

THE EARTH MAY BE UPSET BY A CONJUNCTION OF PLANETS.

Old World to Suffer More Than the New Say the All-Wise Astrologers.

According to astrologers this old world of ours is entering upon a period of great stress and danger which is to culminate in terrible disasters, fatal perhaps to its very existence, by the end of the year.

We have, they say, already been experiencing the approach of these evil days—bad weather, fire, marine disasters, battles and murders, all being attributed to the malign influences of the planets—but from now on until December, when the sun, the moon and all the planets, with the exception of Neptune, will form such a conjunction in the heavens as has not occurred for 6,000 years. Their relations to each other and the signs in which they are grouped indicate, according to astrology, that their combined power will be exerted with baleful effect upon the earth.

As to the precise and definite form which the disaster will take, those who believe that the fates of men are written in the heavens differ widely among themselves. Some insist that the portent is for floods, earthquakes or other great physical disturbances; others read the omen for epidemics

and plagues, and another class lay the emphasis upon social, political and industrial upheavals and revolutions. All agree, however, that the extent of the evils will be world-wide and now and then one ventures to predict that there will be no world at the end of these fearful days, or at least not in its present form and condition. It is a strange coincidence that prophets and seers in all ages are also predicting the coming of a Messiah and a reign of terror and of the closing months of this century.

English astrologers have been most busy in studying the phenomena connected with this remarkable movement, and position of heavenly bodies, they have sent out their warning letters to all corners of the globe. At the beginning of a lunar eclipse, which is the beginning of a lunar eclipse, he writes, "The United States will suffer from these other ills, he thinks it will be less than other parts of the world will have to help feed the suffering and dying in less favored lands. Israel agrees with his fellow astrologer in warning all people to be on guard, especially in the fall, also fire disasters. The summer, too, according to this prophet, is to witness strikes and serious labor troubles, and of vast extent. He troubles ahead for President Meany, and predicts that both his wife and his popularity will suffer. Another English astrologer, however, a note of warning to speculators, look out for tremendous fluctuations in stocks and for panics," he says.

archy also is to afflict France, and other parts of Europe, and are signs that "the life of one of European rulers is in danger. This country believes in astrology as beginning to emphasize the outlook as shown in their reports for the coming months. Sunday night one set of demagogues meet for a lecture and study, on Monday night another little group meet together. A veritable war of horrors is revealed on occasions to those whose imaginations can grasp the situation as depicted by the leaders and lecturers. The men who take a depressing view of the prospect ahead, as revealed by astrology, is Dr. J. C. Street, who affirms his opinions by crystal balls and by the words of Eastern prophets. As well as of Western prophets. The latter part of this century, contends, will be the most important period in English history, since the Babylonians, indeed, since the time of Dr. Street, the seven signs of the sun coming into the sign of Sagittarius in the latter part of November, and continuing in December, is a "prophetic sign" which will af-



HOW THE PLANETS WILL BE GROUPED IN DECEMBER NEXT.

fect the whole system of governments, religions, political and financial economy, as well as the motor nerve system in individuals. He does not believe that the effect will be so marked here as in Eastern lands, yet it will be sufficiently grave to warrant the utmost apprehension and precaution.

What Astrologers Say. Although not sympathizing with the astrologers and other occult believers in their prophecy that the position and movements of the planets portend various calamities and great physical and political revolutions for the latter end of 1899, the astronomer recognizes this period as one of uncommon importance, offering opportunities for observation which will be of material advantage to science. Professor John Krom Rees of Columbia University says:

"The grouping of all the planets, with the exception of Neptune, in one part of the heavens, which will occur in December, is an extraordinarily interesting condition and will engage the closer study and observation on the part of astronomers everywhere. Popular interest will be increased by the fact that the phenomena may be viewed at ordinary hours—after sunset—and will not entail the vigils which the astronomer so often is compelled to keep."

"As for the effect upon the life of the earth, there will be none, except that astronomers who expose themselves in the pursuit of their profession may take pneumonia. We do not recognize that the heavenly bodies have any effect upon meteorological conditions. There is no proof for it."

In addition to this unusual appearance of so many of the planets in the same quarter of the heavens, there are to be many eclipses, conjunctions, comets and other phenomena of peculiar interest to the astronomer. H. C. Wilson, in "Popular Astronomy," announces five eclipses of the sun and two of the moon for 1899. A total eclipse of the moon, June 22-23, will be visible in the western part of North America, throughout the Pacific ocean, in Asia and in Eastern Africa.

An annular eclipse of the sun will take place December 2, but will be visible only in the vicinity of the South Pole.

On December 16 there will be a partial eclipse of the moon, which can be seen in the eastern part of North America, in Europe and in Asia.

One hundred and nine occultations of stars will be visible at Washington, and most of them throughout the United States.

In November the great Leonid shower of meteors is expected to approximate the wonderful showers of 1833 and 1866.

Although Professor Rees and many other scientists will not admit that there is a direct connection between meteorological or other disturbances on or near the earth's surface and

relations of the heavenly bodies affected directly upon our globe, yet, and indirectly govern them, is a positive fact and this is the basis of the universal science of etiology—that of normal health via light and its co-relations.

"Already a great many have perhaps confused this coming galaxy of conjunctions with the celebrated Magian oracle as to the dual configuration. We think, however, they are mistaken, as the combinations now due take place neither in Cancer nor in Capricorn, but in Sagittarius, i. e., the Sign, and thus the predicted one is still future. The fact, however, remains that the coming concert in the heavens is a part of one tremendous whole, and of one that in its entirety does not recur in thousands of years. The ordinary astrologers, so called, are therefore safe in predicting that this conjunction will mark an epoch—the beginning of a new cycle." Their prognostications coincide with the prophecies and with chronology, yet, and with the legitimate expectations of physical astronomy. It is certainly a remarkable thing for seven planets to be found in one Sign at once, as, for instance, upon December 2, while Jupiter, the 8th, is within 5 degrees of the same Sign."

Overworking the Telescope.
Lady Theodora Guest, in giving an account of her crossing the Rocky Mountains, tells how hard her aneroid barometer was worked in showing the heights to which she climbed. This reminds her of the story of a telescope owned by a Somersetshire farmer. The old man, remarking to a friend at a local race meeting that the gentry nowadays had glasses for both eyes, she said: "I have a telescope, a companion of Dr. Franklin, was about to set up in business for himself, and wished to have an appropriate sign to put over his door. He designed one that bore the following inscription: 'John Thompson, Hatter, makes and Sells Hats for Ready Money.' Following this was a picture of a hat. But he was not quite certain of the suitability of his sign, and he decided to submit it to his friends for their criticism. The first that he showed it to objected to the word 'hatter,' because it was followed by the words 'makes hats,' which sufficiently explained that he was a hatter. The word was struck out. The next said that the word 'makes' was useless, because the customers would not care who made the hats so long as they were satisfactory and the price was not too high. He struck that out also. The third man said that the words 'for ready money' might as well go, as it was not the custom to sell hats on credit; every one who bought expected to pay. These words were taken out, and the inscription read 'John Thompson Sells Hats.' His next friend said 'sells hats' might as well come out, because nobody expected him to give them away; what, then, was the use of the word? 'Sells' was accordingly struck out, and 'hats' was all that remained following 'John Thompson.' Even this, short as it was, was further diminished, and the sign finally stood, 'John Thompson,' with the figure of the hat following it."

The Advantage of Criticism.
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"REMINISCENCES," SUBJECT FOR LAST SUNDAY.
From the Text: "While I Was Weeping, the Fire Burned"—Psalm 39: 3. Benefit of an Occasional Look Backward—T. Father and Mother.

Here is David, the psalmist, with the forefinger of his right hand against his temple, the door shut against the world, engaged in contemplation. And it would be well for us to take the same posture often, closing the door against the world, while we sit down in sweet solitude to contemplate.

In a small island off the coast of Nova Scotia I once passed a Sabbath in delightful solitude, for I had resolved that I would have one day of entire quiet before I entered upon my autumnal work. I thought to have spent the day in laying out plans for Christian work; but instead of that it became a day of tender reminiscence. I reviewed my pastorate; I shook hands with an old departed friend, whom I shall greet again when the curtains of life are lifted. The days of my boyhood came back, and I was ten years of age, and I was eight, and I was five. There was but one house on the island, and yet from Sabbath day-break, when the bird-chant woke me, until the evening melted into the Bay of Fundy, from shore to shore there were ten thousand memories, and the groves were ahum with voices that had long ago ceased.

Youth is apt too much to spend all its time in looking forward. Old age is apt too much to spend all its time in looking backward. People in middle life and on the apex look both ways. It would be well for us, I think, however, to spend more time in reminiscence. By the constitution of our nature we spend most of the time in looking forward. And the vast majority of this audience live not so much in the present as in the future. I find that you mean to make a reputation, you mean to establish yourself, and the advantages that you expect to achieve absorb a great deal of your time. But I see no harm in this, if it does not make you discontented with the present, or disqualify you for existing duties.

Perhaps you were brought up in the country. You stand now today in memory under the old tree. You clucked its fruit that was not quite ripe, because you couldn't wait any longer. You hear the brook rumbling along over the pebbles. You step again into the furrow where your father in his shirt sleeves shouted to the lazy oxen. You tighten the saw-logs from the rafters of the barn, and take just one egg, and silence your conscience by saying they won't miss it. You take a drink again out of the very bucket that the old well fetched up. You go for the cows at night, and find them wagging their heads through the bars. Ofttimes in the dusty and busy streets you wish you were home again on that cool grass, or in the wheat-carpeted hall of the farmhouse, through which there was the breath of new-mown hay or the blossom of buckwheat.

You may have in your windows now beautiful plants and flowers brought from across the seas, but not one of them sits in your soul so much charm and memory as the old ivy and the yellow sunflower that stood sentinel along the garden walk, and the forget-me-nots playing hide and seek 'mid the long grass. The father who used to come in sunburnt from the fields, and sit down on the door sill and wipe the sweat from his brow, may have gone to his everlasting rest. The mother, who used to sit at the door a little bent over, cap and spectacles on, her face mellowing with the vicissitudes of many years, may have put down her gray head on the pillow in the valley; but forget that home you never will.

Have you thanked God for it? Have you rehearsed all these blessed reminiscences? Oh, thank God for a Christian father; thank God for a Christian mother; thank God for an early Christian altar at which you were taught to kneel; thank God for an early Christian home.

I find another point in your life history. You found one day you were in the wrong road; you couldn't sleep at night; there was just one word that seemed to sob through your banking-house, or through your office, or shop, or your bedroom, and that word was "Eternity." You said, "I'm not ready for it. O God, have mercy!" The Lord heard. Peace came to your heart. In the breath of the rill and the waterfall's dash you heard the voice of God's love; the clouds and the trees hailed you with gladness; you came into the house of God.

You remember how your hand trembled as you took up the cup of the communion. You remember the minister who consecrated it, and you remember the church officials who carried it through the aisle; you remember the old people who at the close of the service took your hand in theirs in congratulating sympathy, as much as to say, "Welcome home, you lost prodigal!" And though those hands be all withered away, that communion Sabbath is resurrected today, and is resurrected with all its prayers, and songs, and tears, and emotions, and transfiguration. Have you kept those vows? Have you been a backslider? God help you! This day kneel at the foot of mercy and start again for heaven. Start today as you started then. I rouse your soul by that reminiscence.

But I must not spend any more of my time in going over the advantages of your life. I just put them all in one great sheaf, and I top them up in your memory with one loud harvest song, such as the reapers sing. Praise the Lord, ye blood-bought immortals on earth! Praise the Lord, ye crowned spirits of heaven!

But some of you have not always had a smooth life. Some of you are now in the shadow. Others had their troubles years ago. You are a mere wreck of what you once were. I must gather up the sorrows of your past life; but how shall I do it? You say that is impossible, as you have had so many troubles and adversities. Then I will take two, the first trouble and the last trouble. As when you are walking in the street, and there has been music in the distance, you unconsciously find yourselves keeping

RORIQUE BROTHERS.
Condemned to Death for Piracy in Another Case of Injustice.
Paris Cable New York Times: A case which seems to be quite as deserving of revision as the Dreyfus case is that of the survivor of the famous brothers Rorique, who were condemned to death, eight years ago for piracy and murder on the high seas. These two men had had a most adventurous and, in many respects, heroic career. They had explored strange lands and saved countless lives. One of them, indeed, Leoneo, who had died in penal servitude, managed to save the life of a fellow-convent at Cayenne, and it was with manacles upon his feet that he plunged into the sea to perform this worthy deed. The commutation of their death sentence was entirely due to public

step to the music, so when you started life your very life was a musical time-beat. The air was full of joy and hilarity; with the bright, clear air you made the boat skip; you went on, and life grew brighter, until, after a while, suddenly a voice from heaven said, "Halt!" and quick as the sunbeams you halted; you grew pale, you confronted your first sorrow. You had no idea what the flush on your child's cheek was an unhealthy flush. You said it can't be anything serious. Death in slippers walked round about the cradle. You did not hear the tread; but after a while the truth flashed on you. You walked the floor. Oh, if you could, with your strong, stout hand, have wrenched that child from the destroyer. You went to your room, and you said, "God, save my child! God, save my child!" The word seemed going out in darkness. You said: "I can't bear it! I can't bear it!" You felt as if you could not put the long lashes over the bright eyes, never to see them again sparkle. Oh, if you could have taken that little one in your arms, and with it leaped the grave, how gladly you would have done it! Oh, if you could let your property go, your houses go, your land and your storehouse go, how gladly you would have allowed them to depart if you could only have kept that one treasure!

But one day there arose from the heavens a chill blast that swept over the bedroom, and instantly all the light went out, and there was darkness—thick, murky, impenetrable, shuddering darkness. But God didn't leave you there. Mercy spoke. As you took up the cup, the adler tongue, roaring, flashing, rushed over the beam, and you were about to put that cup to your lips. God said, "Let it pass," and forthwith, as by the hand of angels, another cup was put into your hands. It was the cup of God's consolation. And as you have sometimes lifted the head of a wounded soldier, and poured wine into his lips, so God put his left arm under your head, and with his right hand he pours into your lips the wine of his comfort and his consolation, and you looked at the empty cradle and looked at your broken heart, and you looked at the Lord's chastisement, and you said, "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

Ah, it is your first trouble. How did you set over it? God comforted you. You have been a better man ever since. In the jar of the closing gate of the sepulchre you heard the clanging of the opening gate of heaven and you felt an irresistible drawing heavenward. You have been purer and stouter of mind ever since that night when the little one for the last time put its arms around your neck and said, "Good-night, papa; good-night, mamma. Meet me in heaven."

People look down and they see it was only a few feet deep and a few feet wide, but to you it was a cavern down which went all your hopes and all your expectations.

But cheer up in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Comforter. He is not going to forsake you. Did the Lord take that child out of your arms? Why, he is going to shelter it better than you could. He is going to array it in a white robe, and palm branch, and rays of light, and have it all ready to greet you at your coming home. Blessed the broken heart that Jesus heals. Blessed the importunate cry that Jesus compassionate. Blessed the weeping eye from which the soft hand of Jesus wipes away the tear.

Some months ago I was sailing down the St. John river, which is the Rhine and the Hudson combined in one score of beauty and grandeur, and while I was on the deck of the steamer a gentleman pointed out to me the places of interest, and he said: "All this is interval land, and it is the richest land in all the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

"What," said I, "do you mean by interval land?" "Well," said he, "this land is submerged for a part of the year; spring freshets come down, and all these plains are overflowed with the water, and the waters leave a rich deposit, and when the waters are gone the harvest springs up, and there is the grandest harvest that ever was reaped. And I instantly thought: 'It is not the heights of the church and it is not the heights of this world that is the scene of the greatest prosperity, but the soul over which the floods of sorrow have gone, the soul over which the freshets of tribulation have torn their way, that yields the greatest fruits of righteousness, and the largest harvest for time, and the richest harvest for eternity.' Bless God that your soul is interval land."

But these reminiscences reach only to this morning. There is one more point of tremendous reminiscence, and that is the last hour of life, when we have to look over all our past existence. What a moment that will be! I place Napoleon's dying reminiscence on St. Helena beside Mrs. Judson's dying reminiscence in the harbor of St. Helena, the same island, twenty years after. Napoleon's dying reminiscence was one of delirium—"Tete d'armee"—"Head of the army." Mrs. Judson's dying reminiscence, as she came home from her missionary toil and her life of self-sacrifice for God, dying in the cabin of the ship in the harbor of St. Helena, was, "I always did love the Lord Jesus Christ." And then, the historian says, she fell into a sound sleep and woke amid the songs of angels.

I place the dying reminiscence of Augustus Caesar against the dying reminiscence of the apostle Paul. The dying reminiscence of Augustus Caesar was, addressing his attendants, "Have I played my part well on the stage of life?" And they answered in the affirmative, and he said, "Why, then, don't you applaud me?" The dying reminiscence of Paul the apostle was, "I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day, and not to me only, but to all them that love his appearing." Augustus Caesar died amid pomp and great surroundings. Paul uttered his dying reminiscence looking up through the wall of a dungeon. God grant that our dying pillow may be the closing of a glorious eternity!

Football was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Sixth Minnesota regiment has been mustered out at Savannah, Ga.

On the completion of the railroad to Khartoum Gen. Lord Kitchener will open the Sudan.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has issued an order formally disbanding the second and seventh army corps.

The headquarters of the 6th Cavalry have been transferred from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, fourth cavalry, is relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff of Brig. Genl. Samuel M. Young, and will proceed via Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to join his troop.

The retirement from active service of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. McLaughlin, sixteenth infantry, upon his own application, after over thirty year's service, is announced.

Capt. Will Stott, formerly of Franklin, Ind., who was with the one hundred and sixtieth Indiana volunteers, has decided to return to Cuba in the near future to manage a tobacco plantation.

The United States transport McClellan sailed from New York for Cuba and Porto Rico. She carried 280,000 pounds of refrigerated beef and 880,000 pounds of forage, besides 250 recruits.

Capt. Swaine is relieved from mustering duty in the states of Nebraska and Kansas, and will proceed to New York City and report for further orders.

The great increase in the customs receipts of Havana and of San Juan has made necessary a large increase in the revenue cutter service of the United States.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, United States volunteer signal corps, will proceed from Guantanamo to Puerto Principe, Cuba, and report to the commanding general, and as signal officer of that department.

The rebels captured during the recent fighting between the English and Chinese in the British Kow Lon extension district have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

According to advices from Hankow, capital of the Province of Hoo Pe, China, the Russians contemplate taking definite action with reference to property now owned by British subjects in the Russian Jardine concession. The Russian Consul refuses to recognize the titles of the claimants.

The United States transport Thomas, Capt. Gibbons, arrived at New York from Guantanamo and Beraca with fifty-five cabin passengers and 650 men of the 5th United States volunteers. The cabin passengers are the officers of the regiment, their families and a few civilians.

That there is trouble brewing in South Africa, there is no question, and that the British government is preparing for it is evidenced by the fact that a draught of troops left for the Cape and more are to leave at once to reinforce the cavalry in Natal.

The ill-feeling between France and Russia is increasing, and stories are current of all sorts of differences that have taken place in Abyssinia between the French and Russian authorities there, which have created an unpleasant impression at Paris.

Capt. Walter K. Wright, seventh infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., vice Capt. William Lassiter, sixteenth infantry, who is relieved.

Adam Waseck of Ponca City, Ok., learning that his son George had been wounded before Calumpit, sent a cablegram to Manila inquiring about it. The answer was his son was severely wounded, but not dangerously. The cost of the cablegram and answer was \$58.

The campaign in the Sudan seems to be progressing right along and rapidly.

The Kansas State fair management at Wichita has offered Gen. Funston and his swimming comrades \$1000 to repeat their brilliant "river-swimming act" there in October. The Little Arkansas River will be fortified and the general and his men are asked to swim across, attack and take the fortification.

In view of Aguinaldo's refusal to negotiate with Spain for the release of Spanish prisoners, the government of Spain has asked the French government to arrange for fresh negotiations at Washington, through the French ambassador there for their release.

It has been decided that, in view of Minister Meany's accomplishments in Nicaragua, there is no longer any necessity for the presence of the cruiser Detroit at Bluefields. The vessel will therefore return to the United States from Colon by way of Greytown.

It is reported that Merton Wilcox, an Olathe (Kan.) boy, who enlisted April, 1898, in the twentieth Kansas, was killed. He was born and reared there. His parents are dead, his only surviving relative being a sister, Mrs. Hannon. He was 22.

A squadron, which has just left Kiel for a long cruise along coasts of Denmark, England and Portugal, is the largest ever sailed from a German port. It includes four ironclads, two second-class ironclads, one coast ironclad and two small cruisers.

Volunteer officers of the army, who are responsible for public property, shall be paid only mileage and the travel allowances hereafter until they have accounted for all public property for which they are responsible. This is an order from the war department.

TAUGHT BY BITTER EXPERIENCE.

Miss J.—Yes, your cue—what they say just before you make your entrance, you know.
Mr. G.—Oh, I see. They always say, "Come on, you silly ass, can't you?"

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STATE AFFAIRS

Some Recent Matters Worthy of Being Noted.

Pension Bill.

Austin, Tex., May 15.—Comptroller Finley sends out the following: To whom it may concern: Public attention is invited to an act approved May 12, 1899, known as the Confederate pension bill. Under the provisions of this act all pensions shall begin on the 1st day of October and April after the filing and establishing the application and are made payable quarterly, the first payment being provided for Oct. 1, 1899. The act carries an appropriation of \$100,000 for the first year and \$150,000 for the second year, and fixes a minimum pension of \$8 per month to each applicant who can and does conform to the requirements of the law.

In the event the appropriation above referred to shall prove insufficient to pay in full said pensions, no deficiency can be created against the state, but each pensioner will receive only his pro rata according to the amount appropriated.

The act makes it the duty of the comptroller to prepare and furnish to the county judges of the several counties of the state necessary blank applications for the use of applicants. As soon as the necessary forms can be prepared and the blanks printed they will be transmitted, together with a copy of the law, to each county judge in the state. Special care will be exercised in the preparation of these forms, and I beg the indulgence of all interested persons until the forms and blanks can be completed, with the assurance that they will be furnished as soon as possible and in ample time for applications to be filed before the 1st of October next, beginning of the first quarter.

I will not attempt in this notice to advise as to the detailed requirements of the law in making proof, who is eligible, etc., all this will follow, who is above stated as soon as the blanks can be prepared.

The adoption of the constitutional amendment in November last authorizing the state to pension ex-Confederate soldiers and the enactment of the law conforming thereto is intended as a recognition in some measure of the service rendered by the patriotic, gallant and brave Confederate soldier, in defense of home, honor and constitutional liberty, who now in his advancing years is unable to support his family on the meager pension to which he is entitled.

It shall follow the strict letter of the law in passing upon all pension claims and the co-operation of county judges and commissioners' courts, whose duty it will be to pass first upon all applications, is earnestly requested and confidently expected.

All ex-Confederate soldiers also should take an interest in the applications filed in their respective counties; efforts thus combined will materially aid the worthy in securing the benefits provided under the law and will tend greatly to prevent and detect attempts at fraud.

R. W. FINLEY, Comptroller.

Snake Bitten.

Denison, Tex., May 15.—A. H. Heath, who came in from Dripping Springs, stated that George Odell, a prominent farmer living southeast of the city, was bitten by a copperhead snake, one of the most poisonous of the snake family. Mr. Odell was getting some corn out of his crib when a snake that had crawled up in the corn struck him on the finger. His wrist and arm swelled rapidly and Mr. Odell suffered great pain, but it is believed there will be no serious consequences.

People's Party Committee.

Dallas, Tex., May 15.—The state executive committee of the People's party met here Saturday. A resolution instructing the delegates to the meeting at Kansas City of the National Reform Press association and the national organization committee of the People's party to vote as a unit against the endorsement of any person or persons as candidates of said party for president and vice-president of the United States was unanimously adopted. A number left for Kansas City that night.

Seriously Injured.

Burton, Tex., May 15.—Elias Elmer, an Asymrian, while sitting on a front floor veranda of his place residence, was assaulted and severely stabbed in the face. The wound was several inches in length, and the bone was cut also. Elmer Elmer is a cousin of the wounded man, but was compelled to flee, and was pursued for two blocks or more by the man who did the stab-

Passes Now.

In the senate Friday Patterson secured the adoption of a resolution providing for sine die adjournment of the legislature Tuesday, May 23, at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Morris the senate concurred in house amendments to his bill empowering grand juries to summon witnesses to be in attendance on the following term of the court, so as to prevent witnesses from getting away between the sessions of the grand jury and the court.

Stafford secured engrossment of his bill amending the statutes relating to forged instruments.

Miller's bill authorizing the summoning of jurors in special venire cases by postal cards was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Decker's house bill validating and quieting titles to public free school, university and asylum lands sold prior to Jan. 1, 1899, to provide for patents and to prescribe limitation for bringing suits for the recovery of such land, passed finally.

Johnson secured consideration of his bill on third reading appropriating \$150,000 for the construction of an orphan's home at Corsicana for colored children.

Davidson offered an amendment to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—yeas 9, nays 12. The bill passed finally.

Lloyd secured final passage of his bill to grant leave to G. W. Burkitt of Anderson county to bring suit against the state to redeem from forfeiture and resale a section of school land in Hardeman county.

Sebastian secured final passage of his bill correcting the statute relating to commissioners' courts appointing health officers for unincorporated towns.

Gough secured consideration of the Grubbs industrial school bill.

Davidson moved a call of the senate on the passage of the bill to a third reading, but the absentees were excused, and the bill passed to a third reading by a vote of 10 to 6.

Bill adding parlor cars to special coach law passed.

The special order was laid before the senate. It was the bill providing that where there are no banking facilities in a county, that a sworn certificate of deposit in a reputable bank in another county shall be accepted as cash by the commissioners' court. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Childs, a resolution was adopted by the house at the beginning of the morning session, providing that the anti-trust bill should be taken up and its consideration continued from day to day until disposed of.

The anti-trust bill was laid before the house.

Mr. Smith of Grayson offered a substitute providing that all individuals, companies or corporations transacting business contrary to the provisions of the act within this state or elsewhere are hereby prohibited from instituting and maintaining any character of suit in any court in the state. Adopted.

Grogan's and Vaughan's amendments were adopted and bill passed—100 to 2.

Caused by Storm.

Sherman, Tex., May 13.—Thursday night near Van Alstyne a neat cottage residence belonging to F. L. Spurlen, but occupied by W. J. Dalton, was destroyed by fire. The building was valued at \$600. Just yet the loss on household effects can not be estimated. There was no insurance.

During the night the likelihood of rough weather became apparent and the family went to the stormhouse. After the wind and rain had subsided they emerged to find the building on fire and in a fair way to be destroyed. Some of the household effects were saved.

Monument to a Soldier.

Tyler, Tex., May 13.—A handsome marble tablet to the memory of Joshua M. Brooks has just been erected in the cemetery at Troupe, this county, by the former officers and men of company K, fourth Texas Infantry, United States volunteers. Capt. Hampson Gary will have the lot inclosed by an ornamental iron fence.

Mr. Brooks died of pneumonia while the fourth Texas was in winter quarters at San Antonio.

An Accident.

Paris, Tex., May 13.—During the fireworks exhibition last night a long section of the circus seats fell, loaded down with thousands of people.

No one was seriously hurt. Delegates Pitt Turner, George King and Martin and several others were bruised.

I. F. Baker of Paris had his jaw broken.

Seriously Shot.

McKinney, Tex., May 13.—While toying with what he supposed to be an empty pistol, a young son of Esquire E. E. Holt of Blue Ridge, this county, very seriously, if not fatally, shot himself. He first snapped the pistol at his brother, but it failed to go off, he then turned it on himself and pulled the trigger again, when the discharge occurred, passing through his body.

The famous Fair Will case has come up in court again at San Francisco.

Waxahatchie Gets It.

Paris, Tex., May 13.—The State Firemen's convention meets at Waxahatchie next year.

L. J. Rountree of Taylor was elected president; J. L. Storey, treasurer; J. F. Ellis of Cleburne, recording secretary; Mr. Walker of Luling, corresponding secretary.

Late reports from the Hon. Mex. cyclone state twenty-two were killed and 100 wounded.

Legislative Work.

On motion of Potter the senate Thursday concurred in house amendments to bill by Lewis relating to the submission of special issues to the jury.

The pending business, the Grubbs industrial school bill, was suspended on motion of Patterson, for the consideration of house bill by Robertson of Bell, empowering cities and towns incorporated under the general act to regulate and fix the rates, charges, etc., by corporations having public franchises and furnishing utilities to the public.

Atlee moved to substitute the adverse minority for the favorable majority report.

Patterson, Miller and Goss objected to the motion.

The bill was killed by having the adverse minority report adopted.

Industrial school bill came up, but no final action had.

Atlee offered resolution recalling from the house the senate anti-trust bill for the purpose of correcting an error in the engrossment of the bill. (The error consists of the omission to incorporate in the bill the amendment to make the law effective Jan. 31, 1900, lost.)

On motion of Dibrrell the senate refused to concur in the house amendments to the bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay claims incurred in the mobilization of the Texas troops in the late war. The act of congress requires the claims to be audited at Washington, while the house amendment provides that the claims shall be audited in Austin, which is a direct conflict. As a free conference committee on this bill the chair appointed Dibrrell, Atlee, Patterson, Burns and Wayland.

Kittrell's house bill authorizing the admission to record and evidence in the courts of this state of duly certified copies of all deeds and other instruments of conveyance of land which have been duly registered or recorded in other states or in the republic of Mexico, but which laws of such states and republic require to be retained in the deed or notarial archives of such states, was slightly amended and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Barbee the order of business was suspended and the house took up and passed the senate bill to amend article 617b, chapter 12, title 18, of the revised civil statute, relating to the abolishment of municipal corporations.

On motion of Mr. Bailey the senate anti-trust bill was taken up.

An amendment by Mr. Bailey was adopted providing that the act shall take effect on Jan. 31, 1900.

Mr. Shropshire offered as a substitute for the pending bill the original house bill (the Arkansas statute).

Mr. Thomas of Fannin offered an amendment to change portions of the bill. Went over.

On motion of Mr. Monroe the free conference committee report on the senate bill to amend the act of June 23, 1887, to regulate and limit the expenditures of state, county and local public school funds and regulate treasurer's reports thereof, was adopted. The bill allows county treasurers a commission of one-half of 1 per cent for receiving and one-half of 1 per cent for disbursing school funds.

Junior Mechanics.

Grapevine, Tex., May 12.—The Texas state council J. O. U. A. M. met at Grapevine on the 9th and 10th.

The following officers were elected: N. B. Moore of Fort Worth, state councilor; Will Hornbeck of Bonham, state vice councilor; B. R. Wall of Grapevine, state secretary; W. H. Collins of Cleburne, state treasurer; W. C. Hudson of Galveston, state warder; Willis Pierson of Emory, state conductor; C. H. Roark of Denton, state inside sentinel; George P. Hall of Bonham, state outside sentinel; A. P. Parks, chaplain.

Terrible Tornado.

Eagle Pass, Tex., May 12.—The Hon. coal mine, 100 miles south of here in Mexico, was visited Wednesday by a terrible tornado, dealing death and destruction in its path.

The upper story of the general office, hotel, depot and pump-house were blown away. A string of freight cars were carried several hundred yards out into the prairie.

Eight bodies have been recovered and others are supposed to be in the ruins.

State Fireman's association transacted much business on the 11th inst. at Paris.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union convened in Denison on the 9th.

Senate and House.

On motion of Atlee the senate adopted the free conference committee report on Lloyd's bill exempting physicians and surgeons from the payment of occupation tax. The report recommends that the house recede from its amendment exempting lawyers from such tax.

The house bill by Bailey placing the state reformatory under the direction of the governor and the state board of penitentiary commissioners was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Yantis secured the final passage of the house bill amending the Waco city charter.

The free conference committee report on the bill by Goss providing for the sale of detached and isolated sections of the school lands situated in certain counties was adopted. The report recommends that the house recede from its amendment.

On motion of Goss the senate adopted the free conference committee report on his bill allowing fees to county treasurers for receiving and disbursing the school fund.

The senate resumed consideration of the Grubbs industrial school bill, and the Terrell amendment to locate the school as an adjunct of the agricultural and mechanical college was defeated by a vote of 9 yeas to 19 nays.

Atlee secured the adoption of an amendment providing that no debt shall be incurred for any buildings or shall be made therefor.

Terrell secured the adoption of an amendment providing that Senator J. B. Dibrrell, Representatives L. D. Lillard and V. W. Grubbs be a committee to select the location for the said school.

A favorable floor report by judiciary committee No. 1 was made on Grinnan's bill amending the Dallas city charter by providing that the police commissioners shall be appointed by the sheriff with the consent of the commissioners' court of Dallas county.

On motion of Miller this bill was immediately referred back to the committee in order that he (Miller) might be heard in opposition to the bill.

Morris secured the consideration of the house bill providing for the election or abolishment of the office of the public watcher in justice precincts upon application of a majority of the qualified voters of such justice precincts. The bill passed finally.

The senate again resumed consideration of the Grubbs bill.

Sebastian secured the adoption of an amendment limiting the residence to Texas of the three ladies who are to be appointed directors.

Lloyd moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment by Terrell was lost locating the industrial school at College station as an adjunct of the agricultural and mechanical college. Motion to reconsider prevailed and amendment passed.

In the house the appropriation bill was passed.

Fire Fighters.

Paris, Tex., May 11.—Yesterday President Turner announced that the twenty-fourth convention of the State Firemen's association was in session, and he introduced Rev. Chas. Manton, who made a prayer of thankfulness for past mercies and of intercession for future blessings.

Mayor Gibbons was then introduced and made an address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city government.

Mr. Gibbons was followed by Hon. Frank Lee, who added to his words of welcome some graceful praise for volunteers in all causes, and especially in such a cause as that for which firemen were banded.

Dr. Turner then responded on behalf of the firemen.

Business was then transacted.

Temperance Workers.

Denison, Tex., May 11.—The exercises attending the formal welcoming to the city of the State Woman's Christian Temperance union were held at the First Methodist church, and were witnessed by a large and appreciative audience.

The devotional exercises, which preceded the welcoming addresses, began at 7:30 o'clock and were conducted by the president of the first district, Mrs. Catherine Schureman, City Attorney Cummins welcomed the delegates.

Wilson Rhodes was accidentally killed at Beaumont, Tex., by the discharge of his gun as he was getting over a fence.

Fiftieth Council.

Waco, Tex., May 11.—In the midst of a heavy downpour of rain, while the lightning was blazing and the thunder rolling, the fiftieth annual council in the diocese of Texas assembled at St. Paul's church yesterday morning and took up the business of the convention.

Rt. Rev. Geo. H. Kinsolving, D. D., the bishop of the diocese, presided and read his annual address showing encouraging growth in all the parishes of his jurisdiction.

Promoted.

Galveston, Tex., May 11.—Lieut. Col. F. A. Baldwin of the tenth cavalry has been promoted to colonel and assigned to the seventh cavalry. Col. Baldwin won distinction as commanding the tenth (colored) in saving the day for Roosevelt and his rough riders at San Juan hill on July 1 last. He was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for his gallantry.

A clerks' union has been organized at Gainesville, Tex.

Anti-Trust Bill Passed.

A message was received from the governor by the senate Tuesday nominating additional notaries public and presenting the names of Frank A. Williams of Houston county as judge of the supreme court, vice Leroy G. Denman resigned; Charles H. Rogan of Brownwood as commissioner of the general land office, vice George W. Finger, deceased, and Oscar Reynaud as clerk of the criminal court of Harris county.

Anti-trust bill came up.

Patterson offered an amendment to the amendment making the penalties the same as prescribed in the Davidson bill.

The Greer substitute and Patterson's amendment were tabled by a vote of 11 to 7.

Miller secured the adoption of an amendment providing for the suspension of the constitutional rule.

Grinnan introduced an amendment which incorporates more thoroughly the extra-territorial feature. Lost—yeas 8, nays 12.

Atlee offered an amendment to the affidavit providing that the corporation making the affidavit has not entered into any conspiracy, defined in section 2 of this act, to form or secure a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade; that it has not been and is not now a monopoly by reason of any conduct on its part which would constitute it a monopoly under the provisions of section 8 of this act, and is not the owner or lessee of a patent shall be incurred for any machinery, intended, used or designed for manufacturing any raw material or preparing the same for market by any wrapping, baling or other process, and while leasing, renting or operating the same refuses or fails to put the same on the market for sale; that it has not issued and does not own any trust certificates and has not for any corporation or any agent, officer or employee thereof, or for the directors or stockholders thereof entered into and is not now in any combination, contract or agreement with any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or with the stockholders, directors or any officer, agent or employee or any corporation or corporations, the purpose or effect of which combination, contract or agreement would be a conspiracy to defraud as defined in article 1 of this act, or to create a monopoly as defined in sections 2 and 3 of this act.

The amendment was adopted.

Hanger offered an amendment adding an additional section, which reads: "The following corporations, copartnerships, firms or individuals are adjudged a monopoly and subject to all the pains and penalties provided in this act: "Every corporation, copartnership, firm or individual which may gather items of news or press dispatches for sale to newspapers and which shall refuse to sell said items of news or press dispatches to more than one newspaper to a stated number of inhabitants in any city, town or subdivision of the state of Texas or within a certain radius of territory; every association of newspapers formed for the purpose of exchanging items of news and press dispatches which may require of its members under pain of forfeiting their membership that they do not sell to or exchange with newspapers not members of said association any news item or press dispatch." Bill passed.

House worked on appropriation bill.

The Bankers.

San Antonio, Tex., May 10.—The Texas Bankers' association is holding its fifteenth annual convention here. Vice President Geo. E. Webb called the convention to order. Rev. R. M. Hall offered prayer.

Mr. J. N. Brown of the Alamo National bank read a note from Mayor Hicks, which stated that owing to official business he would be unable to deliver the address of welcome. The mayor in his communication assured the bankers that they had the hearty welcome of the citizens and the freedom of San Antonio. C. A. Levi welcomed them.

Episcopal Convocation.

Dallas, Tex., May 10.—The annual convocation of the Episcopal diocese of Dallas was opened yesterday morning with religious services at St. Matthew's cathedral, clergy and lay delegates from all over the diocese attending. Rev. George S. Gibbs of Gainesville preached the sermon.

The first business session was held in St. Matthew's hall, Rt. Rev. A. C. Garrett, bishop of the diocese, presiding.

A missionary service was held in the cathedral last night, Bishop Brown of Arkansas preaching the sermon.

Houston Light Guard.

Houston, Tex., May 10.—The officers of the Houston light guard are in receipt of circular No. 1, under date of April 28, at Austin, from Adj. Gen. Tom Scurry, complimenting and congratulating the volunteers for the government upon their return home and good work done. It also called attention to the benefit to the volunteer officers and men from their war experience and closed with some encouraging remarks concerning the state militia.

Heavy Haul.

Seagraves, Tex., May 10.—The hardware store of Williford & Crawford at Randall, six miles east of here, was robbed Monday night of about \$300 in goods, such as knives, razors, jewelry, etc.

Deal at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., May 10.—Last evening Dan Cannon and Louis Carroll had a disagreement, resulting in both men pulling pistols and badly wounding each other.

Will Stand Foe-Ahor.

Washington, May 10.—The United States and Great Britain will stand together in the advocacy of adoption of a scheme for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, which will be presented to the disarmament conference at its meeting in The Hague on the 18th of the present month. The American delegates, headed by Ambassador White, are equipped with a fairly well digested plan for the execution of this long-cherished project, while the British delegates are prepared with a plan which is almost identical with the American project.

The details can not be procured for publication in advance of the presentation of the projects to the conference. It is known, however, that there are essential differences between this last plan and that embodied in the treaty drafted by Secretary Olney and Julian Paucorfort, which failed of action in the senate when submitted for ratification. The differences are rather in the methods provided for securing an impartial adjudication than in the principles of the former convention, and it is believed that on these points the British and American propositions are not precisely similar.

It can not be said that the American delegates go to the conference with any strong expectations that their own scheme for securing the adjustment of disputes by arbitration, or indeed any project of the kind, will secure the adhesion of the entire conference or even a majority of the delegates. But they are content to plant the seed and make a beginning, which, it is hoped, by the president and Secretary Hay, will in the end have substantial results.

The American delegates go committed to this arbitration project much more strongly than to anything likely to figure before the conference. Regarding disarmament their instructions are to tell the conference that the present armament of the United States and within the possibilities of the future are so far below the present minimum armaments with which any of the great powers of Europe are likely to be content, there is really no reason why the United States should be called into the agreement. Other points upon which the delegates have been instructed are correctly referred to in the cable dispatches, namely, the exemption from seizure of individual property and the extension of the Red Cross rules to warlike operations at sea. As to the former, the president expressed himself very strongly in his last message to congress, and the delegates go charged to give practical effect to these views. As to the Red Cross extension, both the United States and Spain during the recent war voluntarily agreed to apply the Red Cross rules at sea.

Surprised Them.

Manila, May 10.—A reconnoitering party from Maj. Gen. Lawton's command, which consisted of two companies of the Minnesota regiment, and two companies of the Oregon regiment, under command of Maj. Diggins of the Minnesota regiment, advanced to a point near San Miguel, which is about twelve miles north of Baligna. There the Americans were met with a volley from a force of rebels behind trenches. Maj. Diggins was wounded in the head and a private soldier was also wounded. Maj. Diggins and the private, together with ten typhoid patients, were brought by special train to Manila. The Don Jose, the last of the steamers under the American flag which were detained by the insurgents since the beginning of the war, was found by the gunboat Manila at Batangas and arrived yesterday.

Alderman McAfee's Ordinance at Sherman.

Alderman McAfee's ordinance at Sherman, requiring all property owners to remove weeds and tall grass from their premises, to have same cut from the gutters along their sidewalks and to keep trees overhanging sidewalks trimmed so that the lowest limbs shall not be nearer than six feet to the ground, has become a law.

Claudia Scott was thrown from his horse near Georgetown, Tex., and killed.

Catholic Knights.

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—Nearly 100 delegates were in attendance yesterday upon the opening session of the sixth biennial supreme council of the Catholic Knights of America. The leading feature of yesterday's programme was the solemn high mass held at St. Patrick's cathedral. The officers and delegates formed in line and marched to the church headed by the uniform rank company from Vincennes, Ind., under command of Gen. J. W. Morraus, supreme commander in chief.

Raleigh Grounded.

Charleston, S. C., May 10.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, went on the bar while entering the port yesterday morning, but was pulled off by tugs at high tide yesterday evening. The Raleigh proceeded up the harbor to her anchorage. It was stated by her officers that a superficial examination disclosed no injury to her hull. The Raleigh was coming in with a coast pilot and the point at which she grounded is known as North Breaker, just outside of the jetty.

On War Path.

Durango, Col., May 10.—The Indians have assaulted a number of Mexican herders near the Animas river, twelve miles from here, and killed a large herd of horses and sheep. The Indians threaten extreme measures if the white people do not keep away. It seems difficult for them to learn that this part of their former reservation is now the white man's property.

A posse has gone to the scene and will attempt to bring the unruly redskins to this city.

Wants Many Soldiers.

Havana, May 10.—Gen. Maximo Gomez is trying to persuade Gov. Gen. Brooke that the Cuban standing army of 15,000 men is a necessary adjunct to the proper government of the island. His views he presented in writing, but without eliciting as yet any reply. The proposition is not likely to receive much consideration at headquarters, though considerable surprise was occasioned by this magnificent project which, if adopted, Gomez doubtless believes, would be placed under his personal control.

The growing conviction that there is no need of rural guards except in the wilder portions of the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe is confirmed by the investigations of Capt. Hickey of the governor general's staff, who returned yesterday from a 2000-mile trip through the provinces east of Havana, which has occupied two months. With the exception of a few in Santiago province, he found no traces of bandits.

"Political feeling in the country districts," he declared, "is far less intense than in Havana, where the malcontents are gathered. Most of the Cubans of the provinces favor ultimate independence, but they are willing to have the American occupation continue for a year at least, as they recognize that the island revenues are expended honestly upon betterments."

Monster Testimonial.

Washington, May 10.—Admiral Dewey upon his return to the United States is to be presented with a monster testimonial consisting of autograph letter from nearly every member of President McKinley's cabinet, governors of states and prominent United States senators. The secretary of the treasury says in his written opinion of Dewey that he regards him as one of the galaxy of men who have made the American name honorable and illustrious; the secretary of state writes that no artificial commemoration of such a victory is at all needful to preserve it forever in the American heart. The secretary of the navy expresses similar views. The secretary of agriculture reminds Americans that Dewey in a day added an archipelago to the possessions of the United States. The secretary of war that he gladly adds his tribute of praise to Dewey, and the postmaster general enthusiastically seconds the proposition to emphasize the gratitude of the people. While Admiral Dewey will be the recipient of many honors on his return home, this testimonial will be the first written evidence extended to him of the very widespread sentiment of gratitude on the part of Americans for the victor of Manila.

Deplorable Affair.

Meridian, Miss., May 10.—A deplorable tragedy was enacted at Okolona, Miss., yesterday. The details as received here are somewhat confusing, but it is understood that as a result of the affair four men, among whom the prominent people in the little town, are dead. Dr. Wm. Murphy became involved in a dispute with Chas. D. Clark over a bill which the doctor claimed Clark owed him. The dispute grew heated and a fight was precipitated. Clark drew a knife and, rushing at the physician, quickly severed his jugular vein. Howard Murphy, the physician's son, hearing of the trouble, rushed to the scene and with a revolver shot Clark to death. Walter Clark, Clark's brother, then came up and engaged Howard Murphy in a duel. Pistols were used. The fight was a vicious one and resulted in the death of both young men.

Terrible Act.

Little Rock, Ark., May 10.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the storehouse of H. W. Robinson at Sweet Home, near this city, was fired by an incendiary. When the fire was well under way the incendiary aroused Mr. Robinson at his home near by. Robinson reached the burning store just in time to save his brother within. As soon as Robinson had left the house the incendiary attacked Mrs. Robinson with an ax and a terrible struggle followed, in which she was beaten into semi-consciousness. After robbing the residence the man escaped.

Henry Leves.

San Juan de Porto Rico, May 10.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, the retiring governor general of Porto Rico, left for the United States yesterday on board the transport McPherson. His departure was attended by lively and affecting demonstrations.

The McPherson left the harbor amid the booming of cannon, the women on shore waving their handkerchiefs and in not a few cases shedding tears of genuine regret.

Dry Docked.

New York, May 10.—The battleship Texas went into dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday. The cruiser New York and Brooklyn will follow after the battleship has been cleaned. Admiral Sampson says the ships will all be ready within thirty days. He added: "The most extensive repairs will be made to the New York and will include a new ammunition hoist. When we are ready for sea we will proceed to Newport to maneuver as far east as Maine."

Six Burglars Covered the Night.

Wilmington, Del., with pistols, blew open the safe and secured \$1400.

The 1200 Italian Laborers Working on the Jerome Park Reservoir, New York, Went on Strike.

Some men who wished to work were driven away and a few clubbed.

The British Ship Lady May Was Wrecked Off Ganges Island, near Australia.

Five passengers and twenty-five of the crew were drowned.

NAVAJO JOE.

Navajo Joe is out of luck. Ordinarily his vagaries are not regarded in Wolfville. His frequent appearance in his single street in a voluntary exhibition of nice feats of horsemanship, coupled with an exhibition of pistol shooting, in which old tomato cans and paste bottles perform as targets, has hitherto excited no more baleful sentiment in the Wolfville bosom than disgust.

But today it is different. Camps, like individuals, have moods. At this time Wolfville is experiencing a wave of virtue. It may have been excited by the presence of a pale party of eastern tourists, just now alighting at the O. K. hotel; gentlemen which the rather sanguine sentiment of Wolfville credits with meditating an investment of treasure in her rocks and hills. But whatever the reason, Wolfville virtue is certainly aroused, which makes it a bad day for Navajo Joe.

The angry sun smites hotly in the deserted causeway of Wolfville. The public is within doors. The Red Light saloon is striving mightily. Navajo Joe, rendering himself prisoner to Jack Moore, rescue or no rescue, has by order of that sagacious body been conveyed by his captors before the vigilance committee and is about to be tried for his life.

What was Navajo Joe's immediate crime? Certainly not a grave one. Ten days before he would have hardly earned a committal. He has killed a Chinaman. Here is the story:

"Ye comes that prairie dog Navajo Joe, all spraddled out," says Dave Tutt.

"It looks like this camp can never become no air," remarks Cherokee Hall in a distempered way, "but this yere miser-ble Joe comes chargin' up to queer it."

As he speaks that offending personage, unconscious of the great change in Wolfville morals, sweeps up the street, expressing gladness and ecstatic whoops and whirling his pistol on his forefinger like a wheel of light.

One of the tourists stands in the door of the hotel smoking a pipe in short, brief puffs of astonishment, and reviews the amazing performance. Navajo Joe at once and abruptly halts, gazing for a disgruntled moment on the man from the east, he takes the pipe from his owner's horrified mouth and places it in his own.

"Smokin' of pipes," he vociferates in condemnatory explanation, "is celebrant an' degradable, an' don't you do it no more in my presence. I'm mighty sensitive that a-way about pipes an' I don't aim to tolerate 'em none whatever."

He sits puffing and gazing at the tourist, while the latter stands dumbly staring, with a morsel of ravished merrisucham still between his lips. A Chinaman, volitionally robbed,



THE NEXT CENSUS WILL BE SHORT ONE ASIATIC.

emerged from the New York store, whether he had been drawn by dint of soap.

"Whatever is this Mongol doin' in camp, I'd like for to know?" inquires Navajo Joe, disdainfully. "I shure leaves orders when I'm here last for the immense removal of all such. I wouldn't mind it, but with strangers visitin' us this a-way it plumb mortifies me to death."

Then comes a short, emphatic utterance of a six-shooter. A puff of smoke vanishes quickly in the hot air, and the next census will be short one Asiatic.

In a moment arrives a brief order from Enright, the chief of the vigilance committee, to Jack Moore. That gentleman proffers a Winchester and the request to surrender simultaneously. Navajo Joe, realizing fate, at once accedes.

"Of course, gents," says Enright, apologetically, as he conveys the committee in the New York store, "I don't say this Joe is held for bein' the Chinaman sole and alone. The fact is he's been havin' a mighty tight too say a time of late, an' so I think it's a good, safe play, bein' as to a hot day and we has the time, to sorter call the committee together an' ask its views, whether we better hang this yere Navajo Joe yet or not?"

"Mr. President," responded Dave Tutt, "if I'm in order, I moves we take this Navajo Joe an' proceeds to stretch his neck. I ain't havin' no nothin' particular, but lettin' her slide under the general head of bein' adapted to public good."

"Do I hear any remarks?" asked Enright. "If not, I takes Mr. Tutt's very excellent motion as the census of this meetin', and it's hang she is."

"Not intendin' of no interruption," remarks Texas Thompson. "I wants to say this: I'm a quiet man mysef, an' nacheral aims to keep Wolfville a quiet place likewise. For which all I shurely favors a hangin' of Joe. Like Tutt, I don't make no pint on the Chinaman; we spares him too easy. But this Joe is alters a-ridin' an' a-yellin' an' a-shoutin' up this camp till I'm plumb tired out. So I says let's hang him, an' suggests as a eligible nook tharfor the windmill back of the dance hall."

"See ye, Mr. President," interrupts Navajo Joe, in a tone of one ill-used,

"what for a deal is this, I rises to ask, anyhow?"

"You can gamble this is a square deal," replied Enright confidently. "You're entitled to your say when the committee is done. Just figure out what cards you needs, an' we deals to you in a minute."

"Gents," says Doc Peets, who has sat silently, listening, "I'm with you on this hangin'. These eastern sharps is here in our midst. It'll impress 'em that Wolfville means business, an' is a good, safe, quiet place. They'll carry reports east as will do us credit, an' thar you be. As to the propriety of stringin' Joe, little need be said. If the Chinaman ain't enough, if assaultin' of an innocent tenderfoot ain't enough, you can bet he's done plenty beside as merits a lariat. He wouldn't deny it himself if you asks him."

"Why," urges Navajo Joe, disgustedly, "these procedin's makes me sick. I shure objects to this hangin', and all for a measly Chinaman, too. This yere Wolfville outfit is gettin' a mighty tight too stylish for me. It's growin' in thar perdad-binged-tied; it can't take its regular drinks, an'—"

"Stop right thar," says Enright, with dignity, rapping a shoe box with his six-shooter. "Don't you cuss the chair none, 'cause the chair won't have it. It's parliamentary law if any one cusses the chair he's out of order, same as it's law that all chips on the floor goes to the house. When a man's out of order once that settles it. He can't talk no more that meetin'. Seein' we're aimin' to hang you we won't be careful how you come thakin' round ag'in, an' don't fret us none. You saps? Don't go an' fret us none."

"I won't fret you," retorts Navajo Joe. "I don't have to fret you. What I says is this: I spose I sees 50 men stretched by committees between here and The Dalles, an' I never knows a man who's roped yet an account of no Chinaman. An' I offers side bet of a hundred even it ain't law to hang people on account of doin' no Chinaman. But you all seems sot on this, an' so I tells you what I'll do. I'm a plain man an' thar's no illegree work on me, an' if it's all congenial to the gents here assembled I'll gamble my life, hang or no hang, on the first ace turned from the box, Cherokee deal. Does it go?"

A proposition original and new finds in its very novelty an argument for Wolfville favor. It details therefore that the unusual offer of Navajo Joe to stake his life on a turn at faro is approvingly criticised.

"Navajo Joe," says Enright, "we don't have to take this chance, an' it's a-makin' of a bad precedent, as may tangle us yereafter, but Wolfville goes you this time. Cherokee turns the cards for the ace."

"Turn square, Cherokee," remarks Navajo Joe, with an air of interest. "Roll your game. I play it open."

"I dunno," observed Dan Boggs, meditatively, caressing his chin, "but I'm thinkin' I'd copped."

The turn proceeds in silence, and as may readily happen in that interesting device named faro, a split falls out. Two aces come together.

"Ace lose, ace win," says Cherokee, pausing. "Whatever be we goin' to do now, I'd like to know."

"Gents," announces Enright, with dignity, "a split like this yere creates a doubt, an' doubts go to the prisoner, same as a maverick goes to the first man as ties it down and runs his brand onto it. Navajo Joe goes free. However, he should remember this little game and restrict his methods yereafter. Some of them ways of his is social to say the least, an' it's wise he alters his system from now on."

"Do you know, Cherokee," whispers Faro Nell, as her eyes turn softly to that personage of the deal box, "I'd sooner he goes loose than two bonnets from Tucson," and Cherokee Hall pinches her cheek with a delicate accidence of his profession, and smiles approval.—The New York Telegraph.

All More or Less Actors.

We are all more or less actors, and are governed by a reputation which has been given us justly or unjustly. For instance, a girl is brusque. Some kind friend characterizes this brusqueness as frankness or honesty. The girl is pleased with the name which has been given her, her brusqueness under the guise of frankness increases and she finally becomes a terror to her friends unknowingly. Then some one remarks: "How sweet Ethel is! She has the loveliest character and sweetest disposition of any girl I know."

Ethel must live up to her reputation for sweetness until this very sweetness becomes annoying. The man who has been dubbed a philanthropist is unwittingly more generous than he would naturally be, as he must live up to the good name he has received. So how much is real in our lives and how much assumed we hardly know ourselves.

An Original Story.

The teacher of a school in the rural districts assigned each pupil the task of writing an original story. On the day when the stories were read a bright little towhead arose and started in as follows: "On the green slope of a mountain stool a first-class Jersey cow with three legs." "That won't do, Johnny," interrupted the teacher. "You are one leg short." "No, I ain't," replied the future author. "You don't wait to get my plot, which is that a railroad cut off one leg, and the owner of the cow got \$5000 damages. An' moved his whole family to Paris in time for the exposition, where the girls will be married to rich Frenchmen and die happy ever afterward."—Atlanta Constitution.

Some Big-Eyed Fish.

Horses, giraffes and ostriches have the largest eyes of all terrestrial animals, but among marine animals there are cephalopods, or ink fishes, which have eyes as large as a plate.

The West Higher.

Hewitt—Our servant lighted the fire with paraffin oil the other morning. Jewett—Did you discharge her? Hewitt—We haven't found her yet.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Dairy Notes.

It takes a good deal of stamina for a butter or cheese maker to refuse the milk that is brought to him when he knows that it is only just enough off to warrant its refusal. In many cases the man is working at a small salary and cannot afford to lose his place. He therefore accepts the poor milk, hoping that by skill he may be able to overcome the harmful flavors produced by malleferous bacteria. But try as he will he cannot make butter and cheese that will stand the test of time and remain good. It should therefore be a point with the patrons to encourage the man at the factory to reject all poor milk. They are getting the right spirit in New Zealand, where they are beginning to pay the buttermaker for all milk rejected. This makes him feel that the patrons are behind him and that his salary does not depend on his receiving milk that is so poor in flavor that it will injure the make of the entire factory.

They are trying to form a milk trust in the city of Washington, but we understand that no great headway has as yet been made. An attempt was made to impress the consumer with the idea that said trust would give them better and cheaper milk. The people evidently thought they would not be too credulous in the matter. All trusts are formed with the avowed intention of benefiting the people. By the people they without doubt mean the holders of the stock—till such time as they can work the bond scheme and freeze out the stockholders. The effect of most milk trusts is to increase the price to the consumer and decrease the price the producer of the milk receives. The manipulators of trusts intend to have a profit at both ends.

Pasteurization of milk and milk products should be followed to a far greater extent than at present. The fact that dairy products are so largely consumed, and that they are very good carriers of disease germs, make it imperative that every safeguard should be thrown around them. Not only are the lives of healthy people in the hands of the dairyman to some extent, but to a very large extent the lives of invalids and children. It is not possible for us to know how many people have been slain by diseases carried in milk, but what we do know of contagions thus produced convinces us that the entire number must be great. The simple work of pasteurizing makes all safe.

Fowls on South Water Street.

If one has a high ideal of the kindness of the human heart he had better keep away from South Water street, Chicago, at least if he be a poultryman. In the handling of fowls there brutality seems to be a highly-prized quality. The writer has more than once felt very angry at the shameful way in which the birds are handled. Some time since passing along the street, the writer noticed two men unloading a wagon piled high with crates containing poultry. It was perfectly easy for the men to have perfectly handled the crates down carefully, but they did not. The top crates, full of hens, were pulled clear of the other crates and then allowed to fall a distance of six feet or more onto the stone walk. The birds, unable to save themselves by a spread of wings, were dashed against the bottom of the crates with great force, and the under fowls must have suffered greatly from the concussion.

On another day two men were seen unloading a crate, and throwing the birds through a hole in the stone sidewalk. The fall from the sidewalk to the bottom of the basement must have been fully twelve feet. Had the birds been dropped through the hole their wings would have enabled them to drop to the bottom lightly. But the men seemed working against time or against each other and simply yanked the fowls out of the crate and dashed them with great force through the hole. The result was that the birds seemed stupefied by the treatment. Half an hour later the owner of the cellar had picked out a dozen of the best Brown Leghorns and was offering them for sale at 50 cents apiece as fancy birds. A gentleman came along and agreed to take the entire crate at that price, but before paying over the money he looked the birds over carefully and refused to take them, saying they were all sick. The writer then examined the crates and remarked to the dealer that the only thing the matter with the fowls was the fact that they had been too roughly handled. The dealer replied that he guessed that was about so.

The man that purchases fowls for his yard from South Water street takes many chances. Two years ago the writer bought 40 fowls for his pen at 50 cents apiece. They were all Brown Leghorns, and appeared to be in shape to do good service as layers. They were an utter disappointment. Though kept for months they did not show any inclination to lay, though it was in the spring of the year. They were finally disposed of to the butcher, those that did not die. Probably the only trouble with them was that they had been so roughly treated that they were not in shape to lay. They might have recovered in time, but that is doubtful.

Not all South Water street men are brutal. We have known of birds purchased on that street proving very satisfactory. Recently a friend bought a dozen White Plymouth Rocks, which went to laying as soon as taken to the pens of the buyer. They had doubtless been treated more humanely than many others. It may also have been partly due to the fact that the Plymouth Rocks will stand more abuse than the Leghorns and feel less badly about it.

It would be a good thing for men shipping poultry to South Water street to make some inquiries as to how their fowls are treated. If the attention of the commission man is called to it, he may take measure to see that his employes are more careful in the handling of fowls. Certainly the dealers themselves should have enough business sagacity to see that the poultry are looked after. Bright, lively birds

should certainly sell better than half-dead ones.

There is another point in which fowls on South Water street are badly treated and that is the little care used to protect them against cold in winter. In the coldest of days it is no unusual sight to see the crates of birds out as usual and so left through the entire day. Some times crates will be seen in which nearly all the birds have their combs frozen down to their heads. We are glad to say that this abuse is not very common, but it should not exist at all. Perhaps sometime in the not distant future Chicago will be so well governed that its officers will prevent the abuse of even the humblest forms of animal life.

Bottled Milk.

I have found that there is less expense and trouble in delivering milk in bottles than by dipping it from a can. The bottled milk commands a better price, says a contributor to Rural New Yorker. As the bottles hold just one quart, there is no over dip. Milk dipped from a can seems to lose from four to five quarts for every 40-quart can. We used to deliver 440 quarts of bottled milk daily, besides several 40-quart cans of dipped milk, and always found the bottles the most economical way to deliver. Our bottle bill averaged 20 gross of bottles per year, at \$9.50 per gross, which amounted to \$285, or a loss of 4,320 bottles a year. Suppose we deliver the 440 quarts, or 11 40-quart cans of milk by dipping it from the can, and over dip or lose four quarts of milk for each 40-quart can, there would be a loss of 44 quarts of milk on the 11 cans daily, which, at seven cents per quart to the retailer, means \$3.08 per day, or \$1,124.20 per year. Deduct from this the loss on bottles, \$285, which leaves a balance of \$839.20 in favor of the retail dealer who uses bottles. There is even a larger balance than this in his favor, because he gets eight cents per quart for his bottled milk, and his customers like it better because of the bottles; the cream shows up better, the milk looks richer, and is much cleaner and handier, both for the customer and dealer.

Station Inspection.

Secretary Butterworth, in his annual report to the National Horse-Breeders' Association, says:

Veterinary station inspection is important to drive out so many unsound stallions that propagate their unsoundness with such unerring certainty. We have the state veterinarians, with his assistant state veterinarians, who make stations in several of our horse breeding states, France, Germany and other European governments require veterinary inspection of stallions for public service. In England the royal commission on horse breeding require veterinary inspection for all stallions receiving government grants. The English Shire and Hackney Horse Breeders' Association require veterinary inspection of all horses competing at their shows; they must be sound. At the English Hackney shows, from 1890 to 1898, 2,431 stallions were examined by the best English veterinarians, who rejected 106 and passed as sound 2,325. Now but few are rejected; at first many more were ejected for unsoundness. The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association requires the government to give them veterinary inspection for all stallions standing for public service. Why should America be so far behind all these horse breeding countries?

Kentucky Horses.

I do know that most people in the North imagine that every horse in the whole state of Kentucky is a trotting (race) animal, but this is an erroneous impression, for, really, the smallest horse interests of that state are embraced in the trotters, writes a contributor to the Farmer. But the coach, carriage, saddle and driving horses are leading financial factors there now, as well as in other sections. There are more horse buyers from everywhere in five miles of Kentucky turpentine territory than in any other similar space in any state of the Union, at almost any season of the year. The heavy harness horse does the farm work in Kentucky, just the same as your ordinary animal performs similar labor for you. But he sells for big prices often, while you realize small ones, at long removed intervals. Your opportunity lies in imitating him. Raise the horse for which there is a demand. There have been great changes in the bluegrass state in the last few years.

Keep Horses' Mangers Clean.—Much dust and soiled feed is apt to accumulate in the horse's manger, and as he is all the time breathing over it, the manger quickly becomes so offensive that much food is wasted. Much of it is not eaten by the horse, but eaten by him, as they will eat freely after horses. Even the horse excrement is not so offensive to them as to prevent them from picking out bits of hay mixed with it. But the horse has a more delicate taste than any other farm animal except a sheep. When cows pick over the piles of horse manure for the hay they are probably in need of salt, and are attracted by the saline taste of horse urine.—EX.

Confining Ducks.—Use wire netting 15 inches wide. Every six or eight feet nail a sharp pointed stake to the wire. The pointed end should extend down below the bottom edge of the wire, 10 or 12 inches. Such a fence is easily set, and when not wanted the stakes can be pulled out, and the wire and stakes can be pulled up and put away for future use. The apple orchard or a portion of it, if in grass, will make a good place for the ducks. It is best to build the pen where there are some trees, or a part of the welcome shade during hot weather. But any out-of-the-way place will do.—EX.

Belgians Prefer Belgian Horses.—A recent report from Antwerp, Belgium, says: The Belgian department of agriculture, becoming alarmed recently at the increasing importation to Antwerp of American horses, ordered from the larger magazines such as Harper's, Century, etc., remove all the pages used for advertisements, and send each number separately. With these few hints and a book to look at, one need not be afraid to try her hand at book-binding.

Bookbinder's Paste or Glue.—Take a piece of common glue, two inches square; dissolve it in water, adding as much purified alum, in weight, as much purified alum, in weight, as much purified alum; mix one-half teaspoonful of flour in a little water; stir it in and boil,



FOR MAY MORNING.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

A Woman Who Stuffs Dates for a Living
Home Bookbinding—Some Fashion Hints—Our Cooking School—Kiss for a Bidder.

A European Hint.
Haude some spring wrap, by Rouff. The cape is of "prinevere" yellow silk, with flounces of spangled lace and



Yellow mousseline de soie. A knot and jabot of mousseline finishes the closing.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Home Bookbinding.
To be able to bind a magazine nicely one needs practice. The first two attempts probably won't be everything one could desire, but "practice makes perfect." It is best to try first a magazine without many leaves; lay four papers evenly together and, with a fine shoemaker's awl or a strong darning needle and strong linen thread, sew firmly together. Do this the year is complete; then sew the twenty-four together by putting the thread through the holes and crossing on the back. After all are firmly sewed together, paste a strong piece of muslin over the back, and on one side of cover one-eighth of an inch; allow the muslin on either side about one-half inch, using bookbinder's paste. Let dry thoroughly before working on it. Have the covers cut about one-fourth inch larger than the leaves; paste the covers firmly to the one-half inch of muslin left from the back. When this is dry, cover the back and outside with canvas or silk, turning the edges neatly to the inside; give a piece of paper to fit covers to give a finish. If one is neat with the brush, the title may be printed on it. Of the larger magazines such as Harper's, Century, etc., remove all the pages used for advertisements, and send each number separately. With these few hints and a book to look at, one need not be afraid to try her hand at book-binding.

Bookbinder's Paste or Glue.—Take a piece of common glue, two inches square; dissolve it in water, adding as much purified alum, in weight, as much purified alum; mix one-half teaspoonful of flour in a little water; stir it in and boil,

in fitting the points in back and front of the gown and of the collar. The skirt is finished with two single pleats in the back which meet in the center. The bodice is a kind of blouse and belted Eton.—Harper's Bazar.

She Stuffs Dates.
A St. Louis girl, Miss Catherine Denny, who found about a year ago that she would need to hustle around and take care of herself, hit on a plan that was easy, needed little capital and has proved enormously successful. Years ago a friend of her mother's brought from India the receipt for the stuffed dates prepared for the Rajah of the city where she had resided. The receipt was often used by the family, and Miss Denny at her mother's request concluded to sell the dainty confection. She went to a retail dealer in the city, who referred her to the wholesaler, who had been inquiring for just such sweetmeats. He proposed that Miss Denny supply him with dates stuffed with English walnuts, and gave her immediately all the work she could do; in fact, more than she could do alone.

The little building was fitted up and the work done on a large scale. There are in the house three rooms, in which now work the seeders, stuffers and packers. The dates, which come in large boxes, are unpacked, the seeds removed, and in the "stuffing room" a quarter of a walnut is placed in each date. Powdered sugar is then sifted over and the dates placed in boxes ready for transportation.

Last year Miss Denny made 6,000 pounds, and this year 20,000. She has made as many as 740 pounds in a day, and when one remembers that it is all hand work some idea may be gained of the labor involved. An interesting thing in connection with the business is that all the seeds are burned in the stove instead of coal, and the fire they make is quite hot and all the dirt of coal is avoided.

Nursery Hints.
A box of bricks will afford great amusement to a child on a rainy day. There is an excitement in building up houses and knocking them down again. Let kindness and consideration for others be one of the first things taught to a child. The little one in his mother's arms is not too young for such a lesson and a thorough training of the child in this respect will save much regret in after life, and will help to elevate the sentiments and raise the standard of the home. In place of the patient, self-sacrificing mother, with selfish, thoughtless children will be found a hopeful, helpful, happy family, with parents and children alike on the same footing of unselfish good comradeship.

Two or three drops of oil of peppermint mixed with an equal amount of sweet, and rubbed over a baby's chest will give almost instant relief in case of a cold on the lungs, or a cough. On no account should an ordinary pin be used in dressing a baby. Have buttons and strings wherever possible, and otherwise use safety-pins. A lump of sugar saturated with lemon-juice, and eaten slowly, will cure hicoughs.

Children's nightgowns should always be made of all wool materials, as this prevents their taking a chill when heated with sleep. Light and porous bed clothes are the best kind to have. They ought to be warm, but not heavy. Thin, counterpane check perspiration, and should never find a place on children's beds.

Trimming.
Flat trimmings will be used in abundance on spring and summer gowns. Straps of cloth and velvet ribbon will be considered smart for street gowns and on the mere elaborate toilettes black laces with a decided flower design will be used. When the lace is applied to the gown a bit of colored tulle will be supplied under the flower and a new and very happy effect will be obtained. Medallions of lace bordered with narrow ruchings of tulle will be used to trim light colored volles and crepons. A gown of tulle, which is the fashionable name for a delicate shade of gray, is made with a delicate shade of gray, made with a delicate shade of gray, made with a delicate shade of gray.

Pink and White Outing Costumes.
Among the most dainty of summer fabrics are the light colored jeans. Like the popular plique this material may be obtained in the very deep shades of bright colors as well as the white and medium shades. Black jeans is a summer novelty which is scarcely liable to prove as popular as Black plique, because of the brownish tint which is always seen upon it, even while new. In the lighter shades of gray, blue, rose pink and red the satiny finish becomes an especial attraction. Our design taken from Harper's Bazar and for which cut patterns are furnished is described as follows: The skirt has a gored front breadth and two side gores. There is an allowance at the bottom of this garment for a six-inch hem. The position for the trimming, which consists of double folds of dotted jeans stitched at the upper edge of the skirt, is marked upon the pattern. The folds have a further finish of white cotton braid stitched flat upon the edges. Where desired this trimming scheme may be

THE COOKING SCHOOL.
Bisc Pancakes.
Mix two ounces of ground rice with two ounces of flour; mix smoothly with two eggs and half a pint of milk. Keep the batter very smooth and beat it well, grease a small frying pan well, pour in about a teaspoonful of the batter; run it quickly over the bottom of the pan and fry a golden brown on both sides. Spread with some nice jam and roll up; repeat until the batter is used up.

To Cook Quail.
A simple way of cooking quail in the chafing dish is to split the birds in two lengthwise, then put in the chafing dish, in which two tablespoonfuls of butter have been melted and are just beginning to color. Cover the birds and cook five minutes longer. Add a half cup of seasoned broth or stock, a heaping tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, a half tablespoonful onion juice, and celery salt and white pepper paprika to taste. Many advise the addition, also of a gill of port or claret, but that is a matter of taste.

Charlotte Eggs.
Take a flat fireproof dish suitable for eggs and grease it liberally with butter; on this lay some very thin slices of bread. Cover the bread with thin slices of soft, mild cheese, scatter a few finely powdered herbs with pepper and salt over all. Then break some eggs and drop very carefully, side by side, on the cheese till all underneath is covered. Put the dish on the stove and let its contents cook steadily until the eggs are quite set.

Growth of Girls.
The growth of girls is greatest in their fifteenth year; of boys in their seventeenth.

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.—Colton.



DR. J. A. SPURGEON.

PERSONALITY OF A REMARKABLE MAN.

His Sudden Death, While Alone in an English Railroad Compartment, Has Caused Deep Sorrow—Was a Brother of the Late C. H. Spurgeon.

The cable brings a statement that Dr. J. A. Spurgeon, the brother of the late Pastor C. H. Spurgeon, was found dead in a railroad carriage. It is presumed that he was attacked by apoplexy while alone in the compartment, and died while the train was speeding to its destination. The deceased clergyman was sixty-two years of age, having been born three years after his more famous brother. He was educated for business life, but after his brother's entrance to the ministry he decided to make that his own calling in life. He entered Regent's Park College, where he won an excellent reputation as a scholar. His first charge was at Southampton, but as his brother's church grew to an enormous size, he was persuaded to go to London to help Charles in his pastoral work.

As the membership of the Tabernacle was over six thousand, he had constant occupation in visiting the sick and attending to other matters of pastoral



DR. J. A. SPURGEON.
duty. He also took an active part in the Pastor's College, for which his college experience fitted him. At the Orphanage, too, his visits were ever welcome. His voice was not strong enough to be heard in the vast auditorium of the Tabernacle, but he could not be satisfied without preaching. He therefore accepted the pastorate of a church at West Croydon, which is within a short distance of London. He has labored there for nearly thirty years, and with marked success. His brother used to say that he would never have been able to continue his work without the efficient help he had from his brother James, who, by his tact and devotion, relieved him from so much responsibility and left him free for pulp work. After Charles' death, Dr. Spurgeon continued to work both in the college and the orphanage, while keeping up his pastoral charge at Croydon.

TEMPERANCE HER LIFE WORK.
It is doubtful if even the late Frances Willard traveled so many hundreds of thousands of miles or addressed more audiences than have been addressed by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt during the eighteen years in which she has been engaged in the work of securing compulsory temperance education laws in the United States. Mrs. Hunt is national and international superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction and vice director of the National Educational association. Through her persistent and untiring efforts, every state—excepting Utah, Arkansas, Virginia and Georgia—has on its statute book laws regarding scientific temperance education in the public schools.

Mrs. Hunt, after months of effort, secured the passage of a national temperance education law for schools under federal control. Mrs. Hunt has also secured the passage of these laws in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. She has addressed the legislatures of nearly every state and territory in the Union, being an eloquent and forceful speaker.

She employs at her home in Boston from six to nine secretaries and stenographers. She travels thousands of miles every year perfecting and strengthening her work. Her efforts have resulted in legislative enactments in forty-one states and the na-

ALEX. MONROE.
and he is now 74 years old. His father, Lemuel Monroe, was born at Rutland, Vt., in 1759, and lived to the ripe old age of 95, dying at Howell, Mich., in 1854. He was a private in a Massachusetts regiment, enlisting at Upton, Mass., and served under Capt. Amion and Col. Sparhawk. Alexander was born in New York state in 1824, his mother being Martha Miller, a widow, and Monroe's third wife.

Chinese Arrogance.

It is not realized in England how proud, indeed arrogant, the Chinese are. The idea that any other race is equal to their own is one that cannot find place in their brains. They believe all foreigners to be a sort of savages. They look at European men and women mixing together, and believe that these savages have no morals, but live in a rough sort of promiscuity. They look at our dress, our men with their coats and nether garments showing their two-legged forms, our women actually indicating their waists and much of the outline of their figure, and they believe we are without decency. They do not see us observing their ceremonial, and they believe we are without manners. A recent minister, accredited to Germany, was talking to Sir Robert Hart before leaving Peking, and upon the latter's regretting his lonely condition without his wife, said to him: "Ah, but, of course, you have a number two." Sir Robert proceeded to explain that such a course was impossible to him, as it would make his wife very angry, and, indeed, arouse the sovereign displeasure of his queen. The Chinese diplomat patted him good-humoredly on the shoulder, saying: "Let us hope by longer intercourse with us you may become more civilized."—Correspondence St. James' Gazette.

Logging with Automobiles.

In its logging operations this winter the H. C. Ashley Lumber company is using a new power for hauling logs. The Mississippi Valley Lumberman says that F. S. Farr has designed and constructed a log-hauling machine, which consists of a boiler and engine mounted on an ordinary sled. The propulsion is by means of four heavy calked wheels, two forward and two back, which run in about the same tracks as horses would. The runners of the sled run in the ice run of the logging road, and the calked wheels are so arranged that they rise or fall to accommodate themselves to uneven places in the road. This engine is made to do the work of four teams, as it will haul four loaded sleds of logs. The machine is roughly gotten up this year, but Mr. Farr believes he has the correct idea, and will improve on it for the next season in the woods.—Minneapolis Journal.

Our Forest Reservations.

The thirty forest reservations of the United States embrace an area of 40,000 acres in thirteen states and territories. Seven are in the state of Idaho, the largest of which, the Great Reservoir, includes 4,000,000 acres. Within the past thirty-five years it is estimated that 11,000,000,000 feet of timber on public lands has been destroyed by forest fires.

Trawling net brought near Carlisleford Lough, coast, a lot of law documents, a lot of law documents, damaged, the papers

WILD GAME GETTING SCARCER.

Stoats, Beavers, Deer, Chamois Have Been Diminished.

Switzerland will soon be entirely free of wild animals if the rate of extinction that has prevailed of late is maintained. In the official archives of Zurich are records of the various kinds of beasts that once existed in the land of the Red Cross. Evidence of beaver life has been found on the shores of Lake Morat, the bones and skeletons being fully six centuries old. One of the tributary streams which feed the lake is called Heaves Brook, the title being due to its former inhabitants. That the name is old is shown by the fact that no beavers have lived in Switzerland since the twelfth or thirteenth century. Brown bears were plentiful in the mountain lands until the seventeenth century. The last one killed of which there is any official knowledge came to his end in 1698 in Barbereche. Nowadays the bears are raised in Berne for various show purposes. Deer were more than plentiful in the highlands in olden times, but they were cleaned out pretty well in 1748 to 1750. There is a record in the Swiss archives that a deer was seen in the woods in 1871, but it was apparently far from its own stamping ground. Up to the seventeenth century wolves were such plagues that several cantons offered substantial premiums for their heads and skins. It took ages to chase them off the plains, and fully 100 years more to clean them out of the highlands. Not a live wolf has been in Switzerland since 1837. The lynx disappeared about the same time. Wild boars were numerous in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but none has been encountered since 1830. A few wild-cats are reported to have been shot since 1851, but the authorities doubt the authenticity of the reports. No less than seven prominent kinds of quadrupeds have been exterminated in Switzerland in five centuries, not to mention the world-famous wild goats or chamois. A few of the beautiful animals are raised and kept by the landlords of some of the leading resorts to maintain the impression that chamois are part and parcel of the Swiss mountains. But they are degenerated and are vastly different from the timid, little animals that nobility used to hunt and poets raved about.—New York Press.

HIS FATHER FOUGHT IN 1776.

An interesting addition was made to the membership roll of the Michigan Society of Sons of the American Revolution recently. The new member enjoys the distinction of being the only real son of a soldier of the revolution in the Michigan society. He is Alexander Monroe of Webberville, Mich.



Place to Search.

Mr. Mann—Where in hades can that confounded collar button be? His little daughter—Have you looked where you'd never think of finding it, papa?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Ameer of Afghanistan, whose death has been reported twice in the last few months, personally metes out justice to his subjects.

A janitor, cleaning a lodge-hall in Coalburg, Ala., recently, threw empty beerkegs out of a window, and one of them struck a passer-by, killing him. The import trade of China for 1898 was the largest on record, and was two and one-half times as large as in 1888, an increase of 850 per cent in ten years.

Almost all the new senators who are to take their seats next December, have been house-hunting in Washington, and all demand houses with big dining rooms.

Beer tabloids are about to be put on the market by a German firm. A small tablet dropped into a glass of water will turn it into beer as fresh as if just drawn, it is asserted.

At Rookwood, Australia, is the largest cemetery in the world. It covers 2,000 acres. Only a plot of 200 acres has been used thus far, in which 100,000 persons of all nationalities have been buried.

He—There are millions of people in this country who don't play golf. That proves that we need more territory. She—How? He—Because when they do play golf, we won't have enough room for links.—Puck.

Malley—Brasleigh boasts that no living man could forge his name successfully to a check and get it cashed. Has he such a peculiar signature? Homans—No. But he hasn't any money in the bank.—London Tit-Bits.

English newspapers accuse French influence of encouraging the slave trade on the Oman coast, in Eastern Arabia. Two thousand slaves are annually landed at Sur and sent into the interior or employed in the pearl fisheries.

Schoolmaster—So, then, the reptile is a creature which does not stand on feet, and moves along by crawling on the ground. Can any one of you boys name me such a creature? Johnny—Please, sir, my baby brother.—London Tit-Bits.

The latest unparalleled performance in Wall street is the sale of 50,000 shares of stock at one lick. This sale established a new Stock Exchange record, the largest sale of a single block of stock heretofore having been 25,000 shares of the same stock.

Queen Margherita of Italy owns a lace handkerchief on which three artists in lace worked for twenty years. When laid on your hand the weight of the handkerchief is not perceptible, and it is kept in a gold case not larger than an ordinary lima bean. It is valued at \$30,000.

SAW HOW IT WORKED.

Cable Woman Only Left Them in Doubt a Moment.

A scientific demonstration which caused some amusement is described in a recent number of the Criterion: "A certain physician had a large Toepfer-Holts machine which gave a spark like a young streak of lightning. His wife was much interested in it and watched the doctor manipulate it until she fancied herself master of the apparatus. One day a party of friends called when the doctor was out, and the good wife seized the opportunity of paralyzing them with her knowledge of science. She was a very dignified woman of portly presence, and after leading them into the office, she began her explanation with all the impressiveness of a lecturer. She spoke briefly of the preliminary manipulation of the machine. 'And then,' she said, laying her hand upon one connection, 'the electricity goes from here to here,' whereupon an angry white spark leaped out from the brass ball indicated, with a report like a horse pistol, and smote her upon the extended finger, causing her to sit upon the floor with a violence that shook the window panes. The guests stood around in expectant attitudes, looking at their fallen hostess in pardonable surprise. Only for a moment did that capable woman leave them in doubt. 'There!' said she, in the most matter-of-fact manner, as though events had simply followed the usual course. 'You see how it works. Now let's go into the garden and look at the chrysanthemums!'

The Inventor of Spectacles.

The Medical Journal says that the invention of spectacles is often attributed to Roger Bacon, who died in 1294. Further research, however, has shown that in 1285 Savino degli Armati, a Florentine, worked glass into the form of a lens as a help to vision. For him, therefore, may justly be claimed the honor of having invented spectacles. He died in Florence in 1317 and was buried in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore. On his stone is the following inscription: "Here lies Savino degli Armati, inventor of spectacles. May God forgive him his sins. A. D. 1317."

Dead Material Gone to Waste.

"You seem deeply affected, my friend. May I ask what you are reading?" "I am not reading. I am looking at this sad picture of the soldiers burying a lot of dead Filipinos." "Have you friends or relatives among the natives?" "Yes, I have a number. 'Then what are you weeping for?' "Inquests and fees, my boy. 'I'm the coroner of the county.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Place to Search.

Mr. Mann—Where in hades can that confounded collar button be? His little daughter—Have you looked where you'd never think of finding it, papa?

Why the Minister Sighed.

Jingo—What did the minister say when the plate came up? Hingso—He said he wouldn't mind so much if the buttons were all alike.

Our Defective Monitors.

Henry Cabot Lodge, in writing on "The Spanish-American War," in Harper's Magazine for April, has this to say of the defect of the monitors in our navy:

"A more ill-assorted squadron it would have been difficult to imagine, and the necessity which made it so came from the insufficient authorizations of congress running back over many years. In the two essential qualities of the modern fleet, homogeneity of type and evenness of speed, they were painfully deficient. The squadron was composed of the most discordant types, and varied in speed from the twenty knots or more of the New York to the monitors' maximum of less than ten. The monitors, in fact, were nothing but a perilous incumbrance. Their low speed and limited coal capacity made it necessary to tow them, and they thus reduced the speed of the fleet to about seven knots. In any sort of seaway it was impossible to fight their guns, and if an enemy had been encountered in the open ocean, they would have been a hindrance and a danger, not a help. Thus burdened with ships fit only for the smooth waters of a harbor, and with a fleet speed of seven knots, Admiral Sampson, thanks to the parsimony of congress, set forth in pursuit of a powerful squadron of homogeneous armored cruisers, with a uniform contract speed of twenty knots."

"The Flying Brigadier" of Manila. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, commander of the "flying column" that has been keeping the insurgent Filipinos on the run for several weeks, is not only an experienced Indian fighter of the Custer pattern, but a successful Fenian fighter. After an honorable service in the Civil War he so distinguished himself in suppressing the Fenian raid, and capturing the raiders on the Province of Manitoba, in October, 1871, that he received the thanks of the British government, of the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and of the late Gen. Hancock, then commanding the Department of Dakota. Later he served under the lamented Custer in the Black Hills. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and won the Congressional medal of honor for bravery in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala., where he led the right wing of his regiment, sprang through an embrasure against a strong fire of artillery and musketry, and was the first to enter the enemy's works. Gen. Wheaton is a native of Michigan, 60 years old, and was a civil engineer before entering military service.

WHY MICE CAUSE WOMEN FEAR.

Instances Where the Little Animals Have Caused Great Trouble.

A mouse has long been known to be the bitterest enemy of womankind. Just why the average run of femininity should fear such a helpless, harmless little creature cannot be explained, says Chicago Chronicle. During the civil war a famous female spy was betrayed through the instrumentality of a mouse. The woman was masquerading as a boy and succeeded admirably in deceiving the enemy until one evening while dining with a party of men at a farmhouse a black mouse jumped from a cupboard to a table, almost in the face of the supposed hero. With a shrill feminine shriek she threw up her arms and rushed across the room, and springing on a couch, went into hysterics from sheer fright. The men of course suspected her, and rather than be searched, she confessed, but by the aid of the loyal old farmer and his wife she made her escape in the night. A well-known woman physician of Chicago says she can do any kind of surgical work without a tremor, but the sight of a mouse turns her strangely ill and thoroughly "unwomans" her. Another woman, Mrs. William E. Pennell, living in South Marion street, in Delaware, Ohio, has such a terror for mice that she recently went insane through fright at one of the wee creatures. The woman was sweeping her cellar when a mouse darted out from an old barrel and ran about her feet. She tried to step on it and beat at it with her broom, calling piteously to her little boy to help her. But the boy, thinking she was in fun, frightened the terrified woman toward the woman whenever it tried to get away. At length the boy rushed at it in earnest and the mouse darted under the woman's skirts and she fell to the floor insensible, only to lose her mind when at length consciousness returned to her.

MOST THRILLING.

Entertainment Upon Which a Certain Ever-Rose.

Perhaps the most thrilling entertainment on record was one witnessed in the Romagna, which was as unexpected as it was unauthorized. It was the last day of the carnival, and the theater of Formilpopoli was packed with a crowd of spectators awaiting the rise of the curtain. After a long delay the curtain went up, only to disclose a stage occupied by 100 brigades facing the audience with pointed rifles. The leader of the strange cast, Il Passatore, one of the most ruthless robbers of any age, bowed profoundly to the horror-stricken audience and explained that the theater was surrounded by his men, that the first man who attempted to escape would be shot, and that he and his merry men would proceed to collect any money and valuables they had with them. The brigand and his men then descended from the stage and stripped the audience of their possessions to the value of \$400,000. He then thanked them all in a graceful speech and left the theater. It is comforting to know that he and 100 of his brigands were captured shortly after and that they paid a heavy penalty for their evening's entertainment.

Hint to Housekeepers.

A little dry "Foolish Starch" will make a large quantity of starch mixture and gives better results than any other starch; try it. All grocers sell "Foolish Starch," 10c.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Powder?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. AT all Drug stores and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

My doctor said I would die, but Pisco's Cure for Consumption cured me.

My doctor said I would die, but Pisco's Cure for Consumption cured me. Amos Keiser, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '96.

For every nice man there are fully fifty bad ones.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELSS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. 50c. illness shows itself as quickly in the hands as in the face.

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Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was a success, and he thought he would never see his father, but he grew worse. I had heard of S. S. S., and I almost despaired of his ever being cured, when I was advised by a friend to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). After a few bottles he was the result, and after he had a dozen bottles he was a different man. His former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health. Write for free literature, S. S. S. Co., 100 Elm St., Macon, Ga.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS., New York, Chicago, Denver

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarels

WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Page.

IF IT FAILS Go to your merchant and get

PLANTATION OIL GUARANTEED

WE WILL REFUND HIM. Price, 50 cents. Sold by All Druggists.

Spool Factories.

In the state of Maine there are seven spool factories and the white birch trees of that commonwealth annually supply the material for 300,000,000 spools of which are subsequently wound thread.

Memoranda.

In Gov. Roosevelt's study at Albany is the head of a large deer, the victim of the owner's rifle, and on the spreading antlers hangs the campaign hat of the rough riders' lieutenant colonel.

When you are sick it is a great satisfaction to grunt.

Beware of Fraud!

Every success-breeds imitators and counterfeiters. Look out for substitutes when you ask for "Cassars Candy Cathartic." All Druggists. 10c. Per Box.

Some very hard words can be written with a soft pencil.

Mineral Wells, Texas. Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place in the world, it is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern Railway. Excursion tickets on sale with all the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas & Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells. For further particulars address: **Parker, Texas.** General Passenger Agent, Weatherford, Texas.

Kind words may not be lost, but are sometimes mislaid.

Findley's Eye Saver 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, DENTURIST, Texas. The world seems a beautiful place when you have almost left it.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c. Beside limp waters the fisherman fished and limped home.

My doctor said I would die, but Pisco's Cure for Consumption cured me. Amos Keiser, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '96.

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Feminine Gender.

"Should one refer to a bicycle as him, her or it?"
"Her of course."
"But why do you make it feminine?"
"Because one soon discovers that the fixings cost more than the frame-work."

President Served First.

When the president of the United States sits at a dinner table even as a host and there are ladies present, he is always served first, as with all other rulers. It is an old custom, observed in all countries.

Use Other Fruit.

"John has 5 oranges, James gave him 10, and he gave Peter 7; how many has he left?"
Before this problem the class recoiled.
"Please sir," said a young lad, "we always does our sums in apples."

Few Facts.

Joseph Choate, ambassador to England, is a man of few facts, but has spent considerable time and money in collecting autographs of John Marshall, Daniel Webster and other famous American jurists.

WOMEN are assailed at every turn by troubles peculiar to their sex. Every mysterious ache or pain is a symptom. These distressing sensations will keep on coming unless properly treated. The history of neglect is written in the worn faces and wasted figures of our women, every one of whom may receive the invaluable advice of Mrs. Pinkham, without charge, by writing to her at Lynn, Mass.

MISS LULA EVANS, of Parkersburg, Iowa, writes of her recovery as follows:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had been a constant sufferer for nearly three years. Had inflammation of the womb, leucorrhoea, heart trouble, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, ached all over, and at times could hardly stand on my feet. My heart trouble was so bad that some nights I was compelled to sit up in bed or get up and walk the floor, for it seemed as though I should smother. More than once I have been obliged to have the doctor visit me in the middle of the night. I was also very nervous and fretful. I was utterly discouraged. One day I thought I would write and see if you could do anything for me. I followed your advice and now I feel like a new woman. All those dreadful troubles I have more, and I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash a sure cure for leucorrhoea. I am very thankful for your good advice and medicine."

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The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, May 20 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Try those crown flakes at Carney's.
—Miss Bee Albin is visiting friends in town this week.
—Mr. W. D. Koonce is on the FREE PRESS list again.
—S. L. Robertson wants your trade in Dry Goods of all kinds.
—We advise Mr. L. P. to put a "stick" in it next time.
—Mr. R. H. McKee made a business trip to Knox county this week.
—Come at once, Webb will make you first-class pictures at about half price.
—Miss Mabel Daniel spent several days with friends in town this week.
—If you want a wind mill, a harvester, or twine see Sherrill.
—Photographs from 75 cents per dozen up, at the Coleman Art Co's. tent.
—Judge C. P. Woodruff, formerly judge of this district visited Haskell last Saturday.
—Cash is very desirable and it knocks old credit blind at S. L. Robertson's.
—Prof. Dan Couch went to Benjamin Thursday on a business venture.
—R. H. McKee & Co. are selling goods cheaper than anybody for spot cash.
—The young folks were entertained at Mr. T. J. Wilbourn's on Monday night.
—For first-class work in photography see Webb, north side square, Haskell.
—Rev. M. L. Moody is attending district conference at Quanah this week.
—Bleached table linen, napkins, towels, wide towel crash, draperies, etc., at S. L. Robertson's.
—Mr. C. P. Benedict of Young county was among his Haskell friends this week.
—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. C. L. Terrell and family moved to Judge Jones' residence Thursday, which they have rented.
—Come to our tent and get good lasting work that will please you.
Coleman Art Co.
—Have you seen those lovely organdies, grass cloths and crash dress goods just received at R. H. McKee & Co's?
—Mr. Jesse Smith of Knox county, who used to teach in this county, was here a few days this week.
—Pure open kettle molasses at 35 cents per gallon at Meadors & Ellis, as long as the present stock lasts. Come quick.
—Mr. C. E. Terrell of Ranger came in to-day on a visit to his brother C. L. Terrell, the druggist.
—Mr. C. W. Harkrider of Abilene, insurance adjuster for the West Texas district, was here Wednesday.
—A splendid new stock of shoes of all kinds just arrived. Nice slippers as well as heavy and fine shoes for gentlemen, ladies, misses and children at S. L. Robertson's.
—Wire is now as cheap in Haskell as at R. K. points. Buy now if you want any, as it is still advancing.
—If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's.
—Mr. Joe Rome left Monday with his cattle going to Comanche county, where he will establish a ranch in connection with his brother, B. C. Rome.
—I have another car-load of corn at Seymour and will have a supply in stock here as soon as it can be freighted out.
T. G. CARNEY.
—The people of the Ward school community have contracted with Messrs Townes & Agnew, carpenters and builders of this place, to move their school building about one mile from its present location to a four acre tract of land donated and deeded by Mr. A. R. Davis to the trustees for this purpose.

—Call at McKee & Co's and see their cash bargains in clothing and hats.
—Our old townsman Mr. A. Lee Kirby, now with the West Texas Supply Co., Seymour, was here this week.
—The Coleman Art Co's tent is located between Dr. Lindsey's office and Jones' grocery store.
—Messrs Charley Jones and Henry Johnson went to Comanche county this week to assist Mr. Rome in the removal of his cattle.
Groceries received fresh every week. Everything sold at lowest possible prices.
S. L. ROBERTSON.
—Mr. W. E. Pybas and family, of Marysville, Cook county, came in this week on a visit to their relatives, the Messrs Wilbourn.
—Webb, the strictly up-to-date photographer, will be in Haskell for a few days only.
—The young ladies who were serenading the other night say that the "Grandpa" brand of wine is entirely too attenuated.
—R. H. McKee & Co. have received the finest line of laces and novelty dress goods that have come to Haskell this season.
—Mr. Ed Couch closed his school in the southwest part of this county last week and is now with his Haskell friends.
—If you love good cheese you'll find a choice article at Carney's. Ask for "Oralle's Full Cream." It is delicious and, the same price as inferior grades elsewhere.
—Miss Allie Wright came home Wednesday from Floyd, Hunt county, where she has been engaged in school teaching.
—Messdames Wyley Hale and W. H. Wood of the northwest part of the county were in town shopping Thursday.
—If you want a bargain in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and hats, go around to R. H. McKee & Co's. and they will certainly give it to you.
—The spring wool clip, which is an important item in Haskell's commerce, is beginning to come in. Some of the woolgrowers intend to store their wool here and wait for better prices.
—"Royans a la bordelaise"—it's a hard name, but it's powerful good! But, if you prefer it in English, ask for canned blue trout at Carney's.
MARRIED:—Mr. Andrew Reeves, of Goree, Knox county, to Miss Omie Browder of Benjamin on Wednesday morning, 17th inst., Rev. W. S. Rogers of Haskell officiating. After the marriage the couple came to Haskell to spend a day or two with friends.
—The rich man's whiskey is HARPER because it is supremely delicious. The poor man's whiskey is HARPER, because such good whiskey helps him. The family whiskey is HARPER, because it's pure, pleasant and strengthening. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas.
—Mr. Theodore Gowan from Blanco county arrived in Haskell Tuesday with his family. They were moving and en route to Oklahoma territory where they intended to locate, but after seeing Haskell county they liked it so well that they decided to stop here. Mr. Gowan has rented a house in town for temporary occupancy until he can look around and secure land to suit him. We shall be pleased to have them with us.
—The Lapowski Mercantile Co. of Abilene have opened a wholesale grocery store. They sell directly to consumers at wholesale prices, doing away with the middle man and his profits. Get their prices.
—Mr. W. D. Rouse of the northern part of the county, was in town Thursday and in response to inquiries said that the crop prospect was very fine in his section. Spring wheat and oats are heading and looking as fine as he ever saw, corn is growing immensely and gardens are good.
—S. L. Robertson is receiving more new dry goods, consisting of well assorted lines of Dress Goods, such as Organdies, Lawns, Linens, Piques, Prints, Percales, Etc., also the latest styles in Cuffs and Collars and a splendid selection of Shirt waists, Corsets, Hosiery, Laces and Embroideries, Finishing braids, Ribbons and many articles in the notion line that he has not kept in stock heretofore. Everybody, the ladies especially, is invited to come and inspect these goods.

—Mr. Buff McGaughey was over from Rayner Thursday.
—Mrs. W. J. Norman and daughter, Miss Lillie, visited in town Thursday.
—Mr. J. E. Wooten has sold his ranch place in the southwest part of the county to Mr. C. P. Benedict of Young county.
—If you can't find what you want to eat at Carney's there's no need to look any further for it. He keeps everything, and it's all cheap, too—go and see.
—Had you noticed the ad. of the "Refrigerator" in another column? It is certainly the place to go to cool off. Anything you want to drink, cold as the arctic regions.
—A fishing party composed of Capt. W. W. Fields, J. U. Fields, Mr. Wm. Lilly, Jno. Robertson and Prof. Marks went down on Clear Fork Wednesday to spend a few days.
—A pretty stiff wind visited Haskell Thursday night, blowing off part of the top of Messrs Sherrill Bro's lumber shed and wrecking several other small barns and sheds in different parts of town.
—Dr. E. E. Gilbert, who is a member of the Medical Examining board of this district, will leave tomorrow for Roby to attend a meeting of the board there on the 22nd instant.
—Messdames G. R. Couch, L. W. Roberts, B. L. Frost and Miss Allie Frost and Mr. Tom Griffin drove over to Mr. Ed Couch's school last Saturday to witness the closing exercises.
—Mr. McIntosh of Higgins, who bought 300 cows of Mr. S. S. Cummings some weeks since, is here this week receiving the cattle and will move them north.
—The town is full of shadow catchers and, in writing up their business announcements, not one of them has cracked the old chestnut about "catching the shadow ere the substance fades."
—Messrs J. L. and J. F. Jones returned on Monday from their trip to Oklahoma territory, where they went to look after Mr. J. L. Jones' cattle interests. They say they found grass and the farming interests up there flourishing.
—Mr. Ab Stephens of Knox county, the tallest man in Texas, was in Haskell Thursday buying farming implements. When asked his height Mr. Stephens facetiously replied that he didn't know as the tape line didn't hold out when he attempted to take his measure.
—We publish the prospectus of the Haskell State Summer Normal school this week as a free advertisement of that worthy enterprise. We believe that the holding of the Normal here will be of considerable advantage to the town, especially in stimulating educational interest among the young people.
—Prof. L. T. Mitchell, A. M., C. E., of Gainesville, recently elected by our board of trustees as principal of the Haskell school, has notified the board of his acceptance of the position. According to all representations in regard to him—many of them from the highest educational sources—he is an exceptionally fine teacher and school manager.
—Mr. Henry Post is the only gentleman in town who was favored with a special invitation by mail to attend the Gram-o-phone entertainment on Wednesday night. We suppose this was on account of his well known proclivity for attending "shows." The "show" failed to materialize, however, and Henry has our sympathy.
—Mr. Perry Clark a cattle man of Knox county was circulating among the Haskell boys this week. He don't expect much activity in cattle trading under sixty days. In talking with him we learned that a little experience in feeding yearlings through the winter has made him a strong convert to the feed proposition as against the old range plan. We think he is getting on the right track.
—Several of the young ladies were out Tuesday night mixing music and moonlight—a combination calculated to melt the stoniest heart, and we are informed that one young gentleman who was favored with a ditty "neath his window so far yielded to the soft influences of the occasion that he let down to the fair bevy a basket containing a bottle and a package, supposed by them to be wine and cake, but which subsequently proved to be water and soda crackers—"Such is life in the far west.

McLEMORE'S
is the place to buy your
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Etc.

Have just received a new
Tank of CARBON
And can give you any quantity at close prices; also all kinds of
MACHINE OILS.

NEW SHOE SHOP
T. S. Giddings, Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes made to order and fit guaranteed. Only best of material will be used in my work.
Repairing promptly done.
I shall depend on the quality of my work for my recommendation and, solicit your patronage on this basis.

Spot Cash and Cheap.

That's the way groceries are going at my store—and they are going fast!
Feed Stuff
I will try to keep on hand a full supply of Corn, Bran, Etc.
A fresh lot of corn just in.
Yours for business,
W. T. Jones.

The Emporium,
The New Millinery Store,
Abilene, Texas.

I invite the ladies of Haskell and vicinity, when in our city, to inspect my line of millinery. Most stylish line in West Texas, at the lowest prices.
MRS. M. M. BALDINGER,
Manager.

The Refrigerator
ICE COLD DRINKS all the time!
ICE CREAM
every Tuesday and Friday evening, and to order for entertainments, etc., any time.

Pure Bred Poultry.
We breed nothing but the best in our yards of Light Brahmas and Brown Leghorns, and guarantee satisfaction to all purchasers in the matters of a fair hatch and purity of blood.
Buy a sitting or two or eggs from our mammoth strain of Light Brahmas, the largest chicken that walks; or, if you prefer an egg machine, buy the Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting of 15.
PANHANDLE POULTRY YARDS,
Seymour, Texas.

FRUIT TREES.

To the People of Haskell and Knox Counties:
I have accepted the local agency for the F. T. Ramsey Nursery at Austin, Texas, for 12 months. So please reserve all orders for trees and shrubbery for me and my agents and I will be personally responsible for all mistakes, and replace all trees that die, if treated as directed by catalogue. Yours for fruit,
B. T. LANIER.

Price of Cattle.
We give the following sales of cattle at San Angelo, May 12, as indicating the present prices of cattle of various classes: 100 cows sold at \$15, 75 2-year-old steers at \$22, 35 cows and calves at \$25, 200 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$26.50, and 1000 shorn muttons at \$3.

Spring Is Here
—and so is our large stock of—
Spring Goods.

To be up with the times you need some of the up-to-date novelties.

Money Saved is Money Made.—If you wish to make some money examine our new line of wash goods.
Staple Dry Goods.—A full stock of Bats, Domestic, Sheeting, Shirting, Chevots, Denims, Licks and Covers.
Dress Goods.—Foreign and Domestic. Latest in Wash Dress Goods, Pique, Percal, Duck, Dimities, Organdies, in all shades. Lawns, Nansooks, Embroideries, Dotted Swisses &c.
Hosiery.—A full and complete line of the very best brands and dyed for men, women and children.
Parasols.—We have a large stock from 50 cents up to extra values.
Gloves.—No costume is complete without a pair of perfect fitting kid gloves of good quality. Such gloves can be had here at moderate prices. The drive we are making in prices in this line causes competitors to wonder where they were obtained.
Handkerchiefs.—A dainty handkerchief tucked in belt or purse or jacket pocket peeping shyly forth and giving just a hint of its quality and beauty pleases feminine fancy. We supply the handkerchiefs and offer a stock so comprehensive in style and quality that every taste or pocket book can be suited.
Millinery.—Paris and London styles at our popular prices, in combination which should please every Haskell woman. We invite each and every one to examine this stock as it is up-to-date in every particular, and the best part is, you can possess your choice at a moderate price.

Furnishings.—Whatever Haskell men or women need in furnishings can be found here and it will please in style and price. Our large trade in furnishings has come to us because we have deserved it by catering to the needs of our customers more satisfactorily than have others. We would be glad to have you look at the new things in this line.
Shoes.—We have the most complete stock of men's, women's, and children's shoes and slippers of regular goods ever shown in the west, and of the best goods. Also we have 700 pairs of ladies shoes and slippers bought as a job lot. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on them.

Lowest prices guaranteed in all lines.
Respectfully,
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

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.)
ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

2 CANS OF B. T. BABBITT'S PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO 3 of any Other BRAND.
25 cts. 20 cts. 5 cts.
B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye!