

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 14.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, March 18, 1899.

No. 11.

Directory.

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, H. E. Jones.
County Attorney, Oscar Martin.
County Clerk, G. H. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. Collins.
County Treasurer, J. E. Murko.
Tax Assessor, C. M. Brown.
County Surveyor, H. M. Rike.

COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, T. D. Carney.
Precinct No. 2, R. M. G. Eiland.
Precinct No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
Precinct No. 4, J. M. Perry.

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

CHURCHES.
BAPTIST (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. E. L. Farmer, Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent.
B. Y. P. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
Prayer meeting every Friday night.
METHODIST (M. E. Church) Preaching 1st, 3rd, 5th and 8th Sundays.
Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
F. D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Epworth League every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
Prayer meeting every Thursday night.
PRESBYTERIAN (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. C. C. Anderson, Past.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent.
PRESBYTERIAN (Cumberland) Preaching 3rd Sunday. Rev. W. G. Feyton, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN (Campbellite) Preaching none at present.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
Jasper Millhollen, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 88, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday on or before each full moon.
J. S. Rike, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 181
Royal Arch Masons meets on the first Tuesday in each month.
J. L. Jones, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
W. E. Shortt, Com. G.
G. R. Couch, Clerk.

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER, S. W. SCOTT
FOSTER & SCOTT.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.
Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles.
Office in Haskell.

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

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

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

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

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

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We have secured a patent and have the right to make and sell the same in all the States, Territories, and Foreign Countries.
Scientific American.

TEXAS CENTRAL EXTENSION

Mr. Hamilton Says a Line Will Be Built West From Albany Forty or Fifty Miles.

SURVEYORS HAVE TAKEN THE FIELD.

Work Will Be Pushed to Speedy Completion.

Waco, Tex., March 12.—William T. Gould, resident engineer of the Texas Central railway, who left here Saturday with a corps of assistants to survey a route for the extension of that road from Albany northwest will enter immediately upon the prosecution of the work.

Vice-President and General Manager Charles Hamilton today gave out the statement that the company was going to extend the line forty or fifty miles, but would not go into details. It is understood that the extension will be in the direction of Las Vegas or Albuquerque, N. M., with the ultimate purpose of building to one or the other of these points named. The extension at present contemplated will probably cross the Clear Fork of the Brazos near the northeast corner of Shackelford county and take a course northwest to some point near the southeast corner of Haskell county, thus establishing communication with the counties of Jones, Haskell, Stonewall and Fisher counties. The company expects to have the extension completed in time to move the cotton crop of these counties this year.

This extension of the Texas Central is in keeping with its policy in the past of spending most of the earnings of the road improving the property. Other improvements are in contemplation, it is understood, the report being that the company intends to establish permanent machine shops at some point on the line perhaps at Waco or Dublin. The present shops of the company are located at Walnut Springs, which is sixty-two miles from one terminus and 162 miles from the other. It is preferable to have the shops located at one end of the line or about the halfway point, which makes Waco and Dublin the favorites. Dublin is 105 miles from Waco and 119 miles from Albany, and her enterprising citizens are making an effort to secure the shops. Waco is relying upon the advantages offered by this city, but there will be effective work done to secure the shops when the time comes.

Kill the Prairie Dogs by Infection.

In line with the idea that the prairie dogs might be destroyed by infecting them with some contagious malady, we notice a mention of some recent experiments in which field mice were inoculated with some species of bacteria which produced a disease that was readily transmitted from the affected to the healthy mice and produced fatal effects. Having in view the success of the agricultural department's experts in destroying the chinch bug some years ago, as well as some other experiments on this line, the Free Press believes that the secretary of agriculture would be warranted in detailing a competent expert in this line of research and experimentation to come to Texas and make the effort, and, also, that it is probable that he would do so if the full seriousness and importance of the situation in a very large section of the state were properly brought to his notice. Should such effort prove successful it would be a thousand times cheaper and the most expeditious way in which the country could be rid of this devastating pest, as, from the inoculation of one "dog" in a "town" with a fatal infection, it would soon be spread throughout its limits.

Would it not be proper and also show the gravity of the matter, for our legislature now in session to pass a resolution setting forth the facts and asking the U. S. secretary of agriculture to take the matter up at as early a day as possible?

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

PRESIDENT WINSTON'S VIEWS
On the Advantages and Necessity of Such Institutions.

There is pending in the legislature a bill, introduced by Representative Grubbs, providing for the establishment by the state of an industrial school for girls. This measure is meeting with considerable opposition from many members of the legislature. In order to place before them the views of one of the leading and most progressive educators of the day, Mr. Grubbs asked Prof. Winston, president of the State University for his views on the subject in the form of a letter.

Prof. Winston replied in the letter reproduced below. The Free Press publishes this letter because it is fully in accord with its ideas on the subject, and because, it is a question that the masses of Texas have as yet thought but little about and it is high time that it be brought more fully to their attention. The letter follows:

Hon. V. W. Grubbs, representative seventeenth district, Austin, Tex.: Dear sir—Replying to your favor of this date, in which you ask for an expression of opinion by me concerning the establishment of an industrial institute and college for girls, I beg to say that, while my education and my experience as an educator have been mainly along literary and scientific lines, so that I am not qualified to speak with authority on this subject, yet I believe that the industrial training of our girls is a matter of supreme importance, both to them individually and to the great state in which they live.

The necessity of industrial training of the young, and especially of girls, is recognized by the most progressive states in the union. The value of such training has been clearly demonstrated in the experience of all communities that have tried it.

1. It fits girls for the better performance of all duties now performed by their sex, introducing into family life better skill, larger knowledge and a more intelligent spirit of economy in the management of household affairs, especially in matters of food, dress and domestic service.

2. It opens for women new avenues of labor, thus making them more self-reliant and independent, and more inclined to be wealth-producers, instead of wealth-consumers.

3. It goes far to make the home happy, self-reliant and independent by supplying wives and mothers trained to the skillful and intelligent performance of domestic duties and anxious to transmit this training to the next generation.

The greatest need of the south today is the development of its industrial resources and the manufacture into finished products of its almost boundless supply of raw material. Already it has entered upon a great industrial career, and the lead in this honorable struggle will doubtless be taken by the state that provides most intelligently for the industrial education of its girls and boys. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are now in front, with manual and industrial training schools and textile schools. North Carolina is now manufacturing more cotton than she produces, is drawing raw cotton from Texas, and appropriating the profits of its manufacture, leaving to Texas the scant margin of profit or rather of loss, that belongs to the production of the raw material. The lesson is one that we can not afford to neglect.

While industrial training is essential to the people's industrial progress, it is also an essential part of a complete education. Our public schools are not properly equipped until they furnish every boy and girl in Texas facilities for manual training. This training should be an essential part of all education, and every child should receive its benefits, therefore, as an integral part of our entire public school system, from the primary school up to and through the university, and the proportion of this object should be kept in view in establishing an industrial college and

Militarism.

Anent the refusal of a majority in congress to adopt the committee report and unseat Gen. Wheeler and other congressmen who held military commissions Texas Farm and Ranch very appropriately says:

When the plot is fully ripe, soldiers in the army will be allowed to vote, and their officers will be candidates for congress, and even the presidency. The rest will be easy sailing. Under such conditions a Major or General will have about 10,000 votes to start with and when once assembled our deliberative bodies busied with the arduous duties of saving the country, the marble halls will glitter with gold lace and echo the clang of swords and spurs, and then, instead of the country, the army must be saved, its prestige maintained and its power perpetuated. To prevent the culmination of this plot, and the only way in which it can be done, is to elect men to Congress who will respect the oath of office and the constitution. The case of Gen. Joe Wheeler merely shows how military pomp and glamour may get away with a man's discretion. If one man may hold two offices in plain violation of the constitution, why may not he, or some other man hold three, or a dozen offices? But Gen. Wheeler has not done himself as much discredit as those congressmen who, admitting the mandate of the constitution in the case in question, violated their oaths to curry favor with army officers without manifesting courage enough to put their votes on record. Such men should be spotted by the voters of the country and remembered on election days.

A news item from New York says: "Belgian Consul Andre is here in connection with other parties, organizing a \$10,000,000 company for the Philippine railroads. He suggests free land grants for Americans. He says the real Klondike is in the Philippines."

This is about the first real jump of the cat out of the bag. We have said, and we still believe, that the real power behind the administration urging it on to the acquisition of the Philippines, is the big trusts, syndicates and capitalists who expect to find fat things over there in grants of land, special privileges and government concessions through which they will exploit the resources of the islands for their benefit alone while the masses of the American people pay the taxes to carry on the subjugation of the natives and our soldiers are sent to sacrifice their lives in this unholy work.

Anent his determination to retire from the leadership of his party in congress the New York Journal says of Joe Bailey:

"Bailey is going the quit us. Well, the democracy survived the loss of Thomas Jefferson; it outlived Andrew Jackson, and it will probably struggle along with a semblance of life and even of cheerfulness without Bailey. * * * Mr. Bailey is one of the youngest men in public life, but his cranial sutures ossified so early that he might just as well be a hundred. He never learned anything and never could learn anything if he lived until the twenty-first century. That is why his career as a statesman has come to such an early and inglorious close."

The Journal is one of the few professedly democratic papers that has seen fit to adversely criticize Mr. Bailey because of his determination to stand by the constitution rather than stultify himself and become a hero worshiper. To those who are acquainted with the Journal's animus toward Mr. Bailey because of its failure to put leading strings on him, and, to down him on its failure to do so, its criticism is not surprising. Bailey is no doubt lost to the Journal's kind of democracy, but not to true democracy.

On this constitutional proposition the Free Press is with Joe Bailey from start to finish.

Don't Neglect Your Liver.
Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality always follow its use. For sale by all Druggists.

The New York Evening Post, a few days since, presented some figures and facts relative to the growth of trusts under this administration that are well calculated to startle the masses of this country and arouse popular opposition in a practical way to possibly the greatest danger that now overshadows this Republic.

The New York paper shows that the output of new trust stocks and bonds was for the whole of last year upwards of \$1,000,000,000, while for the first two months of this year the output reached \$1,106,300,000! The indications are that the total output of these trust stocks and bonds for the whole of this year will be six times as great as last year, or \$6,000,000,000!

The showing is also made as a typical illustration of the growth of monopoly and the rapid decline of individual enterprise, that Chicago had no more business firms in 1897 than it had in 1870, although in these twenty-seven years its population had been multiplied by eight!

We are treated just now to an ostentatious exhibition of a voluntary increase of wages by many of the big corporations. Whether this is done in anticipation of the political effect in 1900, or as a sop thrown to the anti-monopoly sentiment and to quiet labor in its trust chains, still these corporations can well afford it by reason of the fortunes which the policy of combination is just at this time enabling them to accumulate as never before. This increase of wages of those at work is heralded as a sign of National prosperity, without referring to the reduction in forces that these trusts have occasioned in the past few years, or the innumerable instances of individual enterprise that have been destroyed and the other possible ones that have been prevented!

Even at the best, a policy of high wages for a few and no wages for the many would be an unnatural and dangerous condition industrially and socially, but it is doubly dangerous when wages are not high. Certainly the laboring men of the Nation are not in that degree of intelligence where they can be deceived by these methods of the trusts and be bought into quiet resignation to existing conditions by an occasional sop of a 10 per cent increase in their wages. Is the prosperity of the few a sufficient compensation for the evils of monopoly?

When we hear these stories, therefore, of great "National prosperity" because in certain industries, especially fostered by government and by combination, wages that have long been down are being slightly raised, we should not forget that tens of thousands are out of employment by reason of the trust methods, and that year by year monopoly is growing in extent and power and curtailing the opportunities and means of living of the great majority of the masses of the poor people of the Nation.—Houston Post.

THE MEADORS HOTEL, Haskell, Texas, T. D. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

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

J. W. BELL, Manufacturer & Dealer In SADDLES and HARNESS.

Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order. Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.

Your Trade is Solicited.

Young People

FREE: \$30.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., Ga. or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Young People's Magazine, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is elevating in character, moral in tone, and especially interesting and profitable to young people, but read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address: Young People's Magazine, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

The stockholders of the Haskell, Throckmorton and Seymour telephone company held a meeting at Seymour last week and, besides transacting other business, elected a board of directors and officers for the current year. It appears that the affairs of the company are in excellent shape, as a second annual dividend of 6 per cent was declared. Mr. A. P. McLemore of this place was made one of the directors.

It now appears that the notes, amounting to about \$59,000,000, secured by the government in the settlement with the Central Pacific railroad a year or so ago will come in very handy to the administration in apparently reducing the deficiency in government revenues for this fiscal year. The secretary of the treasury has authority to sell these notes at not less than par and accrued interest and apply the proceeds to current expenditures. When this is done the deficiency will be only about \$38,000, estimated, apparently, but the deficiency so far as the revenue produced by the tax laws is concerned will be \$38,000,000 plus the \$60,000,000 secured by sale of these notes, or \$98,000,000.

This is a very nice little turn for the administration, as by it the issuance of more bonds can be staved off for some time and the popular odium attaching to bond issues avoided.

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

Parker's Hair Balsam
For itching scalp, dandruff, and all diseases of the scalp, hair, and skin. Cleanses the scalp, and restores the hair to its natural color and growth. For sale by all Druggists.

Parker's Ginger Tonic
The best medicine known is combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such rapid and effective powers, as to make the greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headaches, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.

SKIN DISEASES
Pimples, Eruptions, Itch, Burns, Chapped Skin, Eczema, Scabies, Eruptions, Head Itch, Disfiguring Eruptions and all Skin Troubles cured by Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the best skin remedy in the world. Ask your Druggist for it.

Free tuition. We give one or more free scholarships in every county in the U. S. Write us for particulars. Will accept notes for tuition or can deposit money in bank until position is secured. Can be paid in installments. No vacation. Enter at any time. Open for both sexes. Address: J. F. Draughon, Pres., at either place. Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., Ga. or Texarkana, Tex.

Dallas, Texas, October 14, 1888.
—This is to certify that I have been considered incurable by two good physicians, both saying I had Bright's kidney disease. After using one and one-half bottles of Hall's Great Discovery, of Waco, I think my troubles are at an end.
H. W. BROWN,
St. George Hotel.

The individual who stands still is sure to lose ground.

When a man loses faith in humanity he hits himself a solar-plexus blow.

Beauty is but skin deep, but homeliness measures twelve inches to the foot.

Hobson has kissed a bride in Japan. The young man simply can't resist the temptation.

The name of the new president of France is pronounced as though it were spelled "Loobay."

Gen. Miles is acting in a way that justifies the national honor in regarding him as a bold, horrid man.

If the czar means business why does he not incorporate his disarmament scheme under the laws of New Jersey?

When Senator Billy Mason talks of a Lafayette for the Philippines he forgets that Lafayette was a friend of this country.

"What helped you over the great trials of life?" a successful man was once asked. "The other trials gave me a lift," he answered.

It did not, however, require an official note from Sampson to tell the world that Schley was there during the denazifying of Spain.

A prisoner escaped from the Toledo workhouse and took the bloodhound along with him. That man ought to be at the head of some trust.

Meat is worth \$1 a pound in Manila. This is probably due largely to the fact that most of the Manila butchers have recently gone into the saloon business.

Arthur Balfour is the latest Englishman to hint that John Bull is looking for a partner, preferably a tall man with a goatee and straps to his trousers.

Washington, it may be remarked, was enough of an expansionist to crowd the British invaders off the United States. We need a Washington right now.

One of the dogs entered for the Chicago bench show is the possessor of gold-filled teeth, and therefore has an intrinsic value which will remain even if he doesn't draw a prize.

The Sultan of Sulu is to be offered home rule under the American flag, but he will never be able to realize the full extent of his good luck until he hears from the dime museum managers.

The burdens of taxation laid upon liquor saloons are regarded with equanimity by the average citizen. The decision of the commissioner of internal revenue requiring the payment of a special tax by proprietors of rum saloons who may employ an orchestra to attract customers will be accepted as justifiable and exemplary. The performance is held to be a musical entertainment liable to taxation. A source of misery may be protected by law, but its maintenance ought to be discouraged in all legal ways.

An application has been made by P. L. Hutchins, John E. Patton and other leading colored citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., for a charter for the National American Colonization Association, the object being to organize branches in the southern states. The association is formed with a view to assisting negroes in the west and securing from congress a concession to allow the colonies so formed the right of state government and representatives in congress, etc. The plan was organized by S. L. Hutchins, a negro lawyer, who has given the question of "What to do with the negro" a great deal of study. Hutchins is a circuit judge in North Carolina during reconstruction days, and it is said of him that he came nearer giving satisfaction to the whites in his circuit than any negro who ever held a like office. Hutchins gives a reason for his proposed colony that "the people of the United States should be given an opportunity to see whether the negro is capable of governing and holding office." The application for charter says that "it is not fair to judge of the negro's ability to conduct public affairs, to judge him by the failures he has made in office in the south. Given an opportunity when they are altogether dependent upon themselves, the negro will solve the question speedily as to whether he is worthy of citizenship and to be an integral part of the governing people." Hutchins claims that a number of the leading negroes of the south are in sympathy with him in the movement.

At the dedication of an immense convention hall in Kansas City the other afternoon, somebody uttered a loud call for "Pryor," one of the solists with the Sousa band, which had been engaged for the occasion. The crowd of people present mistook the enthusiast's call for an alarm of fire and it was with great difficulty that a panic was prevented. As our civilization advances and things become systematized it will, no doubt, be necessary even to suppress old and honorable family names in the interests of public safety.

England, Germany and the United States constitute perhaps the greatest trio of nations that could be formed—greatest in power, greatest in wealth and greatest in enlightenment. But it seems impossible for them to get together even when such a little doubt as Samoa is under consideration.

It is reported that the people on the island of Negros, which belongs to the Philippine group, have accepted American rule. They may prepare to be read out of the Malay party as soon as Aguinaldo hears about it.

A FELON'S LOVE.

BY HENRY W. NESFIELD.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.) But the better luck would be not for Long Jim. Another "small one" would follow, and then another. The piece was generally persuaded to take his saddle off. Then he would decide to stop the night, and no farther on the road would he go; while the news spread quickly that Long Jim was "on the spree at Sullivan's."

On the afternoon in question the coach was expected up, and Sullivan had been several times to the door looking out anxiously for its coming. There was never any telling what profitable guests it might contain, so on many nights there was always a decent supper laid in a room away from the common herd in readiness for more distinguished company.

"There's the dust of the coach at last," cried a man, who had also been engaged in watching the distant track. "It's two hours late; I expect they've had a smash."

It was nearly dusk when the coach pulled up at the door of the inn and discharged its cargo. Horses had to be changed, the fresh ones being already in waiting in the yard, and ten minutes were allowed for the dusty passengers to refresh themselves on lightning rum.

Only one person among the twenty passengers got out with the evident intention of remaining at this stage. While the coach remained and the bar was thronged with customers there was a perfect babel of voices and general hubbub and confusion all round.

The stranger sat on a bench near the wooden counter. Presently the landlord came in. He had been taking a farewell glance at the departing mail, and was chinking some loose coins in his trousers-pocket as if he were well satisfied with the profits of the last ten minutes.

The dirty kerosene lamp threw a dim light upon the interior of the den, and Sullivan suddenly remembered his guest.

Pulling down his shirt-sleeves, which he usually rolled up above the elbow, he put on his most insinuating manner, as he perceived at a glance that he had no bushman to deal with. Unluckily, however, for the dignity of his department, Mr. Sullivan was so busily intent upon scrutinizing his possible new prey, that he stumbled across a prostrate body in the doorway and fell flat upon his face.

"What are you doing, lying about like that, Sam?" he cried indignantly, as he struggled to his feet. "Why, you are drunk! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, tripping people up in that disgraceful way. Out you go! Take your cooler outside if you don't know how to behave yourself; and seizing the unresisting sot by the shirt and trousers, he pitched him into the roadway."

Then turning to the new arrival in the most affable way, as if nothing unusual had occurred, he inquired if he would like some supper after his journey.

"Thank you," replied the stranger—"yes, I should like something to eat, and I don't mind if I had a drop of your best, just for the good of the house." As the man spoke, he showed signs of having had several drops of the "best" already.

"Certainly, sir," replied Sullivan, scenting a good customer as a terrier would a rat.

"Thank you," said Baynes, picking them up, and making for the door, as if he were about to go.

"What you aren't going off like that, Baynes? Won't you have a taste of something?"

"No, thank you all the same—I'd rather not."

"Well, I won't press you; married man—eh? What made you come down for the mail? You must be getting quite a horseman."

"I'm better than I used to be, and take all the riding I can get."

"That's a fine dog," said Sullivan, patting the animal on the head; "where did you find him? I declare you are getting quite sporty. I hear you bought two horses too the other day—did that true? Perhaps you'll be bringing the missus down some Sunday to have a look at us."

"Bye-bye, there's a gentleman here, just up by the coach for Redmount."

"For Redmount?" echoed Baynes. "Yes."

"What's his name?"

"I don't know, but I'll soon find out." While Sullivan was making the inquiry within, Tom Baynes threw the mail-bags across the saddle, and, unhooking his bridle from the post, mounted his horse.

CHAPTER X. The night was dark, and the low veranda prevented the dim light from within shining upon his features as he sat silently in his saddle.

Presently Sullivan came out, followed by the stranger, who seemed unsteady in his gait, and had evidently been drinking.

"Are you from Redmount station?" asked the new-comer huskily.

"Yes," replied Baynes, looking down, and trying to get a glimpse of the man's features. But he did not succeed in doing so, for the stranger stood in the doorway with his back to the light.

we were all comfortably settled and everything was going on nicely! Well, it's always the way."

"Yes, sir," replied Baynes. "He is an energetic fellow, at any rate," thought Mr. Hall, "and ought to get on there. Plenty of pluck and energy, with a little common sense—those are the true elements of success."

The men at the station were by no means elated at the news of Baynes' departure. He had made himself pleasant to all, and his good cooking had added to his popularity.

However, when the sun shone down upon Baynes' hut the next morning it was deserted. The door stood wide open, and beyond the still smoking logs upon the hearth, there was no signs of its recent inmates.

In the course of the morning a man came up from Sullivan's, and said he wished to speak to Mr. Hall.

"Well, what do you want?" asked the squatter sharply, as he eyed him with considerable disfavor, knowing the fellow to be a lazy loafer of the lowest type.

"If you please, sir, there's a gentleman who came up by the coach last night down at Sullivan's. He's had a fit."

"A gentleman down at Sullivan's who has had a fit, eh?"

"Yes, sir; he'd been drinking, and last night he was seized with a fit."

"A very unusual occurrence at Sullivan's! I've no doubt what it is with him, sir, holding him down; and Sullivan was nearly frightened out of his life."

"A good job if he and the rest of you loafers had been quite frightened out of your lives," growled Mr. Hall to himself. "Well, tell the man I'll look at him. He'll not die, drink doesn't kill people so easily—worse luck!"

(To be Continued.)

DON'T DEFACE LETTER BOXES! If You Do You Are Liable to a \$1,000 Fine.

Among the United States statutes relative to the postoffice department is one which provides a penalty of \$1,000 fine or two years' imprisonment for any defacement of letter boxes, says the New York Mail and Express.

The law rested in a state of innocuous desuetude for years until it was brought to the attention of Postmaster Hicks of Philadelphia recently, and he has been laying plans to enforce it. In a recent trip through the city he discovered that the mail receptacles everywhere were in a shabby condition, dingy with dirt and marred with match scratches innumerable.

On his return to the postoffice he wrote to the postmaster-general at Washington asking that he be allowed to make a contract for repainting the receptacles.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Some Points About a Disease That Is Playing Bad Hecce with the Human Race—A Schooner to Carry 2,500 Tons of Coal—A Steerbeam Indicator.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis. Cerebrospinal meningitis, or spotted fever, is an acute inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and the spinal cord, occurring usually in epidemics of very variable severity.

The outbreaks are peculiar in that they are commonly limited in extent, being often confined to a single city or even to a single part of a city. Thus in 1893 the disease prevailed in New York city, but was seldom heard of in Boston, while for the past two years there have been very few cases in New York, but in Boston there has been a quite severe epidemic.

It is more common in small towns and country places than in large cities. It generally attacks children and young adults, and singularly enough, the strong and robust seem to be more liable to it than the weak and delicate, although it usually selects for its attack a time when the system is temporarily depressed by overwork of mind or body, by worry, exposure to severe cold, or the like.

Most of the cases occur in the winter and spring. The attack begins suddenly with a chill, severe pain in the back of the head, and perhaps vomiting, and soon there comes on a stiffness of the back of the neck and spine. Pain is often associated with this stiffness, and in severe cases it seems to be like a continuation downward of the pain in the head.

There is fever, and the patient complains of noise or strong light. The mind begins to wander early in the attack, and sometimes there is wild delirium, so that it is difficult to keep the sufferer from injuring himself. The delirium gradually passes away, but the patient, instead of returning to himself, falls into a condition of stupor.

In some cases there is an eruption of purplish spots on the body, from which the disease derives its common name of spotted fever, and there is often herpes—"cold sores"—on the lips.

It is a popular belief that spotted fever is always fatal, but this is far from being true. Nevertheless the disease is a very serious one, and the chances are against recovery.

The treatment consists in keeping up the patient's strength as far as possible with milk alternating with strong beef tea, which latter contains little or no nourishment, but is an excellent stimulant. Some physicians apply ice bags to the spine and back of the head, and they generally seem to do good. It is now believed by many, however, that warm baths—three or four a day—afford the best means of cure that has been discovered up to the present time.

A Meteoric Projectile. The discovery of meteors that have actually been seen to fall is a rare piece of good fortune. Such an event occurred last August, near Andover, Maine. The meteor fell on a cloudy morning, and exploded with a loud noise, heard for many miles around, and which was generally supposed to be thunder. Its path through the air was marked by a trail of black smoke. Tearing its way through a group of trees, it alighted on a man passing, and it did strike a stone wall and buried itself in the ground, from which it was dug by Mr. Henry Y. Poor, the well-known editor of the "Manual of Railroads." It weighs about seven pounds, and consists mostly of stony material with a little iron.

Schooner with Five Masts. Five-masted schooners are a rarity, comparatively speaking, and the launching of one of these craft is always an interesting matter. A boat of this kind, the John B. Prescott, built by H. M. Bean of Camden, Me., for Capt. John D. Crowley of Taunton, Mass., was launched on Jan. 12. This vessel is designed for the coal trade, and will carry 4,500 tons of coal.

One of the dimensions are: Keel, 282 feet; beam, 44 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 21 feet 11 inches; length over all, 320 feet. The vessel has a main and lower deck and a poop deck, which runs from aft forward nearly to the forward hatch. Her large forward house includes the engine room and berthing space for the sailors. There is a midship house for the steward and

a very large after house, also a wheelhouse.

The vessel has five Oregon pine masts, each 112 feet 6 inches in length. The foremast, jibboom and jigger boom are of Oregon pine.

Strength of the Brooklyn Bridge. The recent discussion by engineers of the safety of the great Brooklyn bridge under the increased strain caused by the addition of trolley and elevated cars to its moving load, has brought out some interesting facts about the huge structure. At present the total strain upon the cables is 15,974 tons, but their ultimate strength is 49,500 tons, so that the "factor of safety" is 3.12. It would not be possible to crowd enough moving load upon the bridge to break the cables. The immense anchorage of masonry to which the ends of the cables are fastened have been moved forward by the pull of the cables one-eighth of an inch in eight years. The "natural life" of the bridge is reckoned at 2,000 years.

loon, near Paris, to a height of 600 or 700 feet, where the air was clear, and he had the satisfaction of seeing many meteors which were invisible from below. Next year, when a much greater display of the November meteors is expected, Monsieur Janssen intends to organize several astronomical balloon parties. His experience with balloons runs back to the Franco-Prussian war, when he escaped from Paris, then besieged by the German army, in a balloon in order to witness the total solar eclipse of December 22, 1870, in Spain.

A Loud-Voiced Telephone. French scientific journals describe a new telephone invented by M. Pierre Germain of Paris, which is capable of being heard a quarter of a mile away, when used in connection with a phonograph. With the ordinary receiver, it is said, this telephone "speaks" so loudly as to startle people walking in the street a hundred yards distant.

Convenient for Sickrooms. A very simple and convenient sick-room appliance has been patented by J. L. Burton of New Britain, Conn. It consists of an annular cap screwed to the upper portion of a glass. This has a lid, with a handle, and the contents of the glass are preserved from deterioration and contamination by exposure to the air.



Canal Traction. The English and continental engineers are giving much attention to improved canal service. Electric towing is on trial, and the technical journals voice the general sentiment that canals have been unduly neglected. It is believed that the railroad interests are to some extent responsible for putting canals into the background. One proposition is to lay a trolley line along the tow path and draw the boats by electric trolley engines. A speed of six miles an hour is easily attained. For an expenditure of power which is little more than nominal, freight can be transported by canal. On railroads the expenditure of power is, relatively speaking, very large.

Harnessing the Nile. The English engineers who have been at work on the problem of transmitting electric power from the cataracts of the Nile continue to picture the results obtainable in glowing colors. Prof. George Forbes says the city of Cairo can be lighted cheaper by power generated at the First Cataract, over 400 miles away, than by means of steam engines located in the city itself. By a system of irrigation, combined with electric power from the cataracts, he avers, the Dongola province, up to the Fourth Cataract, may be made the most fertile country in the world.

The Blow of a Sea Wave. A remarkable instrument has been made by a British firm to be sent to Japan. Its use is to measure the blow of a wave. A similar apparatus was used to measure the wave-blow off the Skerryvore Rock, Scotland. There the waves sweep in from the wide Atlantic. In summer a force of over 600 pounds to the square foot was recorded. In winter as high as a ton to the square foot was attained. This gives an idea with what ships, lighthouses and other similar structures have to contend.

Oiling Roads. A novel use for petroleum is the oiling of railroads in order to prevent mud and dust. Accident led to the discovery that petroleum flowing over a dirt road forms a waterproof covering that serves to keep the road smooth and hard. Experiments recently made give excellent promise that country roads can be greatly improved by the use of oil. Many railroads are now thoroughly sprinkled with oil over their whole length.

Instinct of the Oyster. Oysters, after they have been brought away from the sea, know by instinct the exact hour when the tide is rising and approaching their beds, and so, of their own accord, open their shells to receive their food from the sea.

Why He Was a Tramp. As he ate some of the sympathetic housewife's chicken she asked him about his life. "I had to leave home or starve, lady," he explained, wiping away a tear with his sleeve. "How was that?" she asked. "The table that my wife set wouldn't have supported a fly," he explained. "And couldn't you get her to do any better?" she inquired. "No, mum," he answered, and he finished the last bit of chicken and edged away. "Why not?" she said it was because she couldn't get any money from me to buy things." And then he vanished through the back gate.—Chicago Evening Post.

New Literary Lights. What names these authors have! Here is a list of rising stars, carefully compiled:

Fanny Moon Cussey, William Morgan Nussey, Mollie Margaret Katis, James Augustus Blatt.

The above are the newest out. We have already called attention to William Little Bigger and Moses Martin Baddies. But still they come!—Atlanta Constitution.

Bell—What do you suppose the fat girl in the candy store weighs? Nell—Candy.—Exchange.

"Out of Sight Out of Mind."

In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after Winter storms and Spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

Kidneys.—My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite, my sleep refreshing. It cured my wife also. MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dyspepsia.—Complicated with liver and kidney troubles, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty. J. B. Egan, 205 Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Never Disappoint.

At Which the Priest Wore a Crown and Robe of Gold.

New York Times: St. Peter's Roman Catholic church was crowded on Sunday evening with members of the Syrian colony and Americans who had been invited to witness the wedding of Miss Shaikha Lutfy to Elias Macksoud, both of whom were born in the Christian city of Zahle, Syria, which was the scene of a great fight during the Christian massacres in the '60's. Nearly all the members of the Lutfy and Macksoud families are now in the United States, preferring to live under the stars and stripes to remaining under the banner and crescent. The bride is the daughter of Abdo Lutfy, the senior partner of the firm of Lutfy & Macksoud, importers of oriental goods, and the bridegroom is the junior partner. They both belong to the Greek Catholic church. While the guests waited in the church the bride was being arrayed for the wedding ceremony at her father's house, at 7 Battery place. She was dressed in a white gown, with a long train of white veil, with a pearl necklace and diamond pendant. The Rev. Father Beshwaty, the priest of the Greek Catholic congregation, performed the ceremony. He wore a crown on his head and a long robe of gold cloth that reached to the ankles. As the bride and her father walked up the aisle they were preceded by little flower girls and followed by the bridesmaids and ushers, all carrying lighted candles. At the chancel the bridegroom stepped forward, and the father handed his daughter over to him. The bridegroom led the bride to the front of the altar, and the priest began chanting the marriage service in Arabic. He asked them if they were willingly entering into the marriage state, and when they both answered in the affirmative two of the ushers held golden crowns over their heads while the priest took two gold rings from a silver tray held by an attendant and placed them on the fourth fingers of the left hands of the couple. The ceremony over, many of the guests accompanied the newly married couple to their home, where a feast had been prepared. Mr. and Mrs. Macksoud went to Washington on a bridal trip.

Monogrammed Gloves. The monogrammed glove is the very latest thing, and, of course, it is worn only by the monomaniacs of fashion. To make the monogrammed gloves you get a pair of plain kid gloves, with a little stitching upon the back as possible. Black and white are the best colors. Now mark upon the back of the gloves your monogram, or get it stamped there. With silk the color of your walking dress you now embroider the monogram, making it about the size of a quarter. You will find that it is very becoming to the hand, and the custom of wearing the embroidered gloves will grow upon you until you will want no other.

The Mirrors of Antiquity. M. Berthelot has lately interested the French Academy of Sciences in his researches concerning glass mirrors which were used in ancient times in Thrace and Egypt. They were backed with a highly polished metal, the nature of which has been in question. M. Berthelot has discovered that the metal was almost pure lead, and he believes that the method of manufacture was to pour the molten lead on the concave surface of disks cut from balloons of blown glass. In consequence of their shape the mirrors minimized the images of objects looked at in them.

Boiler Explosions. In an official French investigation of recent boiler explosions, fifteen in number, not one of the boilers was found to have had tubes of iron or steel, the tubes being of brass in fourteen cases and of copper in one. In eight of the "boilers" the tubes were more than four inches in diameter.

A Boy's Definition. A clerical friend, having read a series of definitions of the word "liar," supplies one of the word "lie," as follows: A teacher asked for a good definition of a lie, when a boy said: "A lie is an abomination to the Lord, and a very present help in time of trouble."—Chattanooga Times.

Method in Her Madness. "Why is it," she asked, "that you let your husband have his own way in everything?" "Because," she replied, "I like to have some one to blame when things go wrong."

FALMAGE'S SERMON.

"THE BUNDLE OF LIFE," SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From First Book of Samuel, Chap. 15: 20, as follows: "The Soul of My Lord Shall be Bound in the Bundle of Life with the Lord thy God."

Beautiful Abigail, in her rhythmic plea for the rescue of her inebriate husband, who died within ten days, addresses David, the warrior, in the words of the text. She suggests that his life, physically and intellectually, and spiritually, is a valuable package or bundle, divinely bound up, and to be divinely protected.

That phrase, "bundle of life," I heard many times in my father's family prayers. Family prayers, you know, have frequent repetitions, because day by day they acknowledge about the same blessings, and deplore about the same frailties, and sympathize with about the same misfortunes, and I do not know why those who lead household devotions should seek variety of composition. That familiar prayer becomes the household liturgy. I would not give one of my old father's prayers for fifty eulogistic applications.

Again and again, in the morning and evening prayer, I heard the request that we might all be bound up in the bundle of life, but I did not know until a few days ago that the phrase was a Bible phrase.

Now, the more I think of it, the better I like it. The bundle of life! It is such a simple and unpretending, yet expressive comparison. There is nothing like grandiloquence in the Scriptures. While there are many sublime passages in Holy Writ, there are more passages homely and drawing illustrations from common observation and every-day life. In Christ's great sermons you hear a hen clucking her chickens together, and see the photographs of hypocrites with sad countenance and head of the grass of the field, and the black crow, which our heavenly Father feeds, and the salt that is worthless, and the precious stones flung under the feet of swine, and the shifting sand that lets down the house with a great crash, and hear the comparison of the text, the most unpoetical thing we can think of—a bundle. Ordinarily it is something tossed about, something thrown under the table, something that suggests garrets, or something on the shoulder of a poor wayfarer. But there are bundles of great value, bundles put up with great caution, bundles the loss of which means consternation and despair, and there have been bundles representing the worth of a kingdom.

Bundle of hopes, and ambitions also, is almost every man and woman, especially at the starting. What gains he will harvest, or what reputation he will achieve, or what bliss he will reach, or what love he will win. What makes college commencement day so entrancing to all of us as we see the students receive their diplomas and take up the garlands that are draped about them? They will be Paradays in science; they will be Tennysons in poetry; they will be Willard Parkers in surgery; they will be Alexander Hamiltons in national finance; they will be Horace Greeleys in editorial chair; they will be Websters in the senate! Or she will be a Mary Lyon in educational realms; or a Frances Willard on reformatory platform; or a Helen Gould in military hospitals. Or she will make home life radiant with helpfulness and self-sacrifice, and magnificence womanhood! Oh, what a bundle of hopes and ambitions! It is a bundle of garlands and scepters from which I would not take one sprig of myrtle nor extinguish one spark of brilliance. They who start in life without bright hopes and inspiring ambitions might as well start at all, for every step will be a failure. Rather would I add to the bundle, and if I open it now it will not be because I wish to take anything from it, but that I may put into it more coronets and banners.

Bundle of faculties in every man and every woman! Power to think—to think of the past and through all the future; to think upward and higher than the highest pinnacle of heaven, or to think downward until there is no lower abyss to fathom. Power to think right, power to think wrong, power to think forever; for, once having begun to think, there shall be no terminus for that exercise, and eternity itself shall have no power to bid it halt. Faculties to love—filial love, conjugal love, paternal love, maternal love, love of country, love of God. Faculty of judgment, with scales so delicate and yet so mighty that they can weigh arguments, weigh emotions, weigh worlds, weigh heaven and hell. Faculty of will, that can climb mountains, or tunnel them, wade seas or bridge them, accepting eternal enthronement or choosing everlasting exile. Oh, what it is to be a man. Oh, what it is to be a woman! Sublime and infinite bundle of faculties! The thought that it staggers me, swamps me, stuns me, bewilders me, overwhelms me. Oh, what a bundle of life Abigail of my text saw in David, and which we ought to see in every human, yet immortal, being!

Know, also, that this bundle of life was put up with great care. Any merchant and almost any faithful household will tell you how much depends on the way a bundle is bound. The cord or rope must be strong enough to hold; the knot must be well tied. You know not what rough hands may lose that bundle. It not properly put together, though it may leave your hands in good order and symmetrical, before it reaches its proper destination it may be loosened in fragments for the winds to scatter or the rail train to lose.

Now, I have to tell you that this bundle of life is well put together—the body, the mind, the soul. Who but the Omnipotent God could bind such a bundle? Anatomists, physiologists, physicists, logicians, metaphysicians, declare that we are fearfully and wonderfully made. That we are a bundle well put together. I prove by the amount of fussing we can endure without damage, by the amount of rough handling we can survive, by the fact that the vast majority of us go through life without the loss of an eye, through the slipping of a limb, or the destruction of a single organ of the body or faculty of mind. I suppose

for this trial time, man in yonder view seventy or eighty years of age, and ask him to testify that after all the storms and accidents and vicissitudes of a long life he still keeps his five senses; and though all the lighthouses as old as he is have been reconstructed or new lanterns put in, he has in under his forehead the same two lanterns with which God started him; and though the locomotives of sixty years ago were long ago sold for old iron, he has the original powers of locomotion in the limbs with which God started him; and though all the electric wires that carried messages twenty-five years ago have been torn down, his nerves bring messages from all parts of his body as well as when God strung them seventy-five years ago. Was there ever such a complete bundle put together as a human being? What a factory! What an engine! What a mill-race! What a light-house! What a locomotive! What an electric battery! What a furnace! What a masterpiece of the Lord God Almighty! Or, to employ the anticlimax and use the figure of the text, what a bundle!

Know, also, that this bundle of life will be gladly received when it comes to the door of the Mansion for which it was bound and plainly directed. With what alacrity and glee we await some package that has been foretold by letter; some holiday presentation; something that will enrich and ornament our home; some testimony of admiration and affection! With what glow of expectation we untie the knot and take off the cord that holds it together in safety, and with what glad exclamation we unroll the covering, and see the gift or purchase in all its beauty of color and proportion. Well, what a day it will be when your precious bundle of life shall be opened in the "House of Many Mansions," amid saintly and angelic and divine inspection! The bundle may be spotted with the marks of much exposure; it may bear inscription after inscription to tell through what ordeal it has passed; perhaps splashed with wave and scorched of flame, but all it has with- undamaged of the journey. And with what shouts of joy the bundle of life will be greeted by all the voices of the heavenly home circle!

In our anxiety at last to reach heaven we are apt to lose sight of the glee or welcome that awaits us if we get in at all. We all have friends up there. They will somehow hear that we are coming. Such close and swift and constant communication is there between those up-lands and these lowlands that we will not surprise them by sudden arrival. If loved ones on earth expect our coming visit and are at the depot with carriage to meet us, surely we will be met at the shining gate by old friends now sainted and kindred now glorified. If there were no angel of God to meet us and show us the palaces and guide us to our everlasting residence, these kindred would show us the way and point out the splendors and guide us to our celestial home, bowered, and fountained, and arched, and illumined by a sun that never sets. Will it not be glorious, the going in and the settling down after all the moving about and upsets of earthly experience. We will soon know all our neighbors, kingly, queenly, prophetic, apostolic, seraphic, archangelic. The precious bundle of life opened amid palaces, and grand marches, and acclamations. They will all be so glad we have got safely through. They saw us down here in the struggle. They saw us when we lost our way. They knew when we got off the right course. None of the thirty-two ships that were overdue at New York harbor in the storm of week before last were greeted so heartily by friends, on the dock, or the steam tugs that went out to meet them at Sandy Hook, as we will be greeted in the heavenly world, if by the pardoning and protecting grace of God we come to celestial wharfrage. We shall have to tell them of the many wrecks that we have passed on the way across wild seas, and amid Caribbean cyclones. It will be like our arrival some years ago from New Zealand at Sydney, Australia; people surprised that we got in at all, because we were two days late, and some of the ships expected had gone to the bottom and we had passed derelicts and abandoned crafts all up and down that awful channel—our arrival in heaven all the more rapturously welcomed, because of the doubt as to whether we would ever get there at all.

Once there it will be found that the safety of that precious bundle of life was assured because it was bound up with the life of God in Jesus Christ. Heaven could not afford to have that bundle lost, because it had been said in regard to its transportation and safe arrival, "Kept by the power of God through faith unto complete salvation." The veracity of the heavens is involved in its arrival. If God should fail to keep His promise to just one ransomed soul the pillars of Jehovah's throne would fall, and the foundations of the eternal city would crumble, and infinite perverts would die down amid the chalice and close all the gates of heaven, and the river of life would change its course, sweeping everything with desolation, and frost would blast all the gardens, and immeasurable sickness slay the immortal, and the new Jerusalem become an abandoned city, with no chariot wheels on the streets and no worshippers in the temple—a dead Pompeii of the skies, a buried Herculaneum of the heavens. Let any one should doubt, the God who cannot lie smites His omnipotent hand on the side of His throne, and takes affidavit, declaring, "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth." Oh! I cannot tell you how I feel about it, the thought is so glorious. Bound up with God. Bound up with infinite mercy. Bound up with infinite joy. Bound up with infinite purity. Bound up with infinite might. That thought is more beautiful and glorious than was the heroic Abigail, who at the foot of the crags uttered it—"Bound in the bundle of life with the Lord thy God!"

Now, my hearer and reader, appreciate the value of that bundle. See that it is bound up with nothing mean, but with the unsullied and the immaculate. Not with a pebble of the shifting beach, but with the holiness of the palace; not with some fading remnant of earthly pomp, but with the

role washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. Pray as you never prayed before, that by divine geography written all over your nature, you may be properly addressed for a glorious destination. Turn not over a new leaf of the old book, but by the grace of God open an entirely new volume of experience, and put into practice the advice contained in the peculiar but beautiful rhythm of some author whose name I know not:

If you've any task to do, Let me whisper, friend, to you, Do it. If you've anything to say, True and needed, yea or nay, Say it. If you've anything to love, As a blessing from above, Love it. If you've anything to give, That another's joy may live, Give it. If some hollow creed you doubt, Tho' the whole world hoot and shout, Doubt it. If you've any debt to pay, Rest you neither night nor day, Pay it. If you've any joy to hold, Near your heart, lest it grow cold, Hold it. If you've any grief to meet, At a loving Father's feet, Meet it. If you know what torch to light, Guiding others in the night, Light it.

Macaulay's Appalling Memory. The later Henry Reeve, for many years leader writer of the London Times, was dining one night at a house where the other guests included Macaulay and Sydney Smith. Macaulay was at that time laying society waste with his waterspout of talk. At length, dinner being over, Sydney Smith, Reeve and a few others went away by themselves and immediately got on the overpowering subject of Macaulay. "He confounds colloquy and colloquy," said Reeve. "He is a book in breeches," Smith declared. "The very worst feature in Macaulay's character is his appalling memory," said Reeve. "Aye, indeed," said Sydney Smith; "why, he could repeat the whole 'History of the Virtuous Blue-Coat Boy,' in three volumes, post 8vo., without a slip." After a pause, as if of consideration, the witty divine added: "He should take two tablespoonfuls of the waters of Lethe every morning to correct his retentive powers!"

Limit Barber's Fries. Though their party went to smash in the last election, there are still some populists in the Kansas senate. They are urging a bill which fixes the maximum prices that barbers shall be allowed to charge for shaves and hair cuts. The bill is believed to reveal a purpose among the populists to effect a change in the personal characteristics by which they have long been recognized. It is hinted that the populists intend to amputate their whiskers and now their hair at intervals of not less than a week, whereas they have heretofore been total strangers in barber shops. When they begin to take tonsorial treatment business in the Kansas shops will be tremendous and will likely result in blockades, in which regular patrons will lose much valuable time. The natural thing to do under such circumstances would be to raise prices, and, foreseeing this, the populist senators are vigorously urging their bill to legally regulate them.

A Modern Crusoe. The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes a sensational report concerning the missing Archduke John, who took the name of John Orth, and was generally believed to have been lost in the wreck of the Santa Margherita, off the coast of South America. The wreck of this vessel was recently denied, and now it is asserted that the archduke never was wrecked, and that he is living on a remote island in the southern Pacific. There he is carrying out as far as possible the customs and practices of Robinson Crusoe. A Croatian sailor, his former coxswain, acts as his man Friday. If this report proves true the archduke's relatives will endeavor to reclaim him to European civilization.

Why He Was Sure. "You say," said the St. Louis lawyer, who was cross-examining a witness, "that you met the defendant on the afternoon of the 17th. Now, wasn't it on the 16th or the 18th?" "No, sir." "Are you sure?" "I'm positive." "But how can you be so positive?" "Because, sir, he loaned me \$2 in cash and, though I've lived in St. Louis for eleven years, he is the only man I ever found who'd lend me a cent. His action made such a profound impression that I shall never forget the date."

Burglary in the Future. "Curse my luck!" hissed the burglar, and fled into the night. Bear in mind, if you please, that all crime was now disease merely, and all disease the work of germs. The burglar perceived in the cellar window where he tried to enter one of the latest electric automatic spraying devices, and endeavored to avoid it. But fortune was against him. A click in the dark, and almost before he knew it he was drenched with germicide and cured of his malady.—Detroit Journal.

California Artichokes. Quite a business has sprung up of late in California artichokes. It is said that the California variety has a better flavor than that coming from France, besides being fresher. This is very natural, as it takes but a week to get the vegetable here from California, while it takes at least two weeks to get the French supply to the market.

"In Partibus Infidelium." The phrase "in partibus infidelium" is no longer applied by the Catholic church to bishops of extinct sees, because in most cases the people of such sees, though not Roman Catholics, profess some other form of Christianity, and the pope wants to avoid hurting their feelings. Such prelates will hereafter be called "episcopi titulares," "titular bishops."

More Fighting. Manila, March 8.—A detachment of Gen. Hale's and Gen. Wheaton's brigades was engaged for two hours yesterday morning, clearing the country in front of their lines on both sides of the river, the enemy concentrating with the apparent purpose of cutting off the garrison at the waterworks. The rebels boiled at the first sign of the advance, but they separated into small bodies whenever the covert afforded opportunities and kept up a running fire. By a series of rapid advances, followed by flank movements, the enemy was completely routed as far out as Guadalupe on the right and almost to Marquina on the left.

The casualties reported are Capt. O'Brien of company F, first Wyoming volunteers and two men slightly wounded. The rebel loss was heavy. No rebels were visible at noon.

This afternoon Gen. Hale's brigade continued the work of driving out the rebels from the waterworks, a distance of about three miles. The country is now clear on the left of the river, but the enemy is still in front of Gen. Wheaton's lines. Near San Pedro Macati they have been actively attempting to make the positions of the sixth artillery untenable, their sharpshooters keeping a constant fire all day.

Private Lovejoy, Washington volunteers, was killed by a stray bullet. Two others were wounded. Yesterday morning the enemy in front of Gen. Overhine's line sent out a flag of truce, but retired when Lieut. Koehler with two men advanced to meet it.

They again showed a white flag and a general with two officers and an interpreter advanced. When the Americans were within 200 yards of the rebel party the latter dragged rifles from behind their backs and opened fire upon them, but fortunately without effect. Hawthorne's battery fired two shells, killing several of the enemy. In accordance with instructions to the land and naval forces, a general order was issued directing the United States troops to give particular attention to the specific duty of furnishing full protection to the lives and property of all German, Austrian, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese residents and with the cooperation of the resident German consul, to give aid and assistance whenever necessary.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the temperature was 84 degrees and the heat was intense, especially on the lines.

River Falling. Cincinnati, O., March 8.—The end of the big flood here is in sight, thanks to the cold weather prevailing throughout the Ohio valley. It has cut off from one and a half to two feet of what would have been the maximum flood at Cincinnati had the weather remained warm.

At 9 o'clock last night the stage here was fifty-six feet and eight inches, rising at the rate of one and a quarter inches hourly. At all points above Marietta the river last night was falling. Between Marietta and Point Pleasant it is rising. From Point Pleasant to Cincinnati it is falling at intermediate points except at Manchester, sixty miles above here, where it is rising slowly.

To Strike Out. Jefferson City, Mo., March 8.—The Continent and other tobacco companies against whom Attorney General Crow has instituted quo warranto proceedings for violation of the state anti-trust law, filed a motion in the supreme court yesterday to strike out that part of the information referring to the American Tobacco company for the reason that the matter is irrelevant, because the American Tobacco company is not a party to the present proceedings.

Father A. J. Hartnett, rector of the pro-cathedral of the Sacred Heart at Dallas, Tex., died in that city on the 7th, aged 40 years.

Correspondent Weds. Asheville, N. C., March 8.—Roward N. Thompson of Washington and Miss Maria Louise Dressel of Asheville were married at noon yesterday at All Souls' church, Baltimore, and left on the afternoon train for a southern tour. Mr. Thompson is a well known newspaper man of the nation's capital and was one of the Associated Press correspondents in the late war. The bride has lived in Asheville over a year, is an accomplished violinist and is popular here.

Returned With a Family. Guthrie, Ok., March 8.—John Coffield, a lachelor, of Perkins, Ok., started for Joplin, Mo., with a big load of peanuts, to sell to farmers in that state. Near Carthage, he stopped at a house, where he met Mrs. Margaret Frye, a widow, with seven children. It was a case of love at first sight. He proposed and they were married next day, all returning to Perkins' home in his wagon.

Refuses to be Tried. Washington, March 8.—A Madrid letter says Admiral Cervera refused to face a court-martial for the loss of his ships. He was charged with cowardice for availing himself of immunity from arrest as a senator.

An Attack. New York, March 8.—Manila special says the Filipinos made an attack at the waterworks assailing the pumping station. Twenty were killed and five Americans were injured.

The retail grocers of Ahilena have formed an organization known as the Retail Grocers' association, with J. W. Evans as president, J. P. Wooten as vice president and Charles Ebersol as secretary and treasurer.

A Northern. Newport News, Va., March 8.—The southwest northwest that has visited Newport News in years swept over this section of Virginia Monday night. The storm began with a heavy down-pour of rain. After it stopped raining a cold wind blew from the north. The wind increased in velocity and traveled at times fully sixty miles an hour. The crews of the ships in the river spent a night of suffering.

The United States transport Thomas, which started for Savannah, returned to the harbor. During the night she was somewhat damaged by dragging her anchor and striking pier.

The two-masted schooner J. P. Keagle is a wreck at the bottom of the river, in the slip between the break-water and the passenger pier. Quite a number of oyster sloops which put into the harbor for shelter ran aground along the river front.

Nicaraguan News. Washington, March 8.—The department of state has been called by Mr. Sorby, our consul at San Juan del Norte, as follows: "Capt. Simmonds of the Marrietta arrived from Bluefields; reports Reyes left March 1 for Columbia; revolution ended; order prevails in Bluefields. All foreigners in Bluefields engaged in the revolution previously entitled to protection of consulates left March 2 from New Orleans; Bluefields commerce uninterrupted.

The department has been informed by Mr. Clancey at the Bluefields that the government troops took peaceful possession of that city yesterday, ending the revolution. All foreigners reelected passports and departed from this port to-day. Commerce at this port resumed.

Highly Gratified. Washington, March 8.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, expresses himself as highly gratified at the definite determination of the United States to keep hands off of China as made known by an authorized statement given out. "I am sure the Chinese government and the people will not fail to observe this strong evidence of good will," said Mr. Wu Ting yesterday. "It is not only another bond between the two countries, but it has a special significance just now. While the old world is being moved by rapacity, the United States takes a lofty position of equity and humanity which has characterized her dealings with international questions of late, and instead of joining in encroaching upon China, assumes a natural air of strict neutrality."

Hayward Wins. Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—The most stubborn senatorial contest in the history of Nebraska ended abruptly last night when Judge Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska City was nominated in the Republican caucus as the successor of Wm. V. Allen, Populist. The action of last night, will be formally ratified to-day at the joint session of the legislature. Judge Hayward's selection in the caucus came on the second ballot. It followed a brief note of withdrawal sent to the caucus by John L. Webster of Omaha, which released his supporters, who immediately began changing their votes to Hayward.

In the midst of the uproar Speaker Clark moved that Judge Hayward be made the unanimous choice of the caucus and it was carried with a cheer.

Has Sailed. A cablegram received at the navy department relative to the Philadelphia, which was placed under orders to proceed to Samoa after the outbreak of recent trouble there, says she sailed from Honolulu Feb. 22 for Samoa. It is about 2500 miles across the ocean from Hawaii, and it is expected that the Philadelphia is already in Samoa. She probably made the distance in twelve days.

The Princeton, which is being hurried to Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey's fleet, sailed from Colombo.

Rev. C. F. Maxwell of Temple, Tex., has been elected president of East Texas Baptist institute at Rusk.

Price Raised. Chicago, Ill., March 8.—The convention of manufacturers of brooms, after a two-days session adjourned yesterday, having decided to raise the price of brooms throughout the United States 50 cents a dozen on all grades under \$3.50 per dozen. The broom-corn dealers also adjourned, but did not decide upon anything definite. Members of the association forecast an advance of \$1.75 a ton on broom-corn in the near future.

Recovering. Washington, March 9.—Senator Jones of Arkansas is recovering gradually from his attack of Monday, and he is resting easily and quietly.

The necessary funds for the erection of an auditorium at Waco, Tex., have been secured and work will soon begin. The building is to have a seating capacity of 7500.

The army hospital at Savannah, Ga., with 100 cots, has been opened.

Discorderly Conduct. Atlanta, Ga., March 9.—The tenth immunes (colored), Col. Jones, who were mustered out at Macon yesterday began to show their ill temper as soon as the train bearing the troops home began to move out of Macon. Producing revolvers and other arms which they in some way managed to smuggle with them, they began firing from the windows. Bullets flew in every direction as the train sped on and passengers were compelled to seek shelter. Luckily only one person was shot in Macon, Will Goodyear, a 16-year-old, whose arm was fractured by a ball.

As the train passed the various stations on the road the rioting was renewed, shots being fired from the train at the people standing on the platforms to see the train go by.

At Griffin, Ga., where the first section of the train stopped about 2:30 yesterday afternoon, occurred the most serious trouble of the day. The regiment came over the Central Georgia railway in three sections. When the train stopped at Griffin the negroes, who by this time had filled up on whisky, began firing their pistols and yelling like Indians. Over 200 shots were fired and the police were powerless to resist. The city was at the mercy of the immunes who kept up a fusillade of shots until the train carried them beyond the city limits.

The news of the conduct spread rapidly over Griffin, and it was determined that the next section of the regiment should be held in check. Mayor Davis telephoned Gov. Chandler asking him to order out the Griffin rifles. The governor sent him word that he would consult the authorities and instruct him in a few minutes. Mayor Davis then ordered out the company on his own responsibility, as there was no time to lose. The rifles were given five rounds of ammunition and under command of Lieut. David marched to the depot.

At 5:15 the second section came in sight and above the roar of the train could be heard the rattle of firearms, which were being discharged indiscriminately. When the train came to a standstill the troops saw 200 heavily armed men who commanded them to keep quiet. The immunes were awed and with a few exceptions were as docile as lambs. To those who proved fractious cracked heads were administered. When the train pulled out from the depot and the troops thought they were out of reach of the citizens they began firing at houses. At the first shot a volley was poured into the disappearing train by the citizens and militia. Unfortunately George Agee, a train man, was shot in the abdomen and one colored man was clipped on the shoulder by a bullet.

The first section of the train was transferred to the Seaboard Air Line at Mitchell street station and the colored troops were soon on their way north. They were not brought into the city, as it was feared they would create trouble at the union depot.

The police prepared for the second section, however, and when it came into the union depot at 10:30 the police reserve, heavily armed, was on hand to look after the immunes.

Regarded as an Insult. Pekin, March 9.—The Italian minister regards as an insult the manner in which the tsung li yamen or Chinese foreign office, has treated Italy's demand for a coaling station at San Mun bay, and a rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and China is probable. It is believed Russia has reiterated her protest against the British railroad loan in order to make the contract ground for complaint against the Chinese and thus seek compensation, territorial or otherwise.

Fences Must be Removed. Ardmore, I. T., March 9.—The United States attorney states that all persons holding land must remove their fences from pastures by April 1. The penalty is \$500 per day for violation.

The Houston Water company of Houston, capital stock \$240,000, has filed its charter at Austin.

Serious Affray. Paris, Ark., March 9.—Booneville, a town on the Arkansas Central railway, was the scene of a serious affray Tuesday night. The town since it sprung into existence has been running "wide open." Sheriff Dandridge and Deputies William Reynolds and Robert Rhyn raided a resort known as the "Up to Date," kept by Lee Grady and a man named Kelly. During the fight that followed Rhyn was beaten almost to death. Grady was shot and seriously wounded by an officer and the sheriff received a bullet in the stomach, inflicting probably fatal wounds.

The Plumber. New Orleans, La., March 9.—The National Association of Master Plumbers met here yesterday. There are 296 delegates present from all parts of the United States. Resolutions to amend the constitution to give the plumbers better protection in their dealings with the supply dealers were submitted.

Jim Hall defeated Charles Lawler in the tenth round at Memphis, Tenn.

Cartridges Found. Paris, March 9.—Dispatches received here from Toulon confirm the reports from there that last night twelve dynamite cartridges were found behind the Toulon arsenal and that an unidentified person fired a revolver at the sentry on duty at the arsenal. It appears that two shots were fired at the sentry before the dynamite magazines at 7 o'clock Tuesday night. The guards turned out and pistols were sent to cover the neighborhood, but the cartridges were not discovered.

Blatant Works. Victoria, B. C., March 9.—The details of an insurrection in the central province of China were received by the Empress of India. The state rebel force and the imperial troops met in a pitched battle on Jan. 23 and the latter were defeated with great slaughter. Hundreds were killed and the bodies, after having been mutilated, were thrown into the river until, says the correspondent of the China Mail, the stream was like a log-jammed creek. After the defeat of the imperial troops the victorious rebels swept on to the cities of Kuyang and Meng Sheng, which they took after a short siege. They soon passed the walls and massacred men, women and children and performed all manner of revolting cruelties. They then burned the captured town. After these successes the rebels pushed on to Kauchon. The gates of the city were opened by sympathizers within and the horrors, witnessed all the previous capture were re-enacted. Kauchon held out for some time. At length Niu and his followers gained entrance and began the slaughter. As a revenge for having held the city against the rebels the unfortunate commandant of the garrison was butchered in savage cruelty. It is said that 200 men, women and children fell in the struggle attending the capture of the city. It is feared that a great famine will follow the insurrection, for so terrified are the natives that crops have all been left standing and will not be harvested.

No Fatalities. Chattanooga, Tenn., March 9.—No one will die as a result of the rioting which the men of the eighth immune, colored, regiment engaged in here Tuesday night, but a half dozen of the people injured will be laid up for several months. Inspector Harkins, Policeman Poe and A. J. Ledford were severely wounded, but their injuries will not prove fatal. Three soldiers were shot in the disturbance, but the three names could not be learned. In addition to those injured here, three soldiers were shot on the Southern railway train between Chattanooga and Knoxville. The shooting was done by a soldier, who escaped from the train at Athens, Tenn.

Laid Them Off. Fort Smith, Ark., March 9.—The situation in the coal field is very encouraging to the strikers. At Wilburton all non-union men have been laid off by the Wilburton Coal company, and no further attempt is being made to take coal out there.

At Hartshorne a few imported men are at work in mne No. 1. All other mines of the Choctaw company are idle. Strikers report that some of the guards at Hartshorne are frequently intoxicated and act menacingly toward the idle miners. Trouble from this source is apprehended. At Coalgate the Coalgate and Lehigh mines are entirely idle and everything is quiet. An agitation for a mass meeting of the men to consider the question of resuming work fell through and no meeting was held.

Went Down. Newport News, Va., March 9.—Intelligence of the sinking of the tug James Bowen with twelve persons on board and the loss of the second mate of the German steamer Albano on Tuesday afternoon, while heroically leading a life crew to the rescue of the crew of the mud-barge Admiral, was brought by Capt. Koch of the Albano. The Bowen having the barge in tow, was caught in a gale and sprung a leak outside of the capes. The Albano sighted the barge in distress and after a hard battle with the waves succeeded in taking off the captain and crew of the sinking barge. The second mate was washed overboard while making the rescue.

Gen. Otis and Shafter have been selected for the vacant major generalships.

The gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg have arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

Price Raised. Chicago, Ill., March 9.—The convention of manufacturers of brooms, after a two-days session adjourned yesterday, having decided to raise the price of brooms throughout the United States 50 cents a dozen on all grades under \$3.50 per dozen. The broom-corn dealers also adjourned, but did not decide upon anything definite. Members of the association forecast an advance of \$1.75 a ton on broom-corn in the near future.

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The necessary funds for the erection of an auditorium at Waco, Tex., have been secured and work will soon begin. The building is to have a seating capacity of 7500.

The army hospital at Savannah, Ga., with 100 cots, has been opened.

Articles of incorporation of the Indianapolis Street Railway company have been filed at Indianapolis. Capital stock \$2,000,000.

The city authorities of Galveston are putting that place in a thoroughly clean condition.

Nine persons, including five French military officers, were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht off Brest, France.

The queen of Belgium is steadily growing worse.

MAXIMO GOMEZ WAS DEPOSED

By the Cuban Assembly and Considerable Dissatisfaction Has Been Created by Said Proceeding.

Gomez Deposed.

Havana, March 13.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has issued the following statement to the Cuban people and army: "By the use of the supreme faculties with which it is endowed the assembly, representing the army only, has deposed me as commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, which grade it conferred upon me during the last war. As commander-in-chief I always followed the dictates of my best conscience and the call of great national needs, I endeavor in all circumstances to fulfill my duty.

"The assembly considers the fact that I do not aid it in efforts to raise loans, which later would compromise the greatest financial and political interests of Cuba, to be an act of insubordination and of want of respect. The primary cause for the action taken against me is my conviction that Cuba should begin the exercise of her own sovereignty as a republic of union and concord, proclaimed at Monte Cristo and sustained unimpaired on the field of battle, free from all compromise, keeping the nation's honor spotless.

"As for the rest, as a sincere man, I confess I thank them because they relieve me of great political obligations and also leave me free to return to my abandoned home, which during thirty years of continual strife for the good of this country that I love so much, has been my one aspiration. Foreigners as I am, I did not come to serve this country by helping it to defend its just cause as a mercenary soldier, and correctly, since the oppressive power of Spain has withdrawn from this land and left Cuba in freedom, I have sheathed my sword, finished the mission which I had voluntarily imposed upon myself. I am owed nothing. I retire contented and satisfied at having done all I could for the benefit of my brothers. Wherever destiny rules that I make my home, upon this can the Cubans depend as a friend."

Gov. Gen. Brooks was notified Saturday night of the deposition of Gomez and when seen yesterday morning he was much interested to learn the details of the assembly's proceedings. He said he could not express an opinion as to the effect of the assembly's action upon the future relations between Gen. Gomez and the United States, particularly in the matter of disbursing the \$2,000,000 offered by Washington to the Cuban troops as a condition of disembarkment, but the impression seems to be among the American authorities that, as the assembly has never been officially recognized by the United States government, its action, so far as Washington is concerned, will not amount to more than the resolutions of any other body of individuals.

The assembly is strongly censured by Cubans on all sides and there were popular demonstrations yesterday afternoon in favor of the deposed commander-in-chief, the crowds shouting, "Long live Gomez," and "Death to the assembly."

Status Undecided.

Washington, March 13.—Gen. Jos. Wheeler saw the president Saturday concerning his future status. Subsequently he said that while the question of his remaining in the army had not been definitely decided, it was probable that he would not remain. He thought the president would be unable to find a place for him, and he was not pushing the matter.

"But I would like to remain in the service," he said, "and be sent to the Philippines, where there is some fighting. I do not desire to stay in the army if I have to stay in this country."

Banks Go Under.

San Luis, Obispo, Cal., March 13.—The closing of the County bank was followed by suspension of the Commercial bank. Liabilities of the County bank amount to \$439,000 and the assets are placed at \$200,000. The Commercial bank paid out \$10,000 in less than ten minutes after opening Saturday and these certain indications of a run on the concern caused it to close its doors. The bank is well connected with other concerns and it is thought that its suspension will only be temporary.

Bicyclist Burns.

Marysville, Cal., March 13.—The Marysville wooden mill has been damaged \$150,000 by fire. The insurance amounted to \$71,400. During the progress of the fire Frank Peck of Yuba City, a well known bicycle rider, entered the building and was overcome by the smoke and burned to death. The burned mill was probably the oldest of its kind in the state, having been operated continuously since 1877. It employed 750 hands and was capitalized at \$200,000.

Queen Honored.

Boulogne, Sur-Mer, March 13.—Immense crowds awaited the arrival in the harbor of the steamer bearing the queen of England, while the town and all the vessels in the ports were decorated with bunting and the route from the quay to the railway station was lined with troops.

A brilliant gathering of military and naval officers and prominent civil officials boarded the steamer and were introduced to the queen, who, speaking in French, cordially thanked them for the welcome extended to her.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Southern Gold Miners' association has been formed at Atlanta, Ga. Richard White, a grocer at Birmingham, Ala., was waylaid, shot and killed.

Dr. John Butts, a wealthy Mississippi physician and planter, died at Vicksburg.

The annual meeting of the Freight Claim association will be held at Mobile, Ala., May 3.

A Straus & Co. of New York are to erect a cotton mill at New Decatur, Ala., to cost \$500,000.

Robert Shaffer mistaking his son for a burglar, shot and killed him at Edgefield Junction, Tenn.

The building of the Alabama Military institute at Tuskegee was destroyed by fire. It was valued at \$15,000.

West Virginia proposes raising \$100,000 to endow a professorship chair in the American (Methodist) university.

The wages of the 3000 men employed by the Riverside iron and steel plants at Wheeling, W. Va., have increased 10 per cent.

The West Huntsville, (Ala.) furniture factory was destroyed by fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin. The loss is \$25,000, with \$10,000 insurance.

Washington, D. C., soon to be erected. Among the leading contributors are Senator-elect Scott, an Episcopalian, and H. K. List, a Hebrew banker.

The Pine Bluff (Ark.) opera house burned to the ground. Loss about \$5000. A theatrical company had a narrow escape.

The steambot H. W. Butterff, en route from Nashville, Tenn., to Paducah, Ky., sank at Clarksville, Tenn. All the passengers and crew escaped.

The schooner Annie Errinola, from Plymouth, N. C., for Alexandria, Va., was wrecked near Point Lookout, on Chesapeake bay, and her crew of six men believed lost.

Citizens of Paris, Tenn., have donated \$20,000 in cash and twenty acres of land to the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the railroad company agrees to locate the repair and machine shops of the Memphis division at Paris.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13.—Representative Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, leader of the minority in the house, was the guest of the Independent club at their dinner Saturday night. About 300 members of the club and invited guests assembled in the banquet room of the Ellicott club to welcome the distinguished congressman.

Mr. Bailey was heartily applauded, and it was some minutes before he could speak. Mr. Bailey's theme was "Imperialism."

He repeated his well-known views on the subject and incidentally referred to tariff, free silver and other questions of public interest. The Philippines, he declared, could maintain as good a government as some of the South American states. If, as Admiral Dewey had declared, the Philippines were as capable of governing themselves as the Cubans, why not let them govern themselves?

He would say to them: Assemble peacefully, form your government and we will recognize you. There should be no taxation, however, without representation. Referring to the future title of president, he said it would probably be president of the United States and emperor of the Philippine islands.

In conclusion he said he would pledge his life—yes, with his independence, which he valued more—that the party that stands for the Union against empire will command the suffrage of the American people.

A gravestone mason, living at Twickenham, near London, has caused a sensation by cutting the throats of his wife and two children, and then cutting his own throat. All four persons are dead. The only motive for the crimes was that the man was a fanatical vegetarian and had been ordered by his physician to eat meat.

Bonham, Tex., will soon have another electric light plant.

Wheaton Advancing. Manilla, March 13.—Gen. Wheaton's brigade advanced at 7 o'clock this morning from San Pedro Macati for the purpose of corraling the enemy.

It is moving on Pasig and meeting with slight resistance, as the rebels are in full retreat.

A gurbot is clearing the jungle along the river banks, which have been carried as far as Guadalupe.

The purpose of the move is to clear the country to LaOvalde bay.

Fatal Collision. Lincoln, Neb., March 13.—A blindfold storm of snow and wind was the cause of a bad collision on the Burlington road two miles west of Lincoln at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, resulting in the death of three men and injury of four others.

The dead: Luke Boyse, engineer; John Doyle, engineer; Elmer Graham, fireman.

A twenty-ton ice factory is being erected at Bonham, Tex.

About Dewey.

Washington, March 11.—The statement can be repeated on the authority of the detail office of the navy department that Admiral Dewey will not be relieved at Manila until he chooses to make application for relief. So far he has not given any intimation of a purpose to apply for relief in the immediate future and from the few declarations he has let fall the department has every reason to believe that he does not contemplate any such action. As far as the navy department is concerned the directing officials are not only willing but anxious that Dewey shall complete his task.

As Dewey himself fixes the limitation of his stay by the length of the task before him, it may be a matter of interest to record the belief of many naval officers that after all the end is almost in sight.

Dewey has established himself in Manila, he has assisted in the taking of Iloilo; he has sent forces to Cebo in connection with the army, also to Negros; the principal ports of the Philippines have all been taken over into American possession in large part through his co-operation with the army. There remain only a few ports of importance, notably Zamboan in Mindanao, and perhaps one of the towns in the Sulu archipelago to be occupied. Expeditions are now moving in these directions and that branch of the work will be soon closed up.

There will remain only two more phases of the campaign to require Dewey's assistance. First, and near at hand, is the driving off of the Tagalogs under Aguinaldo near Manila. With Lawton landed yesterday morning at Manila with his reinforcements and the other reinforcements expected soon, Gen. Otis' movement in force is near at hand. The navy will aid in this. Ships can be placed in proper positions on the shores of the bay of Manila to command the country for miles, and by co-operating with the army through the signal corps, the insurgents can be shelled out of the jungles many miles inland by the warships. The next and last feature of Dewey's task will be the establishment of a close blockade to prevent munitions of war or supplies from reaching the insurgents, providing there are no insurgents remaining after Otis and Lawton have made their forward movement. When this has been done, when there is nothing further in the way of fighting for the warships to do, it is believed that then Dewey's task possibly will be regarded as finished by himself and it will be time for the navy department to consider the question of a successor to the command of the Asiatic station.

Secured Loan.

London, March 11.—The London Times in a financial article, announces that a Chinese 5 per cent railroad loan of \$11,500,000 had been arranged by a Chinese with a British syndicate, the loan being specially secured on the Chinese Northern railroad. China, it was added, had given Great Britain a pledge that these railroads would not be alienated by any foreign power. It is apparently against this loan, or its terms, that Russia protested, the transaction since becoming known as the Nin Chwang or Hong Kong loan.

Niu Chwang is the Chinese port at the head of the Gulf of Liao Tung, the port of Mukdena, capital of Manchuria.

New Ships.

London, March 11.—The admiralty has decided to spend £1,250,000 (\$6,250,000) during the coming year in building new warships and in completing and fitting out one that is unfinished. Naval men are complaining of the smallness of the new building programme, especially in the matter of cruisers and torpedo boats in which France and Russia are rapidly outstripping Great Britain. They accuse the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, with having cut down the estimates in defiance of expert opinion, so as to avoid a bigger deficiency.

Sir Douglas Galton, a high British authority on sanitation, died at London.

Cruisers Ordered.

London, March 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says the government has ordered three more cruisers to get in readiness to proceed to Chinese waters in connection with the demand of Italy for a concession of San Mun, province of Che Kiang.

A dispatch from Rome announced that a squadron of five Italian cruisers with 190 guns and 1500 men would soon arrive at San Mun bay.

Says it is Settled.

London, March 10.—The Daily Graphic made the following announcement: "The Niu Chwang loan contract crisis has been amicably settled by a direct exchange of views between the British and Russian governments. The Russian assurances are completely satisfactory. The whole difficulty is ended and the two governments are arranging a scheme by which their relations in the far east may be permanently regulated."

Is Ashore.

Amsterdam, March 11.—The British steamer Start, Capt. Weatherill, from New Orleans on Feb. 13, for Hamburg, is ashore on Texel island, one of the islands separating the North sea from the Zuyder Zee. The fate of her crew is not known.

Four miners were killed at Creeds, Col., by the explosion of several hundred pounds of powder in the Commodore mine.

More About Immunes.

Raleigh, N. C., March 11.—Further particulars in regard to the conduct of the tenth immunes were received here from the towns along the Seaboard Air Line.

Between Atlanta and Monroe they shot Flagman Sam Sealy in the heel, inflicting a painful wound.

At Monroe they raided the dispensary, carrying off some seventy-five packages of whisky.

At Henderson they came near killing an old white man named Crozier.

In Weldon, the last point at which they stopped in this state, their conduct was the worst. At the point of a pistol they forced John Battle, a worthy colored man, to drink seven glasses of whisky. Battle fell down senseless soon after drinking the liquor, and died before a physician could be summoned.

The riotous troops forced their way into stores and saloons, taking whatever they wanted.

They fired upon a switchman who failed to run at their command, and spoke insultingly to those whom they met upon the streets.

The Plumbers.

New Orleans, La., March 11.—The National Association of Master Plumbers yesterday elected the following officers: P. M. Murphy of Chicago, president; P. A. Tierney, vice president; W. E. Goodman, of Milwaukee, treasurer; C. T. Byrne of Chicago, secretary.

Baltimore was selected as the next meeting place.

A resolution, known as the "Baltimore resolution," was adopted providing that after Sept. 1 members would not buy supplies from any house dealing with other than association members. A committee was appointed to confer with national journeymen regarding apprentices.

Blizzard Hasting.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 11.—One of the worst storms of the season raged here yesterday. Stockmen say this blizzard, following the extremely severe weather of the past few weeks, will undoubtedly cause very heavy losses in cattle and sheep. Of the range stock, some estimate the loss as high as 50 per cent, but with stock growers who still have hay to feed and shelter for their herds, the loss will not exceed 10 per cent.

The snow is drifting badly, and all trains are late.

Tenement Fire.

New York, March 11.—A six-story tenement at No. 4 Bayard street caught fire early yesterday morning. Twenty families were aroused from their slumber, and it is believed that some lives were lost. As yet no bodies have been found. The tenement burned like tinder, and a number of people were forced to drop from windows into nets. Several children were thrown from the windows and were caught by the firemen below, all escaping uninjured. Fifteen persons were carried from the upper floors to the streets by the firemen. The panic was intense, and it is not considered probable that everybody escaped.

About Over.

South McAlester, I. T., March 11.—The backbone of the strike is broken. Three hundred and fifty-nine miners are at work in the Krebs mine. The men at Babbitt went to work in a body yesterday morning.

Hartshorn got out thirty-one cars Thursday.

The Wilburton mines will resume work at once.

Everything is quiet and peaceable in all of the mining towns in the Indian Territory will resume work in a few days.

Perished in the Flames.

Rockford, Ill., March 11.—In a fire here the 17-year-old son of Joseph McCabe's sister-in-law, Lottie Brickley, aged 16, perished in the flames. McCabe is attempting to rescue sustained injuries that may prove fatal.

Jacksonville, Tex., is to have another cannery factory.

Detached.

Washington, March 11.—The Chicago has been detached from the squadron of Rear Admiral Sampson and failed from Havana to Hampton Roads. The Chicago is to become the flagship of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, who has been assigned to command the South Atlantic squadron in South America. Rear Admiral H. F. Pickers is ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Howison as commandant of the navy yard in Boston.

Smallpox at Washington.

Washington, March 11.—Smallpox has been widely prevalent here of late, and the health authorities are bending every effort to check what has threatened to assume the aspect of an epidemic. There are thirty-five cases of the disease in the smallpox hospital to-day, with an aggregate of fifty-two that have been reported since the outbreak. The disease has mostly occurred in the southwest section of the city.

Arrested.

New York, March 11.—Another member of the gang of Sicilian counterfeiters which has been making and passing counterfeit \$2 treasury notes, most of whom are now serving sentences, was arrested here. He is Luc Marchesette of this city. One hundred counterfeit notes were found in his possession. Marchesette has just returned from New Orleans, where it is believed he disposed of a considerable quantity of bogus bills.

Called on President.

Washington, March 10.—The French ambassador, M. Cambon, called at the white house yesterday to pay his respects to the president after an extended visit to Paris.

The election of M. Loubet as president of France occurred a few days before the ambassador left France. He paid a farewell to the new president, who after a high tribute to the United States, charged the ambassador to convey a personal expression of good will to President McKinley. The visit at the white house was quite informal. The president warmly greeted the ambassador on his return. M. Cambon in turn spoke of M. Loubet's high regard for America, and expressed the French president's personal greetings to the president of the United States.

The ambassador at the embassy, while declining to discuss political questions, spoke of the advent of the new president of France and his high regard for the United States. M. Loubet, he said, enjoys universal esteem throughout France on account of his services as prime minister and as president of the senate and his rugged integrity. In this connection the ambassador remarked that most people abroad knew little of the real France. They misjudged her by a literature which is not read in France by serious people and on account of the places of amusement and pleasure which are more frequently by foreigners than by Frenchmen. The real France, the ambassador said, is unknown to most of the people abroad. French family life is much more strict and much more exclusive than any other in the world, and it is difficult, therefore, for a foreigner to get a right conception of it and to be able to speak of it. Moreover, the Frenchman does not want any outsider to penetrate his "foyer," which to the Frenchman means home. Having in view these considerations, M. Cambon says that Loubet is essentially a representative of the innate virtue of the French race. He has consecrated himself to his family and to his children. He is extremely laborious, like the genuine Frenchman, and under his bonhomme he hides a force of resistance which is remarkable. The ambassador feels convinced that in America homage will be paid to man who, like the majority of the great men of this country, is self made and has attained by his own merit to highest honor in France. The ambassador said that M. Loubet, like M. Faure, greatly admired the United States and her institutions and has no other desire than to see during his presidency the traditional friendship between the United States and France strengthened and developed.

Dewey's Health.

Washington, March 10.—The navy department does not confirm the reports which come from Vancouver of the serious illness of Admiral Dewey, still the belief is that he is a sick man and that the department will be compelled to relieve him soon if the worst is to be averted.

Secretary Long realizes that Dewey has been under a severe strain for a year, and some time ago offered to relieve him, but the admiral felt that the situation demanded his presence at Manila, and he informed the department that he would not feel justified in returning to America until matters were in a more satisfactory shape.

While the information is not official it is given out that Secretary Long has taken steps to learn exactly Admiral Dewey's condition, and if his health is threatened the department will relieve him at once so that he may come home and obtain the rest which he has so well earned.

The admiral is nearly sixty-two years old, and the strain for the last twelve months has been severe for one of his years.

There is much uneasiness about him here, and the anxiety will not be allayed until it is announced that he is coming home. It will surprise no one if it is announced within a few days that Dewey is to return.

Manila Bank.

New York, March 10.—Negotiations have been pending for some weeks past which have culminated in definite action toward the organization of a corporation to transact a general banking business at Manila. J. & W. Seligman & Co. of this city are at the head of the enterprise and the new bank will be ready for business in a short time.

The Manila corporation will probably be known as the Anglo-American bank.

His Own Death Knell.

Plymouth, Mass., March 10.—William H. Hozele, 6 years old, was struck by lightning and killed while ringing the bell of the Congregational church in Chiltonville. The lightning badly wrecked the tower and front part of the church, but fortunately did not set it on fire.

A coffin trust, in which it is stated, sixty concerns will be interested, is reported in process of formation.

Over His Own Track.

Topeka, Kan., March 10.—It is officially announced that the Santa Fe will enter San Francisco over its own track by the middle of July or the 1st of next August at the latest. This is a much earlier entrance than at first announced. Simultaneous with the operation of trains over the California line, or by the time of the opening of traffic to the coast, an additional overland train from Chicago to San Francisco will be put on.

Commission at Chicago.

Chicago, March 10.—The court of inquiry to examine the beef question began its work yesterday in this city, where are located the plants of the packers who had the contract for supplying the army with animal food. A short executive session was held at the army headquarters in the Pullman building, and it resulted in a decision to defer the taking of testimony until after an inspection had been made of the packing-houses at the stock-yards, where the refrigerated beef and canned beef are prepared. The court began in the killing room. The next place visited was the cooling room. Here were found several halves of beef which had been condemned either because the beef was badly bruised or gave evidence that the animal had had tuberculosis. This condemned beef had been placed by itself, and while the court was present men came in to give it to the rendering tanks preparatory to turning it into a fertilizer. The court examined the statement that carcasses passed through them. There was certainly no evidence of such passage. From this room the court was taken to the one in which the meat is prepared for canning, and saw the men at work cutting up the meat. The next room visited was the canning department. Here the cooked meat was brought in in huge cauldrons, deposited on a platform and put into cans by machinery, the cans removed and sealed, only a pinhole being left open in the top. Next the cans were put under an iron tank, where they were subjected to a heat of 250 degrees—the sterilizing process. While the court was in this room a number of cans of roast beef which had an old appearance and which it was said had been in Porto Rico, were opened. The meat inside was good, and the members of the court tasted it, but of course expressed no opinion. Subsequently the court was shown through the printing, packing and other branches. Barring the killing room, everything about the establishment was clean. After leaving the yards the court went to the bureau of animal industry—a branch of the agricultural department—and obtained some information from Mr. W. S. Devoe, who is in charge.

More Disorder.

Raleigh, N. C., March 10.—The tour of the tenth immunes through South Carolina was marked by drunken rioting and shooting at people, houses and cattle along the railroad.

During the few minutes that the train stopped here there was drinking and disorder among the men. Several shots were fired at the ground or into the air.

All along the route their conduct was the same. A dispatch from Henderson says:

The tenth immunes colored troops, passed over the Seaboard Air Line. They shot at private houses and school children. Several men were wounded. The officers of the regiment seemed to have no control over the men. Similar reports came from other points between here and Weldon.

Mrs. Cody Convicted.

Albany, N. Y., March 10.—Mrs. Margaret E. Cody has been convicted of attempting to blackmail George and Helen Gould. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty after being out eight hours. A recommendation for mercy was made. It is likely that Mrs. Cody will receive a light penalty on account of her age.

Mrs. Cody, who had remained in her chair in the courtroom most of the afternoon after the court adjourned, waiting to hear her fate, gasped and all but fainted when she heard the verdict of guilty. It was a quarter of an hour before she had recovered sufficiently to allow herself to be conducted back to jail.

While a mail pouch in a Santa Fe car at Alvarado, Tex., was being shaken, a revolver fell out and was discharged, a bullet striking Mr. T. T. Murphy, the railway postal clerk, inflicting a painful wound.

Senator Jones' Condition.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national Democratic committee, is in a precarious condition owing to his liability to another dangerous attack of heart trouble at any time. As is usually the case in intervals between attacks of this nature, he is getting along very well just now and yesterday was in a comparatively fair condition after a good night's rest, but he is maintaining the utmost caution and under the strict orders of his physician he is avoiding any exertion.

Design Chosen.

Richmond, Va., March 10.—The design for the statue to be erected at Hollywood over the grave of Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of the Confederate general, has been chosen and approved by Mrs. Davis. The matter was finally decided at a meeting of the Richmond chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Davis writes: "When I found it possible for this statue to be erected over Winnie's grave, I had a feeling nearer akin to happiness than I have ever known since her death."

Record Broken.

New York, March 10.—The world's record established by Frederick B. Gieser of the Long Branch Athletic club, at the Clermont Avenue ice skating rink, Brooklyn, for the running high jump on skates, was again broken by the same athlete. His jump was four feet one inch, three-quarters of an inch above the world's record.

Dewey's commission as admiral has been shipped to him in a specially constructed box.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The United States transport Mississippi arrived at New York from Santiago with forty-three discharged soldiers.

Admiral von Knorr, commander-in-chief of the German navy, has resigned.

A squadron of five Italian cruisers with 100 guns is soon expected to arrive in San Mun bay, province of Chi Kiang, China.

The French steamer Cheribon, Capt. Allard, chartered by the Spanish government, arrived at Valencia from Cienfuegos by way of St. Michaels with Spanish troops.

About sixty former Spanish officials were thrown out of office when Gov. Gen. Brooks signed the orders abolishing the secretaries of government under the old regime.

The United States transport Portland sailed from San Francisco for Manila. She carries a number of recruits and a great cargo of supplies for the army and navy departments in the Philippines.

In some of the political clubs of Havana talk still continues in favor of forming a political party under the leadership of Gen. Gomez with the specific object of leading Cuba to the independence not yet attained.

The government troops of Venezuela have captured the city of Calabozo, capital of the new state of Guarcio, in which the revolt led by Gen. Guerrero, supported by the Crespo party, has been in progress for several weeks.

William Pollock, a fullblood Pawnee Indian, who was one of Roosevelt's rough riders, died at Pawnee, Ok., of pneumonia complicated with the Cuban fever, which has been in his system since his return from Santiago.

Belgian Consul Andre, who assisted Dewey in the surrender of Manila, is at New York organizing a \$10,000,000 company for Philippine railroads. He suggests free land grants for Americans. He says the real Klondike is the Philippines.

In the British house of commons Mr. Broderick, parliamentary foreign secretary, said that there had been no proposal to partition the Samoan islands. Negotiations were proceeding among the three powers, he said, in regard to the recent disturbances at Apia.

Cuban Secretary of Justice Lanuza will issue a decree forbidding the institution of criminal proceedings committed during the war or for political reasons. This order will stop proceedings against many Spanish guerrillas who are accused of outrages against Cubans.

Little attention is being paid at Rome, Italy, to the refusal of the Chinese government to grant the requested lease of San Mun bay, to be used as a naval base and coaling station. No doubt is entertained that the concession will be made after further negotiations.

The transport Roumania has reached Santiago from San Juan with the bodies of 130 soldiers who died in Porto Rico. The records of the war department show that about 900 are buried in the neighborhood of Santiago, and the work of uncovering them may take two or three weeks.

M. M. Campbell of Denison, now in a hospital corps at Camp Columbia, nine miles from Havana, in a letter describes Cuba as a land of summer, where the thermometer mercury lingers around the top, where pineapples sell for mere nothing and bathing in the surf is a popular pastime the year round.

The war department has undertaken the compilation of a new volume, a photographic history of the war with Spain. It has addressed a circular letter to all the officers in the service, asking them to contribute such prints, films or negatives as they may have in their possession.

Cecil Rhodes' prediction about the absorption of South America by the United States which have been printed at Buenos Ayres have been very severely criticized.

Capt. C. E. Longley of Coffeyville, Kan., prominent in Grand Army circles in Kansas and Iowa, has received official notice from Washington of his appointment as assistant secretary of the Vicksburg National Military Park commission.

The transport City of Puebla arrived at San Francisco after an eventful voyage from Manila. Her passengers include twenty convalescent soldiers of various regiments. She encountered a typhoon and came near foundering.

Capt. C. R. Clark, the Oregon's former commander, is highly pleased with his new position as captain of the League island navy yard. The captain has great confidence in the Oregon and says he is confident she is in first-class fighting condition.

The transport steamer Valencia sailed from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu. She carried about 100 recruits for the infantry, artillery and hospital corps, and \$1,200,000 in coin to be used in the payment of the troops in Manila.

The Chilean war office and the military authorities have, according to recent advices received from Valparaiso, definitely decided to reduce the army by 5000 men. The government, it is rumored, contemplates a sale of several cruisers to the United States and Ecuador.

Rev. W. K. Lloyd, who while rector of St. James' Episcopal church, Texarkana, accepted the chaplaincy of the third Texas, has since the disbanding of his regiment returned to the Church of the Holy Cross, Paris.

Dallas Charter.

Austin, Tex., March 13.—The house Saturday passed several bills relating to certain counties.

The speaker next laid before the house, on its second reading, the Dallas charter amendment bill.

Mr. McKamy suggested that the reading of the bill be omitted, but Mr. Kennedy insisted on its being read in full.

When about fifteen pages of the bill had been read, Mr. Teagle, made a motion to adjourn to Monday morning.

Mr. Wooten made the point of order that pending the reading of a bill, a motion to adjourn is not in order.

Mr. Shelburne, who was presiding, sustained the speaker; and the reading of the bill was continued.

Shortly afterward Mr. Kennedy complained that the reading clerk had omitted reading a considerable portion of the bill. Speaker Sherrill, who had resumed the chair, responded that the clerk was responsible for the reading, and that the chair could take no action in the matter.

Mr. Shropshire moved to adjourn to 9:30 o'clock Monday morning. Lost.

Mr. Phillips moved to adjourn to 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The vote, though in the negative, developed the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McKamy then thanked the friends of the bill who had remained in the house, and stated that the Dallas members had no disposition to move a call of the house. Adjourned.

Deadly Duel in the Dark.

Waco, Tex., March 13.—Lee Pearson and Edward H. Fogg fought with revolvers Saturday night in a dark room in the Jones building on Franklin street.

The former was killed and Fogg is shot painfully in the shoulder.

An inquest was held on the body by Justice Earle, which developed the fact that the room in which the homicide occurred was the sleeping quarters of the deceased.

Fogg's bond, which he easily gave, was placed by agreement at \$3000. Fogg is a married man and Pearson was a bachelor. Fogg will plead self-defense.

The room shows that a desperate struggle occurred, in which the furniture was smashed.

The corpse's power-burned and so is Fogg on the hands and face. Three bullets entered Pearson's breast, killing him instantly. Fogg is a city employe, who for nine years has driven one of the city carts.

Pearson was a young carpenter. Fogg walked to the courthouse and surrendered to Sheriff Baker. After giving bond he was treated for his bullet wound and burns. Fogg declined to state the cause of the fatal duel in the dark.

Fire and Death.

Houston, Tex., March 13.—Mr. Miques, an employe of the city engineering department and family, were burned out of home between 2:30 and 3:00 o'clock Saturday morning.

The family had a narrow escape from serious injury and possibly their lives.

Their rescue primarily is due to Nipper, a valuable dog, the property of Officer Albers.

He was successful in arousing Mr. Miques and family, who made their escape in night garb. Their sleeping rooms were already filled with smoke and asphyxiation would doubtless have been the result in a very few moments.

Saturday night Louis Miques died suddenly.

A twenty-ton ice factory is being erected at Bonham, Tex.

Boy Killed.

Mesquite, Tex., March 13.—The eastbound train on the Texas and Pacific ran over and killed a boy about 16 years of age at this place Saturday night. There were three boys who were riding the blind baggage and Lee Thompson, the one who was killed, while getting on fall under the baggage car and was literally cut to pieces. His home is at Chesneyville, Tex., about two miles from Houston, at the junction of the Southern Pacific and the Houston and Texas Central railroads.

Shot at Them.

Blossom, Tex., March 13.—For the last few weeks petty burglary has been quite frequent in the various stores in town. Saturday night Marshal Hill with a deputy took his stand on watch in H. D. Cross' store. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning three parties attempted to get in. Falling to gain entrance they broke in J. E. Moore's, next door. The marshal attempted to stop them, but they ran out, firing at them, but failed to capture them. Later he effected some arrests.

Will Beings.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 13.—Rev. C. F. Bridwell, pastor First Presbyterian church of this city, announced from his pulpit yesterday morning that he would resign his charge here, to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta, Ga. The Fort Worth presbytery, which meets in Abilene in April will pass on the matter. The salary offered by the Atlanta church is \$2000.

Boater Arrested.

Austin, Tex., March 13.—United States Marshal Sebevolt received a long telegram from Deputy Igmanine stating that he had arrived at Monterey, Mex. with his prisoner, Charles Seeler, charged at San Antonio with robbing Wells Fargo express of \$50,000 cash. Seeler was captured at Tuxtepec, Mex. The telegram stated that Seeler refused to divulge the location of the stolen money.

Hogg Fee Matter.

Austin, Tex., March 11.—The following concurrent resolution was introduced by Senators Hanger of Fort Worth and Odell of Cleburne, in the senate yesterday:

Whereas, on the 13th day of January, 1899, Hon. C. A. Culberson, governor of the state of Texas, submitted to the legislature a special message concerning a sum of money procured by congressional appropriation, amounting to \$101,113.37, and in said special message called the attention of the legislature to a contract theretofore made by which the firm of Hogg & Robertson, attorneys-at-law, were to be paid the sum of 10 per cent on such sum as they might recover or have appropriated by congress; and recommending to the legislature the payment of the said sum of 10 per cent at attorney's fees on the sum of money appropriated, less the sum of \$45,000 theretofore paid by the Federal government on what was known as the "Toby" claim; therefore be it

Resolved, by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that it is the sense of this legislature that there exists no authority of law for said appropriation to pay said attorney's fees, and that the same is expressly prohibited by the constitution of this state.

The following amendment by James was adopted:

"And it is expressly understood that the adoption of this resolution shall not be intended in any way as a reflection upon the personal or political character, nor upon the integrity of the parties to the contract contemplated in the resolution."

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Atlee, Burns, Davidson, Gough, Greer, Hanger, James, Johnson, Kerr, Lewis, Lloyd, McGee, Miller, McCall, Odell, Patterson, Potter, Terrell, Furney, Wayland, Yantis, Yett—23.

Nays—Linn, Ross, Sebastian, Stafford—4.

Mr. Shropshire moved to adopt the committee report recommending a substitute for the senate bill. He explained the nature of the claims and advocated their payment. The bill proposes to appropriate \$11,500 for the purpose. Adopted and bill passed.

Hayley Resignation Passed.

Austin, Tex., March 9.—In the senate yesterday house bill by Savage changing the time of holding the elections for school trustees from June to April, was passed to a third reading and finally passed under a suspension of the rules.

House bill by Morrow, fixing the salaries of the stenographers of the court, of the civil appeals at \$600 per annum, was passed to a third reading and finally passed.

House bill authorizing the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railway company to purchase and operate the Gulf, Beaumont and Great Northern railway was passed to a third reading and finally passed under a suspension of the rules.

House current resolution by Bailey and Morris to the memory of ex-Gov. Peter Hansborough Bell was unanimously adopted.

House current resolution extolling and honoring Hon. Joseph W. Bailey was laid before the senate. After much discussion it was adopted.

Yesterday being senate bill day in the house the pending unfinished business was the bill to provide for the payment of tax assessors for taking agricultural statistics in the several counties where they were taken for the year 1898.

Mr. Shropshire moved to adopt the committee report recommending a substitute for the senate bill. He explained the nature of the claims and advocated their payment. The bill proposes to appropriate \$11,500 for the purpose. Adopted and bill passed.

New Postmasters.

Fourth class postmasters appointed: Mecca, Madison county, D. M. Shannon; Mildred, Navarro county, Robt. A. Wood; Erwin, Grimes county, W. H. Fuqua; Gardner, Milam county, Claude Shaffer; Lawndale, Kaufman county, J. T. Tolbert; Minerva, Milam county, James T. Sanders; Moffat, Bell county, Chas. I. Pettigrew; Nat. Naacodoches county, Jefferson Y. B. King; Pidoocks, Coryell county, W. B. Friend; Rylie, Dallas county, Marshall Cory.

Unpicked Cotton.

Waxahachie, Tex., March 9.—Dr. H. S. Watson states that there is much of his cotton and corn ungathered for the want of hands. He owns large tracts of land near Milford and went down there to see to getting the cotton picked out and the corn taken up. There are other spots in the county in which there is a small sprinkling of cotton, though in most sections the fields have been entirely cleaned and the stalks plowed under and planted in corn or wheat.

Mrs. Leeper Dead.

Sherman, Tex., March 9.—Mrs. Lucy Wagnor Leeper, granddaughter of Warner Washington, and owner and master of the magnificent 200-acre estate of Clark county, Virginia, died at her home, 123 North Walnut street, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock from the immediate effects of an attack of paralysis, which came upon her about two weeks since. She was in her 81st year and had been very feeble for many years. Her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Harrison, of Washington, D. C., has for months been with her mother.

Bryan at Austin.

Austin, Tex., March 9.—Col. Bryan spoke to an immense crowd in the house of representatives last night. In his address he declared that the currency demand of 1886 would be renewed next year. Senator Potter introduced him. Mr. Bryan also gave his views on expansion, army matters, etc. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Laid to Rest.

Salpina Springs, Tex., March 8.—The funeral of Congressman J. W. Cranford took place here yesterday at 3 p. m. The funeral car was delayed several hours along the route and did not arrive here until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Undecided.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 9.—The acceptance or rejection of the call of Rev. Mr. Bridwell in the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta, Ga., is still in abeyance. The ministers of the state, it is learned, have been interested and numbers of letters have been received protesting against Rev. Bridwell leaving the Fort Worth church.

Greeted at Waco.

Waco, Tex., March 9.—Col. William Jennings Bryan, on his way to Austin, was met here by admirers who gathered on the platform and when the south-bound Katy arrived bursted it and there was a warm handshaking. Mr. Bryan's visit here as a lecturer a few years ago is well remembered. There is very little change in his appearance since his former visit to this city.

Oppose It.

Baird, Tex., March 8.—A remonstrance against the formation of a new county by taking part of Callahan county from the southwest part thereof to form said new county out of some and a part of Eastland, Comanche, Brown and Coleman, is being circulated and liberally signed to send to the legislature now in session.

Six leading fruit importing firms of New Orleans and Mobile have organized a banana trust.

Denton Gets Normal.

Austin, Tex., March 9.—Yesterday in the senate the free conference committee's report on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas-Sherman, Shreveport and Southern railways consolidation bill was adopted.

The senate resumed consideration of Terrell's bill providing for the establishment of a state normal college at Denton.

Stafford offered an amendment to strike out Denton and insert San Marcos, Lost.

Stafford offered an amendment striking out Denton and inserting Beaumont, Lost.

Kerr offered an amendment providing that no appropriation be made until two years after the bill goes into effect.

Gough offered a substitute for the amendment providing that the legislature "may after this act goes into effect, from time to time, make such appropriations, etc." The substitute was adopted by a vote of 17 to 10.

Stafford offered an amendment to strike out the section which provides for appropriations. Lost by a vote of 17 to 10.

Dibrell offered an amendment limiting the appropriation for this normal college to \$15,000 annually. Lost by a vote of 17 to 10.

The bill was then ordered engrossed.

The senate next considered Miller's bill creating the office of state purchasing agent for the eleemosynary institutions. It was amended, engrossed and passed.

Davidson secured the consideration of the bill by he and Potter empowering the governor and the commissioner of the general land office to appoint two agents to investigate the report upon the location, condition, use or occupancy of the unseized and unleased public lands of this state. Engrossed.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill by Lewis to authorize the lease of any railroad connecting at the state line not exceeding thirty miles in length by any railroad so connecting with same.

An amendment by Greer was adopted providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to railroads whose total mileage in this state may exceed thirty miles, although a portion thereof so connecting at the state line may not exceed thirty miles in this state.

The bill was then ordered engrossed.

The speaker laid before the house as pending business a substitute for house bills 313 and 275, relating to the investment of the permanent school fund. Pending its consideration Mr. Schluter as a privilege matter submitted the report of the conference report on the bill to authorize the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company to purchase or lease the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern railway. The report was adopted.

Wooten's joint resolution providing for a commission composed of three senators and five members of the house to be appointed by the governor to investigate the present judicial system and to prepare and submit to the next regular or special session of the legislature a bill or bills organizing and fixing the powers and jurisdiction of the various constitutional courts necessary to the prompt, satisfactory and economical administration of public justice; also a harmonious practice and procedure in the courts for trial of civil causes, with reference specially to the speediest, simplest and least expensive system of practice and procedure, was passed.

Laid to Rest.

Salpina Springs, Tex., March 8.—The funeral of Congressman J. W. Cranford took place here yesterday at 3 p. m. The funeral car was delayed several hours along the route and did not arrive here until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the grave Rev. Frank A. Rosser, pastor of the First Methodist church, of which Mr. Cranford was a member, said the simple and impressive ritual of the church and delivered a short, touching funeral sermon. The scene was sad in the extreme and the sorrow and sympathy of all present was evident. As the sun sank and darkness began to gather the clouds rattled down upon the coffin and the preacher pronounced the solemn words of warning: "Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return."

The combined chorus of all the churches sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

Takes Charge.

Denton, Tex., March 8.—D. P. Talley, formerly cashier of the National Cotton Oil company in this city, has arrived here and took charge of the affairs of the National Oil company's mill here. Mr. Talley received orders to come to Denton while on duty on the road as traveling auditor of the company and he will remain in charge of the affairs here, vice W. M. Fungie, resigned, until a successor is appointed to manage the plant here.

Bryan at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 8.—Col. Bryan lectured here last night to a large audience, many being present from other cities and towns. He declared his opposition to expansion. He was introduced by Col. R. M. Wynn.

Gov. Sayre has sent a live stock quarantine message to the legislature applying to certain east of Bayou and Arban.

TEXANETTES.

Baird is to have a system of water-works.

Hillboro Baptists expect to build a \$10,000 church.

San Angelo has a new \$2500 Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Nancy Sandefew, a widow, was found dead in bed at Paris.

John Dean, an attaché of the Katy road, had a foot badly mashed at Alvarado.

Burglars entered the store of W. A. Mauldin at Cuthbert, Red River county, and took \$50.

Prof. H. F. Triplett has been unanimously re-elected superintendent of the Ennis public schools.

Mrs. Buckhalt, near Greenville, was so severely burned while burning off a patch of ground that she died.

About five miles from Turnersville on Coryell mountain Charles McCandless shot and killed A. H. Walton.

The new ice factory at Whitesboro will be ready for business May 1. It will have a daily capacity of five tons.

A. P. Taylor, formerly an Indian scout, who was with Big Foot Wallace on several occasions, died at Yorktown.

The third biennial state convention of the Knights of the Mascebas will be held at Waco, commencing on the 21st.

The Sempson and First National banks of Eagle Pass have consolidated under the name of the First National bank.

Sink Lee, a Chinaman, was shot to death at Yoakum and his brother wounded. Another Chinaman was arrested charged with the deed.

A party, who requests that his name be not published, has presented Austin college, Sherman, with \$5000, to be applied toward the endowment fund.

James Kearns, living twenty miles from Willis Point, had his feet so badly frozen that they seem dead. He has gone to Hot Springs to be treated.

While attempting to ride a calf and having an open knife in her hand, the little daughter of Mr. Shaddix of Ovilla, Ellis county, fell off the animal and severely cut her hand.

As the result of a six-shooter fight in a bar-room at El Paso Constable Karr was killed. Alexander Cooper is seriously and Policeman Dennison handily wounded.

Dr. Claihorne Osborne died at his home on Wilbarger creek. He was the last surviving veteran scalped by the Indians and his life and character was of great interest to old Texans over the state.

The sloop Star struck a snag in Texas City channel, about a mile and a half from Texas City, and the bark soon sank. The crew escaped in a skiff. The Star is an oyster boat about thirty-five feet long.

W. H. Jackson was shot at Marshall in the kitchen of a restaurant. The bullet struck him in the right side, making a flesh wound. The refusal of Jackson to cook some ham led to the shooting. Nathan Smith gave bond.

The quarantine regulations have been so amended as to permit mail trains to enter Corpus Christi from Laredo. The restrictions require mail to be fumigated before leaving Laredo. Neither freight nor passengers are permitted.

A belt has been removed from the penitentiary at Huntsville that was in continuous service for forty-one years. This belt, of double thickness and twenty-four inches wide, has only a few worn spots.

Col. S. E. Moss of Cleburne received a letter from a prominent citizen of Waco, stating he would like to put in a big department store there with a capital of \$100,000. He desired to know Col. Moss' opinion as to the venture.

Dr. T. J. Heard, a resident of Texas sixty years, forty of them being spent at Galveston, died in that city. He was the first president of the Texas Medical association and a prominent Royal Arch Mason.

Dr. S. J. Call, one of three men selected by the government to make an overland trip to the Arctic regions to endeavor to rescue the whalers who were frozen in the ice in this country, stopped over at Jackboro 2 1/2 routes to San Francisco.

Frank Swor, a lineman at Dallas, came in contact while up a pole with a live electric wire and was badly burned about the head. He fell to the ground and suffered the further misfortune of breaking one of his arms and a leg.

Thomas Lawrence, who died at Cleburne was of a very distinguished ancestry. He was born in London sixty-eight years ago and was a grandson and namesake of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the distinguished painter, who was of the court of King George III.

J. W. Sullivan, a cattleman from San Antonio, fell from the fence of the cattle pens in Tarrant county and broke one of his legs below the knee. The unfortunate man was taken to the Cosmopolitan hotel, where medical attention was afforded.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway company elected directors and officers at their annual meeting at Fort Worth. Frank Trumbull is president; D. E. Keeler, vice president and traffic manager; T. F. Dunaway, second vice president; George Strong, secretary-treasurer.

M. H. McKinney, a grandson of Col. H. McKinney, after whom Collins county was named, died at Van Alstyne, aged 41 years. He leaves a large real-estate over the state, there being 200 families of the name around Van Alstyne at one time.

PASTURE AND FARM.

Farm work is progressing rapidly around Coryell City.

One Lamar county farmer has planted fifty acres in Irish potatoes.

Many fruit trees have just been planted by Lamar county farmers.

The Cotton Belt railway is constructing extensive stock yards at Sherman.

McGee, Storey & Landa shipped five stou carloads of cattle from Austin to St. Louis one day last week.

George W. Littlefield of Austin shipped from his San Marcos feed pens ten carloads of feeders to St. Louis.

There was less rainfall at Coleman from July to January last than for any like period for twenty years.

G. O. Rone shipped two carloads of yearlings to Gainesville, where he will feed them until the pastures open up.

Truck farmers of Karnes county have commenced planting cantaloupe seed and are putting in a considerable acreage.

Moore & Allen of San Antonio have shipped twelve cars of cattle from their feed lots at Schulenburg to St. Louis.

Cotton has about all been picked in the vicinity of Ennis and the fields being plowed up. A few farmers have planted corn.

F. F. Darlington of San Antonio has received from Ohio seventeen heifers and thirteen bulls, all high class registered Durham.

The fearful foe to live stock, the buffalo gnat, has made its appearance already in Wood county, earlier than the oldest settlers can recall.

Robert C. Paxton of Longfellow, a well known stockman, has just returned with his wife and child from a six months' trip to Scotland and England.

A horned rabbit was killed near Robinson, Kan. The horn grew on top of the animal's head, between the ears, and are three inches in length.

The utilization of grain elevator waste for sheep and cattle feed has given rise to a new industry in the northwest. The waste brings \$7 a ton.

The grape vine at Hampton Court Palace, London, which was planted in 1709, shows signs of decay. It has borne as many as 2000 clusters in one year.

The Norwegian steamship Themis, 1210 tons, Capt. R. Guderson, of the Port Arthur and Mexican line arrived at Sabine Pass from Progresso with a cargo of sial fiber.

A school was organized at Coryell City lasting two days, in which about thirty men were instructed in veterinary science. The school went into permanent organization to meet once a month.

Raising fine Herefords and Short-horns on alfalfa is making rapid progress in the Pecos valley and a great many thousands of dollars are being and will continue to be invested in the business.

Col. W. L. McGaughey of Hood county passed through Ellis county with a shipment of 400 head of young stock cattle to his farm in Hood county. He has had them on feed this winter in Henderson county.

Reports from Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Fisher, Stonewall, Kent, Scurry and Borden counties show that cattle losses have been very light. Reports to the same effect have come from Ector and Ward counties.

O. L. Money of Bowie within the past few days bought 7000 head of cows and yearling steers in Harris and Bee counties. Mr. Money will pasture these animals in the Comanche nation. He declined to give out prices paid.

The novel sight of one set of hands picking cotton in one portion of a field while another set were plowing and planting corn was witnessed several days ago in a portion of Lamar county.

The 3700-acre ranch near Belcher, Montague county, formerly the property of the Red River Cattle company, was sold by Mr. George B. Loving for Col. W. E. Hughes of St. Louis to Philip Palmer of Kinney county. The price paid was \$7 per acre.

There is considerable cotton yet remaining unpicked in some fields of Lamar county. One farmer says he realized more from his last batch of cotton per pound than any of the rest. He made altogether during the season 125 bales.

In some portions of North Texas the county schools have closed owing to the fact that the farmers are so busily engaged plowing and planting their children have to assist them in the fields. Farmers are behind and wish to catch up.

S. P. McInnis of Brown county has just received ten Hereford heifers from Kansas. This will be quite an addition to his already very nice bunch. J. A. Abney also recently received on his Blanket ranch thirteen head that cost him \$1500.

The cold weather had a decided effect at Dallas in raising the price of lettuce. The vegetable usually retails for 10 cents, but on this account the hot house product, the only kind obtainable, retailed at 15 cents per bunch.

The meeting of the South Texas Truck Growers' association at Cuern was well attended. A large carriage of vegetables and melons were pledged by the several counties represented. The next meeting will be held at Beeville the first Tuesday in May. Over 7000 acres will be planted.

A rabbit chase took place east of McKinney some time since. The result was the killing of over 1000 rabbits. About twenty hunters participated. A rabbit barbecue was indulged in by the jolly crowd and a most excellent time was had by the participants.

WOMEN EXECUTIONERS.

Belgium Had One Recently and Virginia Had One Years Ago.

"What do you think of a woman who voluntarily offered herself to the government as the public executioner?" A few years ago the official public executioner at Brussels died and a substitute was temporarily appointed, says the New York Herald. On one occasion this person was ill and unable to attend. But at the appointed hour a stout middle-aged woman presented herself at the central police station and quietly remarked to the assembled functionaries: "I've come for the execution. My husband is not very well this morning and has asked me to take his place. Please let us get to business." The general stupefaction may be more easily imagined than described, which, being noticed by the would-be lady executioner, she added in a reassuring tone: "Oh, this is not by any means the first time." It afterward transpired that the woman, whose name was Marie Roge, had officiated on several occasions in lieu of her husband. Dressed up in his clothes and her face masked, she had been the public executioner at several executions, and never had the proceedings been interrupted by a single hitch. It is needless to add that the police authorities were unable to avail themselves of her offer on this occasion, however. It will be a surprise to most people to learn that there has actually been a woman executioner in this country. In olden times few cared to undertake the office of executioner, and occasionally death sentences were respite on condition that the criminal should perform this office. A case of this sort occurred in the pre-revolutionary days, when a woman was sentenced to death for a murder she had committed in Virginia. The death sentence was respite on her offering to become public executioner, and known as "Lady Betty" she performed these duties for many years. She officiated on the scaffold without any mask or disguise and flogged criminals through the streets with enthusiastic vigor.

THE COUR DE CASSATION.

What France's Chief Tribunal Consists Of—Works Slowly.

It may come as a surprise to those familiar with the large salaries paid to our higher judges to learn that the president-in-chief of the French Cour de Cassation receives only \$1,200 a year, says the London Chronicle. In no country save the United States do judicial salaries approach in amount to even a third of those paid here in the United States only in the city of New York. The heavy rise in judicial salaries here dates from about the middle of the last century. The salaries and pensions are based on the assumption that judicial salaries must be in a ratio with the earnings of those paid to the barristers, from whom the judges are

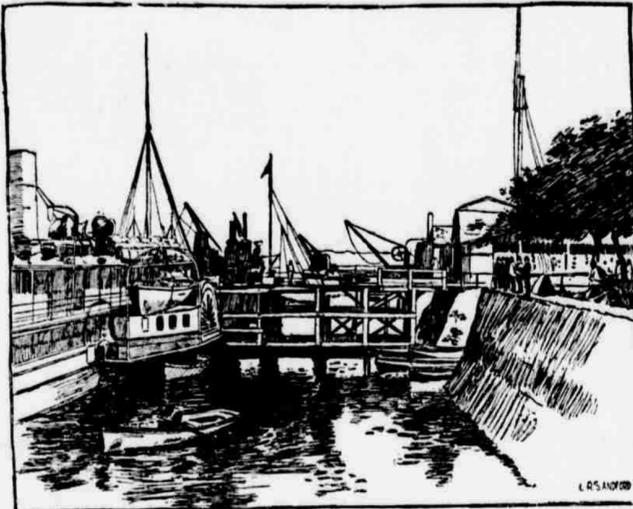
UP THE PARAGUAY RIVER.

A Trip Into the Heart of South America.

Within the last few months I have penetrated the basin of the Rio de la Plata to a distance of more than 1,300 miles. At Buenos Ayres I was about 200 miles from the sea, and in coming from there to Asuncion on the Parana and Paraguay rivers I traveled 1,115 miles. On the first day out we steamed by the mouth of the Uruguay river in entering the Parana. Eight hundred miles further north we came into the Paraguay river, upon which I traveled more than 300 miles. The Paraguay is still navigable by small steamers for 1,400 miles north of this point and just opposite it is the mouth of the Pilcomayo, which rises in the Bolivian Andes, and in a tortuous course flows through 1,700 miles of unexplored wilds before it empties into the Paraguay. The Parana itself is over 2,000 miles long. It rises in the mountains of Brazil and flows a distance of more than 1,200 miles before it swallows up the Paraguay at about 800 miles from its mouth.

Just after leaving Buenos Ayres we steamed through the delta of the Parana. This delta is about twenty miles wide, and it extends up the river as far as Rosario, a distance of 300 miles. It is peppered with islands, some of which are covered with forests of peach trees, and others with gardens kept by Italians who supply the markets of Buenos Ayres. Many of the houses are raised upon piles to be out of the way of the floods and the tides when they carry, as they sometimes do, great waves in from the ocean.

At the entrance to the Parana we pass the Island of Martin Garcia, the Gibraltar of the River Plata, which once belonged to Uruguay, but which is now the property of the Argentine Republic. It has a naval school and a fort upon it, the batteries of which



THE LANDING AT ASUNCION.

country grows wilder. Now you see a white farmhouse out of the forest, and now stop at a little town consisting of thatched huts, one-story brick buildings, roofed with red tiles, with always a church spire rising over the low roofs. After three days' journey you reach Corrientes, and then leave the Parana for the River Paraguay. The Paraguay is not so wide as the

Parana. Between Corrientes and Asuncion, a distance of between 200 and 300 miles, the banks are not wider, I judge, than those of the Mississippi above St. Louis, but the waters are equally deep. The river seems perfectly navigable. You often go so close to the bank that you can see the birds of brilliant plumage which inhabit the woods. There are plenty of crocodiles, and you now and then get a shot at one as it scuds through the water to swim out of the way of the boat. There is good shooting. Flocks of wild ducks rise from the banks of the river and the lagoons at every whim, and curious birds fly about the steamer. Along the left bank of the river, in what is known as the Chaco, there is little else than virgin forests, and you are told that these are inhabited by jaguars, and that you could not travel a mile or so back from the coast without meeting tapirs, peccaries, monkeys and wild hogs. The

are worked by electricity. It is one of the historic points of the Rio de la Plata, and as we go by it we recall the fact that this same river was first made by the white man who was the first to set foot upon the soil of the continent of North America. Sebastian Cabot in 1526 plowed his way through this same labyrinth of islands, and after a long voyage on the Parana, reached the Paraguay and sailed up it to a point some distance beyond Asuncion.

As you travel toward the equator the vegetation changes. The trees are larger, the grasses more luxuriant, and the islands have great bunches of feathery green and ferny bamboo. The

FARM AND GARDEN. MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Notes from Western New York.
The 44th annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held at Rochester, Jan. 25 and 26.

The attendance was very large, there being at least 500 present, and standing room was at a premium. The papers and topics discussed were handled with ability and the enthusiasm was great. Elwanger and Barry made an exhibit of 45 varieties of pears and a fine display of grapes, and the Geneva Experiment Station showed 56 varieties of apples. There was also a number of other smaller displays. Exhibitors of pumps and spraying apparatus were very plenty. President Barry presided. "The Decay and the Preservation of Fruits" was the topic of a paper by Dr. G. C. Caldwell. He said that the decay of fruits was the action of germs, which break up the sugar of the fruit. Flies, wasps, and other insects carry the infection of rotten fruit from one place to another. One year a large number of wasps were noticed and there was a great deal of decay in fruit, the next year there were few wasps and few decayed fruit, showing that without doubt the germs of decay were spread by the wasps. The fungi once in the fruit creates a poison which destroys the cells of the fruits, the more acid and tannin in fruits the less it is attacked by the fungi of rot.

Q.—Will it pay to have hogs run in orchards to eat up dropped and rotten apples?

A.—Yes; they are a great help.

Q.—What shall we do with rotten grapes?

A.—Continued spraying of grapes with Bordeaux mixture will do away with the rot in grapes.

R. Morrill said he picked all rotten fruit and diseased twigs early in the morning when damp with dew so that the germs would not scatter, and boiled them in cauldron kettles, thus killing the germs by heat.

"Horticultural Research," by Prof. W. H. Jordan, was the next subject. He said that he had lately been in attendance at the Canadian meeting at Chatham, Ontario, and had found that the Canadians were strong in points where we were weak in this country. We had spent much effort in studying methods of production but had neglected the point of finding a profitable market for our products, and that was just where they had expended their greatest efforts. At their meeting he found the minister of agriculture and several members of parliament interested experts in cheese production. We have not got many members of congress in this country that are cheese makers or expert cheese men. Where we were weak they were strong, for they have put their efforts into finding a market for their product, and the correct methods of marketing. If the horticulturists of New York two years ago had thrown away half of their fruit and sold only the best, they would have received more for the crop than they do. The American farmer is not as loyal to organizations as his Canadian neighbors, but if we would combine thoroughly and guarantee quality of all fruit we put on the market we would gain by it. We have been experimenting at the station to prove the falsity of the claims made by Andrew H. Ward that soda will take the place of potash. We have grown tomato plants in pure quartz sand, giving different plants the necessary nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Some of the plants were given potash and others soda but they absolutely refused to grow with soda and without potash, but grew nicely when no soda was furnished, showing that soda was not a necessary article of plant food and could not take the place of potash. Also grew some barley plants in same manner but with slightly different results. The barley would grow when provided with soda until about one foot high when all growth stopped, showing that the demand for potash did not commence at as early a stage in the growth of barley as in tomatoes.

Latent Fertility in the Soil.
There is no more important question before the farmers of the country today than that of maintaining and keeping up the fertility of the soil, says Mirror and Farmer. The success of all farming operations depends upon it. Whether the farmer's specialty is live stock, drying or grain growing, he cannot make a success of any one unless he gives special attention to maintaining the fertility of his land and making it as productive as possible.

In the December number of The Industrialist, Mr. R. W. Clothier discusses the latent fertility of the soil. He states that farms do "run out" from long-continued usage, and improper treatment, but adds that in the majority of cases a very small per cent of their natural fertility has been taken away in the form of crops. By far the greater portion has been wasted by improper methods of cultivation. To quote:

"A very small per cent of the total weight of plants is furnished by the minerals of the soil, and of this small per cent the following elements are necessary to plant growth: Iron, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, sodium, silicon, oxygen and chlorine. Of these, all but potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen are present in the soil in such abundance as to be practically inexhaustible. The amount of these three elements, then, contained in a soil will determine its fertility; and since all of them may be considered of equal importance to plant growth, a deficiency in any one of them makes the soil poor."

Chief End of Man.
"What," inquired the philosophical student, "do you regard as the chief end of man?" "Well," answered Mr. Blykins, "it depends on what you want the man for. If you want him to do brain work, it's his head, and if you want him to run errands, it's his feet."

Church of England Revenue.
The Church of England is supported by income from investments, endowments and by voluntary contributions. The total revenue of the church is about \$35,000,000.

Breads That Mislead.
"Is that champagne corks in the dining-room popping?" "No! Young couples in the conservatory."

Poultry on the Farms of this Country.
Poultry on the farms of this country exceeds sheep in the value of product, and it is claimed that even the wheat crop must yield its place to the large supply of poultry and eggs in value.

of nitrogen would be exhausted. By the same cropping the phosphoric acid would be used up and the potash 200 years. But these represent the fertility in only the first foot of soil. Many of the roots penetrate below this depth, and, as the rain annually brings down to the soil from six to ten pounds per acre of nitrogen, it would seem that the fertility of the soil is practically inexhaustible. But the writer recognizes the fact that soils do wear out, and explains it as follows:

In the first place only a small portion of this plant food is ever available to the plant at any one time. Nearly all the nitrogen, for example, exists in the form of organic matter, which cannot be used until it undergoes the process of nitrification, the process by which the nitrogen of organic matter is converted into nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrification takes place by means of bacteria, which live in the soil. In order that these bacteria may thrive and perform their work well, they must have conditions of warmth and moisture, must be supplied with oxygen, and the acid formed must be removed or combined with some base. Quite often a base easily acted upon is not present and too much free acid accumulates. Then, too, in water-logged soils the temperature remains too low and the air is excluded by the water. We must find some way to supply these necessary conditions.

Ensilage and City Milk Supply.

A correspondent writes to Hoard's Dairyman as follows: "Our local paper has created some inquiry and a little disturbance in our milk trade, as it has in other localities:

"Licenses to sell milk in the city have been withheld from several milkmen because of improper feeding. Investigations by the board of health, the milk produced by ensilage feeding is not good. Butter makers will not buy it, it is refused at the condensed milk factories and at some cheese factories. Its sale has been forbidden in the city. The health board believes that the quality of the milk used has much to do with the health of a community, and the stringent rules enforced here in regard to the sale of milk, backed by the notably good health of the city, gives the claim strong ground.—Meadville (Pa.) Tribune."

Can you point me to the latest facts as to ensilage feeding and its effect on milk and butter? Also, as to the rules of condensed milk factories as to the use of ensilage.

Albion, Pa. E. F. D.
Hoard's Dairyman replies: It would be interesting to know where the board of health obtained the information on which it founded its adverse decision regarding the use of ensilage. It is probably a case of misguided enthusiasm, rather than a decision from actual facts. City boards of health have often very peculiar methods, and in their endeavors to make a record for themselves, frequently do foolish things and make equally foolish rules and regulations. Ensilage has passed the stage where its healthfulness as a milk producing feed can be questioned by practical dairymen or by any one who has practical knowledge on the subject.

Much of the best cheese produced in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota is from cows whose feed is part ensilage during the winter months. H. B. Gurler, whose certified milk sells freely for the use of children and hospitals in Chicago at 12 cents a quart, uses ensilage freely. We could bring up numerous other cases, but it is hardly worth while, as ensilage is a perfectly wholesome food for milk production. The boards of health are right when it claims that the quality of the milk has much to do with the health of a community, but its quality is more a factor of age and cleanliness than any other condition.

For some time manufacturers of condensed milk have refused to allow the use of ensilage because they were afraid of its possible effect on the milk, then sent to foreign countries. This objection is giving way and in Michigan the owners of condensing factories are beginning to advocate the use of ensilage and encourage the farmers to build silos.

Let the Blood Flow to the Udder.
From Farmers' Review: An excitement or disturbance of the animal system always affects the milk cows. In April, 1888, the Kansas Agricultural College purchased 12 head of cows from Lincoln county, which had to be forwarded by rail for over 100 miles. Records were kept from each individual milking, and it was found that with the ride, homesickness and change of feed it took nearly two weeks for these cows to return to their normal quantity and quality of milk. Observations since then have demonstrated that any unusual excitement or disturbance always influences the milk flow. A little knowledge of the structure of the udder will show why.

The udder is composed of cavities, or milk cisterns, and milk ducts, surrounded by muscular connective and fatty tissues. At the end of these which have the property of secreting and transforming nutrients from the blood into milk. These cells are most active at the time of milking, and in fact a large part of the milk is elaborated at this time. This necessitates a good supply of blood to the udder during the process of milking, for it is impossible for these cells to manufacture milk without fresh supplies of nutrients from the blood. Any excitement that tends to contract the muscles of the udder or turn the blood to other portions of the body will cause a decrease in the flow of milk. Beating the cow with a milk stool or speaking to her in harsh language may cause the blood to flow, not to the udder. Even feeding the cow while milking her is a bad practice, as it tends to divert the blood from the udder to the digestive tract. Every act of the milker and every surrounding of the cow should be such that the latter will give her whole attention to the secretion of milk at milking time. In other words, allow the blood to flow to the udder.

D. H. OTIS.

First Postage Stamp.
The following is an extract from a letter from Col. F. S. Pursell of Logan, who left a few weeks ago to take charge of the mail service for the army of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, at Military Station No. 26, Buena Vista, Cuba. The letter bears the date of Jan. 11, and says:

"This was the first day my office was open to the public. Maj. Russell B. Harrison was my first customer. He had previously asked me as a special favor to be allowed to purchase a first stamp and mail the first letter. He was here bright and early this morning to claim the favor I had promised him. His letter was to his wife, and I indorsed on the envelope a certificate as follows:

"This certifies that Maj. Russell B. Harrison mailed this the first letter

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

A Valentine's Day of Long Ago—The First Postage Stamp to Reach Coast After the Americans Took Possession of Cuba—Little Folks of Long Ago.

A Valentine's Day of Long Ago.
The 13th of February was a wild, stormy day. The wind howled dismally as it tore round the corner of the house, whirling the feathery flakes of snow into drifting masses. Inside the house, though, in Mrs. Brown's warm kitchen, it looked so cozy and snug, and the three little girls busily engaged at the big kitchen table gave little heed to the weather outside.

Carrie and Susie Hale, who lived next door, had come in to spend the afternoon with Nellie Brown, and they were busy as could be, making valentines, for was not to-morrow the festival day of good St. Valentine, whom all the children love? Now this was a long time ago, when no one thought of such a thing as buying a valentine; indeed, I doubt if such a thing could have been found in the village store, with the exception of the comic sheets which sold for a penny; no one had ever heard of the beautiful valentines, which fill the store windows nowadays.

All the children made their own valentines to give away, and every scrap of bright-colored paper was treasured up through the year for that purpose. Carrie and Susie and Nellie had quite a collection of colored paper spread out upon the table, besides a few pieces of gilt, which were highly prized, and a few choice bits of lace paper, which the village milliner had given Carrie one day for doing an errand, and which she generously shared with the others. They also had sheets of white writing-paper, which they cut into squares or hexagonal rounds, and ornaments with the bright-colored bits in as fanciful a way as their imagination could suggest.

To-morrow they would start for school early, and slip them into the desks of the favored recipients before the schools began. They were going to make just as many valentines as they had paper for, and they worked and chattered busily, each little girl keeping one valentine carefully hidden from the others, and working upon it at intervals under the table, or under cover of a newspaper, hoping the others would not notice.

They were all through by supper-time, and Carrie and Susie were just getting ready to go home when Mr. Brown came in and brought word that they might stay all night, as it was too stormy for them even to go as far as next door. Of course each other had news for the little girls, and after one of Mrs. Brown's nice suppers, they had in a jolly time playing "Hide the Thimble," "Blind-man's Buff" and "Hull, Gull, How Many?" and when they were tired of games Mr. Brown brought out the corn-popper, and they popped corn and roasted apples by the bright kitchen fire, and by bedtime they were so tired that they dropped right off to sleep almost as soon as their little heads touched the pillow, although they had just assured each other that they did not feel sleepy one bit, and knew that they should not go to sleep for a long while.

When they awoke in the morning, oh, how it looked out-of-doors! No paths, hardly any fences, even, could be seen; nothing but white snow, and still snowing; no chance of going to school, nor of giving away or receiving any valentines and three little girls with sober faces took their seats at the breakfast-table; but as they lifted their plates the faces quickly changed and the happy laughter rang out, for under each plate was a valentine.

Carrie's was quite an elaborate one: sheet of paper folded in the middle, scalloped all round the edges, and then around it first a row of blue stars, then a row of yellow ones, and then one of pink stars, and in the center a rosette of red tissue-paper, while on the inside was printed in a very painstaking fashion:

The rose is red,
The violet blue,
The pink is pretty,
And so are you.

Susie's valentine was both gorgeous and patriotic, the sheet of folded paper being cut into the shape of a flag, with strips of red paper pasted on for the stripes, and a piece of blue in the corner dotted with gilt stars, and inside it said:

When this you see
Remember me.

Nellie had a very dainty affair, cut from blue paper in the shape of a heart, with a border of lace paper, and a big gilt star in the center; and her verse read:

If you love me
As I love you,
No life can cut
Our love in two.

The pleasantest thing about it all was, that each little girl thought her own valentine was the prettiest, and was perfectly satisfied. The next day, when the roads were broken out, the three little girls went to school and distributed the valentines which they had made, and received a number themselves, but none, they thought, as pretty as those which they had found under their plates at the breakfast-table.—M. H. W. Carter.

received at Military Station No. 26, Buena Vista, Cuba.
"F. S. Pursell, Agent in Charge."
"I also gave him a certificate showing that he had bought the first stamp sold at this station.
"If you think for one moment that I am not doing a land office business here you will have a different idea when I tell you that the receipts of my office today were over \$1,600.
"In the ship in which I came over to Havana from Tampa was quite a crowd of Americans, besides a number of Cuban refugees. Among the passengers in our cabin were the widow, daughter and son of the great Cuban leader, Garcia, who died a few weeks ago in Washington. They were bringing back to Cuba the remains of another daughter who recently died at Thomasville, Ga., where she had been in the vain endeavor to regain her health. The presence of these distinguished people caused quite a degree of interest among the other passengers. The Americans especially were interested, and a desire to offer sympathy to the family grew until finally it was decided that it would be the appropriate thing to do. I was asked to head the crowd, and make the necessary remarks, which I did."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Children Fifty Years Ago.
Miss Wilkins' very interesting account, in the Companion, of the life of a little girl seventy years ago lends interest to a somewhat different picture, in a book called "Little Jane and Me," of a school girl's life in New York city fifty years ago. This girl was much more sophisticated than Miss Wilkins' Lydia.
In those days bodily chastisement was, so to speak, a part of the daily food of all children. Little Jane was visited by a small cousin called Katy, who complained a good deal of the whippings she received. It occurred to Little Jane that if Katy could be accustomed to whipping she would not suffer when chastised, and she persuaded her that it would be best for her to be injured to punishment by means of a slipper. The experience was begun, and presently Little Jane asked:

"Do I hurt you, Katy?"
"No, not much."
"Well, I'll go a little harder, then—"
(slap, slap, slap.)
"Oh, that hurts. Don't go so hard."
"Well, but you know (slap, slap, slap), if I don't go hard you won't get used to it (slap, slap, slap); and if you once get really used to it (slap, slap, slap), then it won't hurt if Aunt Elizabeth whips you every day." (Slap, slap, slap.)

"Isn't that enough, Little Jane?"
"Oh, no, not nearly enough! Why (slap, slap, slap), I've got to whip you until you don't mind it at all" (slap, slap, slap.)
"It did hurt just the same," Katy said after the next whipping.
Children of that age had their heroisms, as is proved by another experience of this same girl. Aunt Ruth prepared for the two sisters and Katy some ice cream, which by accident was full of salt. The children were half inclined to cry, but Katy said:

"We've got to eat every bit of it, or else we shall make Aunt Ruth sorry."
"But we can't eat it, it's so horrid," they objected; "and probably it will make us sick."
"We've got to eat it, it's all the same," said Katy; "if you don't eat yours first, I shall eat mine first"—she was the youngest—"and then I shall eat both of yours, for it's got to be eaten."
They scowled up their courage and swallowed the whole of the nauseous mass. When Aunt Ruth came to taste her share of it, she exclaimed:

"Why, children will eat anything!"

Samplers.
The most general style of sampler collectors mat with is the one containing the alphabet, the numerals, a verse of poetry or a scripture quotation. Then there are sampler maps and, more rarely, sampler pictures.
Of sampler pictures one in a certain collection is worked on very fine canvas in green silk, varied with a little red for the roses and purple for the grapes. Though the work is carefully done it is interesting to note the absolute disregard of all principles of perspective, vanishing lines and points of sight evidently being unknown quantities to little Miss Scarellif, aged 11, whose name appears on the sampler picture. It is bordered with a wreath of flowers and has views of houses and trees and remarkable sheep and goats.

Our grandmothers, when of very tender years, began a sampler proper and never got beyond the working of the alphabet. But those who were industrious or had plenty of time at their disposal would next do a sampler map, and, crowning achievement, a sampler picture. We can imagine the pride of the small women of early days when a bright green and red and purple picture of a house and a dog was hung upon the walls of the best room as a sample of their achievements.

Neat Proposition.
In these energetic go-ahead days, we are continually hearing of some new and curious way of making money, but the following method is, perhaps, as ingenious as any previously devised: A little boy entered a drug store and marching up to the druggist said: "Please, sir, mother sent me to say as how Lizzie's got scarlatina awful bad, and mother wants to know how much you'll give her to spread it all over town?"

Need Soap and Water.
Gen. M. C. Butler, talking about his experiences in Cuba to a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, said he got along pretty well, but ascribed his comfortable feeling to the fact that he took two thorough baths every day. He said one could have a tolerable degree of immunity from disease and discomfort by observing a careful diet, abstaining entirely from stimulants and keeping a close and constant acquaintance with water.

Calico Print Works use 46,000,000 dozen eggs per year, wine clarifiers use 10,000,000 dozen, the photographers and other industries use many millions, and these demands increase more rapidly than table demands.

Servian Shot for Murdering Her Husband

The people of Servia have no objections to the infliction of capital punishment upon women; or, if they have objections, they were forced to swallow them when Mme. Jevrem was executed for murder recently.
She was neither hanged nor placed in the electric chair. She was placed against a blank wall and shot.

This happened in a Servian village near Prokupke. A Greek priest named Irie Jevrem had been killed. His wife and a peasant with whom she had been

mented and begged for mercy. The woman was calm. "How we are admired!" she said, with a contemptuous look at the vast throng.
The squad had made ready to fire when an aide came dashing through the square on horseback. His coming merely prolonged the strain upon the two criminals. The man embraced his knees in the hope that he brought a pardon, the woman turned more pale, but was silent.
Mercy it was, but only partial. The

very idea of expecting a person to be wholly wrapped up in one man? she exclaimed, with fine scorn.

Lucky Heathen.
Little John (after casting his penny into the fund for the Bamalan Islands)—"I wish I was a heathen!" Sabbath School Teacher—"Oh, Johnny! Why do you wish such an awful thing as that?" Little John—"The heathen don't never have to give nothin'—they are always gettin' somethin'."

Bad Enough Already.
She (bitterly)—When you married me, you didn't marry a cook! He—Well, you needn't rub it in!



come infatuated were found guilty and condemned to be shot.
On the day of their fate the two culprits were taken to the public square and faced a firing squad of soldiers with loaded rifles. Behind the squad stood a huge mass of spectators from far and near.
The execution lacked no element of the dramatic. The man wept and la-

The Heartless Man.
"John," she said, as they sat beside the radiator and shivered, "I'm afraid your love for me is growing cold."
"Why, darling," he asked, "what has put that ridiculous idea into your head?"
"Just because it happened to be 21 below zero when you left the house this morning you didn't take off your gloves and throw a kiss at me before you turned the corner!"

Monsieur de Beauchamp.
Monsieur de Beauchamp, the living skeleton, was plainly jealous. "You seem to forget you are engaged!" he scolded. Mademoiselle Eau d'Ornahe, the old lady, laughed in his face. "The

An Old Trick.
It has been proposed to dismantle the historic race track at Lexington, Ky., the oldest and most famous race track in the United States, but the proposal is decidedly unpopular with Kentuckians. The track was incorporated in 1825 by the Kentucky Racing Association, in which were many of the bluegrass state's most noted men.

Why is it always a Napoleon of finance and never a Napoleon of war?

Creeping Consumption
Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way. It creeps its way along.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
You first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.
It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
Write us freely. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address: Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

FARM SEEDS
Saler's seeds are warranted to produce. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.

Spalding's Trade Mark Means "Standard of Quality" on Athletic Goods
Insist upon Spalding's. Handsome Catalogue Free. A. G. Spalding & Bros., New York, Chicago, Denver.

FOR 14 CENTS
We wish to gain the best of our customers, and hence offer... John A. Salzer Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.

FERRY'S SEEDS
A big yield of both profit and satisfaction will result if you plant... D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Excursion Rates
Western Canada... CURE YOURSELF!
The Big 4 for manly ailments... CURE YOURSELF!

EVOLUTION OF THE KISS.
According to Analysis It is Several Pre-arranged Things in One.
The kiss which Paolo di Bello put on the mouth of Francesca di Rimini, which Verdi stuck into a waltz, which Swinburne wove into verse, which that pastry cook Bouguereau smeared in cold cream, and which Lieut. Hobson distributed all over the country, has recently enjoyed the honors of a profound analysis, says Collier's Weekly. In the current issue of the Revue Scientifique it is minutely explained. Personally we thought we knew all about it. As usual, we were in error. Professionally, had we been asked, and even had we not been, we stood ready to trace it back to a mystic and religious origin. Privately we had presumed to regard it as a simple matter, over which too much fuss is made. We had been informed that it is pleasant, or the reverse, in direct proportion to the maestro of the party of the second part. We had gathered from novels that such charms as it possesses wanes with repetition, and we had plenty of hearsay evidence to the effect that delight in it is wholly a matter of taste. We had, therefore, views of our own concerning it, but never, until this minute, did we suspect that it was double, and not merely that, but olfactory and nutritive, too. Such, however, is the case. The olfactory kiss is Mongolian. The nutritive affair is European. The Mongolian kiss is with the nose. The European kiss is with the mouth. The Mongolian kiss indicates that the party sniffed would be an agreeable prey; the European party indicates that the party embraced would make a delectable meal. They are but the different forms of the same instinct of preservation, the give and take of wild beasts.

THEY ARE "BOHEMIANS."
And the Life Does Not Do Them Any Harm.
"I can't help being worried about Janet," said Aunt Jane. "It may be my country bringing up, but she talks so much since she came to the city to study art about being a bohemian that I can't help being worried about the dear child," quotes the New York Times. "Don't allow yourself to be worried," said Cousin John, who lives in the city, dryly. "Janet's bohemianism is not more dangerous than that of a great many girls in the city, especially art students, who like to throw a glamour of romance around their lives. It merely means that where Janet never thought of getting down stairs before breakfast was ready when she was at home, she now gets up and makes her own coffee and takes it with a dry roll; it means that whereas she would never wear a hat that did not come from a good milliner's, she will now fix up a big plumed velvet affair herself, and that whereas she was always too busy at home to assist in any of the household duties, she now sweeps out her own studio when it gets so thick that she can't stand it. She may, too, if she is feeling particularly like a wicked bohemian, stay at home from church some Sunday morning to do it. To put it all in a nutshell, Janet's bohemianism merely means that she has voluntarily relinquished all the comforts of home and spends more money in doing without them than she would have to pay for a very good amount of civilization. It won't do her any harm and she will at least learn how to make coffee and perhaps a few other things. There are a good many bohemians of this kind in New York. They are entirely inoffensive."

Toombs' Middle Name.
This story has been exhausted by the New York Press about Bob Toombs: "Few Georgians know that Toombs had two Christian names. History speaks of him as 'Robert' Toombs. He was prouder than a Capulet, and in the last years the persons who mentioned his middle name was in danger of deprecation. This dropped name was 'Alston.' Toombs was a marvel on the hustings, and in his thirtieth year arrived at the zenith of political debate, still wearing his full name—Robert Alston Toombs. The initials, you will see, spell rat. One day a rival candidate for the State Senate of the name of Charles A. Thornton replied to Toombs on the stump, and as he flayed the patrician alive his followers and henchmen yelled, 'That's right; go at him again. Our Cat has got that Rat. That Rat can't get away from our Cat. Sick him, Cat. Go it, Rat!' Thornton's initials spelled cat. The incident so displeased Toombs that he immediately dropped his middle name and was known henceforth as plain 'Bob.'"

Advice About the Eyes.
A clever woman who knows what she is talking about has this to say on the subject of eyes: Never rub your eyes, nor allow your children to do so from their infancy. Veils are bad for the sight, especially those spotted or covered with a pattern. So eschew veils when you can, or wear the softest, clearest net when obliged to do so. Never read in bed or when lying on the sofa. Sit with your back to the light when engaged in reading or working. Pale blues or greens are the most restful wall papers for the eyes, whereas red is exceedingly fatiguing. Do not read, write or work longer than two hours together without resting your eyes and closing them fully five minutes. Be most careful to live in a dry house on dry soil. Attend to the digestion, for did not Milton declare his blindness to proceed from the effects of dyspepsia? If the eyes be weak bathe them in a basin of soft water, to which a pinch of table salt and a desertspoonful of brandy have been added.

Paper Made of Potato Stalks.
Because of the scarcity of raw material, the paper mills of Holland have pressed into service the stalks of the potato plant, which can be bought of the farmers for three or four shillings a ton.

MRS. COOPER.
The Most Famous Sculptress in the World, Entirely Cured by Peruna.
Mrs. M. C. Cooper of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, England, is undoubtedly one of the greatest living sculptors. She has modeled busts of half the nobility of England, and is now in Washington making busts of distinguished Americans. Mrs. Cooper has just completed a bust of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, which is now in the



Mrs. M. C. Cooper.
Corcoran Art Gallery, Ruskin, the great artist, placed Mrs. Cooper as one of the greatest sculptors and painters of this century. Mrs. Cooper is an ardent friend of Peruna and in a letter dated January 26, written from Washington, says the following: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and the grippe. I have suffered for months and after the use of one bottle of Peruna am entirely well."—Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

Send for a free book on catarrh entitled "Health and Beauty." This book is written especially for women, and will be found to be of great value to every woman. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Difficult Problem.
"Now, children, what is an aureole?" "Please, ma'am, it's something 'you plays with in gulf.'" "In gulf? Oh, no, it isn't. Come, Willie, don't you know?" "Please, ma'am, it's a Fillypin island." "No, no, Willie. Why, children, I'm astonished. Can't you think what it is? Try real hard. No? Well, listen. An aureole is something bright that goes 'round a very good person's head. Now what is an aureole, Willie?" "Please, ma'am, it's red hair!"

Not a Sportsman.
The other day a man of Holland, armed with a shotgun, was pursuing a poor lame quail, which had been limping leisurely along, about ten yards ahead.

"Why, Wildejager, called out the farmer, who was watching the proceedings, "you're never going to shoot that darned little chicken walking." "Donner und blitzten, nein! I vult until he zhtops," said the Dutchman, and he did, too.

Divorce is called the correction of a mistake.
Preserve your health; it is truly a great blessing.

The self-made man generally considers that he should receive first prize for his artistic work.
1,000,000 sailors from one ship.
The U. S. Receiving Ship Vermont, now over 50 years old, has been the school house for over 1,000,000 sailors. The age and accomplishments are much the same as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has been before the public eye for 50 years, and has cured innumerable cases of malaria, fever and ague, besides dyspepsia and indigestion.

Lincoln's Brother-in-Law.
Maj. Clement B. White, the only surviving brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, is a resident of Selma, Ala., is 70 years old, bears a close likeness to John Sherman, and as a member of the Alabama state guard, at the outbreak of the civil war, took part in the capture of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay. When Lincoln was told of this exploit he remarked: "Well, I suppose I shall have to hang White when we catch him." Later the major served through the war on the Confederate side.

Up in Geography.
Gov. Roosevelt says that while police commissioner in New York he read one examination paper in which a candidate for admission to the force, answering a question which required the naming of the New England states, wrote for those states "England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Cork."

SOMEHOW AND SOMEWHERE
AMONG THE MUSCLES AND JOINTS
The Pains and Aches of
RHEUMATISM
Right on its track
St. Jacobs Oil
CREEPS IN.
It Penetrates, Searches, Drives Out.

English Harmaids.
Three typical English harmaids, the leaders of a pumber who are to be a feature of the Hobson Music Hall in New York the other day. The manager intends to follow the London music halls in conducting the place, and his first idea in connection with that plan was to arrange for the importation of some of the prettiest of what are known in London as the "taproom ladies."

LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS
To Cure a Cold in One Day
TAKE
LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS
This Signature & Name is on every box of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Accept no substitute represented to be "just as good."
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
A GRIP CURE that DOES CURE!
Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. PRICE 25 CENTS

As a Means of Education.
Russia has taken up the Italian idea of using the army as a means of education, and before that secretary of the Spanish legation in Washington. His wife is a Connecticut woman, daughter of Archibald Lowery, and a society belle in Washington before her marriage.

Do not be so curious about the contents of a bundle.
Hindley's Eye Salve Cures sore eyes in 3 days; chronic cases in 30 days, or money back. All druggists, or by mail, 25c, per box.
J. P. HAYTER, DeCATUR, TEXAS.

The wise man carries his overcoat and umbrella in winter.
There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Each one considers his own personal experience unique.
\$15.00 Per Week.
We will pay a salary of \$15 per week and expenses for man with Big Introduce Perfection Mixture and Instant Destroyer in the country. Address with stamp, Perfection Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kansas.

The over-tidiness of some housekeepers makes one uncomfortable.
CRESCENT HOTEL.
BUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.
Opens February 23rd. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. O. Plank, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 102 N. Broadway, St. Louis.

Most women determine in their youth they will marry rich.
Alebatine, the only durable wall coating, makes the place of sealing balsamizing wall paper and paint for wood. It can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas.

Alebatine can be used over paint or paper; paint or paper can be used over Alebatine. Buy only in five pound packages, properly labeled, take no substitutes.
Every church and schoolhouse should be coated with Alebatine. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this purpose. Get the Alebatine does not rub and scale off.

Absent Mindedness.
A French writer engaged upon a profound scientific work rang for his valet. He then sat down and wrote this note: "Kindly send some one to arrest the cook. She has stolen my purse." This he directed to the chief of police. The valet appeared, and while waiting for his master to finish writing, picked up something lying under the table. As he took the note, he said: "Monsieur, here is your purse; I found it under the table."
"Ah, just in time; give me the note, Jean."
He hurriedly added the postscript: "I have found my purse; it is unnecessary to send anyone," and handed the missive to the valet, saying: "Deliver this at once; it is important."

Why He was a Tramp.
As he ate some of the sympathetic housewife's chicken she asked him about his life. "I had to leave home or starve, lady," he explained, wiping away a tear with his sleeve. "How was that?" she asked. "The table that my wife set wouldn't have supported a fly," he exclaimed. "And couldn't you get her to do any better?" she inquired. "No, mum," he answered, as he finished the last bit of chicken and edged away. "Why not?" "She said it was because she couldn't get any money from me to buy things." And then he vanished through the back gate.

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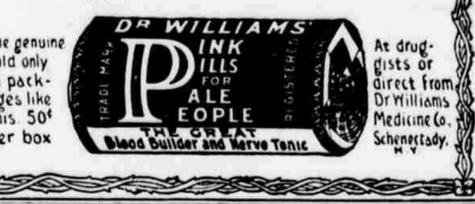
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Modern Science Recognizes RHEUMATISM as a Disease of the Blood

There is a popular idea that this disease is caused by exposure to cold, and that some localities are infected with it more than others. Such conditions frequently promote the development of the disease, but from the fact that this ailment runs in certain families, it is shown to be hereditary, and consequently a disease of the blood.

Among the oldest and best known residents of Bluffs, Ill., is Adam Vignery. He has always been prominently identified with the interests of that place. He was the first President of the Board of Trustees, and for a long time has been a Justice of the Peace. He says: "I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I could think or hear of, but received no relief. I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted, I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1902. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to testify to its good merits."—Bluffs (Ill.) Times.



CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
REGULATE THE LIVER
As Black as Your DYE Your Whiskers
A Natural Black with Buckingham's Dye.
50 cts. of Druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS
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"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
SAPOLIO

"La Creole" HAIR RESTORER
Is a perfect hair dressing and... Restorer.
VAN VLEET-MANSFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS.

The Most Efficient Bicycle Ever Devised is the
Columbia BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS.
That is, it shows the highest ratio of useful work to power expended.
For scientific design, thoroughness of construction and elegance of finish our new COLUMBIA CHAIN-DRIVEN MODELS are unequalled among bicycles of the chain type. The most thorough laboratorial and practical tests have proven them to be structurally perfect. HARTFORDS have every advantage of most bicycles that cost more. VEDETTEs are the best bicycles that it is possible to offer for their price.
PRICES: Chainless Models 59 and 60, \$75. Chain Columbias, Models 57 and 58, \$50. Hartfords, \$35. Vedettes, \$25 (men's); \$26 (ladies). To close out the balance of our 1902 models, the leaders of last season, we offer them as follows: Columbia Model 46 (ladies) \$45; Models 45 and 49, (men's) \$40; Hartfords, Patterns 7 and 8, \$30 and \$31.
See our Artistic New Catalogue.
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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

MAGIC DIP NEEDLE for locating Hidden Treasures and Silver Ore. Lost or stolen Treasures. Circulars and testimonials free.
P. O. BOX 100, AGENCY, Box 26, Ft. Worth, Tex.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Examination and opinion on patentability and legal status. Circulars and testimonials free.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY quick relief and cures worst cases. Check of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. R. S. LACEY'S BUREAU, Box 26, Ft. Worth, Tex.

BULLS Registered Red Poll. Improved in Texas. Fat and better color. 10 cent. Also car better color. 10 cent. J. C. BURRILL, Memphis, Tenn. Circulars and testimonials free.

MONEY, LAND OR INHERITANCE DUE you write to Houston, Tex. We will send it for you. 10 cent. Also car better color. 10 cent. W. N. U. DALLAS - NO. 11 - 1898 When Answering Advertisements Mention This Paper.

ALBASTINE the only durable wall coating, makes the place of sealing balsamizing wall paper and paint for wood. It can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas.
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The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, March 18 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Our broad prairies are beginning to take on the hue of spring.

—Fresh onion sets at Robertson's.

—Mrs. J. B. Adams has sold her farm to Mr. Cox.

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

—Mr. W. H. Parsons' business house on the west side is nearing completion.

—New garden seed at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. J. E. Crisp, boss on the Circle ranch in King county, came in yesterday on a visit to his family.

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

—On this, Friday, evening there are strong indications of rain, which will be a welcome visitor.

—Mr. L. N. Riter is preparing to add some substantial improvements to his residence.

—I have good millet seed for sale at 40 cents per bushel.

J. L. JONES.

We failed to get the item and note the fact of the arrival of a fine boy baby at the home of Mr. C. C. Lindley about two weeks ago.

—Try W. W. Fields & Bro. on molasses, they can fill your order for the cheapest or the best—prices right.

—Messrs Bryant & Yarbrough have commenced the erection of the building to be occupied by them as a confectionery and cold drink stand.

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

—Mr. Eugene Griffin has changed places and now has a position as salesman at Mr. S. L. Robertson's where, he desires the Free Press to say, he will be pleased to meet and serve his friends.

—You can save money by going to W. W. Fields & Bro. for your groceries—they are making very low prices just now.

—Judge Jones opened the bids on Thursday for building a wooden bridge across Brushy creek on the Seymour road and awarded the contract to Mr. J. B. Waddington, who will proceed with the work at once.

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

—Mr. Hall Morrison and wife of Graham arrived Wednesday night, in response to a telephone message informing them of the serious illness of Mrs. Morrison's father, Mr. J. S. Rike of this place.

—For pure big German millet, genuine Amber sorghum and Kafir corn seeds go to W. W. Fields & Bro's.

—Judge J. M. Baldwin returned Wednesday from a somewhat lengthy visit to his parents in Fannin county and other relatives in the eastern portion of the state. He is looking like his trip agreed with him.

—For a nice selection of queensware, glassware, lamps and lamp chimneys W. W. Fields & Bro. can't be beaten,—they also have some nice churns and a good assortment of stoneware generally.

—Several of the parties who are taking an active interest in getting up a band in Haskell have requested us to state that they will hold a meeting at the residence of Judge Jones on Tuesday night, next, and that they are anxious for all who feel an interest in the organization of a local band to meet with them there.

—Miss Jessie Armstrong of Mississippi, who spent the past six or eight months with relatives here and who taught a class in oil painting, left last Sunday for her home beyond the big river. Miss Armstrong is a charming and accomplished young lady and made many friends during her stay in our midst. She expressed herself also as being well pleased with her sojourn among a most hospitable people, as well as with her Texas experiences in general.

—The general opinion seems to be that, while the late sown wheat in this section was not much hurt by the cold yet, it is not up to the average. Some think that only top growth was held in check by the continuous cold, but that it was making a root growth and is well established and ready to "spread itself" to a surprising extent if good rains come in time.

—The dangers of civilization are overwork, worry and germs. We need a vitalizing power to sustain us. Learned men and experience point to whiskey. Primitive men did not need whiskey. We do. Changed conditions bring fresh needs. And THE whiskey is HARPER. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas.

—We noticed an item in an Abilene paper saying that the Swenson Bros. had just unloaded from the cars at that place a grading machine with a capacity to move 1000 yards of dirt per day. The machine was designed for use on their extensive ranches in Jones, Haskell and Throckmorton counties in building water storage tanks.

—Haskell had several lectures the past week by Mr. J. Robert Norvel, who claims to be aiding in the maintenance of a system of Chantauqua school through which poor but deserving girls are assisted in securing an education. Haskell contributed fairly well to the cause.

—The public school which closes March 28th will be supplemented by a six weeks private school beginning April 3rd, for all grades. Tuition \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Satisfactory terms made to all who wish to send by seeing us.

J. B. JONES,
MISS SALLIE RAMSEY.

—Some people who are halting between two opinions as to whether they will or will not come to Haskell county are liable to wake up before long to a realization of the fact that they have procrastinated a little too long to get in on the ground floor and "grow up with the country." There is yet time in which to do this, but, in our opinion, it is not a long time.

JUNIOR B. Y. P. U.

Sunday March 19th, 3 p. m.

Leader—Miss Mary Rice.
Roll call with scripture responses.
Lesson—Glad Hearts, Ps. 95:2.
Quartet—Fratie Smith, Sibyl Collins, Bessie Parker and Fred Lindsey.
Recitation—Hazel Hudson.
Reading of select scripture by Union.
Song.

The Mesquite School

To the Free Press:

We of the Mesquite school still maintain our interest in our work, and we are pleased to say that our teacher seems fairly well satisfied with our efforts.

Some of the Mesquite folks attended the teachers' institute at Haskell and report a delightful time, also think the Norvel lectures amusing and somewhat instructive.

We were sorry to learn of the misfortune of a friend, who cut his foot badly with an axe, but hope he will recover without permanent injury.

DELIA.

TO THE PUBLIC:

I wish to say to my friends and the public generally that having bought Mr. Carney's interest in the business of Carney & McKee and now being the sole proprietor of same, I shall be pleased to have a continuation of the patronage of the firm's old customers and I also invite all others to give me a chance at their business.

I shall try to merit the confidence and patronage of the public by doing a straightforward, honest, legitimate business at the lowest margin of profit that will allow me a fair living. Trusting you will give me a call and a trial, I am
Yours truly,
R. H. McKee.

Notice of Disolution of Partnership.

It is hereby mutually agreed by and between T. G. Carney and R. H. McKee, composing the firm of Carney & McKee, that the partnership heretofore existing between them is this day dissolved, T. G. Carney having sold all his interest in said partnership business to R. H. McKee, who assumes all indebtedness due by said firm and becomes the owner of all notes and accounts due to said firm, and will continue the business at the same place in the name of R. H. McKee.

Haskell Texas, March 1st, 1899.
T. G. CARNEY,
R. H. McKee.

A SUMMER NORMAL IN HASKELL.

We Can Have it if We Try.

Always on the alert for anything that may be beneficial to its town and county, the Free Press thinks it sees a good opportunity for Haskell to secure the organization of a teachers' summer normal school here the coming summer, if an earnest, energetic effort is made by all those who would receive benefit from it. The convenience to the teachers of this county and the immediately adjoining counties should be sufficient inducement to enlist their active cooperation in an effort to secure its location here. Its advantages to the town in association and in the lectures and discussions on educational questions by such a body of intelligent and progressive people as would compose the school, to hear many or all of which no doubt the young people of the town would be admitted, and the trade and notoriety they would give the place should be sufficient to enlist the enthusiastic efforts and support of our townspeople in this behalf.

That the situation and requirements may be fully understood, we quote sufficiently for that purpose from a circular of instruction recently issued by State Supt. of Pub. Inst. J. S. Kendall, giving the plan for summer normals for the present year. He says:

First of all, it is in place to say that financial aid for the summer normal schools from the state or elsewhere is a remote possibility. These schools, therefore, will be organized this year, as for the past ten years, on a self-sustaining basis. That is to say, the tuition fees collected from those who attend must defray the expenses of the schools. The number of schools to be organized must be governed chiefly by the number of teachers expressing a purpose to attend. Greater efficiency may be given to the work where the teachers of several adjoining counties are disposed to unite. Strength and enthusiasm result from aggregation of numbers.

Method of procedure—Any number of teachers in an organized capacity, under direction of their county superintendent or county judge acting as county superintendent, may take measures looking to the location of a summer normal in their section. Where two or more counties propose combining, preliminary steps should first be taken by each county. Subsequently, through an executive committee, or otherwise, details may be arranged. A blank form of application for recognition will be sent out by this department.

Each application returned to this office should show the signature and postoffice address of at least thirty teachers who pledge themselves to attend the normal. It should further show that an executive committee has been chosen, the business of which committee it will be to arrange and carry out the plans of the school in detail; that an experienced and capable conductor has been selected by the teachers; that an accessible village, town or city as a place of meeting has been agreed upon, where reasonable board and all needed school buildings are provided. The county superintendent or ex-officio superintendent of the county must certify on the application to the correctness of the above named conditions. No fee of any kind will be required in advance as a condition of recognition. During the months of March or April all plans should be perfected by the teachers in the counties where the proposed normals are to be held. On or before May 1 all returns should be made to the department of education since, soon after that date, a list of all recognized summer normals will be published by this department.

Examinations—To meet the diverse wants of the different sections of the state, authority will be given to hold the summer normals at any time between May 22 and Aug. 12. No school must plan for a shorter term than four weeks, while a term of five, six or eight weeks may be had when desired. Three separate sets of examinations will be provided by this department. The first examination will be held on June 29, 30 and July 1. The second on July 20, 21 and 22. The third on Aug. 10, 11 and 12. In planning for its opening each school must arrange for its close with reference to these dates.

It occurs to us that no more accessible point could be selected for the teachers of say Haskell, Throckmorton, Baylor, Knox, King, Stone-wall, Jones and Fisher counties than

DEATH TO PRAIRIE DOGS! KILLING PRAIRIE DOGS

If you want to have luck

Give McLemore's infallible "DEATH ON DOGS" a trial. It is sold on a strict guarantee.

\$1 buys enough to poison 1 peck of Millet or Wheat.

A. P. McLemore.

the town of Haskell, and it should be able to furnish as cheap board as any place. Our convenient and commodious school building of five large rooms will be available during the required time, and is as good a building for the purpose as can be found in this section of the state.

Then we have to offer to the teachers in the able and accomplished principal of our public school, Prof. W. W. Hentz, excellent material for an experienced and capable conductor—(we haven't consulted the professor on this question, but presume that he will lend his services.) And in a general way we can offer them more water and better water than they can find elsewhere in Western Texas, as much and as good fresh air and scenery and smoother roads and prettier prairies to look at when they have leisure to enjoy a drive with some of the prettiest young ladies any town can boast of.

Now we've started the ball, we hope the people of Haskell—the teachers of the county especially, will see as we do and keep it rolling.

—Postmaster Long says that if any person received a book through the Haskell post-office this week from Washington city they will do him a favor by calling and letting him know of it.

—The programme, as previously published, of the teachers institute was successfully carried out by the teachers of the county on last Friday and Saturday. The teachers seem to be taking a lively interest in this work for their mutual advancement, and while we had opportunity to hear but little of their discussions, they, as well as the other work, were pronounced generally good by those who heard them.

Abilene is playing in luck these latter days, some say, but the Free Press is inclined to the belief that the "luck" is the legitimate fruits of the spirit of enterprise and pluck with which her people have become reanimated. Let any set of people thoroughly unite and go to work with determination and vim for the improvement of their town and they will succeed if success is possible—and it is in nine cases out of ten. At any rate the Abilene people have shown themselves thoroughly alive in most things that concern their material interests for the last year or so and they now have to their credit a \$75,000 appropriation for a federal building and a \$50,000 appropriation by the state for the establishment of an epileptic branch of the insane asylum, and they have but recently responded to a proposition to build another railroad there by subscribing a bonus of \$40,000 in money and \$20,000 in real estate. And another thing that pleases us is that, at a recent meeting they appointed a strong committee to encourage and foster the planting of trees and shrubbery throughout the town.

The Dallas News and some democrats argue that expansion is democratic because Jefferson was active in securing the annexation of Louisiana. We think there is a wide difference between annexing adjoining territory on our own continent where it got a foreign power off and was needed and could be settled by our own people and going 7000 miles to annex a great group of islands densely peopled with a mongrel brood of scarcely half civilized Asiatics, territory which we do not need for settlement and which, indeed can never be peopled by Americans.

—The South Side Barber - Shop.

D. W. COURTWRIGHT, prop.
I solicit your patronage with promise of giving you prompt and agreeable service.

W. V. R'Y EXTENSION

PRESIDENT MORGAN JONES IN HASKELL.

Has a Conference With Citizens.

Col. Morgan Jones, president of the Wichita Valley railroad and Mr. Frank Brown, a director of the same road, made a trip from Seymour in a buggy this week over the territory to be penetrated by the extension of their road, going via Haskell as far south as Anson.

On their return Wednesday, they stopped at Haskell and held a conference with a committee of citizens. The committee placed before President Jones some statistical information and presented as best they could in the brief time at their disposal some of the advantages to be secured by the Valley road from an extension to Haskell. The question of bonus, etc., was not gone into, as there was no formal proposition pending. President Jones expressed his gratification in finding so fine a country as that surrounding and extending far out from Haskell. He was also pleased with the town and the business showing made by it; it was better than he had anticipated; the town was decidedly the best interior town he had seen in the west.

He said that soon after his return to Fort Worth he would submit to our people a proposition looking to the extension of their road to Haskell.

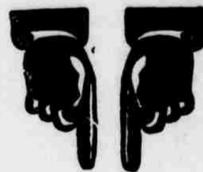
The writer was present at the conference with Mr. Jones and was impressed—not by any direct statement, but generally—with the idea that it is his intention to extend the road in a southerly direction, also that the extension has been determined upon, and we believe now that whether or not Haskell gets the road is only a question of a satisfactory bonus, etc.

If the railroad's requirements are not too onerous we will get it, if nonresident property owners will take the correct view of their interests and do their full share in the matter—this is absolutely necessary to success. We believe that the people of our county and town are fully impressed with the importance and necessity of straining every nerve and energy to secure the benefits of the first really tangible opportunity that has been offered them to secure a road. They realize that the business of the town and the development of the country has languished for years—that it has about reached the limit to which it can go without railroad facilities, and they realize that if they allow this opportunity to slip by they may not have another for years to come and that meantime other points will be developed and brought into prominence to their detriment, making it harder and harder as time passes for them to do anything, and, indeed, placing us in such a position relative to other places that we never can amount to what we would by securing this road now.

In conclusion we wish to say that we found President Jones a very pleasant, quiet mannered gentleman, but fully conversant with his business. And, in our estimate of his character, we would not judge him to be a man in search of prey, as so many are, but inclined only to ask what he conceives to be fair and just in his dealings, hence we think our people may rely upon receiving fair treatment at his hands.

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

Come and See!



we mean the

Biggest

stock of goods you ever saw in Haskell.

—They are at—

F. G. Alexander & Co's

—STORE—

All sorts, kinds, Colors and Qualities

—AT—

All Prices

—To Please—

Everybody.

Next Spring

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

Klondike

Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are

Shortest Route!

Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaports with economy, luxury and comfort via

The Denver Road

(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.)

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A. G. P. A.

D. B. KEELER,

G. F. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH
IS EQUAL TO

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3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts.
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

INSIST ON HAVING

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Pure Potash or Lye.