accepting from \$100 to \$250 less, to make them believe they secure Bargains.

**Our guarantee is absolute protection.**  
—WE REFER TO ANY BANK IN TEXAS.—

GUITARS, MANDOLINS and VIOLINS AT CUT PRICES.

We carry in stock all the sheet music published.

## THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.

DALLAS AND GALVESTON

## 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.

## LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes  
A Luxury within the reach of all  
Premium List in every Package  
Try it once and you will never drink any other  
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT  
Woolson Spice Company, Toledo, Ohio

Story of a Slave  
To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Cure guaranteed; only 50c. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist.

## LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes  
A Luxury within the reach of all  
Premium List in every Package  
Try it once and you will never drink any other  
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT  
Woolson Spice Company, Toledo, Ohio

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Woolson Spice Company, Toledo, Ohio

In Missouri there is a Dr. Pigs, who has just had his name changed to Pork, and who, oddly enough, is a cousin of ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas.

A Viennese dentist, while experimenting at the Hygienic Institute at Wurzburg, claims to have discovered the successful application of electricity for the destruction of bacteria. It is said that the treatment is very simple.

One thousand cattle, two thousand hogs, two thousand sheep, five thousand four hundred bushels of potatoes were items in the provision bill of Kansas City against the week of the National Democratic convention. After all, people cannot live on enthusiasm alone.

Dexter M. Ferry, of Michigan, who gave \$25,000 recently to Olivet College, made as one condition of the bestowal that the name of the donor should not be made known prior to the adjournment of the Republican State Convention, before which he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor.

One result of a new rule is that bicycles now take part in the church parade in Hyde Park, London. Litigious motorists. It is a new, and people are not sure whether admirable, addition to the attractions, that the promenaders can look at the evolutions of gayly-dressed cyclists and be cheered by the snorting and heaving and forwarding of the motors.

A snowstorm started a fire on the premises of a farmer living at Hebutorne, Belgium. He placed a quantity of quicklime near a shed on a farm and left it there all night. In the course of the night snow fell on the lime and the heat thus developed became so great that it set the shed on fire, completely destroying it and its contents.

At Dampendorf, in Schleswig, some post-diggers recently found a well-preserved corpse in the peat, clothed in a coarse woollen material, with red hair, and with sandals on the feet. Dr. Splitt, of Kiel, estimated the age of the body at about 1,500 years. The preservative properties of peat are well known, and there have been many remarkable proofs of this in Ireland.

A submarine cable in actual use will form one of the exhibits of the Paris exposition. It will run from the electricity building to the Vincennes annex; several miles distant along the Seine. A complete cable station will be operated at each end to show the public how transatlantic messages are transmitted and received. Souvenir messages may be sent by the public.

An extraordinary phenomenon is reported from Assuan, Egypt. Some days ago swarms of fish were observed swimming unassisted near the surface of the water above the First Cataract, and during the next few days thousands of dead fish, large and small, were discovered in the immediate vicinity. The cause is not yet known, but the authorities are taking steps to ascertain it, as disastrous results might ensue should the Nile be found polluted with poisonous matter.

Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, has received so many letters containing suggestions for devices to be used in the war against China that he is bewildered. They present countless ideas ranging from a cipher code to a scheme for destroying the combined forces of the Boxers at a single blow. The cipher code came from a western man who declares that "it baffles skill to unravel this code." To this statement Gen. Greely agrees most heartily. The letter explaining the code consists of a system of numbers, which are to be spoken. For instance, "117 plus 53 minus 8" would mean "attack on the right flank."

Kansas City business men, preparing to welcome the Democratic Convention, took an original step toward beautifying their city when they instituted a "good laws contest" and offered about forty prizes, aggregating sixteen hundred dollars. The largest prize, two hundred and fifty dollars, was given for "the prettiest lawn of twenty-five feet or over," and there were prizes for the best lawn kept by children, the neatest vacant lot, the best display in window-boxes, the most attractive schoolhouse lawn, and many other decorative features. The prizes were awarded by "committees of well-known ladies from out of town," who found the task difficult, but like everybody else enjoyed the general result. Why should not other cities carry out, next summer, the same excellent idea? Conventions come and go, but a city abides, and all its residents profit permanently by any gain in beauty.

From Paris comes the story of Miss Duncan, spinster, who had lived there for twenty years. She committed suicide at the Paris dog cemetery, where six of her pets had been successively buried. The last she lost was a great Newfoundland, of whom she was fonder than of any of her predecessors, but he was crushed by a tramcar. Miss Duncan tried to survive her grief, and bought a new canine companion, but within the last three weeks she has shot herself on her dog's tomb, after having distributed her property among poor neighbors.

There is a cadet corps in Berne, Switzerland, composed of youths whose ages range from eight to perhaps fifteen years. Needing money to buy arms and accoutrements, the corps had recourse to the general method in use for financing such a project—lottery tickets. It is said the American and English tourists have appeared rather shocked at seeing these youngsters trotting about the streets in their uniforms and soliciting everybody they meet to buy one of the lottery tickets.

THE REDEMPTION OF RALPH MORTON

When Miss Amy Warden, only child of the wealthy broker, Anthony Warden, tripped into her father's office one December afternoon she was the embodiment of beautiful, healthful, 18, nodding kindly toward the clerks, who had for a moment ceased their scribbling, she approached the door of her father's private office. A privileged character, as she well knew, turned the knob gently, intending to surprise him in the usual way.

As she peeped into the dimly lighted room she discovered at a glance that her father was not there, but his confidential clerk, Ralph Morton, a good-looking young man of twenty-five, was standing before the desk. For a space she was puzzled by the young man's peculiar actions—for he raised his hand twice to the side of his head, then, as if undecided, slowly lowered it again, and each time she caught the gleam of polished metal as it flashed in the rays from the electric bulb. Then, as if fully decided upon his action, he partly turned his face toward her, but she, noting the tenseness of his white features, realized in a flash the awful import of his action, and darting across the room, snatched the deadly weapon from his hand and held it behind her. For a space he stood, regarding with wild eyes the beautiful, terrified face before him, then, utter-



ing a low groan, he sank into a chair and hid his face in his hands.

His stood looking at him the color gradually returning to her face; then she said, a wondering pity in her tone: "O, Mr. Morton, how could you think of such a thing?"

He slowly raised his head and met her pitying gaze wildly. "Why do you stop me, Miss Warden?" he said brokenly. "I am a thief! I caught the accursed fever of speculation and used your father's money. I prefer death to discovery and dishonor."

His eyes closed as if blinded by her accusing gaze.

"And do you imagine this will save you from dishonor?" she said, gently holding out the revolver. "O, Mr. Morton, do you not realize that it will only add to it? Will such an act restore my father's money or absolve you in the eyes of the world and—God?" Infinite pity shone in her eyes as she softly breathed the last word.

He did not look up, and she continued: "You are young and talented. Mr. Morton, perhaps above the average. The world is before you. Do you presume to dictate in this way to the tender mercy that has bestowed such priceless gifts upon you? My father may not overlook this, but there is one, at least, who will. How much money have you amassed?" she concluded.

He threw out his hands despairingly. "More than I can pay," he faltered. "Two thousand dollars at least."

She remained silent so long that he ventured to look at her. She seemed to look beyond him, a smile like that of a pleased child on her now flushed face—the warmth of a high, noble resolve.

Your case requires no such desperate remedy as this," she said, turning her face a little from the growing eagerness of his gaze. "Supposing that I—replace this money, would—"

He sprang to his feet. No, Miss Warden, he cried, extraneously. "You must not think of such a thing. I have sinned; I must suffer."

"You must do as I say, Mr. Morton," she firmly replied. "My father, I know, would not forgive you; but that

is no reason for sacrificing your future honor. Besides, you can repay me some day."

He regarded her through a mist of tears, then held out his hand. "I will accept your offer, Miss Warden—the offer of an angel," he said huskily. "But I must leave this place and redeem myself among a strange people."

She started a little, but, laying her soft hand in his, whispered: "It may be for the best; but, wherever you go, God be with you," and she left him.

Five years had passed by when Ralph Morton again entered the city of his past folly. He did not bring the proverbial fortune, but he had amassed a competence which many less fortunate might envy.

During all this time he had never forgotten the sweet-faced young girl—his savior. Thrice had he written to her, but no answer came; and now when he went to the old office, he was told that Anthony Warden had fallen three years previously and had died, leaving his daughter penniless.

He determined to find her if money, backed by love, could do so; but all search was unavailing. She had disappeared, like many unfortunates, into that mysterious realm where despair, perhaps, is the larger portion.

"You will find her yet, Ralph," said his friend, Dr. Banks, to whom Ralph Morton had confided his story. It was a bleak winter evening, and they were on their way to the doctor's house. "Heaven will surely guide me to her," answered Ralph.

As they turned into a side street, a young woman, a short distance ahead stopped and uttered a low cry. A drunken ruffian had barred her path. He had already grasped her arm when Morton, running forward, planted a well-directed blow that sent him reeling. Ralph caught the young woman, faint fainting in his arms; then, as the doctor hurried up, he turned her face to the light. It was a thin, pale face, though beautiful—a beauty matured by days of struggle and sorrow.

Ralph Morton almost dropped the light burden, as he gasped: "It is she—Amy! O, Fred, thank heaven I have found her at last!"

It was in the doctor's cozy house, after he and his wife left them alone, that he said: "You were my guardian angel once, Amy; will you continue to be such? The debt I owe you can only be repaid with a life's devotion. Will you accept it, dearest?"

And she whispered: "I believe I loved you then, Ralph; at least I was sorry to have you go."—Boston Post.

**Eggs Without Shells.** In the report of the trade of Italy for the years 1898 and 1899, by Sir George Bonham, secretary to her majesty's embassy at Rome, there is an interesting paragraph describing the system adopted for the exportation of eggs to England for pastry. The shell is removed, and the interior of the egg—white and yolk together—is packed in air-tight vessels or drums containing each 1,000 eggs. Great care is taken to ensure the eggs being fresh and to exclude the air, and the spoils all the remainder, and rendering the consignment unsalable. The new system has the advantage of removing the risk of breakage, and is also preferred by the pastry cook for whose use they are intended. As to the extent of the trade in eggs, the report mentions that in 1897 Russia exported to England over 254,000,000.—Mark Lane Express.

**A Persian Dinner.** The feast is preceded by pipes, while tea and sweets are handed about. Then the servants of the house appear bringing in a long leather sheet, which they spread in the middle of the floor. The guests squat around this tailor-fashion. When all are seated, a flat loaf of bread is placed before everyone, and the music begins to play. The various dishes are brought in on trays and arranged around the leather sheet at intervals. The covers are then removed, the host says "Bismillah" (in the name of God), and, without another word, they all fall to.—London Globe.

**Native-Born Citizens.** A person born in the United States of foreign parents who have not taken out naturalization papers in this country, is a natural-born citizen of the United States, having been born within its territory, and is therefore entitled to all of the rights of a citizen independent of the citizenship of his parents.

FREAKS OF "CLOUD BURSTS." ROCKY MOUNTAIN CAMPERS CAUGHT IN ONE OF THEM.

Cloudbursts are sometimes very destructive of life as well as of property. They come up so suddenly that it is almost impossible to escape if the wayfarer is caught in the bed of the creek. Campers in the mountain regions usually select the high ground above the creek rather than pitch their tent beside the gently rippling water, which may become a roaring torrent while they sleep, sweeping them to destruction before they know that danger is near. It was from neglect of this precaution that many lives were lost in the cloudburst near Morrison, Colo., in the spring of 1897. Some people were camping along the borders of the stream, and, as it was just after dark, and had been raining heavily, they had sought the shelter of their tents. Suddenly they heard the awful and peculiar roar of the approaching cloudburst. It grew louder every second. Realizing what had happened, the unfortunate campers—men, women and children—rushed from their tents and tried to reach the higher ground. In the confusion and darkness some turned the wrong way, and were soon struggling in mad torrents, battling with tree trunks and wrecks of cabins and immense masses of moving stone in the bosom of the flood. Thirteen lives went out in that dire night. The bodies found later showed the marks of bucketing with the debris in the flood of waters and it is believed that

few if any of the unfortunates lost their lives by actual drowning. Occasionally the sudden downpour of rain will be precipitated on a soft yielding soil, and instead of taking the form of a cloudburst with a wave of water carrying everything before it, the whole surface of the ground will take on the consistency of molasses and roll slowly but irresistibly down the water courses. This happened in Chalk Cañon, near Mount Princeton, in Colorado, three years ago. Chalk cliffs are a peculiar formation at the head of the cañon, the so-called "chalk" being of a lime nature, which, after being dissolved in water, quickly hardens again like cement. A cloudburst began high up on the sides of the mountain, washed away tons of material from the cliffs and rolled the mass slowly over the railroad tracks like the pour of lava from Vesuvius. The tracks were covered to a depth of six feet. A gang of workmen was put to work on the deposit, but it oozed in on the tracks as fast as the men shoveled it out. Finally all work was suspended, and the overflow hastened so quickly that a track was built over it. Within six hours of the breaking of the storm track were running over the deposit. So hard did the "chalk" become that the railroad has never penetrated to the old tracks, and in the excavating that was done in relaying the tracks permanently dynamite had to be used.—Analees Magazine.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TALKS ABOUT "THE ONLY TRUE RELIGION."

Makeshifts of Human Manufacture Are Useless When Measured by God's Plumb Line—Religions Made to Suit Conditions.

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From Trondheim, Norway, where Dr. Talmage is now staying, he sends the following discourse, in which he shows that the world can never be benefited by a religion of human manufacture, which easily yields to one's surroundings, but must have a religion let down from heaven; text, Amos vii. 8: "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line." The solid masonry of the world has for so long a fascination. Walk about some of the triumphal arches and the cathedrals 400 or 600 years old, and see them stand as erect as when they were built, walls of great height, for centuries not bending a quarter of an inch this way or that. So greatly honored were the masons who built these walls that they were free from taxation and called "free" masons. The trowel gets most of the credit for these buildings, and its clear ringing on stone and brick has sounded across the ages. But there is another implement of just as much importance as the trowel, and my text recognizes it. Bricklayers and stonemasons and carpenters, in the building of walls, use an instrument made of a cord, at the end of which a lump of lead is fastened. They drop it over the side of the wall, and, as the plummet naturally seeks the center of gravity in the earth, the workman discovers where the wall recedes and where it bulges out and just what is the perpendicular. Our text represents God as standing on the wall of character which the Israelites had built and in that way testing it. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

What the world wants is straight up and down religion. Much of the so-called piety of the day bends this way and that to suit the times. It is oblique, with a low state of sentiment and morals. We have all been building a wall of character, and it is glaringly imperfect and needs reconstruction. How shall it be brought into perpendicular? Only by the divine measurement. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

The whole tendency of the times is to make us act by the standard of what others do. We throw over the wall of our character the tangled plumb line of other lives and reject the infallible test which Amos saw. The question for me should not be what you think is right, but what God thinks is right. This is perpetual reference to the behavior of others, as though it decided anything but human fallibility, is a mistake wide and deep. There are 10,000 plumb lines in use, but only one is true and exact, and that is the line of God's eternal light. There is a mighty attempt being made to reconstruct and fix up the Ten Commandments. To many they seem too rigid. The tower of Pisa leans over about 13 feet from the perpendicular, and people go thousands of miles to see its graceful inclination and to learn how by extra braces and various architectural contrivances, it is kept leaning from century to century. Why not have the ten granite blocks of Sinai set a little askew? Why not have the pillar of truth a leaning tower? Why is not an ellipse as good as a square? Why is not an oblique as good as straight up and down? My friends, we must have a standard. Shall it be God's or man's?

**Society Utterly Asleep.** The divine plumb line needs to be thrown over all merchandise. Thousands of years ago Solomon discovered the tendency of buyers to depreciate goods. He saw a man beating down an article lower and lower and saying "it is not worth the price asked, and when he had purchased at the lowest point he sold everybody what he sharp bargained he had struck and he outwitted the merchant. "It is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth" (Proverbs xx, 14). Society is so utterly asleep in this matter that you seldom find a seller asking the price that he expects to get; he puts on a higher value than he expects to receive, knowing that he will have to drop. And if he wants \$50, he asks \$75. And if he wants \$2,000, he asks \$2,500. "It is naught," saith the buyer. "The fabric is defective; the style of goods is poor; I can get elsewhere a better article at a smaller price. It is out of fashion; it is damaged; it will fade; it will not wear well." After while the merchant, from overpersuasion or from desire to dispose of that particular stock of goods, says, "Well, take it at your own price," and the purchaser goes home with light step and calls in to his private office his confidential friends and chuckles while he tells how he had price he got the goods. In other words, he lied and was proud of it.

Nothing would make times so good and the earning of a livelihood so easy as the universal adoption of the law of right. Suspicion strikes through all bargain making. Men who sell know not whether they will ever get the money. Purchasers know not whether the goods shipped will be according to the sample. And what, with the large number of clerks who are making false entries and then absconding and the explosion of firms that fall for millions of dollars, honest men are at their wits' ends to make a living. He who stands up amid all the pressure and does right is accomplishing something toward the establishment of a high commercial prosperity. I have deep sympathy for the laboring classes who toil with hand and foot. But we must not forget the business men who, without any complaint or bannered procession through the street, are enduring a stream of circumstances terrific. The fortunate people of to-day are those who are receiving daily wages or regular salaries. And the men most to be pitied are those who conduct a business while prices are falling and yet try to pay their clerks and employees and are in such fearful straits

that they would quit business to-morrow if it were not for the wives and ruin of others. When people tell me at what a ruinously low price they purchased an article, it gives me more dismay than satisfaction. I know it means the bankruptcy and defalcation of men in many departments. The men who toil with the brain need full as much sympathy as those who toil with the hand. All business life is struck through with suspicion, and panics are the result of want of confidence.

The pressure to do wrong is stronger from the fact that in our day the large business houses are swallowing up the smaller, the whales dining on bluefish and minnows. The large houses undersell the small ones, because they buy in greater quantities and at lower figures from the producer. They can afford to make nothing, or actually lose, on some styles of goods, assured they can make it up on others. So, a great dry goods house goes outside of its regular line and sells books at cost or less than cost, and that swamps the booksellers; or the dry goods house sells bric-a-brac at lowest figures, and that swamps the small dealer in bric-a-brac. And the same thing goes on in other styles of merchandise, and the consequence is that all along the business streets of all our cities there are merchants of small capital who are in a terrific struggle to keep their heads above water. The ocean liners run down the Newfoundland fishing smacks. This is nothing against the man who has the big store, for every man has as large a store and as great a business as he can manage.

**Need of Divine Support.** To feel right and do right under all this pressure requires martyr grace, requires divine support, requires celestial re-enforcement. Yet there are tens of thousands of such men getting splendidly through. They see others going up and themselves going down, but they keep their patience and their courage and their Christian consistency, and after awhile their success will come. There is generally retribution in some form for greediness. The owners of the big business will die, and their boys will get possession of the business, and with a cigar in their mouths, and full to the chins with the best liquor, and behind a pair of spanking bays, they will pass everything on the turnpike road to temporal and eternal perdition. Then the business will break up and the smaller dealers will have fair opportunity. Or the spirit of contentment and right feeling will take possession of the large firm, as recently with a famous business house, and the firm will say: "We have enough money for all our needs and the needs of our children. Now let us dissolve business and make way for other men in the same line." Instead of being startled at a solitary instance of magnanimity, it will become a common thing. I know of scores of great business houses that have had their opportunity of vast accumulation and which ought to quit. But perhaps for the sake of the generation the struggle of small houses to keep alive under the overshadowing pressure of great houses will continue; therefore, taking things as they are, you will be wise to preserve your faith and throw over all the counters and shelves and casks the measuring line of divine right. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

**The Only Religion.** I want you to notice this fact, that when a man gives up the straight up and down religion of the Bible for any new fangled religion, it is generally to suit his sins. You first hear of his change of religion, and then you hear of some swindle he has practiced in a special mining stock, telling some one if he will put in \$10,000 he can take out \$100,000; or he has sacrificed his integrity or plunged into tremendous worldliness. His sins are so broad he has to broaden his religion, and he becomes as broad as temptation, as broad as the soul's darkness, as broad as hell. They want a religion that will allow them to keep their sins and then at death say to them, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and that tells them, "All is well, for there is no hell." What a glorious heaven they hold before us! Come, let us go in and see it. There are Herod and all the babes he massacred. There are Charles Guiteau and Robespierre, the leader of the French guillotine, and all the liars, thieves, house burners, gamblers, pickpockets and libertines of all the centuries. They have all got crowns and thrones and harps and scepters, and when they chant they sing, "Thanksgiving and honor and glory and power to the broad religion that lets us all into heaven without repentance and without faith in those humiliating dogmas of ecclesiastical old fogeyism."

My text gives me a grand opportunity of saying a useful word to all young men who are now forming habits for a lifetime. Of what use to a stonemason or a bricklayer is a plumb line? Why not build the wall by the unaided eye or hand? Because they are insufficient, because if there be a deflection in the wall it cannot further on be corrected. Because by the law of gravitation a wall must be straight in order to be symmetrical and safe. A young man is in danger of getting a defect in his wall of character that may never be corrected.

One of the best friends I ever had died of delirium tremens at 60 years of age, though he had not since 21 years of age, before he had been dissipated, touched intoxicating liquor until that particular carousal that took him off. Not feeling well in the street on a hot summer day he stepped into a drug store, just as you and I would have done, and asked for a dose of something to make him feel better. And there was alcohol in the dose, and that one drop aroused the old appetite, and he entered the first liquor store and staid there until thoroughly under the power of rum. He entered his home a raving maniac, his wife and daughters fleeing from his presence, and at first he was taken to the city hospital to die. The combustible material of early habit had lain quiet nearly 40 years, and that one spark ignited it.

**Premium on Incontinent.** In a communication to the New York city fire commissioners Chief Croker of the fire department says an unusual number of fires have taken place in May and June and he attributes this to the easy way in which insurance companies issue policies. He has looked the matter up and finds that tons of premises have had no difficulty in procuring \$1,500 insurance on household effects not worth more than \$500. Mr. Croker also says that this premium on incontinent is "the same in the big business districts as it is among the tenement houses."

**Fun In Wholesome.** Remember that the wall may be 100

HUMOROUS

Three smart young men and three nice girls—

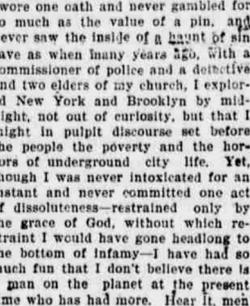
All lovers true as steel—  
Decided in a friendly way  
To spend the day a wheel.  
They started in the early morn,  
And nothing second amies;  
And when they reached the leafy lane  
They rode in like this!

They wandered by the verdant dale,  
Beside the rippling rill;  
The sun shone brightly all the while;  
They heard the song bird's trill.  
They sped through many a woodland glade,  
The world was full of bliss—  
And when they rested in the shade  
They sat intwos like this!

The sun went down and evening came,  
A lot too soon, they said;  
Too long they tarried on the way,  
The clouds grew black overhead;  
Down dashed the rain! They homeward flew,  
Till one unlucky miss  
Slipped sideways—Crash! Great Boot!  
The lot!

Were all mixed up like this!  
California Courier.

FULLY EQUIPPED.



Applicant—I am here in answer to your advertisement for a life insurance collector.

Manager—Well, I have no doubt of your ability, but I hear you have served a term in the bridewell?

Applicant—Yes, that's true, I licked a chap that wouldn't insure in my company.

Manager—You may begin work at once.

It Nonplussed Her.

Mrs. Malaprop—And then, after all, when I got to the convention hall the man at the door said: "Sorry, madam, but you can't get into the hall without a ticket."

Mrs. Gabbal—Gracious, what did you do then?

Mrs. Malaprop—I didn't know what to do. I was completely non-plus.—Philadelphia Press.

Death of Cockroaches.

One of the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture mentions a simple Australian remedy for cockroaches. It consists in feeding the insects upon a mixture of flour and plaster of Paris which, it is said, they greedily devour. The plaster of Paris "sets" after they have swallowed it, and that is the end of them.

Sarcasm.

Wife (reading)—Another mysterious suicide—unknown man throws himself from a cliff.

Husband (thoughtlessly)—But his wife was at the bottom of it.

Wife—Charles!

Husband (hurriedly)—Of the cliff, my love; not the suicide.—Collier's Weekly.

Game of Chance.

A man met a bull in a field. "I'll toss you to see who stays," said the bull.

He tossed and the man lost. "The moral is that it is never safe to indulge in games of chance, especially when all the odds are against you.—Philadelphia North American.

Talking About Wends.

"She's a mighty pretty girl and has a lot of money. Wonder what her father is? Must be a landed proprietor, for he's always talking about hay and straw and such things."

"Cigar manufacturer, probably!"—Helter's Welt.

A Discrepancy.

This thing they call money's a mystery stern.  
The study—there's no way of ending it.  
It's something that takes days of tolling to earn,  
But a minute's sufficient for spending it.  
—Washington Star.

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# PEITSANG BATTLE.

The Attack is Said to Have Been Well Executed.

## THE CASUALTIES NOT SO GREAT

As at First Indicated, According to a Cable Message that Has Been Transmitted From Shanghai.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The dispatches of Gen. Chaffee, written before the battle of Sunday, confirm the dispatches received at the navy department Tuesday and also the press dispatches received to-day concerning the attack on the Chinese at Peitsang. Gen. Chaffee's dispatch dated Friday was not sent from Che Foo until yesterday, an inexplicable delay. The most interesting feature of the dispatch is the information regarding the position of the Chinese army and the fact that the advance upon Peking is made by the two columns, one on each side of the Pei Ho river. The international force as given by Gen. Chaffee would aggregate about 14,000, while the other dispatches say 10,000, but the difference can easily be accounted for, as more men might have been available when the movement began than when the conference was held on the 3d instant. This conference is supposed to have been between the several commands present at Tien Tsin. It is evident that the foreign commanders do not underestimate the task which they have before them, as the dispatch shows that a thorough reconnaissance of the Chinese position had been made and that even before the advance of the international force from Tien Tsin the commanders were in possession of full information relative to the Chinese position. This is one of the most welcome features of the dispatch, as it proves that the international column did not blunder upon an entrenched position of the enemy. According to the war department map the town of Peitsang covers both sides of the river, but the main portion of it is on the left side, where the Japanese, English and American forces had arranged, according to Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, to attack the enemy in the flank. The left of the Chinese, on the other side of the river, was protected by flooded ground and unassailable fortifications. According to the map there is a lake five miles from the river at this point and the ground may have been flooded from the lake through the dykes and canals which gridiron the country thereabout. The Russian and French forces were to attack the enemy's left on the right bank of the river between the river and the railroad. This makes it probable that the flooded district only extended to the line of the railroad, which, at this point, is about a mile and a half from the river.

Gen. Chaffee's dispatch also shows another important feature of the campaign agreed upon by the international commanders. It is thought that the present objective point of the column is Yang Tsun. This is a town about fifteen miles beyond Peitsang at the point where the railroad crosses the Pei Ho river from the right of way to Peking. Once in possession of this point the international force would have both the railroad and the river in its rear for keeping open communication with Tien Tsin. It naturally would become the advance base from which the operations on Peking could be projected. At this point the river veers to the right, and from it the column would have to move over and along the line of the river. The Chinese evidently are much impressed with the advantages of Yang Tsun as the international commanders themselves, as Gen. Chaffee says in his cable the enemy is reported 40,000 strong at the crossing of the road over the Pei Ho river. Without doubt, after the fight at Peitsang the Chinese force there, if the report of Admiral Remey, that it was forced to retreat, proves correct, retired to Yang Tsun. There is no information as to the number of the enemy which met the advance at Peitsang, but judging from the casualties to the international forces, it must have been large and may perhaps double the Chinese army which the column must encounter when it reaches Yang Tsun.

**Heavy Fighting.**  
London, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Shanghai dated yesterday says: It is reported that heavy fighting took place last Sunday east of Peitsang, the allies losing 400, of whom sixty-five were British. "The artillery did splendid service in the face of a galling Chinese cross fire, under which they lost heavily. "The Chinese were forced to retreat, but saved their guns. Their rear guard was attacked and practically decimated."

**After Hands.**  
New Orleans, La., Aug. 8.—J. B. Collins and John Hind, the Hawaiian sugar planters, will visit Texas. This Hawaiian emigration scheme is growing in scope. Louisiana sugar planters have raised a hot protest against taking hands from this state. They say sugar cane negroes are now altogether too scarce. As a result Messrs. Collins and Hind will visit Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky after negroes.

# TOWNE WITHDRAWS.

The Minnesota No Longer a Vice Presidential Candidate.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 8.—Former Congressman Charles A. Towne, who was nominated for the vice presidency by the Populist national convention held at Sioux Falls in May, has sent the following letter to the committee of notification, of which the following is part:

Hon. H. M. Ringdal, chairman, and members of the committee on notification of the candidate for vice president of the Populist convention held at Sioux Falls, May 9 and 10: Gentlemen:—When on the 5th of July at Kansas City, I had the honor to receive from you the official notification of the action of your national convention in nominating me for the office of vice president of the United States I requested, in view of anomalous and delicate circumstances in the presidential situation, that you permit me to take the subject under careful advisement before announcing a decision either accepting or declining that nomination. This request you were pleased to grant, and now, after mature consideration of all the factors involved that concern the welfare of the cause of political reform in this country and my own duty thereto, I am constrained to inform you in all respect that I must decline the nomination tendered me by the Sioux Falls convention.

In announcing this conclusion I can not forbear to express to you and through you to the great convention whose commission you hold, as well as to that patriotic body of advanced political thought that your convention represented, my deep sense of the honor conferred upon me. To be the unanimous choice of such convention for the highest office in the service of the republic would be a distinction to any citizen. Two circumstances, however, add emphasis to this consideration in the present instance:

1. That the nomination was unsolicited by me, and secondly, that the convention, as in the case also of its nominee for the presidency, went out of its own political organization to select a candidate. To my mind this action of the Democratic party and for vice president a silver Republican is one of the most encouraging and inspiring spectacles in recent politics. Its usefulness and magnanimity, its testimony to the precedence of the cause of the people over any merely partisan advantage, raised the procedure of that convention into the serene upper air as this civic heroism. From such a spirit as this what service, what sacrifice can be asked in the name of the republic? It was, of course, the expectation of your convention that its nomination for the vice presidency would prove acceptable to the conventions of the Democratic and silver Republican parties, called to meet in Kansas City on the 4th of July. The silver Republicans, 1330 delegates, representing twenty-eight states and territories, were indeed eager to name the ticket chosen at Sioux Falls, but to the great Democratic convention another course commended itself. The name of your nominee was presented to that convention and was received with remarkable demonstrations of approval by the enormous number of citizen-spectators and with the utmost respect by the delegates. But geographical considerations and the fact that in certain parts of the country it was deemed wise to defer to a sentiment demanding that the candidate should be a man already identified with the Democratic organization, not only by holding its principles and advocating its cause, but also by name and profession, determined the selection of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, a man of unimpeachable character and of ripe political importance, who as a member of congress more than twenty years ago was a close associate and co-laborer of Gen. J. B. Weaver and other great leaders in the reform political movements of that day and who as vice president from 1893 to 1897 distinguished himself by rebelling against the betrayal of Democratic principles by President Cleveland.

**Chased Thirty Miles.**  
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—Sam Robinson, a negro charged with committing a criminal assault and brutally beating Mrs. George Inzer of this city, was lodged in the county jail, after having been hotly pursued by bloodhounds and a posse composed of Sheriff Nelms, the county police and a large number of citizens for nearly thirty miles. Had the negro been caught earlier in the day he would probably have been lynched.

**By a Spar Shooter.**  
Manila, Aug. 8.—In attempting to take his command through a narrow defile, Capt. Miller encountered such strong defenses that his entire advance guard, numbering fourteen men, were left in the power of the insurgents. Five of their number eventually escaped and reported that eight of their fellows were killed and one taken prisoner. Capt. Miller was wounded in the engagement. Capt. Elliott was injured by a spar shooter.

**Car Dynamited.**  
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.—Dynamiters have commenced again to place explosives on the tracks of the St. Louis Transit company. A Bellfontaine car was blown up in North St. Louis Tuesday morning. It is the first case of daylight dynamiting since the strike commenced. The explosion was terrific. All of the windows in the car were shattered, the forward trucks were broken and a hole twice the size of a bushel basket was blown through the floor.

# FIERCE FIGHTING.

The Allied Army Engages in a Bloody Encounter.

## KILLED AND WOUNDED LIST LARGE

The Casualties Are Reported the Heaviest Among the Japanese and Russians, With No American Losses.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department:

Che Foo, Aug. 6.—Bureau of navigation, Washington: British torpedo boat Fame reports unofficial engagement at Peitsang Saturday morning. Allies lost killed and wounded 1200, chiefly Russians and Japanese. Chinese retreating.

Che Foo, Aug. 6.—Bureau of navigation, Washington: Official report believed reliable. About 16,000 allies heavily engaged Chinese at Peitsang at daylight of the 5th. Peitsang is the first railway station, about six miles northwest of Tien Tsin, en route to Peking. The authority who signed the first dispatch is in charge of troops at Che Foo. The war department says that there is no reason to doubt that an engagement has taken place. While no official information has been received, it is said such an engagement was not unexpected.

According to the information in the possession of the war department, the town of Peitsang is at the head of eleven water on the Pei Ho, between eleven and twelve miles by road from Tien Tsin. It is a village of mud houses of considerable size, but not walled. The river at this point is not navigable by anything larger than a good-sized steam launch, and it is thought troops had reached there in small boats and naval launches. The country all along the river between Peking and Tien Tsin is a low alluvial plain, almost impassable for wheeled vehicles and under quite a high state of cultivation. It presents no natural defensive features, and the war department knows no strategic reason why the Chinese should have made a stand there rather than at any of the other dozen villages east of the walled town of Tung Chow, where is stored an immense amount of provisions, upon which the city of Peking would have to depend in case of siege.

The announcement received through Admiral Remey and Commander Tardiff reported heavy fighting on the road beyond Tien Tsin was the news of interest in the Chinese situation. Little doubt was expressed at the navy department that the news was substantially correct. It is probable a later report may reduce the list of casualties among the international forces, but it is evident that the move on Peking is at last fairly under way and that strong opposition has been encountered. The war department officials, who have been exceedingly reticent for several days as to news from the seat of war, have admitted when the naval dispatches were received that the announcement of the battle was not unexpected. Opinion among the various officers now in Washington is somewhat divided as to just what is presaged by these events. The more optimistic are inclined to think that such a severe blow as the Chinese must have received at Peitsang will result in the speedy disintegration of the forces now opposing the march of the international column. In line with this prediction it was prophesied that the Chinese government would find means to send the ministers from Peking under escort and thus stave off the advance upon the capital.

The war department is in receipt of a dispatch from Gen. MacArthur announcing that he has shipped additional artillery supplies to Taku for use in the Chinese campaign. These supplies include several Gatling guns and the remainder of the rifle and howitzer siege train now in Manila, which up to date has remained useless in that country of the bad roads. How much better Gen. Chaffee may be able to handle these monster guns through the almost impassable rice swamps of China no one at the war department was willing to guess, but his recent dispatch contained an urgent appeal for more artillery and he is getting it. These ordnance experts at the war department say that if it comes to a bombardment of Peking these rifles and seven-inch howitzers, with their enormous bursting charges of high explosives, will be the most effective battering weapons in the international column.

**Not Yellow Fever.**  
Tampa, Fla., Aug. 7.—An official statement, signed by State Health Officer J. Y. Porter and J. H. White, marine hospital service, issued Monday night, declares the two suspected cases to be not yellow fever. One is reported as typhoid. They state that, not having seen the man who died, they cannot say about it, and do not care to discuss the diagnosis made. This is the fifth day since the death. Hundreds of people who were with him during his illness are all well.

**Rather Unique.**  
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7.—Leaders of both great political parties, including representatives of national, state and county organizations and state and county candidates on both sides in Illinois, will meet and extend greetings before the formal opening of the campaign in a reception to be tendered them on Aug. 17 by the Press club of Chicago. The reception will be as unique in its character as national in its interest.

# ALABAMA ELECTION.

Yellowhammer State Goes Democratic by a Large Majority.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 7.—A general state election for state and county officers and for members of the general assembly was held in Alabama Monday and a large majority was returned for the Democratic ticket, headed by Wm. J. Samford of Lee county, who will be inaugurated as governor on Dec. 1.

The Republicans, Populists and Prohibitionists had tickets in the field, but returns so far indicate victory for the Democrats by an overwhelming majority.

The Democrats have also gained several members of the general assembly. The Populists and Republicans will together possibly have twelve of the 123 members of the legislature, a loss of about 50 per cent.

The Democrats have elected county officers in several counties which have heretofore been strongly Populist. General apathy marked the election and a light vote was cast.

The only issue was the test on the question of holding a constitutional convention, which is favored by the Democrats, and the increased majorities indicate that the people are favorable to the holding of a convention which will eliminate the negro from politics.

The legislature, which meets in December, will elect Senator Morgan to succeed himself and will be called upon to legislate upon other important matters.

Following are the newly elected state officers:

Governor, Wm. J. Samford of Lee; attorney general, Chas. G. Brown of Jefferson; secretary of state, R. P. McDavid of Montgomery; treasurer, J. Craig Smith of Dallas; auditor, Thos. L. Sowell of Walker; commissioner of agriculture, Robert T. Poole of Marengo; superintendent of education, J. Abercrombie of Calhoun.

**Miss Jewett Dated.**  
New Orleans, La., Aug. 7.—The Green Turtle Club, a semi-political organization of the third district, with rooms at 1612 Sunnyside street, held a big meeting Saturday and drafted a resolution condemning and threatening Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett of Boston, who headed the mass meeting of Boston negroes a few night ago and declared war on southern states. The Boston dispatch printed in this city says Miss Jewett has secured 10,000 negro crusaders willing to march on New Orleans, and that \$3000 was raised for equipping them to send an advance agent. The Green Turtle club sends one copy of its resolution to Miss Jewett personally and avers that the club has offered \$1000 for her head and invites her to come here. The resolution further states:

"You may be white to the people of Boston, but in our eyes you are blacker than the negro fiend, Robert Charles. Seeing that you threaten to come with an army of 10,000 men, the Green Turtle club invites you to come as the blacks' Joan of Arc. We would kill your army of crusaders in less time than it took Charles to kill the police officers. The Green Turtle club has about 100,000 members and is 1 year old."

**Terribly Mutilated.**  
Brandenburg, Ky., Aug. 7.—The horribly mutilated dead body of Mrs. Annie Braunton, a widow 35 years old, was found on the Cedar Grove road, Bloodstains on the fingers of Mrs. Braunton's nephew, Jesse Durham, caused his arrest, and he later confessed the murder and was hurried to Louisville by Sheriff Hagan, as a lynching seemed certain. Durham killed Mrs. Braunton with a hickory club while they were returning from a church wedding. He is 27 years old, and recently left an insane asylum. He said of the crime:

"I did not mean to kill her; only to knock her down. She had been talking about me, and got me into trouble several times."

**Jester With His Son.**  
Oklahoma City, Ok., Aug. 7.—Alexander Jester, who has been declared not guilty of the murder of Gilbert Gates, has taken up his residence at Norman with his son, William Hill. He is preparing a sermon on the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." He is going to write a book of his life, and may go on the lecture platform under the auspices of the attorneys who defended him. Jester has discarded the name of W. A. Hill and is now known as Alexander Jester.

**Killing Deported.**  
New York, Aug. 7.—There was a meeting at Paterson, N. J., of Italian residents of that city who deplore the killing of Humbert. Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow and regret over the death of the king, and these will be forwarded to the Italian royal family through the Italian legation. There are Italian detectives in Paterson seeking some trace of the woman, Marie Cassar, but it is said they have not succeeded.

**Flight in Manchuria.**  
London, Aug. 7.—A dispatch received at the war office in St. Petersburg from Gen. Grodekoff, dated Khabarovsk, Aug. 4, says two squadrons reconnoitering near Teche engaged 3000 Chinese with two guns and 250 cavalry. After a stubborn fight the Russians were reinforced by another squadron with two guns and defeated the Chinese, killing 200. The Russian loss was eight men killed and eight wounded.

# REPORTS DIFFER.

The Extent of the Advance on Peking Contradictory.

## ALLIES ARE THIRTY-FIVE MILES.

Says a Cablegram From Shanghai, but This Has Not Been Corroborated and Some Doubt a Stat Made.

London, Aug. 4.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 3, the advancing column of the allied forces were reported there Friday to have reached a point thirty-five miles beyond Tien Tsin. Nothing from any other point corroborates this statement. In fact, the Standard goes so far as to say that it fears the real advance, apart from preliminary measures, has not yet begun.

Tien Tsin dispatches dated July 30 tell of an action which is termed a "reconnaissance" between the Japanese and Chinese two miles beyond the Hsi Ku arsenal, in which the Japanese withdrew after suffering thirty casualties. The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard under date of July 27 declares that the Americans and Germans have been ordered to move forward without waiting for the British.

A Che Foo dispatch dated Aug. 1, announces the safety of all the Americans in Peking and the receipt of a letter from Dr. Chelton, dated Peking, July 29, saying that on the previous day Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, had agreed to a truce providing the Chinese came no closer, and adding:

"We hope this means relief, but having defeated the Chinese we are fearful of treachery. All are exhausted with constant watching, fighting and digging trenches.

"The greatest credit is due to Mr. Spidies, secretary of the United States legation, whose military experience and energy are invaluable."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News says the consuls there regard the independent action taken by the American association and the Chinese association on the ground it is injurious. He says:

"The settlements being international, petty jealousies must disappear. The Chinese association is of little local influence."

Presumably he refers to the American estate association.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express announces the arrival there from San Francisco of Homer Lea, for some time resident agent in the United States of the society for the reformation of the Chinese empire, with £200,000, which "will presumably be utilized in the movement against the empress dowager, a movement quiet since 1898 until within the last few weeks."

Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Christians outside Peking, a correspondent of the Daily News giving the number as between 10,000 and 15,000, all defenseless converts. Imperial troops—so it is stated—did the ghastly work.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times one of the members of the tsung li yamen mentioned by United States Consul Goodnow as having been beheaded for pro-forgery tendencies, was Hsu Ching Cheng, former minister to Russia. The correspondent says the empress dowager ordered his execution of the advice of Li Ping Heng.

Li Hung Chang has been informed from Peking that Prince Ching's only prominent supporters in his new portfolio are Gen. Yung Lu and Wang Wen Shai, president of the board of revenue, whose influence is small.

**Assumed Name.**  
Rome, Aug. 4.—The examination of Natale Fossanzini, the anarchist who was arrested at Ancona, revealed the fact that he went to Monza some time ago where he was known under an assumed name. He was close shaven when arrested and wore a shirt and handkerchief stained with blood. Senator Vaila, president of the chamber of deputies, informed a group of deputies Friday that King Humbert's will had not been found.

The Midnumber Fiction number of McClure's Magazine for August is full of elegant articles.

Prof. John Fryer in Ainslee's Magazine for August contributes an interesting article on "Missionaries in China."

Yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., is causing apprehension in southern coast cities.

The August number of the Century is a magazine well worthy of perusal.



A Letter from a Cat.  
Dear Editor:  
I hereby take  
My pen in paw to say,  
Can you explain a curious thing  
I found the other day?  
There is another little cat  
Who sits behind a frame,  
And looks so very much like me,  
You'd think we were the same,  
I try to make her play with me;  
Yet, when I mew and call,  
Though I see her mew in answer,  
She makes no sound at all,  
And to the dullest kitten  
It's plain enough to see  
That either I am mocking her  
Or she is mocking me!  
It makes no difference what I play,  
She seems to know the game;  
For every time I look around  
I see her do the same,  
And yet no matter though I creep  
On tiptoe lest she hear,  
Or quickly dash around the frame  
She's sure to disappear.  
—Oliver Herford in St. Nicholas.

**What Happened to Jimsey.**  
There was no place where Robbie liked better to visit than at Aunt Mary's house. In the first place, there was dear Aunt Mary herself, who was fond of all boys and particularly fond of Robbie. In the next place, there was the cuckoo jar, which had a wonderful way of never being empty no matter how often he visited it; and, last of all, there were the birds. Rinkum was a parrot that always made Robbie laugh by exclaiming, in odd imitation of Aunt Mary, "Mersey, how you've grown."

He liked Rinkum, but he liked the cuckoo jar, Jimsey, too, though Jimsey couldn't talk; but he would hold his head on one side and peer at Robbie with his bright eyes to make sure it was he, and then hop nimbly about his cage as if glad that the boy had come again.

Now, one day something happened. Aunt Mary washed the dishes, swept the kitchen, set her bread by the stove to rise, and, telling Jimsey and Rinkum, who had been let out of their cages, to behave themselves, went upstairs, never dreaming that two such well behaved birds would get into trouble while she was gone. But pretty soon she heard Rinkum's loud screeches, which told her something was the matter.

"Fire! fire! throw on water!" cried Polly as she entered.

"Where are you, Rinkum, and where's Jimsey?"

"Mersey, how you've grown! Fire! Fire!" screamed Rinkum from a dark corner of the room under the table, where she had retreated as if in fear. But Jimsey was not with her, and Aunt Mary grew alarmed as she saw what had escaped her notice when she went upstairs, that the side window was open several inches. "Some cat has got him, or else he has flown away!" She started toward the window to look out, but as she went she noticed a strange heaving of the napkin over her head. She whisked it off, and there was poor Jimsey up to his neck in the soft sponge, vainly struggling to free himself, but sinking deeper and deeper. Rinkum had watched him fly down to the edge of the pan, pick up a corner of the napkin in his bill, peck at the dough daintily to see if it were good, and then hop down into the sticky stuff, which held him fast. She did all she could by giving the alarm, and Aunt Mary soon had the bird out of his queer bath; but Jimsey's feathers had to be cut, and he was never quite so lively again, so that Robbie, when he came, said:

"Aunt Mary, it seems to me that Jimsey's getting old; he acts like an old man. And I'm getting old, too. Do you know, I'll be six years old tomorrow!"

"Mersey, how you've grown!" said the parrot.

**Others Play in the Snow.**  
It seems strange to think that any full-grown four-footed animal should indulge in play like a child, and yet this is what the otter does. His amusement is tobogganing, and his playground is a slope covered with ice or snow, that goes down grade into a pool of water. Here he takes his recreation; and no little boy with a new sled ever enjoyed a coast down an ice-bitten hill more than this beautiful creature from the frozen north.

The otter is perhaps the most interesting of the furbearing animals. He is quite large, sometimes weighing as much as twenty-five pounds. He resembles the seal and the mink, being, however, of heavier build, and is both supple and strong. Living for the most part in water, he preys on fish, which his swimming and diving ability enables him to catch easily. The entrance to his home, which is a burrow in the bank of a stream, is under the water.

In the early spring, when the ice begins to thaw, these animals start on their travels from one stream to another, sometimes spending months on the journey. If they happen to see an inviting hill by the wayside they immediately stop their pligrimage and there are for some sport. One of the number leaves the water and slowly climbs the slope, making a smooth hollow in the ice with his wet body. When the slide is prepared, he lies flat down, thrusts his nose forward, and, turning his fore paws under his soft sides, goes sailing swiftly down. His speed steadily increases until he reaches the water. Silently he parts the surface and is lost from sight for a few seconds, then his head appears above the surface, and you can hear him give a call which sounds like a whistle. This is a signal. The next otter assumes the position and shoots down to the bottom to join his companion, who has meanwhile crawled out on the ice. Then another whistle, and the next in

order slides and plunges, and the performance is kept up until each one has several trips to his credit.

The first makers of a slide will keep this up for an indefinite time, speeding down hill and then trudging up again to their positions, at the top, where they wait for the whistle from below, in the meantime playfully biting each other or rolling in the snow. Finally, though, when, like children, they begin to tire of their amusement, they go back to the water and fish.

**Saved by a Cool Head.**  
Dr. Siddale, the well-known London physician, during his vacation a few years ago, was fishing one evening in a Scotch loch when a man approached, caught him by the shoulders and shook him violently. A glance told the doctor that the man was insane. He was a huge fellow; the doctor was small and had little physical strength. No one was in sight.

"What are you going to do?" asked the doctor, calmly.

"Throw you into that water!" shouted the man.

"Certainly," said the doctor; "but I'll have to go home and put on a dress suit. Dead men always wear evening dress."

The madman stopped, looked at him doubtfully, and said: "So they do. Make haste, I'll wait."

Dr. Siddale walked slowly up the bank, and then ran for his life.

Moliere, the great French dramatist, was ill, and had retired to his villa at Auteuil for rest and quiet. One day Boileau, Lull and another friend came to visit him. Monsieur La Chapelle did the honors for Moliere. By the time supper was over, the guests were in so exalted a state that they resolved to set an example to France by dying philosophically together, to prove their contempt of the world. They determined to drown themselves in the Seine, but first went to bid their host an eternal farewell.

Moliere cast a hasty glance at the flushed faces around his bed. "But you have forgotten me!" he cried. "I, too, must share in this glorious act."

"True, true!" they shouted. "He is our brother! He shall die with us. Come on!"

"Not tonight," said Moliere, calmly. "or France will say we were ashamed of the deed. Wait until morning, and then if we die, nobody can doubt our motives."

They consented, and crept away to bed. When they rose sober in the morning, not one of them spoke of suicide.

**Two Great Men.**  
April 21, 323 B. C. Alexander the Great, conqueror of the Persian Empire and the most famous military leader of ancient history, died in Babylon of a fever. On the same day in old Corinth died Diogenes, one of the oddest men of ancient times, a Greek law breaker and a professional cynic whose fame in Athens caused even the great Alexander to visit him. Diogenes was banished from Sinope, the place of his birth (412 B. C.) for making bogus coins, and went to Athens to study philosophy. Soon, by the severity of his views and the rudeness and eccentricity of his manners, he became famous. When walking about the streets he carried a tub on his head. When he paused to rest he sat on the tub or slept inside of it. He was penniless and uncleanly, but when Alexander, the ruler of Greece, visited him and asked if he could do anything to gratify Diogenes, the cynic replied: "Do not stand any longer between me and the sun." Alexander stepped aside. Soon Alexander went away to conquer Western Asia and Diogenes went to sea. Diogenes was taken by pirates and sold into slavery in Corinth, where he died in great misery. Alexander conquered the Persian Empire, making Darius its ruler, a fugitive, and led his victorious army into India, then an unknown country. The soldiers of Alexander refused to follow him farther east. So he turned westward to the Indian ocean, to Persopolis, to Babylon, where he contracted a fever as the result of his excesses. He died 2,000 miles away from his native Macedonia, at the age of 33, and the vast empire that he had erected went to pieces. When asked on his deathbed to whom he would leave the empire, he replied: "To the strongest." But his Generals were of equal strength and the empire was cut up into kingdoms for them.

The story of the short life and the adventures of Alexandria the Great is one of the most interesting in history.

**Big Elephant Got Hungry.**  
There was a big elephant at the Philadelphia Export Exposition with an instinct that approached very closely to human understanding. He was one of the most patient of animals, but when hungry he demanded attention in the most imperative way. While quarters were being prepared for him, the elephant was tied to a post in the rear of a restaurant. The smell from the kitchen was very appetizing to a hungry pachyderm, and one day a gentle tap came on the kitchen window. The chef paid no attention, and in a few minutes the tap was repeated, louder than before. This summons also passed unnoticed, but the next one that came could not be misunderstood. The end of the kitchen was built of thin boards, and the first thing the cook knew his pots and pans were flying about the kitchen. The angry elephant was falling from the sky partition with tremendous blows. The frightened cook fairly flew out of the back door with a dish of apples and other edibles so highly prized by elephants, and there was no further summons that day.

# Heroic Fight in Filipino War

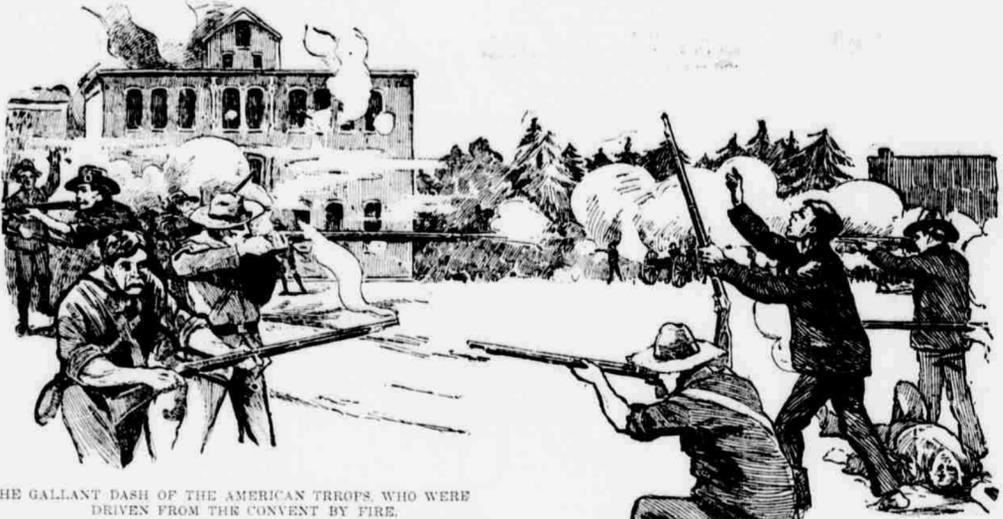
## Gallant Defense of a Band of Thirty-one Americans, Who For Three Days Successfully Resisted 600 Natives and, Driven From Shelter, Fought Their Way Back to Freedom

No greater exhibition of heroism; no braver defence; no more thrilling chapter of war history has ever been written than the deeds of the little band of thirty-one American soldiers, who, entrenched in an old convent on the island of Samar, stood off over 600 Filipinos armed with rifles and cannon. The siege, which lasted nearly a week, is replete with individual cases of heroism, and only the bare report of the affair was sent to Washington by General Otis, but following details were obtained from Felipe

swords and clubs—anything they could find. We made a strong company altogether. "We knew there was only a small company of American soldiers stationed in Catubig, which is a town containing about 10,000 people. "They were quartered in a convent. It was a good place to defend themselves in, being a heavy building and having plenty of windows for port holes. There was a wall around it, too, and next to it was a church. The Americans were well armed. They

faces bumped on the steps and they turned over on their sides and rolled down in a heap at the bottom—dead. "We had lost nearly a hundred of our bravest men, the leaders in the attack, and a hundred more were bleeding from wounds, limping, holding their hands to their sides and heads, clutching their broken arms or writhing, all doubled up, with the pain of the dying. "There was nothing for us to do but continue the fight, as we had begun it, and try to drive the enemy out of the

convent or kill them inside of it by a united raid on the place. We surrounded it and plunged in from every side, hurling ourselves blindly into the very muzzles of their guns and getting torn down in rows for our pains. "Night came while we were still vainly rushing against the building, only to fall back each time behind a cloud of smoke, leaving a writhing of legs and arms, a struggling of torn bodies and a groaning of dying men on the ground. With the coming of the dark, we retired behind the walls again to rest and see what was left of our 600 men.



THE GALLANT DASH OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS, WHO WERE DRIVEN FROM THE CONVENT BY FIRE.

Guard, a Filipino prisoner. He received a slight wound in the arm during the siege, but managed to escape, and subsequently made his way to the beach and crossed with some other Filipinos in a boat to the island of Luzon, whence most of the attacking party had come in the first place. He was captured in a skirmish not far from Manila. "Many of our men came from Luzon. We were thinking it would be better fighting on one of the smaller islands, where your people were not so strong. So we went to Samar, and got together a large company. I think there were 600 men or more. We also had a cannon, which the Filipinos on the island furnished us. About 200 of our men had rifles, good ones, and plenty of bullets; and the rest were armed with knives and pistols and

were not expecting to be attacked, though, and our first rush into the city was a surprise. We should have killed all right away, while they were disorganized and not ready for us, but somehow they succeeded in driving us back from the doors and in organizing against us, even while we were charging upon them. "Then followed a fight so terrible that I cannot think of it now without shuddering. Men fell around me so thick that I could not walk without stumbling over them. There seemed to be a thousand rifles shooting out of those windows, and all of them were hitting us. I could hear the bullets slapping into the bodies near me, and could see the bodies whirling around and falling. Men rushing up the convent stairs were shot as they ran, and they kept right on going until their

convent or kill them inside of it by a united raid on the place. We surrounded it and plunged in from every side, hurling ourselves blindly into the very muzzles of their guns and getting torn down in rows for our pains. "Night came while we were still vainly rushing against the building, only to fall back each time behind a cloud of smoke, leaving a writhing of legs and arms, a struggling of torn bodies and a groaning of dying men on the ground. With the coming of the dark, we retired behind the walls again to rest and see what was left of our 600 men.

Infantry. This company, with its regiment, was enlisted at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, on the 13th of November, 1899. It embarked on the transport Meade on the 16th of the same month (November) and reached Manila on the 19th of December. From Manila the Forty-third was sent to the island of Samar, and broken up in detachments to do garrison duty and form scouting parties, and otherwise preserve the peace. Major Henry T. Allen, commanding, was made military commander of the island.

## Crossing Policeman In a Big City



The blue-coated policeman who stands in the middle of the downtown streets of a big city and stops traffic or lets it go on whenever he seems to feel like it has not such an easy time of it as it looks to be. There he stands in the midst of a block of traffic in which horses rear and prance impatiently and men and women and children surge to and fro across the pavement. The clang of the car bell and the signal of the automobile ring in his ears unceasingly all day. Women clutch his arms in terror, children get under the limbs of horses and have to be dragged out forcibly. The sun's rays beat on the helmeted officer, rain deluges him, and dust covers his uniform. Yet there he stands, guiding the stream of traffic, fair weather

days or foul, doing his duty as valiantly as many a better known soldier on a broader field of battle. There is scarcely a street crossing down town in any big city that is not presided over by the familiar figure of the blue-coated policeman. He is found at every crossing, in the center of the commotion. "My work," said one to a Chicago reporter the other day, "is almost entirely done with the women. I don't bother much about the men, for men generally are well enough able to take care of themselves. But women, lovely women—" But just as the policeman was about to launch forth into rhapsody, a sudden knot in the traffic made him stop his eloquence and turn to disentangle the commotion on the street.

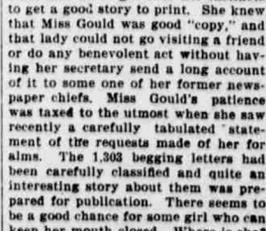
"In the morning we thought of a new plan, and this was the only thing we could have done to get the enemy out of the convent. "We got into the church, which stood only a little way—a few feet—from the other building, and here we lit big bunches of hemp and flung them from the windows on the convent roof. Soon they set fire to the place and then our men ran out to shoot the Americans down when they should leave the doomed building. "Out they came from a door on the side of the convent that was next to the river, and made a run for the water, where there were some boats. They faced us as they fell away, running backwards, and kept up a biting fire from their sure-killing guns all the while. They killed three men to our one and wounded a dozen more; but we shot down almost half of their number before they could reach any shelter. Three men who reached a boat and jumped in were killed while they were picking up the paddles. Both of their sergeants fell in this rush. They had nobody left to command them. Every man acted for himself and found his own shelter. In ten minutes there wasn't an American alive in sight. "But there were Americans there, and they kept on shooting as though they were never going to stop. Our men had never seen such shooting, and in a moment they got afraid again. They thought they should all be killed before the last American could be driven from his hiding place. So, once more, we drew away and got behind the wall, where they couldn't hit us. "On the third day of the siege the expected turn of fortune came. A company of American soldiers arrived in the city. Some of our men, tiring of the siege, had wandered off into the city to seek diversion and refreshment. "When the new American soldiers came they found some of our men in the streets and chased them out of the city. Then they came on to the convent, and when we saw them we jumped up and ran. Some of us reached the beach and made our escape back to Luzon, where we had come from. "That is all I know about the fight at the Catubig convent, but it will live in the memory of every Filipino soldier who was there as the most terrible bloodshed and the bravest fighting that ever took place in these blood-soaked islands."

convent or kill them inside of it by a united raid on the place. We surrounded it and plunged in from every side, hurling ourselves blindly into the very muzzles of their guns and getting torn down in rows for our pains. "Night came while we were still vainly rushing against the building, only to fall back each time behind a cloud of smoke, leaving a writhing of legs and arms, a struggling of torn bodies and a groaning of dying men on the ground. With the coming of the dark, we retired behind the walls again to rest and see what was left of our 600 men.

All this had been done by thirty-one American soldiers entrenched in an ex-convent. "We ever a more wonderful triumph of man over wolf-pack recorded, even in American military history, which glows with deeds of men rather than of armies, with delights of individual achievement, with flashes of inspired daring such as the world never sees except when Americans go to war?"

P. S.—Gen. McArthur has since reported the Catubig affair to Washington. It is about as narrated above. Miss Gould's Secretary. Miss Helen Gould has discharged her private secretary. The young woman who was hired to attend to Miss Gould's correspondence seemed to think that her mission was to exploit Miss Gould—to act as her press agent, in fact. She had been a newspaper woman, and never got over her instincts to get a good story to print. She knew that Miss Gould was good "copy," and that lady could not go visiting a friend or do any benevolent act without having her secretary send a long account of it to some one of her former newspaper chiefs. Miss Gould's patience was taxed to the utmost when she saw recently a carefully tabulated statement of the requests made of her for alms. The 1,303 begging letters had been carefully classified and quite an interesting story about them was prepared for publication. There seems to be a good chance for some girl who can keep her mouth closed. Where is she?

Trouble Ahead for the Goat. "Say, Jimmy, we're goin' to have a circus. We've fed the goat a bath sponge, a dozen seditious powders, and some dried apples, an' now we're goin' to give him a drink."



Wild onions abound in many parts of the West, and the cows as well as children eat them. They are bound to injure the milk if eaten by the cows for the reason that onions contain an oil that gets through the system of the cow and into the milk. There is a dispute as to whether ordinary food in a bad state can taint the milk, but passing through the cows, but all are agreed that onions and garlic do. Better that is tainted with these oils does not sell well. It is not much of a task, riding pastures of these objectionable plants and it should be done.

Complications of Equine Distemper. Bulletin 89 of the Virginia Experiment Station, relative to the complications that are likely to follow equine distemper, says: The average duration of equine distemper is from six to ten days. When resolution begins the appetite returns; the bowels become normal; the swelling disappears; the general condition is improved and health is restored within one or two weeks. In a small number of cases this regular course is interrupted by complications, which may be caused by hard work or exposure at the time when the first symptoms of the disease are discovered, or as is more commonly the case, by infection with some other bacteria. These complications are, first, pyrogenic distemper, also called strangles, bastard strangles, colic distemper and many others. It is due to an infection of the throat with a mucous membrane by a pus-forming bacterium, and is characterized by an intermittent fever, a swelling, tumefaction and the formation of an abscess in the intermaxillary space, involving the submaxillary gland, and the neighboring lymphatics; by a greater difficulty in breathing and swallowing, and by rapid emaciation. With proper attention this complication, as a rule, runs a regular course. The abscesses come to a head and burst, and the horse recovers more or less rapidly. But in some cases, especially those which are not treated or are exposed to severe weather, or hard work, the symptoms may increase in severity, the abscess or abscesses may rupture internally instead of externally, giving rise to general infection and causing death by blood poisoning, or septicæmia. Second complication—Pneumonia. Caused either by the extension of the catarrhal inflammation into the small bronchial tubes and air cells, causing catarrhal pneumonia, or by infection by the form of bacteria, causing croupous pneumonia. When this complication arises the respiration becomes much more frequent, the cough is more troublesome and painful in character, and respiratory sounds are heard over the region of the thorax. This inflammatory process may only extend as far as the throat, when the cough and difficult swallowing and swelling will be the chief characteristics. Third complication—Cardiac asthenia, or heart weakness. The heart beat becomes more rapid and feeble, its action is palpitating. The pulse is accelerated, small and almost imperceptible. The weak condition of the heart produces a passive hyperæmia, which in turn causes the swelling in the various parts of the body as before mentioned. Fourth complication—Extension of the catarrhal process to the meninges, or covering of the brain and spinal cord, giving rise to a cerebro-spinal meningitis, or an extension to the brain substance itself, causing an encephalitis. In some outbreaks the true disease may be entirely overlooked until the nervous complications appear. The animal generally becomes more or less excited at first, nervous and restless. This is followed by a period of stupidity, the animal ceases to notice anything, often refusing to eat or drink, the gait becomes more staggering and winding in character, the urine is passed very frequently and accompanied with more or less straining. From this the animal may become paralyzed, generally in the posterior extremities, and death usually brings relief in a short time. Of course, these are cases which, seen clearly and treated, should make a very good recovery. Fifth complication—Severe diarrhoea. Adding to this the great exhaustion that is usually produced by a typical attack, one can readily realize how quickly the animal will succumb to prostration and death. Sixth complication—Founder. Due to the extension of inflammation into the sensitive and vascular tissue of the feet. In this case lameness and stiffness are the characteristic symptoms.

Too Expensive Seed. In buying clover seed, the farmer should use the greatest care to secure only seed that contains no weed seeds, especially if he desires to secure a crop of seed from his planting. The weed seeds do not always get into the clover seed through mistake, or even by natural methods, such as weeds growing with the clover in the field. The seed of yellow trefoil is used quite extensively for this kind of adulteration, and has sometimes been imported for this very purpose. It is said that as high as 30 per cent of this seed may be mixed with clover seed without detection. The seed of yellow trefoil is of greenish yellow in color, and is distinguished by a minute projection in the neighborhood of the scar that marks the point of attachment of the seed in the fruit. Poor seed is too expensive for use at any price.

If Clover Falls. Farmers everywhere are coming to understand the great value of red clover as a conservator of nitrogen in the soil. In many cases, however, farmers are unable to grow clover and after several attempts to grow it give it up. In such cases some new crop should be tried. This is where the value of the soy bean and cow pea comes in. A man should grow some kind of legume on his farm, and where red clover cannot be grown, soy beans may be. Even on poor soil in our middle west soy beans have done well. It has this in its favor that where clover has been killed out soy beans may be planted and a crop raised that will greatly improve the soil. But there are other leguminous crops that can be tried. The point is that some legume should be grown.

Wild onions abound in many parts of the West, and the cows as well as children eat them. They are bound to injure the milk if eaten by the cows for the reason that onions contain an oil that gets through the system of the cow and into the milk. There is a dispute as to whether ordinary food in a bad state can taint the milk, but passing through the cows, but all are agreed that onions and garlic do. Better that is tainted with these oils does not sell well. It is not much of a task, riding pastures of these objectionable plants and it should be done.

## IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS. Strange Deep-Sea Animals—Belle! That Greater Depths of the Ocean Conceal Animals of Largest Size Which So Far Have Evaded Capture.

A Blamed Sight Worse. A bachelor, old and cranky. Was sitting alone in his room; His toes with gout were aching. And his face overspread with gloom. No little ones' shouts disturbed him. From noise the house was free; In fact, from the attic to cellar Was quiet as quiet could be.

No medical aid was lacking; The servants answered his ring, Respectfully heard his orders, And supplied him with everything. But still there was something wanting; Something he couldn't command; The kindly words of compassion, The touch of a gentle hand.

And he said, as his brow grew darker, And he rang for the hired nurse: "Well, marriage may be a failure, But this is a blamed sight worse."

Strange Deep-Sea Animals. There is a well-defined belief among naturalists who have paid especial attention to deep-sea researches that the greater depths of the ocean conceal certain animals of the largest size which so far have evaded capture. In the introduction to a report Prof. G. Brown Goode says: "It seems probable that there are many inhabitants of the deep which are too swift, too wary, too cunning, or too large thus to be taken. It can not be doubted, for example, that somewhere in the sea, at an unknown distance below the surface, there are living certain fishlike animals unknown to science and of great size, which come occasionally to the surface and give a foundation to such stories as those of the sea serpent." Since deep-sea dredging began more than 600 species of deep-sea fishes have been discovered, all of a more or less wonderful nature; but it is very rarely that large fishes are taken. The net on the bottom, dragged along by a wire three or four miles long, catches only the very sluggish forms; the large and active animals dart away along over the bottom or plowing through the ooze. In 1880 some fishermen hooked up a strange fish off Pemaquid. It was 24 feet in length, had a prominent forehead, a mouth like that of a shark, and an eel-like body. The men not knowing its value threw it overboard, bringing in the story about the queer fish, which soon reached the ears of naturalists, who made every attempt to rescue it. Boats went out provided with dredges and hooks, but the antipathetic fish was never recovered or carried off. The fishermen were able to give rough sketches of the mysterious fish, and it was evident that it was a large specimen of what is now known as the eel shark, one having been found in the waters of Japan in 1886. Numerous strange animals have been observed from time to time which may have been this long eel-like shark, or some similar animal, that had found its way to the surface. An interesting and authentic instance is that recorded by Nathan D. Chase of Lynn, Mass. Mr. Chase was on Lynn beach when the animal appeared, about he saw it from a distance of not more than 100 feet. He saw a body about 50 feet in length, with undulations, or bumps; its head was carried about two feet out of water, and its speed was about equal to that of a steamboat. This animal was seen by hundreds of persons and by such well-known men as Amos Lawrence, Samuel Cabot, and James Prince of Boston, who made the trip to the beach purposely to observe the strange fish. That this serpentine creature was some wanderer from the greater depths of the ocean there can be little doubt. Another fish, well known, but rare, is the ribbon fish. Off the coast of Scotland it has been taken with a length of more than 40 feet, a beautiful creature of satin texture with rich scarlet fins resembling pompons upon its head. This fish comes from the deep sea is almost positive, as not 100 specimens have been seen, and all of those were injured or accidentally washed ashore. In the great depths live the giant squids, specimens of which have been found which were 70 feet in length. It is rarely that they are seen except when sperm whales are caught, which invariably contains pieces of them. While the larger animals of the deep sea are not well known, the conditions in which they live are well understood. The ocean bed has been reached with a net in about six miles of water, and that there are valleys and depressions of greater depth may well be imagined. The situation in the enormous depths is not conducive to strongly built, heavy, and solid-bodied animals, as the enormous pressure would shatter such an animal, crush it to death, the pressure being at five miles below the surface five tons to the square inch in contrast to the 15 pounds to the square inch at the surface. The objects lowered into this region come up frayed and worn; wood is twisted out of shape, the copper frames of thermometers bent, and the glass itself reduced to a powder. The temperature is low; it is either about freezing or below it; one record made at a mile showing less than 29 degrees, while others at three or four miles range from 30 degrees to 34 degrees. Animals to exist here must be virtual sponges through which the water may circulate and meet, offsetting the pressure. Nearly all the fishes so far found in the deep sea are, when taken from the water found to be very fragile and so loosely connected that many drop apart, while the bones are mere tissue filled with mucus. Yet though the fish is a literal sponge in the deep sea, it may be a ferocious creature with strength to rend large and powerful animals. The large fishes of the abyssal depths, if they are sharklike creatures, are undoubtedly light givers, their body emitting a brilliant light by which they recognize each other in the track-

less wastes. A supposed deep-sea shark, discovered by an English naturalist, was a fair illustration of what might be expected. When the shark was taken from the dredge, a strange light gleaming from its various parts. The fish was extremely tenacious of life, and was taken down into the cabin of the ship and placed in a jar swinging from the ceiling, where it presented a most extraordinary appearance, emitting a light bright enough to read large print by.—New York Sun.

Racing with Oxen. An ox race is held annually in many of the provincial districts of Germany. This takes place in May, during the celebration of a festival which to some extent corresponds to the English May day. The entry fee for the race is very small, but each ox entered must be ridden by its owner. Furthermore, the rider is not allowed to have either whip or spurs, and he must ride his animal bareback, and depend entirely upon his voice to guide the beast. It is here that the skill of the rider comes into play, as everything depends on the training of the ox and the ability of the owner to direct its movements, despite the distracting noises of the other competitors and spectators. The race course is a field, perhaps a mile square, the start being made at one side, and the finish at the opposite side. Speed is of secondary consideration in the race. Like golf, the sport requires accuracy, and the rider who can force his lumbering steed to go in a straight line is certain to win. When all the competitors are lined up at the starting point the signal is given for the race to begin. Instantly the fun commences, for most of the oxen, despite their riders' efforts, refuse to head toward the finish mark. Moreover, as the spectators are allowed in the field, and as they may do anything they wish to interfere with the rider so long as they do not actually touch either them or their mounts, the difficulties of the race are greatly enhanced. Frequently an hour or more is passed before one of the oxen is ridden "under the wire."

The winning ox is decorated with garlands of flowers, and the lucky owner receives a small money prize, which is small indeed compared with the honor his victory brings him. The winning riders in these races are remembered for years, and frequently, when a peasant refers to some event, he brings to the mind of his listener, not by giving a day, but by saying it took place the year so-and-so won the ox race.

Oddities in Gold Coinage. O. M. Whitte, of Emporia, Kan., has gathered an array of gold coins which, in interest and value, is probably not to be equaled by any other private collection in the country. Among them is a 25-cent piece, octagonal in shape, marked "1/4 dollar." Beside it is a round piece of the same value. Other coins are gold octagons and circles stamped with the following values: \$1, \$2.50, and \$3. There is also a gold coin marked "400 cents," with a large star in the center, in which is stamped the purity of the gold and the amount of alloy used. Of the \$4 pieces only 100 were issued; and these, on account of their close resemblance to the \$5 coin, were soon called in by the government. To this call eighty-three pieces responded; of the seventeen which objected to recoinage Mr. Whitte was able to purchase for himself \$1,000. A \$5 piece of this collection presents a surface entirely blank save for the date of its issue, 1807. Another interesting coin is a \$10 "Pike's Peak" piece issued in 1861 from the private mint of Clark Gruber & Co., of Denver. A still more notable coin, octagonal in shape, is marked "fifty dollars." The date of its issue from a San Francisco mint, 1851, and the name of the issuer, are stamped on its edge. This coin was carried for years as a pocket-piece by C. S. Cross, an Emporia banker, famous as the owner of the Sunny Slope ranch, one of the largest thoroughbred stock farms in the world. Other coins, forgotten by the old and unheard of by the young, might be added to those mentioned, but enough have been mentioned to show that, during the century, the United States has made some surprising experiments in the coinage of its gold.

Twentieth Century Problem. The twentieth century problem has been so well thrashed out in our columns that we had almost decided not to devote any more space to it, but the following contribution to the discussion by Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the United States navy department, is so concise and puts the matter so clearly that we cannot refrain from reproducing it. Mr. Long says: The problem as to what year ends the century arises, I think, from the way in which the figures "1900" strike the eye. To the eye it seems easier to connect 1900 with the years that follow, 1901, '02, '03, etc., than with the years which preceded, 1898, '97, '96, '95. The eye therefore associates 1900 with the century which follows, every year of which begins with 19, rather than with the century every other year of which begins with 18. But suppose that in designating the centuries as entities, letters were used as follows: "A" for the century beginning with the year one, "B" for the next, and so on. Then we should write:

- R1 instead of 1801
- R2 instead of 1802
- R3 instead of 1803
- R58 instead of 1898
- R59 instead of 1899
- R100 instead of 1900

And then B1  
B2  
B3  
B58  
B59  
B100 and so on for the future. Everybody then would instantly see that the hundredth year is the last year in each century, and not the first year in the following century!

It is said there are fewer divorces among the Chickasaws than with any other race of people.

# Assassinations of the Century.

"Vneasy" sets the Head that wears the Crown. —Shakespeare.

The assassination of King Humbert of Italy added another to a long list of murders that have stricken down sovereigns during recent decades. Most of the victims have been occupants of European thrones. South America's latest contribution was the killing of President Borda of Uruguay in 1897, while within a few days the report has come—and been denied—that the emperor of China had been slain. Europe's last assassination of a member of royalty was that of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria while she was traveling in Switzerland.

The assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria at Geneva recently by Anarchist Luchini was the first successful attempt on the lives of rulers since June, 1894. President Carnot of

France and plunged a poniard into the body of his victim, for which he lost his head. Gotti, the assassin of Canovas, used a pistol on the Spanish premier at Santa Agua, a Spanish summer resort, and he also suffered death for his madness.

Following is a list of the assassinations of the century:

Abdul Aziz, sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.

Alexander III, Russia, March 13, 1881.

Berri, Charles, duc d'France, April 13, 1820.

Borda, J. Irlarte, president of Uruguay, Aug. 25, 1897.

Capo d'Istria, Greece, Oct. 9, 1831.

Castillo, Canovas del, premier of Spain, July 30, 1897.

Lincoln, Abraham, president of the United States, April 15, 1865.

Mayo, P., Ireland, Feb. 8, 1872.

Mehemet, Ali, Turkey, Sept. 7, 1878.

Michael, prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.

Nasir-ed-Din, shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.

Prim, marshal of France, Dec. 30, 1870.

Paul, czar of Russia, March 24, 1881.

Attempted assassinations: Against Alexander III, of Russia, very often; Alphonso XII, of Spain, 1878 and 1879; Amadeus of Spain, 1872; Prince Bismarck, 1866 and 1874; Francis Joseph of Austria, 1853; George III, England, 1786 and 1800; George IV, when regent, 1817; Humbert I, 1878; Isabella II, of Spain, 1847, 1852 and 1856; Louis Philippe, six attempts from 1835 to 1846; Napoleon I, 1800; Napoleon III, twice in 1855, once in 1858; Victoria, 1840, twice in 1842, once in 1849, and again in 1882; William I, of Germany, 1861, 1875 and 1878.



THE ASSASSINATION OF ALEXANDER III. OF RUSSIA, MARCH 13, 1881.

France was stabbed at Lyons on June 24, 1894; Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain and virtually ruler of the country while he was in office, was shot and killed at Santa Agueda on Aug. 8, 1897. All three assassinations were the work of men who loudly proclaimed themselves anarchists and their deeds the result of their convictions, and the assassins were all three Italians, a circumstance which immediately after the three assassinations caused a furore against that race in the countries which had suffered.

Cavendish, Lord Frederick, England, May 6, 1882.

Carnot, president of France, June 24, 1894.

Elizabeth Amelie Eugenie, empress of Austria, Sept. 10, 1898.

Garfield, James A., president of the United States, July 2, 1881; died Sept. 19, 1881.

Harrison, Carter H., mayor of Chicago, Oct. 29, 1893.

The final and successful attempt of nihilism on the life of Alexander III, of Russia occurred on March 13, 1881. Two bombs were thrown at the imperial carriage, the first by Ryssakoff, the second and fatal one by Grenievitsky. The emperor was out to view the parade of the Marine corps. The event had been planned far in advance and nihilism had plenty of time to arrange what was to be a grand movement to end the czar's life. Mines were laid in streets through which the carriage must pass and adherents liberally supplied with hand bombs to throw in case the mines failed. As the carriage approached the bridge over the Catherine canal Ryssakoff pressed forward through some workmen shoveling snow and threw the first bomb.

## Trying to Part Convict Mother and Child.



The entire state of New Jersey is in a turmoil about one small baby and its mother. The child is named Charles Edward Mason, after his father. It is a bright, chubby little youngster, and was born in the New Jersey State prison, not quite three years ago. The mother, Anne Mason, was at the time sentenced to serve five years in prison on her third conviction for theft. Now the philanthropists want to take the baby from her, give it a good home and make a useful citizen of the intelligent little fellow. The mother, however, insists upon keeping it, and prominent ministers say that she should have it, as if anything will lead to the woman's reformation this

child will do it, and it may be her salvation.

The prison keeper also says it should be allowed to remain with the mother, but Governor Voorhees declares that the two should be separated at once and for good. There is no law that provides for an innocent child being kept in prison, and no law that enables the authorities to take it from her at present. The philanthropists say, however, that the woman is hopelessly degenerate, and if they cannot persuade her to give up the child they mean to find ways to take it from her. If they do, New Jersey may furnish one of the most unique legal battles of recent years.

# Chinese Customs

Their Working Day Begins Many Hours Before Ours

The customs and usages in vogue in China are interesting at this time owing to the disturbances that have focused public attention the world over upon the celestial empire. According to a recent writer the Chinese believe in early rising and begin their workday several hours earlier than Europeans or Americans. In this particular the high officials set a good example, for they hold audiences and transact business at daylight. The street kitchens which may be seen in any Chinese town do business at all hours of the day and night, and had become well established institutions several thousand years before the American owl restaurant was thought of.

**Chinese Beds.**  
The Chinaman rises early possibly because his sleeping apartment offers few attractions. The rooms, even in the homes of the wealthy, are usually dark and poorly ventilated, and are like inside cupboards. The bed is usually a canopied, elaborate affair, heavy and beautifully carved, and this piece of furniture is often handed down from father to son through many generations. But there is nothing elaborate about the bed covering. In place of a mattress there is a mat, and the covering is the occupants' clothing, or possibly a wadded quilt. Extra clothing is provided for cold weather, and in the north, where the weather is extremely cold, the carved wood bedstead is not used. There, in the house of every well-to-do citizen, and in the inns, there are divans of masonry beneath which there are fireplaces, and on these divans the people sleep and the fire is utilized for cooking purposes.

There are no pillows in Chinese beds. They have instead hollow square frames of rattan or bamboo, or blocks of wood fashioned so they fit the nape of the neck and support the head when lying on the side. People who have used these substitutes for pillows say they are much more comfortable than soft, hot feather or hair pillows, especially in warm weather. These substitutes for pillows are used even by those people who have rooms furnished with modern tables and other European furniture.

**First Duty Is to Worship.**  
The first thought of the Confucian after arising is to worship. There is a shrine in every house, where a tablet with the names of the ancestors is

kept. There the householder does reverence to the memory of those who have preceded him, and prays that he may live so that those who follow him may hold his name dear. A rich man may have a separate building for this purpose, which is his hall of ancestors; the less wealthy may have a room set aside for the purpose, and the poor usually have only a shelf; but in each case the tablet is called shih shu, and the humble paper on the shelf is as sacred to its owner as the illuminated tablet in the gorgeous hall of a rich man's ancestors.

After the religious ceremony the Chinaman visits the barber, for keeping his head well shaved and his pigtail in proper condition is a duty which must not be forgotten. Until 1827 the Chinese wore their hair long and coiled on the top of the head, where it was fastened with an ornamental pin. But the Manchus edict making the pigtail a sign of loyalty changed this style, and now the barber is a necessity. He goes to the homes of the rich, but the poor man removes his attention in the street.

There are few bearded men in China. Men who have grandchildren may wear a mustache, and many take advantage of the privilege and are called "old hat men." The foreigners with mustaches, when they came to China, excited much curiosity, and the unusual sight justified them in asking the ages of the bearded men.

The food, about which all travelers in China have written much, is not of the kind that could ever become popular in America. Garlic and nut oil are used in such great quantities that the dishes are unpalatable to the people accustomed to the American table. All kinds of meat are used, but pork is the most popular. Kittens and puppies are offered for sale in the markets, and these are fattened on clean food before they are slaughtered. Rats are not used as much as some exaggerated accounts on that subject would indicate, but the blood of rats and the dried, pulverized skin of the animals is used as medicine extensively. The rat is held in contempt, and is considered a criminal, because it steals rice, the most precious food article, and the little animals are frequently cruelly tortured when caught. Black dogs and black cats are the favorites in the line of food, because when eaten in mid-summer they will insure health and strength.

Berlin postal authorities estimate that no fewer than 160,000 postal cards without any addresses at all are mailed in the German empire every year.



# WOMAN and HOME



**Original Bloomer Girl.**  
Travelers in the farming district just on the outskirts of Vineland, N. J., have their curiosity aroused by the sight of a woman, attired in men's trousers, plowing, planting, or hoeing in the field. She is Miss Susan Fowler, aged 76, Vineland's oldest "new woman."

Miss Fowler was, in fact, the original bloomer girl. She adopted the "reform dress" more than half a century ago. She usually wears a close-fitting coat, just reaching to the knees, sometimes of corduroy, often of cheviot. Miss Fowler suggests, however, the chic bloomer costume as especially suitable for girls.

She is a carpenter, woodchopper, author, lecturer, and magazine contributor. She lives alone, and, though a wee Jersey maid, weighing only 54 pounds, goes about the farm sowing wood, plowing, seeding, hoeing and attending to the stock in strong leather boots that reach to her knees, and into which she almost always tucks her trousers.

Neighbors marvel at the physical endurance of this Jersey farmer woman, but she ascribes it partly to her reformed mode of dress, and partly to belief in Christian Science.—Toledo News.

## THE MESSENGER BOY JACKET.

The young woman who delights to fade has been especially favored this season. She has had snakeskin belts, heart bangles and no end of follies for jewelry, and now the latest fancy for her delectation is the messenger boy jacket, a truly smart confection.

This jacket is developed in the lightest of the satin face cloths as regards both color and weight. Dark blue and blue-gray are the fashionable colors. The fashion originated in England, and the girl who wears it is very English.



It is very English, wears a flannel Tommy Atkins red jacket still with black braid. Of course the little coat is made by a tailor. It is fitted upon a smart silk foundation and is not over-generous in length as it barely reaches the hips. It is stitched very closely and the result is a very decided curve to the outlines. One peculiarity of the jacket is that, once fitted to the figure, it seems to take on a likeness of the form of the wearer. In other words, it "fits like wax."

Only the front and collar are stitched with braid. The other strappings are formed of the jacket material. Ten large buttons are sewed upon the

front, five on either side. On the red jackets these are black, but when dark blue or blue-gray is used the gold button usurps the function of its somber-colored cousin.—Helen Grey-Page.

**Japanese Goods.**  
Japan is putting us under vast obligations; we have to thank it for a number of soft quilted jackets and dressing gowns made of silk and embroidered with floral sprays. Some of the mandarin's red robes, worked with circles of gold and blended with dark blue, turned back with yellow, are to be commended from an artistic point of view. The sleeve bands of the robes, on which are concentrated some of the finest Chinese embroidery, are turned to many useful purposes for waistcoats, trimmings for tea jackets and other gowns, as well as for sachets, mats and house adornments.

## LAWN GOWN.



With lace and vertical tucks, and with deep, round collar, fastened with old-fashioned brooch.

**Open-Work Shirt Waists.**  
A burlesque actress in New York virtuously remarks: "I don't see any place where one can properly wear these open-work shirt waists, unless it be in a nunnery. They are positively shocking. I would say soon think of appearing on Broadway clad in a bathing suit or an evening gown as in one of those gossamer affairs." She evidently fears that her stage business may be interfered with.—Boston Globe.

**Not Uncommon.**  
"Bredren," said Parson Black, earnestly, "dere am some folks in which de still, small voice ob conscience keeps a-gettin' stiller and smaller, until at las' 'd hab ter 'arn de deaf an' dumb lanwidage if it wants ter attract dir attention!"—Puck.

## FRENCH MODEL



Of pink silk muslin; the short bolero, which is edged with lace, is worn over blouse of white silk muslin; bolero and sleeves are faced across with narrow black velvet.

# Caprice Mars The Woman

Caprice is considered a prerogative of youth, and of youthful women in particular. This is not solely the fault of the girls. It is to be blamed somewhat on their parents and friends, and a great deal on the modern style of novel. The heroine, who in the days of old was so obedient that she would mourn herself to death over a forbidden lover rather than disobey her stern father's mandate, has given place to the maid who scorns authority and law, who follows the dictates of her own will as the only rule in the world worth minding, and who flouts codes and laws as she does commonplace gowns and ill-fitting bonnets. Worst of all, this young woman, who lives only in a novel, does not suffer in the least from her indulgence in her temper. She generally struggles through a volume or two with numerous lovers who are attracted more by her deliciously peculiar ways than by her beauty, which is not her strong point. She rides triumphantly over her more conventional rivals, and comes out victorious in the end with the richest husband in the book, or the handsomest one, and a fortune is left her by her rich uncle. Whether her caprice influences her after life is not recorded, but this the girl reader does not stop to consider.

She imbibes some of her ideas from the novels and the rest from the world in which she lives. She thinks somewhat of all peculiarity denotes genius, remembering the tales she hears about Rudyard Kipling's eccentricity, and the halo of Paderewski's hair. She grows to believe that caprice is an indulgence in the carrying moods which characterize a mind of more than usual depth and power, as she has read about her favorite heroine. She gushes over her friends one day and coldly ignores them the next. It is only another example of the sublime egotism of youth, which fondly imagines that its smile is of more importance than the fall of a nation, and that the whole world is awaiting youth's next move. The capricious maiden imagines that

to be even tempered is to be commonplace.

Finally the desire to be singled out from the throng becomes a sort of passion with some girls. These are then separated from the others who are content with a little indulgence during the period of early youth, who mostly settle down to everyday life in a year or two. The ones who separate go on further and further in their eccentric lines, until perchance they are engaged. What a life that poor lover leads! He is flouted, scorned, received with a stiffness which the misguided girl fondly imagines is the true passionate love held in check with the iron hand of self-control graphically described by the novelist. Every change of opinion misleads him, as the girl wishes it should, since it is her ambition to be thought an enigma, an ambition carefully nursed by the novel heroine again. At last she marries, sometimes, for this woman was perilously close to the danger line of unattractiveness.

After marriage her caprice holds full sway. For a time perhaps it does not interfere with the happiness of the new home, for love is a sensible little chap sometimes and holds on as long as he can to the nests he has prepared for himself, but generally he leaves, and then the little quarrels creep in and make discord. This is particularly the case where the wife must be house-keeper and manager, for eccentricity and dish-washing never can agree, and where caprice rules the mistress, the roast and potatoes are quite likely to be unfit to eat. If there are children, poor things, they deserve all the sympathy they can get, for their lives are hard.

Thus we see that what seems harmless in a girl at first may grow to be a very serious fault, and not infrequently ruins the peace of an entire family. It is a habit which should be earnestly shunned by every girl who wishes to develop into a true-hearted woman able for the duties which await her hands to crown her as one of the world's queens.—Pittsburg Press.

**Princess Never Bathed.**  
In earlier days princes were considered so precious that they were not permitted the ordinary pleasures of childhood. So fearful were their guardians that something harmful would happen to them that the poor little folk were not even given a bath until they were several years old. In a quaint sketch of the childhood of Louis XIII, of France, his tutor writes, under the date of August, 1608: "The dauphin was bathed for the first time, put into the bath, and madame, his sister, aged six, with him. The dauphin was seven years old at the time."



THE KILLING OF PRESIDENT CARNOT AT LYONS, FRANCE, JUNE 24, 1894.

## Minister from Japan.

Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the new Japanese minister to the United States, is about 55 years of age, in Washington several years ago. He measures every word carefully, and his enunciation is clear, his speech slow. When talking upon international affairs his eyes never stray from the pencil of the interviewer, and he appears to have a faculty of reading upside down. He is a smoker, and during the pauses, which are frequent and sometimes of a minute's duration, in his discussion of a subject, he rolls his cigar between his fingers and leans his chin studiously upon his hand.



## Consul General Wildman.

United States Consul General Rounseville Wildman at Hongkong first came into prominence as a government agent during the early days of the Hispano-American war in the Philippines. He is credited with having sent the first official dispatch to the State Department telling of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila by the guns of Admiral Dewey. Mr. Wildman, before his appointment to Hongkong, was the editor of the Overland Monthly at San Francisco and a journalist of note. He had been formerly consul at Sing-



ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN. New York, and was educated at the University of Syracuse, that state

# CHAFFEE MEETING

With Difficulties Relative to Debarcation of Troops.

## MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER.

The Communication is About to the Same Effect as the One Received from Consul Fowler.

Washington, Aug. 6.—A belated message from Minister Conger was received Sunday at the state department. It came through Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, who transmitted messages received by Mr. Ragsdale, United States consul at Tien Tsin, from Mr. Conger and Mr. Squire, secretary of the United States legation at Peking. The advice is the same as those received a day or two ago by the state department from Consul Fowler at Che Foo. The message was transmitted to President McKinley at Capton and Mr. Adee, acting secretary of state, issued the following statement concerning it:

"Consul General Goodnow in a cablegram dated Shanghai, Aug. 5, which was received at the state department at 4 o'clock this (Sunday) morning reports the receipt by Consul Ragsdale at Tien Tsin of messages from Minister Conger and the secretary of the latter, Mr. Squire, dated July 21, to the following effect:

"All well; no fighting since the 16th; agreement. Fresh provisions. Here for speedy relief."

"Mr. Goodnow adds that the director of posts, Sheng, had on the 5th communicated to him an imperial edict dated July 30, ordering Jung Li to provide an escort for the ministers to Tien Tsin when the ministers fix the date. The edict says the ministers can receive messages not in cipher, but notwithstanding this, plain messages were returned to some consuls on Aug. 4."

While the messages from Minister Conger and Secretary Squire bear the date of July 21, the belief, founded not only upon them, but also upon collateral and later information, is that the legation is yet safe from immediate harm.

That Gen. Chaffee is encountering difficulties that are proving serious there is little attempt to conceal. The debarcation of troops and cavalry horses is being accomplished with the utmost difficulty. It is said that the big transports can approach the landing at Taku no nearer than twelve or fourteen miles. Vessels drawing more than fifteen feet of water are forced to lie far out in the gulf. This necessitates the use of lighters for the transportation to the shore of both men and horses, making the debarcation of a considerable force a task surrounded with innumerable obstacles. Added to the difficulties are the discomfort and inconvenience placed upon the troops. The rains are almost incessant, heavy fogs and gulf is exceedingly rough.

That the advance on Peking actually began no later than Friday is well assured. Officials of the war department still decline to discuss the latest message of Gen. Chaffee, dated Friday, in which he announced that American, British and Japanese forces were making the start without the remainder of the allies. Gen. Chaffee's dispatch at this time can not be given to the public, as it contains information intended only for the guidance of the officials here in the formation of a policy of campaign in China.

## May Fleet Ministers.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Herald's Washington special says it is believed China may escort the ministers to meet the advance and turn them over if it halts, but probably turn them over any how.

Gen. Miles wants China service.

Six transports have been chartered. The government is purchasing animals. All troops are to take part in the advance.

A cable to connect Taku, Port Arthur, Che Foo and Shanghai is being laid.

## King Alexander Weds.

Belgrade, Aug. 6.—King Alexander Sunday wedded Madame Draga Maschin, the ceremony being performed with great pomp.

In honor of the event the king granted an amnesty, together with numerous political pardons, including the former Radical Premier Tauschanovich.

## Poison in Pea Soup.

Irwinsville, Ga., Aug. 6.—The whole family of Lewis Connor, narrowly escaped being poisoned. Two children of the family are dead and Mrs. Connor and a third child are critically ill. Saturday Mrs. Connor cooked peasoup in a new tin vessel. Several hours after the soup was eaten the mother and three children were taken violently ill. Two of the children died before a physician could reach them. Physicians say the poison was metallic.

## In Demand.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 6.—Japanese newspapers denounce the vindictive purpose of the speech of Kaiser William, calling upon his troops to revenge Baron von Kettler.

The Main Pi asks: "Should the cry of vengeance be raised against China because her rebellious subjects perpetrate crimes?"

The speech is called undignified, and what one would expect from a Christian monarch.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

Items of Recent Happening Dressed Down to Small Size.

Robert Bailey, colored, fell under a train at Flatonia and was killed.

The Chinese government will not allow cipher messages to be transmitted.

A well near Corsicana, Tex., has developed into a 100-barrel-a-day proposition.

A. A. House, a prominent cattleman of Cooke county, Texas, died at Palmer, I. T.

The coast of Wales suffered from a gale on the 4th, and much damage resulted.

A terrific tornado, hail and rain storm prevailed near Thompson, N. D., and many settlements suffered.

John Willis, one of the negroes implicated in the recent killings at New Orleans, suicided in prison.

Rev. Sid Williams, the evangelist, baptized fifty persons at Sulphur Springs, Tex., converts at his meeting there.

A mill of the Cuyahoga Lumber company at Cleveland, O., burned. Loss \$100,000. John Zahn, an employe, perished.

Sixty cases of smallpox are reported at Morganstown, W. Va., the result of a negro with the disease perambulating around the city.

Former Vice President Stevenson, Democratic nominee for same office, was given an enthusiastic welcome home at Bloomington.

Col. L. D. Richardson, superintendent of the Hot Springs and Malvern railroad, died at Hot Springs, Ark. He was a thirty-third degree Mason.

A brother of Robert Charles, the murderer of seven persons in New Orleans, and whose crimes precipitated a reign of terror in the Crescent City, is an industrious colored man of Dallas, Tex.

## Anarchists Arrested.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6.—An anarchist riot occurred Sunday afternoon at the corner of Halstead and Twelfth streets, in which twenty-five people were bruised in a struggle with forty-five police, summoned to quell the disturbance. Five persons were arrested, among them being Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert R. Parsons, who was executed Nov. 11, 1887, in Chicago for aiding and abetting the bomb-throwing in the Haymarket riot. She was charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the street and resisting an officer. Her bail was fixed at \$100.

The others arrested were: Paul Vandere, charged with distributing incendiary literature, bail fixed at \$200; Clement Pfuetzner, charged with assault, disorderly conduct and obstructing the streets; Hermann Goodman, charged with distributing incendiary literature, bail fixed at \$200; Abraham Edelstadt, charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the streets and resisting an officer, released on \$100 bond.

A mass-meeting had been called at West Side Turner Hall, at which speeches were to be made by Mrs. Parsons and others on the topic, "The Execution of the King of Italy."

The call concluded: "Workmen, come in crowds and show that the feeling of brotherhood is strong among you."

Mrs. Parsons was on her way to the hall, but finding it had been closed by the police she stepped into a doorway across the street. Soon a crowd formed and a police officer, pushing through the throng, caught a glimpse of Mrs. Parsons. Thinking she was making an anarchistic speech, he endeavored to disperse the crowd. His efforts were in vain, and the officer sent in a call for reinforcements. Additional officers arrived and immediately a general fight was precipitated. Fists and clubs were used, and the officers, finding they were worsted, sent in the riot call. The number of police was increased to forty-five, and they rushed into the throng. Mrs. Parsons was seized. It is claimed she resisted arrest, and her associates fought for her. Bricks were thrown, clubs were wielded and a fierce struggle ensued before the crowd was finally dispersed.

Clement Pfuetzner was badly cut in the hand. A number of children in the crowd were knocked down in the melee and trampled on, but none were injured seriously.

In all twenty-five persons were badly beaten and bruised.

## Legislative Body.

Manila, Aug. 6.—On Sept. 1, the commission headed by Judge Taft will become the legislative body of the Philippines, with power to take and appropriate insular moneys, to establish judicial and educational institutions, and to make and pass all laws.

No money will be permitted to be drawn from the insular funds except by authorization of the commission. The commission will exercise certain executive functions.

## Robbery and Murder.

Hugo, Cal., Aug. 6.—Two masked men held up a Union Pacific passenger train here. They secured \$100 and a number of watches. A. J. Fay of Denver made resistance and was killed, having his brains blown out. The robbers escaped.

Ab Bryson, who went from Mexico, Tex., to the Philippines with the thirty-ninth regiment, died at San Francisco en route home. He was buried at Mexico.

## GLOBE CLEANINGS.

Ex-Congressman Meredith died at Marshall, Va.

It will take four months to repair the Oregon.

The military authorities are perplexed how to regulate cock-fighting in Manila.

Tod Sloan, the jockey, who was injured in a race at Liverpool, Eng., is improving.

The census office made public the population of the city of Cincinnati. It is 325,902, an increase over the last census of 28,994.

The Nicaraguan government has reconsidered its decision not to exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, and commissioners will be appointed to represent Nicaragua.

Gen. Miles questions the right of the ordinance bureau to adopt new guns without the approval of the board of ordinance and fortification.

Wm. D. Daly, member of the house of representatives from the seventh New Jersey district died at Far Rockaway, L. I., of apoplexy.

Miss Clarina Blake, daughter of S. P. Blake, a retired banker of Boston, was killed by her horse falling at New Rochelle, N. Y.

The first cargo of American coal imported into Russia arrived at Revel for the use of the war vessels. Three hundred tons of New River coal has also arrived.

H. H. Batte, aged 6 years, an insurance solicitor, who was shot by the negro Charles in the attack in the house on Ohio street, New Orleans, died. This makes seven men Charles killed, all white.

The American charge d'affaires at Vienna reports many Rumanian Jews passing through for Canada with the intention of crossing the border into the United States.

The statement is made in a reliable quarter that more than 20,000 men and 3,500 officers of the German army have responded to the call for volunteers for Chinese service.

John Clark, a deputy collector of revenue in the city of New York, was lodged in a cell at the central station at Chicago for the alleged embezzlement of \$12,000 of the city of New York's funds.

The transport Meade sailed from San Francisco for Taku with 1000 soldiers aboard. Besides the soldiers and their equipment the Meade carries \$1,700,000 in currency for the payment of war expenses in China.

Surgeon General Sternberg says that the large sick list of the ninth infantry in China reported by Col. Daggett is probably due to severe service and exposure together with the change of climate and water, which may be bad.

At the Nationalist demonstration at Cork, Ireland, John E. Redmond, leader of the United States Irish party in parliament, made a vigorous appeal for funds to assist the candidates of the party at the forthcoming election.

Official dispatches received at St. Petersburg from the far east continue to show that Russian military commanders there have all they can do to cope with armed Chinese in the territory adjacent to Port Arthur.

Charles White was waylaid and killed at Lynchburg, Moore county, Tennessee. Hardie Bowling, with whom White had a quarrel, is being pursued by the sheriff and citizens as the one who did the shooting. Both White and Bowling are farmers and they quarreled in a field.

Capt. John Little of the subsistence department died at Governor's Island, Capt. Little was a Tennesseean and graduated at the naval academy in 1882. He married a niece of Gov. Sherman.

Lewis Harry Finney, private secretary to Secretary Long, died at Warm Springs, Va. He was a native of Virginia, where his people are well known. He had been private secretary to Assistant Secretary Soley, and to Secretary Herbert.

While on an excursion party from Pueblo, Colo., was at Veta Pass a free-for-all fight was pulled off. One man was seriously hurt by being struck with a fence rail and another was shot in the abdomen.

The July comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month the receipts amounted to \$49,955,160 and the expenditures \$3,979,553, which leaves a deficit for the month of \$4,624,493.

The murder of the king of Italy brings up the assertion that an Italian killed himself a few days ago at Paterson, N. J., because he could not fulfill the order of his society to kill the king of Italy.

Italy urges the United States to prosecute the men who conspired to murder King Humbert. The governor of New Jersey has been requested to obtain necessary evidence and take such steps as may be possible. The general government will aid the secret service.

Jacob Triebler was sworn in at Little Rock as United States district judge for the eastern district of Arkansas to succeed John A. Williams, deceased. Judge Triebler resigned as United States District Attorney and is succeeded by Wm. Whipple.

No such raid of well-dressed men and women has been recorded in the Tenderloin under the present administration as that which closed the Tivoli, on West Thirty-fifth street, New York, and landed 200 men and women in West Thirtieth street station.

## W. W. LANG DEAD.

The Noted Texas Departed This Life at Oak Cliff.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 8.—Col. W. W. Lang died at his home in Oak Cliff Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Col. Lang moved with his family to Dallas, buying a home in Oak Cliff several years ago, and engaging in business, being president of the Oak Cliff Paper Mill company. He, however, continued to conduct his plantation on the Brazos river in Falls county, to which he devoted much of his attention.

Col. Lang was a soldier in behalf of the south in the civil war, having joined the southern army in Alabama, then his home, as captain of company B, thirtieth Alabama cavalry, and served under Gen. Joe Wheeler, taking part in many of the battles in which that officer's command was engaged until 1863, when he resigned and came back to Texas, having opened a plantation on the Brazos in 1860.

After his removal to Dallas he became a leading and influential member of Camp Sterling Price United Confederate Veterans, having been commander of the camp.

Col. Lang was well known throughout Texas. In 1874 he was elected master of the state Grange, in which position he served until 1880. In 1875 he located the Texas penitentiary near Rusk in Cherokee county, having been appointed to that duty by Gov. Richard Coke. In 1876 he was elected to the state legislature.

In 1880, having retired from the position of master of the state Grange, he was elected president of the Southwestern Immigration company, and in 1881 went to Europe in the interest of that company remaining there until 1884. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him consul to Hamburg, in which position he served until September, 1889.

In 1878, to go back a little, he was a candidate for governor, his opponents being Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, some years deceased, and Richard B. Hubbard. Neither of these contestants could receive the nomination as shown by 136 ballots, and Judge O. M. Roberts was chosen. The remains were interred at Marlin.

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## QUARANTINE MODIFIED.

Those Not Exposed to Bubonic Plague May Enter Texas.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 7.—Monday Dr. Blunt, state health officer, notified the chamber of commerce of this city that he had instructed that passes to enter Texas be given all persons from San Francisco able to establish the fact of their non-exposure from plague.

Dr. Blunt characterizes the criticisms of the Texas quarantine by the chamber of commerce as unjust and not in accordance with the facts. He says: "There have been fifteen deaths from bubonic plague in San Francisco, occurring in from ten to twenty odd places, just as it has occurred in other places when finally it became epidemic, and we have no assurance that it may not become epidemic there. Consequently our quarantine was not unwarranted or absurd, and it has been indorsed by the best informed men on the bubonic plague and by those best informed of the real situation in San Francisco."

"The quarantine has not been ineffective, because it has prevented both freight and passengers from coming into Texas except by and with the consent and approval of this office, and it has prevented suspects from entering Texas at other points than at El Paso."

In regard to the plague situation the letter says: "One-half of the families in San Francisco employ Chinese servants that have free daily communication with Chinatown, and it is strange that the disease has not been scattered over the city, but it seems not to have been."

The chamber of commerce is not at all satisfied with the partial raising of the quarantine, and addressed the following letter to Dr. Blunt yesterday and sent a copy to Gov. Sayers:

"While the giving of passes will relieve the situation somewhat, it will by no means afford the complete relief from the exactions of the quarantine, which we think we now have a right to ask. In the first paragraph of your letter you say that 'one-half of the families in San Francisco employ Chinese servants that have free daily communication with Chinatown and that it is strange that the disease has not been scattered over the city, but it seems not to have been.' That being the case, what necessity can there be for longer keeping up the vexatious and costly quarantine barrier against the freedom of trade and travel at El Paso, 1200 miles from San Francisco?"

"The statement above quoted from your letter appears to fully establish our contention that the longer maintenance of this quarantine is unwarranted and absurd. However threatening the situation may have looked thirty days ago and however justifiable quarantine measures may have appeared at that time, the situation today does not justify the continuation of the measures of extreme precaution then adopted."

Assassinated From Ambush.

Paris, Tex., Aug. 7.—Bettie Wil'a m', a colored woman, was assassinated Monday morning while she was riding along the public road in a wagon with Buck Bray, colored, three miles and a half northwest of town. They were sitting together on a spring seat. As they passed a little patch of post oak undergrowth close to the road a charge of buckshot was fired from a shotgun and tore the side of the woman's face away. She fell forward with her chin hanging over the endgate of the wagon and died immediately. The shot was fired at such close range that Buck Bray's face was powder-burned. The assassin evidently intended to kill both at once, as they were in line and at close range when the shot was fired. After firing the shot a negro arose out of the brush and snapped his gun at Bray. It failed to fire and he took to his heels. He had left a saddle horse hitched a short distance away when he secreted himself. When the second shot missed fire and he turned away Bray jumped from the wagon and ran in pursuit of him. Falling to overtake him, he got between him and his horse, took charge of it and rode it to town to notify the officers.

Over Croquet.

Paris, Tex., Aug. 7.—While some young farmers were engaged in playing croquet Sunday three miles southeast of Blossom an altercation arose. John Posey was struck over the left ear with a mallet. His skull was fractured, and it is thought he will die.

Held in Coach.

Laredo, Tex., Aug. 7.—Dr. Hamilton, United States marine hospital inspector, detected a case of smallpox in the third-class coach of the belated incoming Mexican National train and had the train backed over to New Laredo and the infected coach sidetracked. The authorities of New Laredo placed a guard around the coach and held all the passengers. There is no stricter quarantine maintained in the United States than that maintained in Laredo.

Picture of Old Capitol.

Taylor, Tex., Aug. 7.—A few days ago Mr. J. W. Darlington of this city presented to the Texas Historical association an oil painting of the first capitol building of the Republic of Texas, erected at Austin. The work was executed by Prof. Kannamacher, also of Taylor. It was done from a description furnished by Mr. Darlington, who was one of the builders, and for which he has received the thanks of the association. It is thought a good likeness of the old building.

## PROBABLY FIFTH.

Such, It is Thought, Will be Texas' Position in Sisterhood of States.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 6.—A telegram from Washington says:

The work of counting the census returns is progressing slowly and it may be many weeks before anything concerning Texas is forthcoming. Director Merriam says that very little more than half of the more than 1800 portfolios from Texas have been received and the work is backward and incomplete. He does not say in what respect the Texas enumerators are lax, but it would seem that they are slow and in many respects imperfect. They are further behind than the enumerators of any other state. The policy of the bureau will be to count the large cities first and afterward the states. The Texas cities, therefore, will not be heard from for several weeks at the earliest and perhaps, until late in the year. It is learned from confidential sources that the scattering returns from Texas indicate an enormous percentage of increase in population and wealth, and the earlier estimate that the state will take fifth in population seems to hold good at present. It will be very close between Missouri and Texas for fifth place. Texas will stand a chance to lose because of under-enumeration, Missouri has quite a number more enumerators than Texas, and only a fourth of the area and the larger number of enumerators in a much smaller territory will be more apt to get a fuller count. There is nothing in the figures received so far to indicate that the earlier estimate of 3,700,000 for Texas will not be fully realized.

Knocked Seventy Feet.

Burton, Tex., Aug. 6.—At 2 o'clock Saturday morning Joe Gerne, aged 27, was struck by the locomotive of a west-bound train on the Austin branch of the Houston and Texas Central railroad at section No. 5. Gerne was employed as a section hand. As the night was warm, he went out beside the track and laid down on a small platform known as the beef scaffold, where he slept until the train approached, when he must have become frightened and jumped off the scaffold onto the track. The locomotive knocked him about seventy feet, killing him instantly.

Will Get It.

Jacksonville, Tex., Aug. 6.—The committee appointed at a mass meeting of the citizens has signed a contract with the Texas and New Orleans railway company, which makes it certain that the proposed line of railway from Rockland to Athens will pass through this town. The terms of the contract have not yet been made known to the public. The route from Rockland to Athens has been located, with the exception of ten miles between here and the Neches river.

Sale Confirmed.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 6.—In the United States court an order confirming the sale of the Galveston City Railroad company and the Gulf City Street railway was filed. The order was dated at Sherman, where Judge Bryant entered the order confirming the sale made to Charles F. Hotchkiss, who bid in the properties on Feb. 6, 1900, for \$905,000 for the Galveston City road and \$75,000 for the Gulf City property.

Wonderful Well.

Corsicana, Tex., Aug. 6.—The Baker, Todd and White well on the Clayton lease shows no diminution in its output of oil, and it is the marvel of the Corsicana oil field. There is one peculiarity in this well. The oil, instead of flowing spasmodically or in pulsations, flows in one steady stream continuously. All other wells discharge their output by pulsations, there being an interval of sometimes ten or fifteen minutes between pulsations.

To be Observed.

Corsicana, Tex., Aug. 6.—Labor Day will be observed by the different labor unions and the trades assembly in this city. There will be a street parade by the different crafts, in which every business in Corsicana has been invited to be represented. Following the parade there will be sports at the city park, a basket dinner and a ball at night in the pavilion. Nearly all the trades have organized labor unions in this city.

In a rear-end collision on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railway at Marathon, Tex., fourteen freight cars were derailed and a locomotive damaged.

Sudden Death.

Port Lavaca, Tex., Aug. 6.—Judge Q. W. Farnham died here suddenly of heart failure at 12 o'clock Sunday. He was sitting on his porch, fell over and expired immediately. Deceased was for eight years judge of Hill county, and was at one time connected with the municipal government of Hillsboro.

Quarantined.

Charleston, S. C., has quarantined against Tampa.

Cannot Enter.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 6.—State Health Officer Blunt was Saturday in receipt of a telegram from Dr. Souchon of the Louisiana state board of health, stating that passengers from Tampa, Fla., would not be permitted to enter Texas through New Orleans as long as yellow fever was prevalent.



The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Saturday, Aug. 11, 1900.

Announcements.

For District Atty. 39 Judicial Dist. A. C. WILMETH of Seury Co. subject to the action of the Democratic party. For County Judge, D. H. HAMILTON, J. E. POOLE, H. R. JONES, J. E. WILFONG. For County and District Clerk, C. D. LONG, H. S. POST. For Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. COLLINS, J. F. JONES, J. W. BELL. For Tax Assessor, S. E. CAROTHERS, C. M. BROWN. For Treasurer, J. E. MURFEE, J. L. STANDEFER. For Comr. and J. P. Pre. No. 1, J. W. EVANS. For Commissioner Pre. No. 1, J. W. JOHNSON. For Commissioner Pre. No. 4, E. D. JEFFERSON.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Miss Effie Vernon spent the week in town with the family of her brother. —Shirt waists at cost at S. L. Robertson's. —Mr. T. R. Gordon placed his name on our subscription list this week. —Buggy whips 15cts and up at Riddell's. —Mr. E. D. Avary returned Thursday evening from a trip to Coryell county. —Photograph Gallery Neathery building. —Mr. W. R. Standefer has been putting us in some good wood this week. —Go to T. G. Carney's for choice family groceries. —Mr. S. W. Scott furnished some nice peaches this week for the exhibit. —Bring your babies for pictures, a cool cloudy day when possible. —Mr. N. C. Smith has furnished a fine sample of Herbemont grapes for the exhibit. —For a good, honest hand made saddle see Riddell. —Miss Janie McLenore arrived last Friday night from Dallas on a visit to her parents. —You are invited to call at the Photograph Gallery and see our work. —Mr. W. T. Hudson returned Thursday night from Kansas City and Oklahoma. —To clear the shelves for new goods all summer goods at S. L. Robertson's will be sold regardless of profit for a short time. —Mrs. W. R. Standefer and Mrs. John Agnew were out to Dallas to attend the Advertiser meeting in progress there. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT gives instant relief in cases of Bleeding, Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Cuts, etc. Price 25 and 50 cts at J. B. Baker's. —Mr. M. E. Mixon treated us to a nice melon and a lot of fresh cucumbers Thursday, which were duly utilized and appreciated. —Warranted deeds, statutory form, with and without vendor's lien and with either joint or single acknowledgment, for sale at this office. Also vendor's lien notes, chattel mortgages, etc., in stock. —Mr. J. A. Couch is having a residence built in the north part of town. Mr. Jno. Agnew started work on it yesterday. —Mr. I. C. Taylor of Palo Pinto who has been visiting the family of his uncle Mr. S. Beavers, returned home Thursday. Blotches and excrescences, which so often annoy people, are simply efforts of nature to throw off impurities to the proper performance of her duties. HERBINE will aid and assist nature in her work, and ensure a skin clear and beautiful, entirely free from all imperfections. Price 50cts at J. B. Baker's.

—Mr. W. M. Townes is out this week building a residence for Mr. R. C. Chisum on his place about ten miles southwest of town. —For the next two or three weeks the remainder of S. L. Robertson's summer and fall clothing will be sold way down low—very low! —Mr. Lee Pierson has bought the lumber to build two good tenant houses on his place about seven miles west of town. A free and easy expectation is produced by a few doses of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP, in all cases of Hoarseness, Sore Throat or difficulty of breathing. Price 25 and 50 cts at J. B. Baker's drug store. —Mr. Wert King of Throckmorton came over this week and has taken a position tendered him by the Haskell Telephone company. —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 fellows—Come and see! Respectfully, T. G. CARNEY. —Mr. Hugh Meadors has accepted a position as salesman in Mr. T. G. Carney's grocery store, where he will be glad to sell you something good to eat. Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla effectually aids weak, impaired and debilitated organs of both sexes. Its action is quick and lasting. 50cts and 50 doses at J. B. Baker's. —Messrs. W. T. McDainel, E. G. Bennett, Jno Smith and Capt. Long, who is here from Hill county, went down on Clear Fork the other day to spend a few days fishing. HERBINE is well adapted to the cure of fevers of all kind, because it thoroughly cleanses the stomach and bowels of all bilious humors, and expels all impure secretions of the body. Price 50 cts at J. B. Baker's drug store. —Messrs T. W. Owens, W. F. Rupe and J. W. Wright and some members of their families are spending the week on a fishing expedition to Clear Fork. —Mr. W. T. Lillie returned to Missouri this week to attend to some business matters. He expects to return in about a month to Haskell, which he now calls his home. No one knows the unbearable torture, the peculiar and agonizing pain, caused by PILES, unless they have suffered from them. Many believe them incurable. This is a mistake. Proper treatment will cure them. TABLET'S BUCK-EYE PILE OINTMENT is an infallible cure. Price, 50 cts. in bottles, tubes 75 cts at J. B. Baker's. —A little child of a family named Buttrell, who recently came here from Travis county and were camping temporarily at the springs near town, died on Tuesday morning. Impure blood is responsible directly and indirectly for many other diseases. Purify the blood at once with Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. 50 cents and 50 doses at J. B. Baker's. —Our one time citizen, the inimitable Jas Pratt, with his wife came down from the plains country this week on a visit to his wife's parents in northeast part of the county. —LOST—By D. C. Clark, a small purse containing a ten and two five dollar gold pieces and some small silver change and coppers, on Wildhorse prairie or on road leading to Haskell, about July 23. The money belongs to Grandma Clark living at L. K. Till's. It will be a great favor if finder will return to her or to this office and receive a satisfactory reward. —Mrs. R. E. L. Farmer is away this week on a visit to her parents at Jacksboro. She was accompanied by Miss Sybil Collins, who went to visit relatives there. —Judge P. D. Sanders and Messrs A. C. Foster and H. M. Rike attended the Democratic State convention at Waco this week as delegates from this county. Cheatham's Chill Tonic is peculiarly adapted to persons in enfeebled health and invalids. It assists digestion and is a perfect strengthener and appetizer. Satisfaction or money refunded. Put up in both tasteless and bitter styles. 50 cent size at J. B. Baker's drug store. —Mrs. H. G. McConnell furnished a jar of as large—if not really the largest, handsomest peaches this week for the exhibit that we ever saw. They would be prize winners any where. She also furnished a jar of extra large fine plums, the "General Hand," a European variety, also a jar of very nice nectarines.

—The item is a little old now, but we learned only a day or so ago of the birth of a son in the family of Mr. J. W. Peeler on Sunday night before the last. Rich, Red and Pure Blood can be had by using Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. Only 50cts per bottle and 50 full doses sold at J. B. Baker's. —Messrs Burwell Cox, W. C. Torbett and Milam and Sanders made a shipment of their spring clip of wool this week from Stamford to St. Louis. The shipment aggregated about thirty-two thousand pounds. Where this digestion is good, and the general powers of the system in a healthy state, worms can find no habitation in the human body. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE not only destroys every worm, but corrects all derangement of the digestive organs. Price 25cts at J. B. Baker's. —Mr. John A. Couch has accepted a position as salesman with Mr. S. L. Robertson and requests us to say that he will be glad to meet his friends there and do the best he can for them in the dry goods or grocery line. —Mr. G. W. Tanner requests us to state that Eld. A. S. Bradley of the Christian church will begin a protracted meeting on Friday before the 3rd Sunday in this month near Dick Carothers' tank, about 12 miles west of town. A general attendance invited. HOW IS YOUR WIFE? Has she lost her beauty? If so, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache are the principal causes. Karl's Clover Root Tea has cured these ills for half a century. Price 25 and 50 cents. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. For sale by J. B. Baker. —Mr. G. R. Couch sold this week to Mr. W. B. Smith of Jones county 640 acres of H. & T. C. R.'s land at \$3.50 and to Mr. L. W. Simpson of same county 160 acres at same price. Both parties will move with their families to the land purchased by them. Hunt's Cure. Cures all skin diseases in all its various forms. No internal treatment necessary. Failing, money returned to purchaser at J. B. Baker's. —One of the pioneers of Haskell, but who now resides in Oklahoma, was here several days this week. We refer to Mr. L. M. Smith, the first man who ever sold goods in Haskell county. About 1884 he opened a little store near Rice springs, at what is now the south edge of the town of Haskell, and for two or three years traded with the Tonkaway Indians and the few ranchmen and cowboys who were sure to take the widely known springs on their route or make them a point of rendezvous in their round-up and buffalo and antelope hunting expeditions. Mr. Smith went from this point to the Indian Territory and is now a citizen of Oklahoma. Married. On last Sunday, 5th inst., at 2 p. m., Mr. Dan Warren of Hill county and Miss Lila Smith of this place were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. J. T. Griswold of Seymour performing the ceremony. Shortly before the hour for their marriage the couple drove to the parsonage where the ceremony was performed in the presence of the brides parents and a few friends and a short time afterwards they left for Hillsboro, being accompanied as far as Stamford by several of their young friends. They are a worthy young couple and the FREE PRESS is pleased to offer its congratulations and best wishes for a long life of happiness and prosperity. Hunt's Lightning Oil. Cures Catarrh, Neuralgia, Sprains, Cramp Colic, Diarrhoea, Cuts, Headache, Rheumatism. Good for man and beast. Failing, money refunded at J. B. Baker's drug store. Important Notice. I sold my business one year ago and some of you haven't paid me yet. I have waited patiently, but I must now ask you to come and settle at once. I am needing the money, must have it—so dont pass this by indifferently. A. P. McLEMORE. DOES THIS STRIKE YOU? Muddy complexions, nauseating breath come from chronic constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price 25 and 50 cts at J. B. Baker's.

—The fruit exhibit prepared by our committee is already doing good. Almost daily prospectors go in and look at it and are pleased and surprised to see such fine fruit grown in a section of country about which they have heard so many disparaging stories, and their expressions leave no doubt that it will help many of them to make up their minds to come to Haskell county. And not only are the strangers surprised but it is a revelation to many of our own people who have not been around much to see what is growing in their neighbors' orchards, and we believe it will encourage quite a number to plant and care for orchards. There is still a good deal of fruit that could be preserved and largely increase the number of varieties on exhibition but, unfortunately, the supply of suitable jars is exhausted and unless others are procured promptly it will be too late. It is our judgment that this exhibit will make a better return to the country at large than any other public enterprise of several times its cost and we think the community should see to it that the committee is furnished with an ample supply of jars as soon as possible. Prevented a Tragedy. Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her; and she writes, "This marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1. Guaranteed; trial bottles free at J. B. Baker's drug store. Dentistry. Dr. Oldham will return to Haskell about Sept. 1st for one week. To Cure La Grippe in Two Days. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature on every box. 25c. Land Sales. The following land sales have been made by Mr. A. C. Foster recently. 640 acres at \$3 to S. L. Johnson. 320 acres at \$3 to McLain Bros. 200 acres at \$4 to R. J. Norman. 7 1/2 acres at \$25 to H. Brockstedt. ON EVERY BOTTLE Of Shiloh's Consumption Cure is this guarantee: "All we ask of you is to use two-thirds of the contents of this bottle faithfully, then if you can say you are not benefited return the bottle to your druggist and he may refund the price paid." Price 25 and 50cts and \$1 at J. B. Baker's. Winter Turf Oats. I have a lot of Winter Turf oats for seed that I will sell cheap. This oat stands the winter as well as wheat and makes fine pasture. Should be sown early. A. P. BAILEY. Blotches and excrescences, which so often annoy people, are simply efforts of nature to throw off impediments to the proper performance of her duties. HERBINE will aid and assist nature in her work, and ensure a skin clear and beautiful, entirely free from all imperfections. Price 50cts and \$1 at J. B. Baker's. B. Y. P. U. Program Aug. 12, 1900. Leader—Mr. Ed Couch. Song—Prayer. Lesson—(God) His Attributes—Ex: 3: 1-14. Eternal—Miss Mary Rice. Inmutable—Miss Minnie Lindsey. Omniscent—D. R. Couch. Unchangeable—Miss Laura Garren. Incomprehensible—Prof. Litsey. Holiness—Rev. Norris. Justice—Y. L. Thomason. Song—Prayer. It Helped Win Battles. Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the Front to say that for Scratches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25cts a box; cure guaranteed. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist. A ruling just given out by the U. S. Atty General is that non-citizens regardless of previous, present or future conditions in the I. T. will have to pay the tribal tax as a condition of their remaining and doing business there.

A Tramp's Lecture. Published by request. A tramp asked for a drink in a saloon. The request was granted, and when in the act of drinking the proffered beverage one of the young men present exclaimed: "Stop! make us a speech. It is poor liquor that doesn't loosen a man's tongue." The tramp hastily swallowed down the drink, and as the rich liquor coursed through his blood straightened himself and stood before them with a grace and dignity that all his rags and dirt could not obscure. "Gentlemen," he said, "I look to-night at you and myself, and it seems to me I look upon the picture of my blighted manhood. This bloated face was once as handsome as yours. This shambling figure once walked as proudly as yours, for I was a man in the world of men. I, too, once had a home and friends and position. I had a wife as beautiful as an artist's dream, but I dropped the priceless pearl of her honor and respect into a cup of wine, and, like Cleopatra, saw it dissolve, then quaffed it down in the brimming draught. I had children as sweet and pure as the flowers of spring, and saw them fade and die under the blighted curse of a drunken father. I had a home where love lit the flame upon the altar and ministered before it, but I put out the holy fire and darkness and desolation reigned in its stead. I had aspirations and ambition that soared as high as the morning star, but I broke and bruised their beautiful forms and strangled them that I might hear their cries no more. To-day I am a husband without a wife, a father without a child, a tramp without a home and a man in whom every good impulse is dead. All have been swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink." The tramp ceased speaking. The glass fell from his nervous fingers and was shattered into a thousand fragments on the floor. The swinging doors were pushed open and shut again, and when the little group looked up the tramp was gone. TELL YOUR SISTER A beautiful complexion is an impossibility without good pure blood, the sort that only exists in connection with good digestion, a healthy liver and bowels. Karl's Clover Root Tea acts directly on the bowels, liver and kidneys keeping them in perfect health. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store. It is reported from Kent county Berry Persley shot and killed a man there last week. The name of the man killed is not given. It is said the difficulty grew out of repeated efforts of the party to "jump" a section of land claimed by Persley and that after the killing Persley went to Clairmont and surrendered, claiming that he was justifiable in what he did. Persley will be remembered by many of our people as a leading prize winner in the riding and roping contests during the Cowboys' Reunion here two years ago. He has also won prizes in similar contests at Ft. Worth, Seymour and other places, being one of the most expert cowboys in West Texas. Former Congressman Chas. A. Towne, who was nominated for the vice-presidency by the populist convention at Sioux Falls, has formally announced his determination to decline the nomination and give his full support to Bryan and Stephenson. Mr. Towne at some length states patriotic and sound reasons for his course, which will meet the approval of all patriotic and right-thinking men. Not the least among his reasons is that it is not a time for permitting even the appearance of a division in the ranks of those who would rescue and reform the government. According to the San Angelo Standard San Angelo can and must have the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad and are going after it in the way it must be done here, if done at all. The Standard says: "At the meeting of the railroad committee yesterday afternoon the situation was thoroughly canvassed, and it was decided to go to the tax rolls, assess each interested citizen and amount proportionate to his financial ability, and then submit the question to every individual as a simple matter of right and wrong. This seems a very fair method of procedure, and should have the desired effect. No right-minded man can resist the appeal of facts and figures, when properly brought to his attention."

Clearance Sale at F. G. ALEXANDER & CO'S. To make room for an immense stock of fall and winter goods soon to arrive, we offer the goods now in stock at the following cut prices for a limited time. No such prices have ever before been offered to the people of Haskell. Come and get your share of the bargains. 5 shades colored Dot Swiss, former price 35cts to close out at . . . 28cts. 6 shades colored organdie former price 20 and 35 cents now 10 and 18c. All Dimities and Lawns former prices 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 and 7 1/2 cts now go at 18, 15, 12, 10, 7 and 5 cts. Scotch Lawns at 4cts. 10 shades Duck and Pique former prices 25, 20, 16 1/2, 15 and 12 1/2 cts now going at 15, 10 and 8 1/2 cts. Summer corsets . . . . . 25cts. Misses Shirt Waists . . . . . 25cts. A nice \$2.00 Parasol for . . . . . \$1.00. Anything in our Novelty Jewelry line at one-half price. Men's Straw Hats from 65c to \$1.00 your choice for . . . . . 25cts. The most beautiful line of Ladies Fancy Vest top colored shoes ever shown in town, worth \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.00 all go in the sale at \$1.10. This is the most wonderful thing ever shown here and is worth your while to come and see this if you are not in need of any of the other things mentioned. Choice of any of the slippers on our counter at 75cts some are worth \$2.50, all others go at 50cts. A BOON TO MANKIND! DR. TABLER'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. HASKELL AND STAMFORD TRANSFER. Meets incoming passenger trains and delivers passengers and express in Haskell without layover in Stamford. Livery Stable at Haskell. Good teams and vehicles furnished promptly to order. J. W. JOHNSON & SON, Proprs. Dr. Blunt, state health officer, sent of the spread of the disease. On this point I have two observations to make. "1. In every case where I have been called upon to make a diagnosis is where the differences have occurred I found the disease to have been smallpox. "2. If an eruptive disease occurs in your community which affects adults as well as children and the profession differs as to whether it is smallpox or not, quarantine it at once. The economy of acting promptly is incalculable, and right here would come in one of the greatest advantages of retaining your County Health Officer by the year. He would act more promptly and would be relieved of the invidious criticism that he was acting on selfish motives. "Good Medicine for Children. "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by J. B. Baker, druggist. TO THE DRUGGIST.—A rich lady, cured of her Death and Hoarseness in the Head by Dr. Mitchell's Artificial Ear Drops, gave \$10.00 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to see the Ear Drops may have them free. Address No. 1123 The Nicholson Institute, 7th Fifth Avenue, New York.