

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

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

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, - - - TEXAS.

Dr. R. G. Litsey,
DENTIST,
Office over the Bank.
All kinds of Dental work neatly and substantially done. Prices moderate.

Guaranteed \$900 Salary Yearly.
Men and women of good address to represent us, some to travel and solicit orders, others for local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly, extra commissions and expenses paid. Grand chance for earnest men or women to secure pleasant, profitable, liberal income and future. New, brilliant ideas. Write at once.

Oscar E. Gates,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Haskell, - Texas.
Office over BANK.

Take life as it comes, and make the most of all circumstances, but for a bad cough or cold, take **BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP**, the best known remedy for quick relief and sure cure. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Baker's drug store.

—Dr. E. E. Gilbert and Mr. J. B. Miller left Thursday morning for Dallas to look after the Haskell county exhibit in the State Fair. Dr. Gilbert will return after helping to get the exhibit in place and Mr. Miller will remain with the exhibit to tell the visitors about Haskell county.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. Terrell's drug store.

—Mr. W. D. Dickenson, one of our prominent wool growers was in town yesterday buying ranch supplies. He thinks the price of wool is not running with the tariff according to schedule just now.

—Mr. T. C. Dodson returned Tuesday and resumed his duties as assistant postmaster.

Does it Pay to Buy cheap?
A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the **ONLY** remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, **Boschee's German Syrup**. It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by J. B. Baker.

Will Be President of the Whole Country.

President Roosevelt has given some assurances with regard to his conception of the high office to which he has been called by destiny or providence that will be especially gratifying to the South. Having fully assumed the functions of the presidency, a number of Southern senators with others called upon him the other day to pay their respects and extend good wishes to the head of the nation, when the conversation resulting called forth the assurances referred to. The Southern senators present were Pritchard of North Carolina, Gibson of Tennessee, Money of Mississippi and Livingston of Georgia.

The dispatches tell us that all were delighted with the reception accorded them. Senators Elkins and Scott congratulated the President upon the declaration he made when he took the oath of office. "That simple declaration," said Senator Scott, "immediately restored confidence in the business world."

Representative Livingston was especially pleased with his reception. The Georgia Representative had congratulated the President and expressed the hope that his administration would be a success, and had informed him that, as a Southern man and a Georgian, he would contribute everything in his power to that end. The President replied that it would be his aim to be President of the whole people without regard to geographical lines or class distinctions; that it was the welfare of all which he should seek to promote.

The President was even more emphatic in his declaration to Senator Pritchard of North Carolina and Representatives Klutz of North Carolina and Gibson of Tennessee.

"The South will support you most heartily," said Senator Pritchard, speaking for all three of the Southern men. "The Democratic newspapers are predicting good things for you and of you, and the feeling of all the people for you, irrespective of party, is kindly."

"I am going to be President of the United States, and not of any section," replied the President. "I do not care for sectional lines. When I was Governor of New York I was told I could make four appointments in the army, and when I sent in the names three were from the South and the other from New York. They were brave men who deserved recognition for services in the Spanish War, and it did not matter what State they were from."

The President talked in the same vein with Senator Money of Mississippi, reminding the Senator that his mother was a Southern woman. "I am half Southern," said he, "and I have lived in the West, so I think I can represent the whole country."

—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones left Wednesday for Aransas Pass, where they will again spend the winter in "the salt sea breezes" for the benefit of Mr. Jones' health.

Own a Home.

To our mind there was never a more deadly doctrine aimed at the stability of our citizenship and the peace of our homes than the theory promulgated by Henry George and his followers, in which it is held that all land should revert to the State as public domain and should through taxation bear the entire burden of government, the citizen being allowed temporary use of it while he pays the rental in the form of taxes. The occupant would be only a tenant at will subject to eviction when he failed to pay the tax-rental.

There would be no proprietorship in such a condition. There would be no homes established of which it could be said "Home, home, sweet home. There's no place like home" and around whose ancestral firesides succeeding generations could gather. It occurs to us that such a system would lead to the domination of the strong over the weak. That chaos and anarchy would follow until the feudalism of past centuries would present, in comparison, a heavenly picture of peace, civilization, refinement, liberty for which men have done battle since the dark ages. In some sections of the country and among labor organizations the theories of Mr. George have no mean following in point of numbers. And, were it not for the fact that the adherents to this theory are largely non-home owners who possibly think that it were established they could appropriate other people's homes, it would be strange that such a doctrine could gain a footing, especially in a country like ours where it is easier for the poor to acquire homes than it is in any other country.

It is a demonstrated fact of experience and history that government is more secure, the citizen more loyal and contented and that family ties are stronger in a country where the mass of the people are bone fide home owners than where they are largely tenants. For this reason we believe the press of the country could do a patriotic work in urging every man of family to acquire a permanent home by keeping before his mind the beauties and advantages of a settled home, a home where he would be master and could rest "neath his own vine and fig tree." Even in Texas, where there are millions of fertile acres easy to acquire, there is large room for missionary work of this kind. We see the need of it especially in our great cotton belt where the majority of the population are renters, shifting from place to place year after year, nomads almost, building no home ties, establishing none of those sacred memories which cluster around the old home, but paying their substance and wearing their lives away for a precarious existence, only to go hence in a few years leaving no place that knew them here and no memories such as we have spoken of.

Let any man look upon these two pictures and then decide which he will strive for; first: There on the right stands a neatly painted vine-clad cottage; see the neat fence that encloses it. The gate swings back lightly on its hinges and we pass up the walk that leads to the porch, on either hand there are roses and pretty flowering shrubs, in the center on the left is a mound beautifully covered with verbenas and on the other side a tastefully arranged bed of violets and pansies, planted and tended by the queen of that little realm. We go inside, all is bright and cheerful, beautiful pictures on the walls and here and there little adornments that only the hand of a happy and contented woman can devise. There are handy closets and shelves in this and that nook and a score of little conveniences here and there, planned and executed by the hand of the reigning monarch there for the comfort of her who is the light of his home. We pass through and find that the same careful hand has provided and kept in repair comfortable sheds, barns, etc., and there is a well tended vegetable garden and orchard. Down the slope lies the little farm, fences substantial and in good repair, everything, in short, has an air of thrift about it. What is the secret of this little paradise? Only this, the man who lives there bought the land a few years ago. He only paid part and gave a mortgage for the balance. He and she had a love for

home and a dream of independence and a peaceful old age, and his strong arm strengthened yet more by her sympathy and help enabled him to strive manfully to pay off the debt and make it entirely theirs, and he has done it. He was inspired, too, by the thought that every tree and shrub he planted would beautify his own home, that every shelf and bracket and convenience he built about his home would be his own and would be a permanent comfort to himself and perhaps his children after him.

The other picture stands over there to the left, you all have seen it—it is a little house, just enough for a little shelter. It may have been painted once but there is little evidence of it now. The fence around it is dilapidated and poorly patched up, the gate squeaks on its twisted hinges, there is no vine shading the porch, the yard is unkempt and grown up in noxious weeds, a few scrubby bushes grow about the place but have been bitten down and twisted by the calves, there is no orchard. Inside the house everything is on the makeshift order, no little conveniences hours about the place that have been arranged from time to time in leisure; no, the occupants don't propose to do work for other people to get the benefit of. We go out about the farm; we find the rickety barn propped up with a pole, the door swinging on one hinge so that it has to be lifted around in opening and shutting it. The fences are racked, a few brush have been thrown on in one place to stop a gap, at another some saplings have been cut and thrown on to stop a breach. There is no air of thrift or gladness anywhere; everything looks as if there were a strain to make it last until tomorrow. Why does this state of things exist? Only this, the man who lives there don't own the place, there is no pride of ownership, no building for the future; he just rented the farm to make a crop on this year, some other renter occupied it last year. Next year this man will occupy some other place that is kept for rent and is, of course, in the same shabby condition as the one he left—renters don't plant fruit trees for other people to eat the fruit of, they don't beautify homes for other people nor build fences for others to make crops under, neither do they do many other things that men do who own homes. Neither will they do these things should Mr. George's theories come to be existing facts, but we think there are too many heroes and heroines of pictures like our first one for this ever to occur.

We say own a home, pay a little on it and use the money you now pay for rent to pay the yearly installments until it is all yours. Especially do we say this to young men who are marrying and starting in life. Don't waste the best years of yourself and wife working for rent money and with no hope in the future. Try it; you will feel a new thrill of life and manhood when you realize that you are standing on your own soil and that it is your own roof that shelters you and yours, and there will be a new inspiration to industry in the knowledge that every lick you strike is adding so much to your comfort and substance.

And to conclude—we don't think we are giving bad advice when we say leave the sections where lands are so dear as to be out of your reach and come and try the broad and fertile prairies of Haskell county, where lands are comparatively cheap and where reasonable industry and economy can build such homes as the one presented in our first picture.

Geo. W. Lane, Pawamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." Terrell's drug store.

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly having found that it is the best prescription they can write because it is the one preparation which contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kinds of food but all kind and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia no matter what its cause. Terrell's drug store.

YOUR WANTS... ANTICIPATED

That is what we have tried to do—anticipate the wants of everybody in all this country with a large stock of goods which we selected in the great Chicago mart with all the care and ability at our command as the result of many years experience in selecting goods for this market, and we bought them as cheap as money could buy them. Having for three seasons, Graham, Haskell and Munday, made our purchases large enough to command the lowest figures. And we are pleased to say that we secured many of our goods at lower prices than we expected, and they will go out to our customers at correspondingly low prices.

We invite you to come and look over our stock, which is now arriving and will soon be complete, confidently believing that we can supply your wants for anything usually found in a first-class dry goods store. It would be impossible to enumerate everything here, so we will simply assure you that you will find our stock very complete in all the latest dress fabrics for fall and winter wear, many of the latest novelties, trimmings and ladies ready made wear.

OUR MILLINERY

This department will, if possible, be better and more complete than ever before. It will be in charge of Miss Hattie Evans of Chicago, where she has been, with the exception of two seasons spent in Texas, for many years in the great millinery establishment of Edson, Keist & Co. Miss Lane personally selects our millinery and we feel sure our lady friends will find it strictly up to date—a place where they can get as fine and stylish hats as Chicago or New York can furnish—and much cheaper.

OUR LINE OF STAPLE GOODS,

the every day wear, is very full and presents some extra values in standard goods. Come and see us.

RESPECTFULLY,
F. C. ALEXANDER & CO.

READY

I am pleased to announce to my old customers and the many new ones I hope to have from among the new people who have settled in Haskell county during the past year, that I am now ready for the Fall trade with a very

Complete Stock of Dry Goods.

I think you will find in this stock about anything you want in the line of Staple Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods of the latest designs and colorings. You will also find along with these all of the latest trimmings and notions required to finish and embellish a lady's costume in the most approved style of the day.

You are cordially invited to call and inspect these goods with the confident assurance that you will find prices right when compared with others.

RESPECTFULLY,
S. L. Robertson.

Reassuring as to President Roosevelt's expressions as to the weight of the responsibility resting upon him as well as his regard for the welfare of the whole country, lead us to believe that he will endeavor to avoid anything that would lead to awkward complications or possibly to unnecessary war.

—Mr. Williams is putting up a building near Wildhorse school house—Pinkerton postoffice—to be used as a grocery store.

A Shocking Calamity.
"Lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellert, of Williford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly cured him. It's simply wonderful for burns, boils, piles and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed age, sold by J. B. Baker."

STOPS PAIN
Athens, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1901.
Ever since the first appearance of my meninges they were very irregular and I suffered with great pain in my hips, back, stomach and feet, with terrible bearing down pains in the abdomen. During the past month I have been taking Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught, and I passed the monthly period without pain for the first time in years.
NANNIE DAVIS.

What is life worth to a woman suffering like Nannie Davis suffered? Yet there are women in thousands of homes to-day who are bearing those terrible menstrual pains in silence. If you are one of these we want to say that this same **WINE OF CARDUI** will bring you permanent relief. Consult yourself with the knowledge that 1,000,000 women have been completely cured by Wine of Cardui. Those women suffered from leucorrhoea, irregular menses, headache, backache, and bearing down pains. Wine of Cardui will stop all these aches and pains for you. Purchase a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui to-day and take it in the privacy of your home.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.
This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspepsias have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take. **It can't help but do you good.**
Prepared only by E. C. Terrell & Co., Chicago, Ill.
E. C. TERRELL.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"CHURCH DECADENCE" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

Says That Church Attendance Is on the Increase—"Not Forsaking the Assembling of Ourselves Together"—Hebrews x: 25.

[Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopfes, N. Y.] Washington, Sept. 15.—Most encouraging to all Christian workers is this discourse of Dr. Talmage while denying the accuracy of statistics which represent Sunday audiences as diminishing; text, Hebrews x: 25. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together."

Startling statements have been made in many of the pulpits and in some of the religious newspapers. It is heard over and over again that church attendance in America is in decadence. I deny the statements by presenting some hard facts. No one will dispute the fact that there are more churches in America than ever before, one denomination averaging two new churches every day of the year. The law of demand and supply is as inexorable in the kingdom of God as it is in the world. More churches supplied argues more church privileges demanded. More banks, more banks, more factories, more manufacturers; more ships, more imports; more churches, more attendants.

In all our cities within a few years churches have been built large enough to swallow up two or three of the old-time churches. I cannot understand with what kind of arithmetic and slate pencil a man calculates when he comes to the conclusion that church attendance in America is in decadence. Take the aggregate of the number of people who enter the house of God now and compare it with the aggregate of the people who entered the house of God twenty-five years ago, and the present attendance is four to one. The facts are most exhilarating instead of being depressing. That man who represents the opposite statistics must have been most unfortunate in his church acquaintance.

Use of Modern Methods.

Churches are often cleared of their audiences by the attempt to transplant the modes of the past into the present. The modes and methods of fifty years ago are no more appropriate for to-day than the modes and methods of to-day will be appropriate for fifty years hence. Dr. Kirk, Dr. McElroy, Dr. Mason, Dr. De Witt, Dr. Vermilyea and hundreds of other men just as good as they were never lacked audiences, because they were abreast of the time in which they lived. People will not be interested in what we say unless we understand the spirit of the day in which we live. All the woebegone statistics are given by those who are trying in our time to work with the worn-out machinery of the past times. Such men might just as well throw the furnaces out of our church basements and substitute the foot stoves which our grandmothers used to carry with them to meeting, and throw out our organs and our cornets and take the old-fashioned tuning fork, striking it in the knee and then lifting it to the ear to catch the pitch of the hymn, and might as well throw out our modern platforms and modern pulpits and substitute the wooden pulpit upon which the minister used to climb to the height of Mont Blanc solitariness and then go in and out of sight and shut the door after him. When you can get the great masses of the people to take passage from Albany to Buffalo in stage-coach or canalboat in preference to the lightning express train which does it in four hours, then you can get the great masses of the people to go to a church half a century behind the time.

Sympathies of the People.

At a meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States a clergyman accustomed on the Sabbath to preach to an audience of two or three hundred people in an audience room that could hold fifteen hundred, was appointed to preach a sermon on how to reach the masses. I am told the incongruity was too much for the resistibilities of many of the clergy in the audience. Now, a young man coming out from such backward influences, how can he enter into the ways and the woes and the sympathies of the people who want God on the Lord's day practically gone, that will help them all the week and help them forever?

Young Ministers are Told they must

preach Christ and him crucified. Yes, but not as an abstraction. Many a minister has preached Christ and him crucified in such a way that he preached an audience of five hundred down to two hundred, and from two hundred to one hundred, and from one hundred to fifty, and from fifty to twenty, and on down until there was but one left save the sexton, who was paid to stay until the service was over and lock up. There is a great deal of oat about Christ and him crucified. It is not Christ and him crucified as an abstraction, but as an omnipotent sympathy applied to all the wants and woes of our immortal nature—a Christ who will help us in every domestic, social, financial, political, national struggle—a Christ for the parlor, a Christ for the nursery, a Christ for the kitchen, a Christ for the banking house, a Christ for the street, a Christ for the store, a Christ for the banking house, a Christ for the factory, a Christ for the congressional assembly, a Christ for the courtroom, a Christ for every trial and every emergency and every perturbation.

Meeting Public Needs.

Ab, my friends, churches will be largely attended just in proportion as we ministers can meet their wants, meet their sufferings, meet their bereavements and meet their sympathies. If there be a church with small help, small audience, medium help, medium audience; large help, large audience. If there be a famine in a city and three depots of bread and one depot has 100 loaves and another 500 loaves and another depot 10,000 loaves, the depot that has 100 loaves will have far more applicants, the depot that has 10,000 loaves will have through, through.

Oh, my brethren in the Christian

ministry, we must somehow get our shoulder under the burden of the people on the Lord's day and give them a good stout life, and we can do it. We have it all our own way. It is a great pity if, with the floor clear and no interruption, we cannot during the course of an hour get our hymn or our prayer or our sermon under such momentum we can, by the help of God, lift the people, body, mind and soul, clear out of their sins, temptations and troubles.

I think that ministerial laziness often empties the church of auditors. Hearers, who are intelligent through reading newspapers and by active association in business circles, will not on the Sabbath sit and listen to platitudes. Hearers will not come to sermons which have in them no important facts, no information, no stirring power, no adaptation, no fire. The pew will not listen to the pulpit unless the pulpit knows more than the pew. Ministerial laziness has cleared out many churches. Such ministers saunter around from parlor to parlor under the name of pastoral visitation and go gadding about through the village or the city on errands of complete nothingness and wrap their brains around it and then smoke them up, and then on Saturday afternoon put a few dreary thoughts together and on Sunday morning wonder that the theme of Christ and him crucified does not bring a large audience, and on Monday sit down and write jeremiads for the religious newspapers about the decadence of church attendance.

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.

Slugs and Late Fall Pasture and Feed.
The present drought is of such severity that corn will not in many cases furnish ears to pay for husking, and from the grain standpoint the loss is great. The stalks, however, will furnish much valuable feed, especially that of early planted or early maturing varieties.

While the cured, dry forage will be valuable for winter feed, this is an appropriate time for farmers to build silos and fill them with green corn. They thereby secure palatable succulent food for winter use, or during drought. At this time, no better use of the corn crop can be suggested.

A silo can be built without great expense or trouble. The Indiana station has just constructed a silo that holds about 65 tons. It is 12 feet in diameter, and 28 feet high. Studs 16 and 12 feet long of 2x4 pine, were placed vertically and to end, long short alternating to break joints and 17 inches from center to center, on a circular brick foundation, two layers deep. No 1 pine fencing 1 inch by 6 inch by 16 feet was then resawed to make boards 1/2 inch by 6 inches by 16 feet, and these dressed to make them lay true. These were then nailed around on the inside against the studs, forming a circle, two men bending them in to force and nailing on. First one layer was nailed up for a space, then tarred paper was laid over this layer, and this was followed by another layer of half-inch stuff, breaking joints with that underneath. Four doors were left at convenient intervals, the width between studs and about 18 inches high. Boards and tarred paper were laid in these doorways, the ends lapping against the studs, when the silo is filled. No roof is provided or necessary.

Such a silo is strong and inexpensive, and will preserve the contents in good condition. This one cost without boarding the outside of the studs, slightly over \$60.00, not including labor. Lumber is very high priced here, so the cost would be much less in many places.

This silo is simple of construction and may be built by any good farm laborer. It will be well for our American farm economy if more silos are constructed and stricter economy is followed in saving the crops, and more especially the corn plant.

Notes on the Horse Supply.

F. J. Berry tells The Farmers' Review that the present outlook for prices for horses is very good. There is a dearth of salable horses and a sure to have a continuance of that dearth for at least three years to come. The last full crop of colts was in 1894. The next year the supply was very short, and the same was true of the years 1896 and 1897. The colts born during those years are just coming into the market now, and the supply of young horses is therefore short, with no chance of an immediate increase. The colt crop of 1898 was an improvement over the previous year and the 1899 crop will still better. In 1900 the number of colts dropped was fairly good. These colts, however, will not begin to come into the market till 1903, and some of them will not be brought in before 1906. The years 1902, 3 and 4 will see the horse market taking everything fairly good it can get hold of and taking it at a good price, too.

Most of the horses are now shipped

into market by professional buyers—men that go through the counties and pick up the animals they can that they think will bring an advance in Chicago. The shipments by the individual farmers are a thing of the past. This arises partly from the scarcity of horses and partly from the fact that the non-professional horse buyer is not a good judge of the kind of horses the market demands. Year by year the market is demanding more of a class horse and becoming more exacting as to certain characteristics.

The Baby Was Hungry

On a Dairy car a young woman with a squinchy and a determined look dandled a crying baby on her knee. "Now, darling, mamma wills you to go to sleep," she repeated over and over again. But the infant was not in the least susceptible to Christian science. Hypnotic suggestion or any other form of psychological influence. It screamed lustily and tried to get all of its chubby little fist in its mouth at once. "Madam," said a man who was reading a newspaper, "I was a father before you were born. You are on the wrong tack. That baby is hungry. I advise you to feed it."—London Times.

Effect of Light Upon Sex.

Some curious experiments with silkworms made recently in France may be used as the basis of a new sex theory even more remarkable than that of Dr. Schenk of Vienna. The experiments were made by M. Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, and were described at a meeting of the Academie des Sciences by M. Bouquet de la Grye, who declared that tests made on a great number of silkworms showed that those bred under natural light produced an equal number of male and female worms, while those bred under a glass of light violet color produced 77 per cent of males.

His Departed.

Jenkins—Whose photograph is that in your watch, Jobson?—That's a likeness of my departed wife, Jenkins (dolefully)—Alas! In heaven? Jobson (more dolefully)—She must be, from the size of the hotel bills I receive weekly.—Leslie's Weekly.

"What is the name of that book that shows the social standing of the aristocratic families?" inquired the seeker after knowledge. "Bradstreet's," promptly replied the man who knew.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Acute Bronchitis, Its Cause and the Proper Treatment—Its Gravity Depends on the Age of the Victim—A Woman's Novel Invention.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.
Bronchitis is an inflammation of the membrane lining the air-tubes in the lungs. It may be acute or chronic, and may vary through all degrees of severity, from an unpleasant, although quite trivial, complaint to a rapidly fatal illness. The gravity of acute bronchitis depends a great deal upon the age of the sufferer. In the very young and the aged it is often a most serious malady, while in those of middle life it is seldom dangerous unless neglected, and so allowed to become chronic.

The most frequent cause of bronchitis is "catching cold," that is, a general or local chilling of the surface of the body. The cold usually starts in the nose and throat and "works down," or the trouble may begin at once with cough and pain in the chest. Acute bronchitis occurs also as an accompaniment of measles and other diseases, and sometimes is produced by the inhalation of dust or irritant vapors.

The most prominent symptom of an acute "cold on the chest" is enough. This is caused by the secretion from the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is accompanied by more or less expectoration. It may be very incessant, occurring in repeated paroxysms, but is always temporarily relieved by the appearance of phlegm.

Pain in the chest is another frequent symptom. This is felt behind the breast-bone in the center of the chest, extending sometimes toward one or both sides. It may be sharp at first, but is generally dull and of a compressive character, as if some great hand were squeezing the lungs.

The secretion is at first sticky and difficult to dislodge, but later becomes more fluid, yellow and is easily expelled. At the beginning, in severe cases, there may be some fever preceded by chilly sensations, but this does not last very long.

Acute bronchitis, like a cold in the head, will often cure itself if the patient will stay in a well-ventilated room with an equal temperature, and restrict his diet for a day or two, taking plenty of cool water to wash out the system, the only medicine needed being perhaps a mild laxative.

If the cough is so painful as to call for special treatment, among the best of domestic remedies is the old-fashioned linseed tea. A mustard plaster (not so strong as to blister) on the chest is also of service at the beginning of a severe attack.

If the cough persists, or the secretion becomes profuse, in spite of domestic remedies, more strictly medicinal treatment will be called for. In the case of the very young or very old no temporizing is safe, and the physician should be summoned at the outset.

WORLD'S STRANGEST RAILWAYS.

The world's strangest railways are to be found principally in India, America, Switzerland and Ireland. The Loup, at Agony Point, on the Darjeeling Railway, India, is thought to be the sharpest curve in the world; while Mt. Rigi, in Switzerland, has no lower than three railways to its summit. When the Jungfrau Railway is completed it will be the most remarkable one in the world. Its highest station will be 13,668 feet above sea level, and the cost of the line will be about \$2,000,000. Of American railways the strangest is at Cripple Creek, where the great timber trestle, over which the train has to pass in crossing the chasm, is so curved that the line is made to tip inwardly, and the sensation is terrible to a traveler on a fast train; while in Ireland there is a curious single-line railway at Listowel.

KILLS THE GRASS AND WEEDS.

Here is a woman's invention for destroying the grass and weeds which make many a railroad look unsightly, a patent for the apparatus having been granted to Sarah P. E. Erickson, a Kansas woman. Her idea is to treat the grass and weeds to a shower of salt water at frequent intervals, which, she claims, will not only destroy all vegetable growths, but will also arrest the decomposition of the ties by their absorption of the brine. The apparatus which has been designed for this treat-

Want Union Labels on Eggs.

Members of the Egg Inspectors' Union in Chicago are circulating handbills asking their friends to have nothing to do with eggs not inspected and handled by union men. On the circulars are the names of seven firms against whom the union men say they have grievances.

The oleomargarine people say

leaving the coloring out of oleomargarine would kill their industry; people wouldn't eat their product. Now, do you think people would cease eating butter if it were not colored? Then why, if it would kill us, not the other? Because the color in one fools people into thinking it is butter, they wouldn't eat it if it didn't think so. They don't reject it because it has no color, but because the absence of this disguise reveals its true character and composition. That is the secret of the fight being made against laws preventing the coloring of oleomargarine.

Leaves are commonly made up

of two principal parts, the framework, consisting of the leaf stalk, ribs and veins, for strengthening the leaf and supplying it with sap, and the green pulp, which fills the meshes or interstices. The whole is covered with a thin skin or epidermis. The green pulp consists of cells of various forms, with many air-spaces between them. The cells are commonly placed very compactly together on the upper side of the leaf and more loosely or with air-spaces on the lower side—hence the reason that leaves are usually lighter-colored below.

Late apples and peaches continue

to improve in the sections of Michigan that have had rain and a few localities will have good crops.

Sympathy and sincerity are the

slender keys to all hearts.

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.

Slugs and Late Fall Pasture and Feed.
The present drought is of such severity that corn will not in many cases furnish ears to pay for husking, and from the grain standpoint the loss is great. The stalks, however, will furnish much valuable feed, especially that of early planted or early maturing varieties.

While the cured, dry forage will be valuable for winter feed, this is an appropriate time for farmers to build silos and fill them with green corn. They thereby secure palatable succulent food for winter use, or during drought. At this time, no better use of the corn crop can be suggested.

A silo can be built without great expense or trouble. The Indiana station has just constructed a silo that holds about 65 tons. It is 12 feet in diameter, and 28 feet high. Studs 16 and 12 feet long of 2x4 pine, were placed vertically and to end, long short alternating to break joints and 17 inches from center to center, on a circular brick foundation, two layers deep. No 1 pine fencing 1 inch by 6 inch by 16 feet was then resawed to make boards 1/2 inch by 6 inches by 16 feet, and these dressed to make them lay true. These were then nailed around on the inside against the studs, forming a circle, two men bending them in to force and nailing on. First one layer was nailed up for a space, then tarred paper was laid over this layer, and this was followed by another layer of half-inch stuff, breaking joints with that underneath. Four doors were left at convenient intervals, the width between studs and about 18 inches high. Boards and tarred paper were laid in these doorways, the ends lapping against the studs, when the silo is filled. No roof is provided or necessary.

Such a silo is strong and inexpensive, and will preserve the contents in good condition. This one cost without boarding the outside of the studs, slightly over \$60.00, not including labor. Lumber is very high priced here, so the cost would be much less in many places.

This silo is simple of construction and may be built by any good farm laborer. It will be well for our American farm economy if more silos are constructed and stricter economy is followed in saving the crops, and more especially the corn plant.

Notes on the Horse Supply.

F. J. Berry tells The Farmers' Review that the present outlook for prices for horses is very good. There is a dearth of salable horses and a sure to have a continuance of that dearth for at least three years to come. The last full crop of colts was in 1894. The next year the supply was very short, and the same was true of the years 1896 and 1897. The colts born during those years are just coming into the market now, and the supply of young horses is therefore short, with no chance of an immediate increase. The colt crop of 1898 was an improvement over the previous year and the 1899 crop will still better. In 1900 the number of colts dropped was fairly good. These colts, however, will not begin to come into the market till 1903, and some of them will not be brought in before 1906. The years 1902, 3 and 4 will see the horse market taking everything fairly good it can get hold of and taking it at a good price, too.

Most of the horses are now shipped

into market by professional buyers—men that go through the counties and pick up the animals they can that they think will bring an advance in Chicago. The shipments by the individual farmers are a thing of the past. This arises partly from the scarcity of horses and partly from the fact that the non-professional horse buyer is not a good judge of the kind of horses the market demands. Year by year the market is demanding more of a class horse and becoming more exacting as to certain characteristics.

The Baby Was Hungry

On a Dairy car a young woman with a squinchy and a determined look dandled a crying baby on her knee. "Now, darling, mamma wills you to go to sleep," she repeated over and over again. But the infant was not in the least susceptible to Christian science. Hypnotic suggestion or any other form of psychological influence. It screamed lustily and tried to get all of its chubby little fist in its mouth at once. "Madam," said a man who was reading a newspaper, "I was a father before you were born. You are on the wrong tack. That baby is hungry. I advise you to feed it."—London Times.

Effect of Light Upon Sex.

Some curious experiments with silkworms made recently in France may be used as the basis of a new sex theory even more remarkable than that of Dr. Schenk of Vienna. The experiments were made by M. Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, and were described at a meeting of the Academie des Sciences by M. Bouquet de la Grye, who declared that tests made on a great number of silkworms showed that those bred under natural light produced an equal number of male and female worms, while those bred under a glass of light violet color produced 77 per cent of males.

His Departed.

Jenkins—Whose photograph is that in your watch, Jobson?—That's a likeness of my departed wife, Jenkins (dolefully)—Alas! In heaven? Jobson (more dolefully)—She must be, from the size of the hotel bills I receive weekly.—Leslie's Weekly.

"What is the name of that book that shows the social standing of the aristocratic families?" inquired the seeker after knowledge. "Bradstreet's," promptly replied the man who knew.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Acute Bronchitis, Its Cause and the Proper Treatment—Its Gravity Depends on the Age of the Victim—A Woman's Novel Invention.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.
Bronchitis is an inflammation of the membrane lining the air-tubes in the lungs. It may be acute or chronic, and may vary through all degrees of severity, from an unpleasant, although quite trivial, complaint to a rapidly fatal illness. The gravity of acute bronchitis depends a great deal upon the age of the sufferer. In the very young and the aged it is often a most serious malady, while in those of middle life it is seldom dangerous unless neglected, and so allowed to become chronic.

The most frequent cause of bronchitis is "catching cold," that is, a general or local chilling of the surface of the body. The cold usually starts in the nose and throat and "works down," or the trouble may begin at once with cough and pain in the chest. Acute bronchitis occurs also as an accompaniment of measles and other diseases, and sometimes is produced by the inhalation of dust or irritant vapors.

The most prominent symptom of an acute "cold on the chest" is enough. This is caused by the secretion from the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is accompanied by more or less expectoration. It may be very incessant, occurring in repeated paroxysms, but is always temporarily relieved by the appearance of phlegm.

Pain in the chest is another frequent symptom. This is felt behind the breast-bone in the center of the chest, extending sometimes toward one or both sides. It may be sharp at first, but is generally dull and of a compressive character, as if some great hand were squeezing the lungs.

The secretion is at first sticky and difficult to dislodge, but later becomes more fluid, yellow and is easily expelled. At the beginning, in severe cases, there may be some fever preceded by chilly sensations, but this does not last very long.

Acute bronchitis, like a cold in the head, will often cure itself if the patient will stay in a well-ventilated room with an equal temperature, and restrict his diet for a day or two, taking plenty of cool water to wash out the system, the only medicine needed being perhaps a mild laxative.

If the cough is so painful as to call for special treatment, among the best of domestic remedies is the old-fashioned linseed tea. A mustard plaster (not so strong as to blister) on the chest is also of service at the beginning of a severe attack.

If the cough persists, or the secretion becomes profuse, in spite of domestic remedies, more strictly medicinal treatment will be called for. In the case of the very young or very old no temporizing is safe, and the physician should be summoned at the outset.

WORLD'S STRANGEST RAILWAYS.

The world's strangest railways are to be found principally in India, America, Switzerland and Ireland. The Loup, at Agony Point, on the Darjeeling Railway, India, is thought to be the sharpest curve in the world; while Mt. Rigi, in Switzerland, has no lower than three railways to its summit. When the Jungfrau Railway is completed it will be the most remarkable one in the world. Its highest station will be 13,668 feet above sea level, and the cost of the line will be about \$2,000,000. Of American railways the strangest is at Cripple Creek, where the great timber trestle, over which the train has to pass in crossing the chasm, is so curved that the line is made to tip inwardly, and the sensation is terrible to a traveler on a fast train; while in Ireland there is a curious single-line railway at Listowel.

KILLS THE GRASS AND WEEDS.

Here is a woman's invention for destroying the grass and weeds which make many a railroad look unsightly, a patent for the apparatus having been granted to Sarah P. E. Erickson, a Kansas woman. Her idea is to treat the grass and weeds to a shower of salt water at frequent intervals, which, she claims, will not only destroy all vegetable growths, but will also arrest the decomposition of the ties by their absorption of the brine. The apparatus which has been designed for this treat-

Want Union Labels on Eggs.

Members of the Egg Inspectors' Union in Chicago are circulating handbills asking their friends to have nothing to do with eggs not inspected and handled by union men. On the circulars are the names of seven firms against whom the union men say they have grievances.

The oleomargarine people say

leaving the coloring out of oleomargarine would kill their industry; people wouldn't eat their product. Now, do you think people would cease eating butter if it were not colored? Then why, if it would kill us, not the other? Because the color in one fools people into thinking it is butter, they wouldn't eat it if it didn't think so. They don't reject it because it has no color, but because the absence of this disguise reveals its true character and composition. That is the secret of the fight being made against laws preventing the coloring of oleomargarine.

Leaves are commonly made up

of two principal parts, the framework, consisting of the leaf stalk, ribs and veins, for strengthening the leaf and supplying it with sap, and the green pulp, which fills the meshes or interstices. The whole is covered with a thin skin or epidermis. The green pulp consists of cells of various forms, with many air-spaces between them. The cells are commonly placed very compactly together on the upper side of the leaf and more loosely or with air-spaces on the lower side—hence the reason that leaves are usually lighter-colored below.

Late apples and peaches continue

to improve in the sections of Michigan that have had rain and a few localities will have good crops.

Sympathy and sincerity are the

slender keys to all hearts.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Acute Bronchitis, Its Cause and the Proper Treatment—Its Gravity Depends on the Age of the Victim—A Woman's Novel Invention.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.
Bronchitis is an inflammation of the membrane lining the air-tubes in the lungs. It may be acute or chronic, and may vary through all degrees of severity, from an unpleasant, although quite trivial, complaint to a rapidly fatal illness. The gravity of acute bronchitis depends a great deal upon the age of the sufferer. In the very young and the aged it is often a most serious malady, while in those of middle life it is seldom dangerous unless neglected, and so allowed to become chronic.

The most frequent cause of bronchitis is "catching cold," that is, a general or local chilling of the surface of the body. The cold usually starts in the nose and throat and "works down," or the trouble may begin at once with cough and pain in the chest. Acute bronchitis occurs also as an accompaniment of measles and other diseases, and sometimes is produced by the inhalation of dust or irritant vapors.

The most prominent symptom of an acute "cold on the chest" is enough. This is caused by the secretion from the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is accompanied by more or less expectoration. It may be very incessant, occurring in repeated paroxysms, but is always temporarily relieved by the appearance of phlegm.

Pain in the chest is another frequent symptom. This is felt behind the breast-bone in the center of the chest, extending sometimes toward one or both sides. It may be sharp at first, but is generally dull and of a compressive character, as if some great hand were squeezing the lungs.

The secretion is at first sticky and difficult to dislodge, but later becomes more fluid, yellow and is easily expelled. At the beginning, in severe cases, there may be some fever preceded by chilly sensations, but this does not last very long.

Acute bronchitis, like a cold in the head, will often cure itself if the patient will stay in a well-ventilated room with an equal temperature, and restrict his diet for a day or two, taking plenty of cool water to wash out the system, the only medicine needed being perhaps a mild laxative.

If the cough is so painful as to call for special treatment, among the best of domestic remedies is the old-fashioned linseed tea. A mustard plaster (not so strong as to blister) on the chest is also of service at the beginning of a severe attack.

If the cough persists, or the secretion becomes profuse, in spite of domestic remedies, more strictly medicinal treatment will be called for. In the case of the very young or very old no temporizing is safe, and the physician should be summoned at the outset.

WORLD'S STRANGEST RAILWAYS.

The world's strangest railways are to be found principally in India, America, Switzerland and Ireland. The Loup, at Agony Point, on the Darjeeling Railway, India, is thought to be the sharpest curve in the world; while Mt. Rigi, in Switzerland, has no lower than three railways to its summit. When the Jungfrau Railway is completed it will be the most remarkable one in the world. Its highest station will be 13,668 feet above sea level, and the cost of the line will be about \$2,000,000. Of American railways the strangest is at Cripple Creek, where the great timber trestle, over which the train has to pass in crossing the chasm, is so curved that the line is made to tip inwardly, and the sensation is terrible to a traveler on a fast train; while in Ireland there is a curious single-line railway at Listowel.

KILLS THE GRASS AND WEEDS.

Here is a woman's invention for destroying the grass and weeds which make many a railroad look unsightly, a patent for the apparatus having been granted to Sarah P. E. Erickson, a Kansas woman. Her idea is to treat the grass and weeds to a shower of salt water at frequent intervals, which, she claims, will not only destroy all vegetable growths, but will also arrest the decomposition of the ties by their absorption of the brine. The apparatus which has been designed for this treat-

Want Union Labels on Eggs.

Members of the Egg Inspectors' Union in Chicago are circulating handbills asking their friends to have nothing to do with eggs not inspected and handled by union men. On the circulars are the names of seven firms against whom the union men say they have grievances.

The oleomargarine people say

leaving the coloring out of oleomargarine would kill their industry; people wouldn't eat their product. Now, do you think people would cease eating butter if it were not colored? Then why, if it would kill us, not the other? Because the color in one fools people into thinking it is butter, they wouldn't eat it if it didn't think so. They don't reject it because it has no color, but because the absence of this disguise reveals its true character and composition. That is the secret of the fight being made against laws preventing the coloring of oleomargarine.

Leaves are commonly made up

of two principal parts, the framework, consisting of the leaf stalk, ribs and veins, for strengthening the leaf and supplying it with sap, and the green pulp, which fills the meshes or interstices. The whole is covered with a thin skin or epidermis. The green pulp consists of cells of various forms, with many air-spaces between them. The cells are commonly placed very compactly together on the upper side of the leaf and more loosely or with air-spaces on the lower side—hence the reason that leaves are usually lighter-colored below.

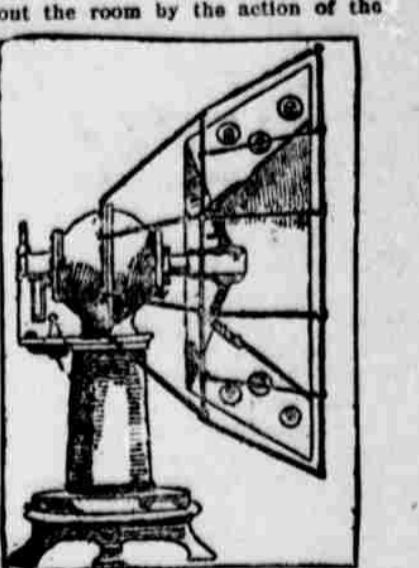
Late apples and peaches continue

to improve in the sections of Michigan that have had rain and a few localities will have good crops.

Sympathy and sincerity are the

slender keys to all hearts.

fan blades and heat conductors for winter use, a section of the blades being cut away to show the position the resistance coils occupy. These are shown by the three round openings cut in the outer ends of the blades, the idea being to overcharge these wires with the electric current until the resistance produces heat, which is driven about the room by the action of the



FAN FOR WINTER AND SUMMER.

A GLOWING REPORT.

AN INDIANA MAN COMPARES WESTERN CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

What Mr. Frank Fisher, a Prominent Dunkard, Has to Say After a Trip Through Canada.

The Department of the Interior at Ottawa has just received from Mr. E. T. Holmes, the agent of the government stationed at Indianapolis, Ind., the following letter, which requires no comment. It is only necessary to state that Mr. F. Fisher, the writer of the letter is one of the most prominent of the Dunkards and a man upon whose word the utmost reliance can be placed. His home is at Mexico, Ind., and he will be pleased to substantiate verbally or in any other way all that he says in his letter.

Anyone desiring information apply to nearest Canadian agent, whose addresses are here given:

- M. V. McInnes, 2 Avenue Theater block, Detroit, Michigan.
- James Greive, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
- J. B. Crawford, 215 W. Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo.
- Benjamin Davis, 1544 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
- T. O. Currie, Room 11 B, Callahan's block, 32 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
- C. J. Broughton, 27 Monadnock building, Chicago, Ill.
- W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life building, Omaha, Neb.
- W. H. Rogers, Watertown, South Dakota.
- N. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth street, Des Moines, Iowa.
- J. H. M. Parker, 530 Chamber of Commerce, Duluth, Minn.
- E. T. Holmes, Room 6, Big Four building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Joseph Young, 114 State street, Columbus, Ohio.

To My Many Friends—I am pleased to make a report to you of the pleasant visit my wife and I had in Western Canada. We visited the territories of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and found them far surpassing our imagination, but little did I expect to find such rich, loamy soil, so much of it, and so uniform in its level prairie lay. I do think the soil of Canada as a rule equals if not excels the finest prairie farm lands of Indiana. These lands are immense in their richness, and when once the sod is rotted and pulverized, it is as pliable and as easily cultivated as Indiana sandy soil.

Western Canada, from my point of view, offers as fine opportunities for mixed farming as any place in my knowledge. The long, sunny days, together with the rich soil, produce very fine wheat, oats, barley, flax and other cereal products. There is scarcely any attempt to raise corn, except early varieties for table use. The season is too short to depend upon maturing field corn. From the standpoint of getting this land ready for the plow, I must say that I never saw such a vast extent, practically all ready so all that one has to do is to hitch up the plow and go to work. This is not the case with all of the Canadian land, however; some of it has quite a bit of timber, much of it may be called brush land, and some of it has lovely forest groves, dotted here

Why We Have Friends, and Why We
The way to keep your friends is to treat them right all the time. That is the way the Great Rock Island Route keeps its friends. We give them the best we've got, and we've got the best. The way to gain new friends is to have something attractive about you. Some of the attractive things about the Great Rock Island Route are a rock bal- last roadbed, the best dining stations and the best dining car service in the world, the latest and most elegant Pullman sleepers running out of the state, the finest free reclining chair cars, employes that look after your comfort and welfare, and give information in a civil and respectful manner; rates that you can well afford to pay for the accommodations secured. Of course we are making new friends every day, with all these attributes to win them.

The Rock Island has such a taking way about it. It takes you to Chicago without changing cars, and lands you in the heart of the city. If you are going east of Chicago, to Buffalo, or New York, or Boston, you can make connections in same depot, and get the first class lines out, too.

The Rock Island takes you to Omaha and Lincoln ten hours quicker than you can get there via any other route. It takes you to Kansas City, or Denver, Topeka, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Wichita, and its agents sell tickets through to any destination, and check your baggage through so you don't have to worry about it.

The Rock Island takes pleasure, therefore, in inviting you to become one of its friends by becoming one of its passengers, and promises to treat you right all the time.

CHAS. B. SLOAT,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Fort Worth, Tex.

"The Cradle Rules the World"
and all wise mothers make
St. Jacobs Oil
a household remedy for the simple reason that it always
Conquers Pain

St. Jacobs Oil
The reason Eve tempted Adam was because there was no other man to so treat.
All the state adopted School Books, A complete stock of School and Office Supplies. Perry B. Glas, Wholesale Dealer, Dallas, Texas.

St. Jacobs Oil
The reason Eve tempted Adam was because there was no other man to so treat.
All the state adopted School Books, A complete stock of School and Office Supplies. Perry B. Glas, Wholesale Dealer, Dallas, Texas.

St. Jacobs Oil
The reason Eve tempted Adam was because there was no other man to so treat.
All the state adopted School Books, A complete stock of School and Office Supplies. Perry B. Glas, Wholesale Dealer, Dallas, Texas.

THE SECOND ISLAND

BAFFIN LAND RANKS SECOND IN SIZE IN THE WORLD

Excluding Australia, Baffin Land, situated near the east coast of the American continent, a short distance north of Hudson Strait, is the second island of the world in point of size and still little is known about it. It has long been represented on the maps as composed of a number of islands. It is still shown in this way on a number of maps now in use. One by one these supposed islands, Cumberland Island, Fox Land, Meta Incognita, Sussex Island and others have been found to be a part of the main island; thus Baffin Land has been gradually increasing in size on the maps until to-day it is known to be inferior only to Greenland in size. The latest edition of the best map of the polar regions published in any American atlas, however, still shows Cockburn Island, which is separated from Baffin Land by a wide channel, though a number of foreign maps show that it is a part of Baffin Land. Dr. Robert Ball, the senior director of the geological survey of Canada, who mapped a long stretch of the west coast in 1897, has just published in the Geographical Journal a report of his explorations. He says that it is "the third largest island in the world, being only exceeded by Australia and Greenland." As Australia is now ranked by nearly all geographers as the smallest of the continents, Baffin Land will undoubtedly take its place among the islands as the second in area. All the best maps of Baffin and now show a great lake region in the central part of the southern portion of the island. These lakes lie between two mountain ranges. Dr. Bell says that the two greatest bodies of water are larger than any of the lakes in the whole peninsula of Labrador and that they may almost be compared to Lake Ontario in extent. He visited the southernmost, Lake Amadjuak, which may be 120 miles in length by forty in breadth in the middle. According to Eskimo accounts, Lake Amadjuak discharges northward into Lake Mettilling by a short river, without rapids, the natives passing from one lake to another in their kayaks. Lake Mettilling is perhaps 140 miles long and sixty miles wide and its waters reach the sea through a large and rapid river.

fifty or sixty miles long that has a diameter of about five feet to the mile. The conspicuous feature of being the largest island in the world has been held by quite a number of islands at various stages of geographical knowledge. School children were taught for many years that Australia was the largest island. Then Australia came properly to be regarded as one of the continental masses and Borneo took its place as the largest island. Less than twenty years ago it was discovered that New Guinea was larger than Borneo and so the latter island took second place. When Peary practically outlined the northern coast of Greenland, early in the last decade geographers began to think that they had overlooked an important section of the earth's surface and so they placed Greenland at the head of the list of islands. At last Baffin Land loomed up as an island 1,095 statute miles in length, with a breadth varying from 200 to 500 miles. Its area is therefore about 300,000 square miles. In other words, the island is larger than the state of Texas by about 40,000 square miles or about ten times as large as either Scotland or Ireland. Though it takes its place as second in the list of islands Baffin Land appears to be of no great value, since it is composed, as far as we know, of barren rocks, partly covered with ice. The twelve largest islands in the world in order of size are: Greenland, Baffin Land, New Guinea, Borneo, Madagascar, Sumatra, Nippon (the largest island of Japan), Great Britain, Celebes, New Zealand (South Island), Java and Cuba.—Chicago Chronicle.

Military Penitents in England.
England is imitating the pension system in the United States. There is a bill in parliament providing for a scheme for pensioning the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died in the South African war. This measure is being hastened by the officials of the war office in order to stimulate enlistments in the army, which are now very slow.

The British Soldier.

Regarded as a Brute by His Aristocratic Officers.

Much has been said about the hardihood and bravery of the British soldier, writes Bradford Daniels, who served 10 months in South Africa during the present war, but as I saw him both on the field and in the hospital his robustness may be seriously questioned. Often the regular, when he arrived at Cape Town, was not in a fit condition for an arduous campaign. Excesses had sapped his strength to such an extent that a body of regulars, trained as they were to carry a heavy kit and to march, could not follow any of the colonial corps for even two hours of hard marching. Many a regular died in the hospital from comparatively slight wounds because his blood was tainted while beside some dangerously wounded colonial who had lived a clean life, recovered.

The regular's bravery cannot be questioned, however. He simply laughs at death; and, all through the war, the English infantry would attack impregnable positions which the more wary colonial troops would never think of attacking. But this courage is largely the courage of the brute which does not realize what death is. To live in a hospital filled with regulars after a big engagement and hear them, even before their wounds are closed, fill the

A Slick Swindler Who Made His Living on That Class.

One morning a man came to me with a letter written on stamped paper and signed with the name of a clergyman of my church in a town in Massachusetts, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal. His story, told in great embarrassment, was that he had run away from home. According to the letter his aged mother was dying with grief, and the appeal of the rector was to the man to come back at once. The minister's check for \$3, drawn on a bank in the same town was inclosed with which to pay car fare. He was distressed and was anxious to go, but the difficulty was that he had been in New York only five days, knew no one and could not be identified at any bank. Would I cash the check? I told him to come back in a couple of hours, and meantime I telegraphed inquiries to Rev. C.—The answer came back: "Do not know any such man." When the fellow returned he was arrested, and in his pocket a neatly kept memorandum book was found containing the names of nearly every clergyman in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. This had been his route. On each page of the book were four columns, headed, "Name, date, amount and remarks," and in these were such entries as: "Rev. B.—\$4. Got after an hour's work." "Rev. S.—No good. Can't work." "Rev. T.—\$6. An easy mark." The dates ran back through three years. When he had completed his tour he would probably either have sold his book for some one else to use, or he would have changed his appearance, invented a new story and approached a second time the people who were worth it.

CLERICS HIS VICTIMS

CLERICS HIS VICTIMS
A woman always has her suspicions of a man who never lies to her.

CLERICS HIS VICTIMS

CLERICS HIS VICTIMS
A woman always has her suspicions of a man who never lies to her.

American Argonauts.
F. L. B. asks: "Why were the people who crossed the plains in 1849 to seek gold in California called 'American Argonauts' as well as 'Forty-niners'?" Answer—The name was applied to them by Bret Harte in his ballads of the "Forty-niners." The similarity of their conditions suggested the quest of the Argonauts of Greek antiquity. The original Argonauts are reputed to have

The Planet Neptune.
Neptune is the farthest off or outside planet of the solar system, known to science. It is invisible to the naked eye and in the telescope appears as a star of the eighth magnitude. Discovered in 1846. Revolves about the sun at a near distance of about 2,780,000 miles. Its year is equal to 165 of ours. In diameter about 37,000 miles. Its volume is about 100 times that of the earth and its density a little less than that of water.
Your reputation will not be improved by hanging on a genealogical tree.

Call for Sewing Machines.
A general letter in relieving the women left destitute by the Florida disaster, is that of Mrs. Denis Egan of Jacksonville, the state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Florida. She appeals to the chapters throughout the country to send to that place in her care any new sewing machines, new or second hand, as can be gathered. Numbers of women who have been left destitute by the fire could support themselves and help others if these machines were obtainable. Any furniture or clothing also will be received.

Has a Fight on Hand.
Holland is conducting a war in Sumatra that has been going on with more or less violence since 1870, and is not by any means ended yet. The Dutch exercise a suzerainty over the island, but the sultan makes an attempt to throw off this influence. Originally the Netherlands only wanted to restore matters to their former state, but since then they have determined on the island's complete subjugation. In this effort they have already spent over \$20,000,000 and the sultans say they have only begun to fight. There will be a warm time.

Summer Home for Dogs.
Forty-five dogs of aristocratic lineage were summering at a Philadelphia suburb where the fashionable resort for canines has been established. The institution is managed with an eye to caring for the pets of society folk who flit about during the summer and are unable to make provision for the proper housing of the canines. Rates are based on the size of the animal and range up to \$2 a week. The dog hotel is near Radnor, and is well equipped to make the stay of any well behaved canine a pleasurable outing. Fine lawns surround the place.

Highest European Railway.
The highest railway in Europe is now being built to the summit of the Jungfrau, one of the highest of the Swiss mountains, which is being some 13,670 feet above sea level. The starting point of the line is Schindleg station 4180 feet of the Wengernalp railway, a rack and pinion railway driven by steam locomotives, relates the Ledger Weekly. The track will be 207 feet long, about 2000 tons run through a tunnel winding round as far as Elger station, about 16,587 feet above sea level, which is to be laid open by galleries.

For the Woman He Loves.
Just as rapidly as Rabbi Mayer Newman can accomplish the work, George Horney of New York is being transferred to a Hebrew. For a long time Horney has loved Sarah Kleinman and Sarah has loved George, who was a member of the Methodist church. For three years they debated as to which one of them should change religion. Horney also argued that they be married and let the matter of religion go. But Miss Kleinman would not consent, and the man was forced to give in. So he applied to Rabbi Newman to make him a Hebrew.

Originality is the spark that ignites the fire of genius.
There would be no divorces if men truly loved their wives and wives their husbands.
Making love is as different from being in love as clam chowder is from chocolate caramels.
Pain relieved, sickness prevented, by timely use of Wizard Oil. Keep it always in the home.
If a woman really loves a man it is on to one she does not understand him.
Professional and Business People: If you would clear the head of pain and nervousness, take Field's Headache Powders, a remedy that acts quickly and effectively and that does not derange the system.
Suspicions are more often to be breaded than facts.

Why Get Soaked When TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE HARDEST STORM!
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK OF INSTITUTIONS. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF SHIRTMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Warranted Waterproof.
To stand hard frosts and rough work. Look for the trade mark.
SAWYER'S SLICKERS
KEEP OUT THE WET
H. H. SAWYER & SON, 127 W. 4th St., Cambridge, Mass.

CATARRH OF KIDNEYS

Quickly Develops Into Bright's Disease.

[PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH WHEREVER LOCATED.]



John Herziger, son of Alderman Herziger of Neenah, Wis., and Vice President of the Neenah Young Men's Club, writes in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the following:
"After suffering for two years with kidney trouble I received relief and a cure from using your wonderful medicine, Peruna."
"For months I was unable to work on account of a severe pain in my back, and when I was able to do anything I was in pain and distressed most of the time."
"Hearing so much of the good results people had obtained through the use of Peruna I determined to give it a trial and it was a lucky day for me when I did so. I am well now and it only took a few bottles of Peruna."
"John Herziger, 307 Commercial street, Neenah, Wis."
"Two years suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, unable to work on account of the severe pain; could find no relief from medicine; gave Peruna a trial and was promptly cured—such was the experience of John Herziger of Wisconsin. This experience has been repeated many times. Not only in Wisconsin but in every state in the Union. It was indeed a lucky day for this young man when his attention was called to Peruna. What would have been the result had he continued suffering on and foot-

ing away precious time with other remedies, no man can tell. But it is almost certain that it would have ended in incurable Bright's disease of the kidneys, which sooner or later would have proved fatal.
Peruna is a sure cure for incipient Bright's disease of the kidneys. Taken in the early stages of this disease, it cures permanently. Bright's disease always begins with catarrh of the kidneys. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.
Congressman Bankhead's Statement.
Congressman J. H. Bankhead of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his indorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:
"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."
"Samuel R. Sprecher, Junior Beadle Court Building No. 3422, L. O. O. F., 205 High St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "I came here a few years ago suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, in search of health. I thought that the climate would cure me but found that I was mistaken, but what the climate could not do Peruna could and did. Seven weeks' trial convinced me that I had the right medicine and I was then a well man. I know of at least twenty friends and members of the lodge to which I belong who have been cured of catarrh, bladder and kidney trouble through the use of Peruna and it has a host of friends in this city."
"If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O."

He Applied MUL-EN-OL

As soon as he cut himself. Now it is healing nicely, and there is no soreness. For cuts and wounds of all kinds Mul-en-ol has no equal. It prevents inflammation, takes out the soreness, and heals quickly. Always keep a bottle where it can be easily reached. Sold everywhere. Price 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00.

Prepared by
FURLAY, DICKS & CO., Ltd., New Orleans.

WHY GET SOAKED WHEN TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE HARDEST STORM!
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK OF INSTITUTIONS. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF SHIRTMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

WHERE LIVING WATERS FLOW?
CLIMATE: Invigorating, Exhilarating, Healthful, Curative.
One of the finest Bromide-Lithia Springs in the United States. Sixteen gushing White Sulphur Springs. Excellent hotel accommodations.
An Ideal Health and Vacation Resort.
No Dust! No Mosquitoes! No Malaria.
Ask Santa Fe Agent about Special Reduced Rates to Sulphur, N. M.
PAMPHLET ON REQUEST. W. S. KEENE, Gen'l Pass Agent, Galveston.

SAWYER'S SLICKERS
KEEP OUT THE WET
H. H. SAWYER & SON, 127 W. 4th St., Cambridge, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY.
16X20 GRAYON PORTRAIT, 50c.
12X20 FANTASIE PORTRAIT, 50c.
Trade only - with Portrait & Frame Co. Dallas, Tex.

Agents Wanted
For each extra \$5 per mo. handling quick relief and cures work cases. Stock of testimonials and literature free. Write for terms. C. B. Anderson & Co., 372 E. 10th St., Dallas, Tex.

When Answering, Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

"GETTING AHEAD."

There's a lot of emulation shown around the world to-day, and in every land and nation competition they display. From the richest to the poorest has the "striving" fever spread, though of winning few are surest. All will strive to get ahead.

And we find where'er we ramble If the rivalry we heed, Old and young are in the scramble— Ever striving for the lead. 'Tis the popular ambition, Whosoever we may tread, To find the position where Striving hard to get ahead.

Even in the household happy Father, mother, children, too, Ever little bit and change, Try to get a head or two. Excess and the younger actions When they LION COFFEE buy, Cut the heads from off the Lions Save them, and for presents try.

Thus they get ahead of others, Buying Coffee good and pure, So that health and vigor, Of their children's health are sure. And they get a head by cutting From the package Lion Coffee. For a present get good footing Every time they get a head.

Watch our next advertisement.

Just try a package of LION COFFEE and you will understand the reason of its popularity.

GOD'S WILL BE DONE,

Were Farewell Words of President McKinley to His Wife

BEFORE ENTERING INTO LAST SLEEP.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 this morning. He had been unconscious since 7:50 p. m.

His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were an humble submission to the will of God, in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him, and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise which had marked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were as follows:

"Good-by, all, good-by. It is God's way. His will be done."

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn house, except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity. Some others of his personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a long glance at him and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during the time. But the powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were em-

partially clear, occurred a series of events of profoundly touching grief. Downstairs, with strained and tear-stained faces, members of the cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. This was about 6 o'clock. One by one they ascended the stairway—Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney General Knox. Secretary Wilson was also there, but he held back, not wishing to see the president in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces and the words of intense grief choking in their throats.

After they left the sick room the physicians rallied him to consciousness, and the president asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The president in his last period of



ployed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-by. She went through the heart-torturing scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

The immediate cause of the president's death is undetermined. His physicians disagree, and possibly it will require an autopsy to fix the exact cause. The president's remains will be taken to Washington, and there will be a state funeral.

The rage of the people of Buffalo against the assassin when they learned that he was dying was boundless. Thousands surrounded the jail, and the entire police force of the city and two regiments of militia were utilized to insure his protection.

Before 6 o'clock Friday afternoon it was clear to those at the president's bedside that he was dying, and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell from those who were nearest and dearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect, in keeping back the approach of death. The president came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was

consciousness, which ended about 7:40, he chanted the words of the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and his last audible conscious words, as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were:

"Good-by, all, good-by. It is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander and soon he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the president finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8:30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually like a child into the eternal slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities and they grew cold. Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end.

All the evening those who hastened here as fast as steam could carry them continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop or were whisked up in automobiles, all interested in getting here before death came. The last to arrive was Attorney General Knox, who reached the house at 9:30. He was permitted to go upstairs to look for the last time upon the face of his chief. Those in the house at this time were Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson and Root, Senators Fairbanks, Hanna and Burrows, Judge

By Flying Timbers.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 14.—John Long was killed and Walter Jones maimed by flying timbers at Orphans Home, this county, during the storm late Thursday afternoon. Long was 11 years old and Jones a few months his senior.

Thirteen smallpox cases are said to exist in Ellis county.

Judge Torrance of Minnesota was elected G. A. H. commander.

By Flying Timbers.

Washington, Sept. 14.—When the announcement came that the president had died, Acting Chief Clerk Martin and other employees of the state department immediately sent cablegrams to each and every United States ambassador and minister, notifying them that the president died at 2:15 o'clock Saturday morning at Buffalo, and instructing them to inform the governments to which they were accredited. White house will be closed until after funeral.

Day, Col. Herick, Abner McKinley, the president's brother, and his wife. Dr. and Mrs. Baer, the president's niece and her husband, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Duncan, the president's sisters. Mrs. Mary Barber, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin, the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, all arrived after 8 o'clock. John G. Milburn, John M. Scatterd, Harry Hamlin, all of this city, Secretary Cortelyou and a number of others were in attendance.

Despite the fact that vitality continued to ebb as midnight approached, no efforts were spared to keep the spark of life glowing. Dr. Janeway of New York City arrived at the depot at 11:40 o'clock and drove at a breakneck pace to the Milburn house. He was shown to the president's room at once and began an examination of the almost inanimate form.

The short period of consciousness between the sinking spells was marked by a scene of wonderful tenderness and pathos. President McKinley's first whisper was for his wife, and Mrs. McKinley, who did not know as he did that the end was so near, came into the room and sat beside the bed. Taking her loved one's hand between hers, she broke into sobs, deep but not loud. As if the truth burst on her in that moment, she turned to Dr. Rixey and in broken tones, said: "You will save him; I can not let him go and the nation can not spare him."

Strong arms tenderly raised her to her feet and led her away. In the corridor she again turned to the doctor with a mute appeal. Then she heard the truth and knew that her husband was dying. For a moment or two it seemed that she would collapse, but she pulled herself together and said she would "bear up for his sake."

At 2:20 it was officially announced that the president had expired.

Secretary Cortelyou made the announcement. He came out of the Milburn house and walked slowly toward the newspaper men who were congregated behind the rope bar.

The president died at a quarter after 2 o'clock," he said in an even tone.

It was late Friday afternoon before word came from the Adirondacks that Vice President Roosevelt had received the news of the president's critical condition. He was on top of Mount Marcy on a shooting trip and there were thirty-five miles of rough country to cover before he reached North Creek, where a special train was awaiting him.

Czolgosz, the assassin, was taken from his cell Friday night in a closed carriage surrounded by an armed guard and was transferred to the Erie county penitentiary. This move was made in anticipation of an attack on his person by an angry mob. Two companies each of the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments were on guard in their respective armories and the balance of the regiments were ready for duty in case of trouble.

EXCITEMENT INTENSE.

Officials at Buffalo Feared an Attack on Prison and Had Large Force.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The city, not only in the parts near the Milburn house, but all over and even out in the exposition grounds, went into a state of ferment when the news of the sudden collapse of the president was announced. The ill news of the early day had been somewhat softened by that later afternoon announcement that there was a slight improvement, and the authorized announcement of his approaching dissolution came as a great surprise.

At the Pan-American grounds it was announced that he was dead, and the majority of the great throng turned toward the city. In the city itself the papers refrained from any anticipation, but made it understood that there was no hope. It seemed but an instant when crowds formed at every corner, swarmed toward the newspaper buildings, and somebody shouted, "Let's find the assassin!"

With an impulse the crowd started for the station-house, where Czolgosz was confined. Telephones were utilized and the police notified, and when the crowd arrived they found the police out in force. Superintendent Bull, anticipating trouble, called out the entire force.

Maggie Agitated.

Silver City, N. M., Sept. 14.—Antonio Maggio was told that President McKinley had passed away. The anarchist at once became much agitated. He made a statement to the officers, which was taken down in writing and which is said to implicate several persons, who will be arrested.

Many Expressions.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14.—Among the crowds that gathered Friday night around the bulletin boards in different parts of the city there were many expressions of deep feeling against Czolgosz and not a few were leveled at the anarchists confined in the county jail here and Miss Goldman, who is in the Harrison street station. There were no speeches, but the crowds, particularly down town, were in a dangerous temper and required little encouragement.

Bryan's Regrets.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14.—Of the sorrowful tidings from the president's bedside, Col. William J. Bryan said Friday night to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I can not believe the president's life is to end this way. It seems impossible. I simply will not believe he can die from an assassin's bullet until I hear that he breathed his last. While there is life, there is hope."

Col. Bryan spoke of the high personal esteem he entertained for the president.

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT

And Nearer, My God, to Thee, Mr. McKinley's favorite hymn.

MUSICAL FEATURES OF FUNERAL

Services in the City of Washington; Which Were Attended by Thousands of Sorrowing People.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The funeral services at the capitol Tuesday over the remains of the late President McKinley were simple and beautiful. They were of the form prescribed in the Methodist church. Two hymns, a prayer, an address and a benediction comprised all it, yet the impression left at the end was of perfection. Among the performers were the army officers. General Randolph, in charge of the military arrangements at the capitol, was first among the choir and afterwards Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Soothe the number of officers became too great to distinguish them and the routings began to light up with the flashes of gold lace and gilt buttons and shining red scarabards through the solemnly dressed crowd of civilians. Before 10 o'clock the latter had assembled in such numbers as to fill the great part of the seating space not reserved for the persons in the funeral procession wherever to enter the rotunda.

Thimblely seated near the casket Mrs. McKinley did not attend. Late came President Roosevelt, escorted by Capt. Cowles and preceded by Mortely, secretary to the president, who was seated at the end of the casket. Mr. Roosevelt was seated and he appeared to be riving his emotions with difficulty.

The noise occasioned by seating the casket had ceased a hush fell upon the people and then the choir softly "Lead, Kindly Light," Cardinal's divine anthem, while every stood in reverence.

At conclusion of the hymn Rev. Dr. E. Naylor, presiding elder of the Irving district Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the invocation the distinguished company bowed heads.

As the casket was borne, the voices of the chivalled forth and the rich, pure notes of Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes hymn, "Some Time We'll Stand."

The hymn was remarkably effective and the notes came back in soft tones from the fullness of the dome. As soon as the hymn ceased Edward G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church, who had come Ohio to say the last words over the remains of his life-long friend and neighbor, arose. He stood at the head of the casket and spoke in a clear voice and with many evs of deep emotion. The acoustic of the rotunda do not favor addresses, and although the bishop's clear and firm tones, the ripples from all sides made it difficult to hear a short distance from him his words.

As he concluded everyone in the vast rose and the choir, intoning hundreds of voices joined in grand old hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The lastled away softly and with uplifts the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. H. Chapman, actor of the Metropolitan church, led the religious services.

There was for a few minutes while the learned the aisle and the assemblage to withdraw. First to go was President Roosevelt. Then of the company receded far in which then entered, the members following the president then the diplomatic corps, officers, senators and wives, officers of the army and officials of less degree.

The Widow.

Washington, 18.—Mrs. Roosevelt veiled and widowed, but Mrs. McK too ill to see the woman who had her as the first lady of the

Alec Loree, was invited at Bretherton and given seven years.

Convened.

Washington, 18.—President Roosevelt, residence of Commander Cuyvenh his first cabinet meeting Washington Tuesday. The president the members of Mr. McKinley to retain their portfolios not his term, and announced his administration would folk policy outlined by President McKinley in his final speech. Thicket expressed hope that another would see throughout am.

Great Crowd.

Washington, 18.—The opening of the doors to the remains of the president caused a rush of the vast throng of the building since early morning. Many women and children were hurt. The crowd raged the police cordoned off the steps and at the entrance door followed.

ASSASSIN ANSWERS

Not, but His Attorney's Do, and Trial Is Set for Monday.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was arraigned before Judge Emory in the county court at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon on the indictment of murder in the first degree for shooting President McKinley in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition on Sept. 6. The stubborn prisoner refused to plead or to even utter a word or sound and Hon. Lorraine L. Lewis, supreme justice, entered a plea of not guilty. The accused will be tried in the supreme court Monday.

Crowds flocked to the city hall to see the prisoner, but the uncertainty surrounding the question as to whether or not counsel could be secured for him, saved congestion of the court room and the corridors of the hall.

The most notable incident of the day was the blessing of the prisoner by the crowd who surged around him as he was being escorted down the stairs draped in mourning garb. The strong guard of patrolmen and deputy sheriffs had been dispensed with, so that the people were able to get nearer the prisoner as he passed to and from court room. As a result of the urging of President Moot of the Erie County Bar association, Judge Lewis, one of the attorneys assigned as counsel by Judge Emory called at the Erie county jail to see the prisoner. Czolgosz refused to talk to Judge Lewis and even refused to answer questions as to whether or not he wanted any counsel. Judge Lewis said that nevertheless he would appear for the prisoner upon arraignment, even if he decided not to accept the assignment of the court.

As soon as Czolgosz was before the bar and the handcuffs removed, District Attorney Penny began the formal arraignment. He read the principal charges of the indictment in a voice of severity, and asked:

"How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?"

"Not a sound was uttered by the prisoner. He stood mute, apparently containing feigned insanity, which was noticed for the first time when he was dusky hair was dirty, and, although his linen was white and clean, his disordered gave him an unkempt appearance. Spectators in the court-room commented on the fact that if he were shaved, which he has not been since the day of the shooting, he would be a fairly good-looking young man. Although his demeanor was still one of stubbornness, he gave a little more evidence of concern than upon his first presence in court. When questions were being asked of him rapidly, he moistened his lips with his tongue and seemed to be endeavoring to maintain the appearance of stolid indifference.

When the prisoner refused to plead the district attorney asked him if he understood what he read, and, receiving no answer, told him that he had been indicted for murder in the first degree and that he could answer "yes" or "no." For an instant Czolgosz glanced at Mr. Penny and it was thought that he intended to speak, but he did not.

Judge Lewis then addressed the court, saying he had called upon the defendant, but had been unable to ascertain any wish on defendant's part as to the employment of counsel. He entered a plea of not guilty in behalf of the defendant, as the law required such a plea. He asked permission to reserve the right to withdraw the plea and enter a special plea or interpose a demurrer if he decided not to ask the court to assign other counsel.

Start for Canton.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The last chapter of the sad ceremonial removal of remains of late President to the grave at Canton, O., began at 8:20 o'clock, when the funeral train left over Pennsylvania railroad. The escort for the party from the capitol to the train consisted of committees from the army and navy and two squadrons of the Eleventh cavalry. The route was down Pennsylvania avenue, which was lined on either side by troops of the District of Columbia.

Corn dealers in Waco have raised the price.

In a general row at Hartshorne, I. T., Ed McNeil was killed.

Chickasaw townsie commission will begin appraising at Woodville, I. T.

Reported Attempt at Wreck.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The police working busily, maintaining absolute silence about their information sources, or rumor that an attempt would be made on Monday to derail the late president's body of report is that to Washington. The ed on the transportation was plaction of the Pennsylvania, Erie and P. railroads. This and the B. R. twenty-five miles from place is about

Of Fine Quality.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The oil company which has been producing the oil of fine quality, which is completely saturated with sulphur, after which sulphur is removed, and the oil is refined and bottled.

TEARFUL THE TRIP

That Was Taken With Remains of the Late Executive

FROM BUFFALO TO WASHINGTON.

Thousands of People Stood With Tears in Eyes and Gazed on the Train En Route to the Capital.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Through a living line of bareheaded people, stretching from Buffalo up over the Alleghenies down into the broad valley of the Susquehanna and on to the marble city on the banks on the shining Potomac, the nation's martyred president Monday made his last journey to the seat of the government over which he presided for four and one-half years. All of the country seemed to have drained its population at the sides of the track over which the funeral train passed. The thin lines through the mountains and the sparsely settled districts thickened at the little hamlets; covered areas in towns suddenly grew to the proportions of respectable cities and were congested into vast multitudes in the larger cities. Work was suspended in field and mine and city. The schools were dismissed and everywhere appeared the trappings and tokens of woe. A million flags at half-mast dotted the hillside and valley and formed a thicket of color over the cities. And from almost every banner streamed a bit of crape. The stations were heavy with the black symbols of mourning. At all the larger towns and cities after the train got into Pennsylvania militiamen drawn up at present arms kept back the enormous crowds. The silence with which the countless thousands viewed the remains of the late president was oppressive and profound. Only the rumbling of the train's wheels, the sobs from men and women with tear-stained faces and the doleful tolling of the church bells broke on the ear. At several places, Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore, the chimes played Cardinal Newman's grand hymn. The journey home was the most remarkable demonstration of universal personal sorrow since Lincoln was borne to his grave. Every one of those who came to pay their last tribute to the dead had an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the flag-covered bier elevated to view in the observation car at the rear of the train.

The train left Buffalo at 8:30 Monday morning and arrived at Washington at 8:35 at night. In twelve hours it is estimated over half a million people saw the coffin which held all that was mortal of President McKinley.

When the train arrived the soldiers and sailors chosen as the body-bearers and guard were admitted to the observation car. Secretaries Hay and Gage had pressed forward and entered the car where the mourners sat, and assisted them to descend. Mrs. McKinley was aided by Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey, and was speedily placed in a carriage, which drove off at once to the white house without awaiting the procession.

Close behind came the members of the family of the late president, who likewise were drive away to the executive mansion.

President Roosevelt came next. His arm was closely clasped by Capt. Cowles of the navy, his brother-in-law. Close behind pressed the members of the cabinet, headed by Secretary Hay, Gen. Gillespie and a contingent of the ranking army and naval officers in waiting. Senators Hanna and Fairbanks followed.

As the casket emerged from the observation car a bugle note rose clearly and taps rang out.

After the remains had been borne to the east room two marines, a soldier and a sailor, were stationed as a guard, one at each corner of the casket, while seated on either side were two members of the Grand Army and two members of the Loyal Legion. These were relieved at intervals of two hours during the night.

President Roosevelt and the members of his cabinet quickly left the house.

At Berlin.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The colored people in Berlin who constitute the Lincoln club held a McKinley mourning service and listened to a memorial address by Mr. Robinson.

Uttered Anarchistic Sentiments.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 17.—Frank Idings, 22 years old, a blacksmith, was arrested and arraigned before Judge Kennedy at the Central station upon the charge of suspicious conduct. In a saloon on St. Clair street Idings said: "I belong to a society which will give \$50,000 to any man who will kill Roosevelt."

Watching for Him.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Major Sylvester, superintendent of police, received a letter from Chief Benjamin Murphy of the Jersey City police force, giving a description of the man supposed to be an anarchist who said he was going to Buffalo to kill President Roosevelt. The description of the man is complete: "A foreigner, very dark, quite swarthy, about 30 years of age, eyes, dressed in gray, black hair and black derby hat, dark clothing and

CZOLGOSZ IN COURT.

Slayer of President Indicted, Arraigned and Attorney Appointed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Leon Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was indicted Monday by the county court grand jury for the crime of murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President William McKinley at the Temple of Music, in the Pan-American exposition grounds at 4:15 p. m., Sept. 6. When arraigned before Judge Emory in the county court, the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions repeatedly asked of him by District Attorney Penny as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. He did counsel attorney then suggested that inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned. Judge Emory assigned Hon. Lorrain L. Lewis and Hon. Robert G. Titus, former supreme court justices of this city, whose names had been suggested by the Erie County Bar association.

District Attorney Penny presented the evidence in the murder case to the grand jury. Aside from the surgeons and physicians in the case, no witnesses were sworn, other than those who were in the Temple of Music and witnessed the shooting.

At 4:15 Monday evening, exactly ten days after the shooting, the grand jury voted unanimously to indict Czolgosz for murder in the first degree.

At 4:41 the secret indictment was presented to Judge Emory in the county court.

Then ensued a wait of an hour, but the rumor that the murderer was to be arraigned spread and in a short time the court-room was crowded. Great secrecy was maintained as to the place of confinement of the prisoner, but it is believed that he was locked up in the temporary jail at the Erie County penitentiary, where prisoners have been kept while the jail has been undergoing repairs.

After the indictment was reported the prisoner was driven from the penitentiary, a mile from the city hall, to the jail, across the street from the hall. Czolgosz was then taken under strong guard from the jail through the tunnel under Delaware avenue to the basement of the city hall and up the stairs to the courtroom on the second floor. The prisoner was shackled to a detective and another detective held his other arm. Assistant Superintendent Cusick marched in front and a number of patrolmen behind. When the prisoner was taken before the bench the crowd in the courtroom surged about him on all sides. They were compelled to resume their seats.

"Czolgosz, have you got a lawyer? Do you wish a lawyer? You have been indicted for murder in the first degree; do you want the lawyers to defend you? Czolgosz, look at me and answer."

District Attorney Penny fired these questions at the prisoner, his voice rising with each succeeding question, but Czolgosz stubbornly refused to answer. The district attorney respectfully suggested that counsel be assigned to defend the prisoner and ascertain what he had better do as to his plea to the indictment before arraignment. Judge Emory then asked the prisoner before the bar if he had counsel but there was no answer, despite the fact that the peace officers told him the judge was speaking and that he must answer. The court said:

"Czolgosz, you having appeared for arraignment in the court without counsel, the law makes it the duty of the court to assign counsel. The Bar association of our county has considered the matter and suggested the names of certain gentlemen of high character for such assignment. The court has seriously considered the question and after much consideration has concluded to follow the suggestion made by the association. The court therefore assigns Hon. Lorrain L. Lewis and Hon. Robert G. Titus as your counsel."

Judge Emory directed the officers to notify the attorneys and remove the prisoner.

Frightful Explosion.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Sept. 17.—A frightful gas explosion occurred Monday night in the coal mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company at Spring Gulch, probably resulting in the death of all the miners at the time engaged in work, estimated at 100 men.

The concussion of the explosion was terrific and the entire entry was badly caved in. Three bodies were recovered from near the entry as soon as the explosion occurred, but they were frightfully mangled.

To Be Driven Out.

Purcell, I. T., Sept. 17.—Capt. Jack Ellis, chief of police of the Chickasaw nation, is here for the purpose of putting out of the nation a herd of cattle belonging to Henry Johnson of Norman, Ok. Johnson refuses to pay what is known as the tribal tax, hence Ellis claims to be authorized to act as above stated.

Johnson & Carter, who represent Johnson, will have papers of replevin issued if Ellis attempts ejection. This will no doubt be made a test case.

Fought Over Umbrella.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Sept. 17.—A serious difficulty occurred here between Frank Robbins, a well-known Irishman, who resides here, and D. R. Miles, a country school teacher and physician, located at Alazan, eight miles west of here. Robbins was out to the hollow in two places, once in the region of the stomach, the other in the region of the left kidney. Miles surrendered and was jailed. The cause of the difficulty was a dispute over an umbrella.

ROOSEVELT TAKES

The Oath and is President of the United States.

SCENE WAS SAD AND SOLEMN.

New Executive Asked Cabinet to Retain Their Portfolios and Promised to Carry Out Predecessor's Policy.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Theodore Roosevelt is now president of the United States. He took the oath of office at 3:40 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the residence of Ansley Wilcox. Mr. Roosevelt arrived at 1:34 that afternoon after a record-breaking trip from the Adirondacks. On his arrival he went to the Wilcox residence, where, after a bath and a change of clothing, he hastened to the Milburn house. Roosevelt jumped out of his carriage as it drew up and he in hand, walked alone to the house. He remained only a few minutes, then was driven rapidly to the Wilcox residence. Soon after the members of the cabinet except Secretaries Hay and Gage, who were in Washington, proceeded to the Wilcox house. A few other guests were assembled in the parlor. All was perfect silence and every face was grave. At 3:26 Mr. Roosevelt entered. After a whispered conference Mr. Roosevelt stepped to the center of the room facing Secretary Root, who, with choking voice and low tones, said:

"Mr. Vice President, I have been requested by all members of the cabinet of the late president, all of whom are



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

present in the city of Buffalo, except two, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the administration of the government of the United States, you should proceed without delay to take the constitutional oath of office as president of the United States."

The vice president replied: "Mr. Secretary, I shall take the oath of office at once at the request of members of the cabinet, and in this hour of deep bereavement and national sorrow, I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley, for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

United States District Judge Hazel stepped forward to administer the oath. Mr. Roosevelt raised his right hand and in a firm, strong tone repeated after him the oath of office, closing with emphasizing the phrase, "This do I swear."

The scene was a historic one, as the newly-made president stood with still uplifted hand and turning gravely, bowed to the members of the cabinet. President Roosevelt asked the cabinet to remain in office.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—From nearly every nation sympathetic cablegrams about the late president's demise have been received, while in our country condolences have poured in from every section. Mass meetings have been held, fire and church bells tolled, flags half-masted and public buildings draped and in many instances business suspended Saturday.

Nassau, Bahama Islands.—Flags were half-masted.

St. Petersburg.—The car cabled his sorrow.

Rome.—The pope wept, and for an hour prayed for the repose of the soul of the departed president.

Madrid.—Several papers published editorials and spoke in terms of respect of the dead executive.

City of Mexico.—President Diaz was touched and the press expressed deep regret. Sorrow was universal in the republic.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—The president called at American legation, together with his cabinet, to express their sympathy.

Dantzic.—Emperor William ordered the German fleet to half-mast their flags and to hoist the stars and stripes at the main tops. The emperor also sent a sympathetic message to Mrs. McKinley.

London.—Hundreds called at the American embassy to tender their condolence. All the newspapers appeared with black borders. Churches, hotels, business and private houses flouted union jacks at half mast. The Methodist ecumenical conference passed sympathetic resolutions. The archbishop of Canterbury and the lord mayor sent condolence to Minister Gage. Memorial services are to be held in Westminster abbey. King Edward sent his regrets. All England expressed sorrow.

Viewed by Eighty Thousand.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Buffalo Sunday became a city of mourners, the gay and flaming decorations of the Pan-American exposition gave way to the symbol of sorrow; the black drapery of the city's streets the tolling bells of the churches and bits of crape on every sleeve. The sorrow was everywhere apparent.

Through the morning a simple service took place at the residence, on Delaware avenue, where the martyred president died. A hymn was sung and prayer was offered over the dead body. That was all. Only the immediate family and the friends and political associates of the late president were present. The scene was pathetic in the extreme.

Then the body was borne out to the waiting cortege on the brawny shoulders of eight sailors and soldiers of the republic. The cortege passed through solid walls of living humanity, bareheaded and grief-stricken to the city hall, where the body lay in state.

There a remarkable demonstration occurred. Arrangements had been made to allow the public to view the body from the time it arrived, about 7:30 o'clock, until about 5 o'clock. But the people were wedged into the streets for blocks. Two lines were formed. They extended literally for miles.

When 5 o'clock came 40,000 people passed and the crowds waiting below in the streets seemed undiminished. When the doors were closed at midnight it was estimated that 80,000 people had viewed the remains. But thousands of disappointed ones were still in the streets.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley was issued by the president's physicians:

"The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet's track was also gangrenous. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment and was the direct result of the bullet wound.

It leaves the bulk of his property to Mrs. McKinley. How much the estate is worth cannot be stated with exactness by those most familiar with the late president's business affairs, but it is believed to be a goodly sum.

Knights at Funeral.
Canton, O., Sept. 16.—Judge William R. Day arrived home from Buffalo Sunday and at a conference with Mayor Robertson arrangements for the funeral of President McKinley at Canton were made. It was said that the Knights Templars of Ohio, of which the late president was a member, would turn out 3000 strong. Numerous offers of a similar nature from Knights Templars in various parts of the United States were received.

Conferring With Cabinet.
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Sunday evening after the body of the late President McKinley had been laid in state at the city hall part of the cabinet met at supper. About the board, in addition to President Roosevelt, were Secretaries, Long, Wilson and Hitchcock. Postmaster General Smith and King Milburn; political discussion was avoided entirely, but after supper the president had a discussion with the cabinet officers on governmental affairs.

Steel strike is off and President Shaffer has power to settle on part of workers.

Gov. Sayers' Suggestion.
Austin, Tex., Sept. 16.—Gov. Sayers has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to close their places of business Thursday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock, to repair to their places of worship for the purpose of paying tribute to the life and character of their late president. Ministers of all churches and creeds are requested to formulate and conduct such ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion.

A Proclamation.
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation stating that the late president would be interred at Canton, O., Thursday, Sept. 19, and requesting the people of the United States to assemble at their respective houses of worship on that day, and hold memorial services.

Geogony's father is nearly heartbroken over his son's discolored face.

AN INVESTIGATION

Of the State Departments Has Been Decided Upon.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 18.—The senate was idle again Tuesday.

The house of representatives Tuesday passed the senate concurrent resolution, of which Representative Henderson of Lamar was the author, which provides for a general investigation of all the state departments and institutions. The house first voted down a substitute offered by Mr. Palmer which mainly differed from the original resolution in that it prescribed a form of oath for the members of the committee to take, and provided especially for the investigation of the penitentiary system. Before the house voted on the substitute it cut out a portion of it, which recited that there were reports of gross irregularities in the departments and institutions, and that recent events seemed to justify those reports.

Mr. Shaw said that the statement was a slander upon the officers of the state. But the house forgot to trim the statement out of the original resolution, which it finally adopted.

The purpose of passing the resolution at this time, according to expressions of the legislature, is fourfold; to make sure that the departments and institutions are being conducted properly and honestly; second, to find out exactly how they are being run, so that the legislature may be properly informed, as it never has been up to date, in legislation concerning them; to ascertain if improvements and economies may not be effected, and to secure the basis for equalizing and adjusting salaries by statute, thus obviating the perennial wrangling concerning them. It is not charged that there is dishonesty or corruption in any of the departments or institutions. The contemplated investigation is in the line of a checking up to find where the state is at, and to ascertain what is needed in dealing with machinery which has become vast and intricate. There can be no doubt that the legislature is very poorly informed concerning the departments and institutions, and an investigation properly pursued ought to get the information required.

The committee is to be composed of five members of the house and four senators. They are to sit during vacation and are to draw \$5 a day and mileage. They are authorized to employ an expert stenographer and expert accountant. The job cut out for the committee, if performed thoroughly as to make the results of value, will prove herculean and will doubtless keep the committee at work several months.

The house worked very industriously Tuesday and voted through more than one-third of the appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

Up to date the committee of the whole has made additions to the bill as reported by the finance committee amounting to \$57,657. It has trimmed down other items to the extent of \$46,804. The net increase, therefore, is \$10,853, which makes the total of the bill as it stands \$6,047,000.

Lively Stampede.
Laredo, Tex., Sept. 17.—Laredo was anxiously treated to an old-time Texas stampede when a drove of cavalry horses for the Mexican army were being driven through the streets to cross the international bridge. When about the center of the city from some cause they took fright and sped down the principal business streets at a mad run, overturning pedestrians, gathering and smashing into vehicles in their stampede and finally winding up in a gulley twenty feet deep.

Printing Contract.
Austin, Tex., Sept. 18.—The state printing board Tuesday entered into a contract with the Samuel Book company for the printing of the state court reports for a period of ten years, with the privilege of renewing the contract for a further period of ten years on the same terms. This action was taken in compliance with a concurrent resolution adopted by the legislature at the last regular session.

Guards on Duty.
Orange, Tex., Sept. 18.—Notwithstanding the Orange and Northwestern railroad put in a crossing over the track of the Southern Pacific's main line several days ago, and the latter was enjoined from interfering with the crossing, the Southern Pacific company has placed armed guards on the road with instructions to prohibit the trains of the Orange and Northwestern from using the crossing.

A Deadlock.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 18.—The deadlock in the city council continues and is now assuming an aggravated form. It has got to the point where a test of physical endurance is being brought into play. It is a game of freeze-out between the mayor and his three supporters in his stand for Dr. Weil for the position of health officer and the nine aldermen who seem determined the place shall go to Dr. W. M. Brumby.

Findens Arrive.
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 18.—The British steamer *Pendens*, loaded with 55,095 sacks of silver ore from the mountains of Chile, arrived in port. She is to be detained the usual five days under the law and regulations of Texas quarantine, and will then come up to the dock and will be the first steamer to berth at the new Southern Pacific docks at Galveston.

The *Pendens* came from Antofagasta, Chile, located farther south of the equator than Galveston is to the north.

CLERKS REMAIN.

House Decides to Retain All of Them in Its Employ.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 17.—Senate held no session Monday.

Parkins in the house called up the resolution introduced at the beginning of the second special session providing for the dismissal of all committee clerks except two, with the pending amendment by Mr. Kennedy of Limestone, providing for the retention of two stenographers. Mr. Kennedy changed his amendment to provide for the retention of one stenographer. The amendment of Mr. Kennedy was accepted. The resolution as it stood would discharge all clerks except those of the finance committee, judicial district committee, the speaker's secretary and one stenographer. As the names of those who would be retained were called there were mutterings from the friends of others.

Schluter said the services of all the clerks might be needed to enroll the appropriation bill.

Kennedy of Limestone said they could get clerks from the controller's department for that purpose, as previous legislatures had done.

Goodlet moved to table the resolution. The house refused to table by a vote of 29 to 61.

Tarpey offered an amendment providing that the clerk to the sergeant-at-arms be retained. Mr. Calvin accepted the amendment. There was objection, but the house adopted it.

Wells of Grayson offered an amendment to retain two stenographers. Adopted.

Gray of Eastland offered an amendment to retain the warrant clerk. The amendment was adopted—67 to 38.

Henderson of Lamar said this would only let out four clerks, and as the house had already shown favoritism, keeping in some clerks who are useless and letting out some who had done good service, he hoped the house would vote down the entire resolution. It was defeated—12 to 49.

House worked on appropriation bill.

Two Demolished.
Walnut Springs, Tex., Sept. 17.—A severe wind and rain storm struck this place, doing considerable damage. Two buildings were demolished and about a dozen blown from their foundations.

Several cars on the main line of the Texas Central railroad were blown down the track. An engine was dispatched after them, catching them near Morgan. No casualties are known.

Much Damage.
Gatesville, Tex., Sept. 17.—A storm struck the northern part of this county late Saturday evening, doing much damage to property and one man is thought to be fatally hurt. Near Bush, about eighteen or twenty miles north of here, a churchhouse was demolished and some residences wrecked. A buggyhouse was blown down on Louis Turham and it is believed he will die. At and near Turnersville residences were more or less damaged.

Good Gusher.
Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 17.—The Trenton Rock Oil company finished its well on block 38 in the Hogg-Swayne syndicate tract and it has a good gusher. J. W. Sturm is the contractor, and he considers this one of the best wells of the many he has drilled on the hill. The Trenton Rock Oil company drilled a well on property half a mile to the southwest of the hill, but found a duster, and then bought a lot in the Hogg-Swayne tract, and now has a gusher.

Serious Charge.
Sherman, Tex., Sept. 17.—Formal information was lodged at the office of the county attorney, charging Bill Duncan with criminal assault upon Bessie Roland, his stepdaughter, aged 7 years, and later a complaint was filed with Justice J. F. Towers and a warrant placed in the hands of the sheriff for his arrest.

Duncan and his wife and stepdaughter, Bessie Roland, have been living in a tent on the L. B. Moore place, seven miles northeast of Denison.

Triple Wedding.
Minden, Tex., Sept. 17.—A triple wedding occurred here, the contracting parties being as follows: Edward Hudgins and Miss Jones, James L. Jones and Miss Morris, and James Jones and Miss Morris. All three couples have been raised together from childhood and the two first named boys are brothers-in-law both ways, having married each other's sisters.

Sons of Hermann.
San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 17.—The twenty-second grand national convention of the Order of Hermann Sons convened in this city at Beethoven hall Monday. Seven state were represented.

The San Antonio convention is the largest national affair which has taken place in the history of the order.

Indianapolis will this week entertain the sovereign grand lodge and Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.

King Sentenced.
Waco, Tex., Sept. 17.—Judge Sam R. Scott sentenced Will King, a negro, to be hanged, the execution to take place Friday, Oct. 25 next. The doomed man killed Policeman Mitchell on Oct. 27 last. The court of criminal appeals affirmed the death verdict of the trial court.

Bishop Henry D. Whipple of the Protestant Episcopal church died at his home in Fairbault, Minn.

TEXANETTES.

There are nearly 4000 Texas State convicts.

Will Stephens, colored, hurt in a gin at Mexia, died.

The Houston and Texas Central road will connect Lampasas and Burnet.

The new smelter at El Paso of the Federal Copper company has been started.

Headquarters of the Travelers' Protective association have been moved to Dallas.

Canadian capitalists will build a railway line from Corpus Christi to Brownwood.

In a scrap in the Dallas county jail between prisoners, Frank Vestey was cut seven times.

A negro woman was arrested at Waco charged with smuggling weapons into the county jail.

The lifeless body of Michael Joyce, killed by two bullets, was found in a Dallas marble yard.

Gov. Sayers appointed J. D. Martin of Beaumont judge of the new district court of Jefferson county.

A seventy-five foot bridge on the Santa Fe railway about one mile south of Oak Cliff partly burned.

H. N. Murch of Greenville has been appointed traveling auditor of the Texas and Pacific Railway company.

A number of Texas newspaper men have gone on an excursion to points in Colorado and Utah. Several ladies accompanied the party.

Addie Lenz was awarded \$2000 damages against the city of Dallas. The suit was based upon alleged permanent injuries sustained by plaintiff, resulting in a fall caused by a defective grate.

Brenta Arrendine and Albert Gonzalez died at San Antonio from burns received in an attempt to kindle a fire with kerosene oil, an explosion scattering the burning fluid over the children.

J. M. Smith, residing near Paris, went with a wheelbarrow after kindling. Not returning, his wife and daughter inquired a search and found his body. It is supposed he had a hemorrhage.

John Pearl, convicted of the murder of an old German near Brownwood, was sentenced to be hanged at Coleman on Oct. 22. Pearl denied his guilt, but expressed a desire to be publicly hanged.

Mildred Lee camp, United Confederate Veterans, of Sherman, has decided by unanimous vote to assist the camp at Dallas raise the amount necessary to entertain the Confederate reunion next year.

Jackson Blake, colored, obtained a judgment at Paris against the Western Union Telegraph company for \$325 for damages alleged to have been sustained by non-delivery of a telegram. Blake sued for \$1000.

Postmaster F. M. Barton of Terrell has been notified by the post office department at Washington that free mail delivery will be established on the six small routes recently laid out from that city Oct. 1.

The executive committee of the Texas Press Association has been called to meet at Dallas on Monday, Oct. 5. The purpose of the meeting is given out to prepare the annual programme for the next meeting.

A Celeste dealer, on trial at Greenville, charged with violating local option laws, was fined \$25 and given twenty days' imprisonment. The drink he sold was called "Dallas tonic," but the jurors, who "sampled" a bottle, thought it contained a fair quantity of malt.

Superintendent of Waterworks Scoble of Fort Worth has been instructed to order 250 meters for immediate delivery, 250 to be delivered within two months, and 250 to be delivered within four months.

Grandma Sturdivant died five miles south of Mineral Wells at the advanced age of 114 years. The venerable lady, who was as spry as a 50-year-old woman up to a few days of her death, said she could remember George Washington.

At Clawson, twenty miles from Nacogdoches, fire caught in the shavings and burned the engine room of the planer of a sawmill. A bridge connecting the boiler room with flames was torn down and four men thereon were hurt by planer falling on them.

David C. Johnson, engineer of fire engine company No. 3 of the Fort Worth fire department, was shot and killed. Joe Johnson, no relative of the dead man, was arrested and jailed. The deceased, who was 38 years old, was an ex-railroad engineer.

By the falling of a wall of the two-story brick building erected at Orange by E. F. Chaffey for Mrs. E. F. Thomas, several workmen were hurt. Mr. Lawson, proprietor of an adjacent restaurant, was caught under brick and killed.

Lee Scaggio, who is charged with committing a criminal assault on Mrs. Roberts a few nights ago at her home about seven miles west of Ennis, had an examining trial before Justice Overall, and was remanded to jail without bail.

Mrs. Ezell, wife of John Ezell, a carpenter of Austin, committed suicide in her room at the United States hotel by hanging herself with a rope thrown around the top of the bedstead. She had been suffering from acute melancholia some time.

William Corter, a well known stockman of the El Paso section, sold a number of cattle in Mexico for \$4500. He stopped at Chihuahua with the money on his person, and while strolling after dark was knocked down and robbed of all.

"BOSTON" CORBETT.

SLAYER OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH NOW A DRUMMER.

Works for Topeka Firm—He Was Recently Reported Dead but Had Only Escaped from an Insane Asylum—Was a Religious Fanatic.

(Topeka Letter.)

When "Boston" Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, escaped from the Topeka insane asylum in 1888, he was marked "dead" on the records of the institution, and legally, if not literally, passed out of existence. The conclusion on the part of the asylum officials that Corbett was dead was accepted by the public without question. The newspaper commented, briefly upon the mysterious disappearance, and Kansas speedily forgot the eccentric character who was the active instrument in avenging the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

And now, after thirteen years, Corbett has been resurrected. For more than four years past he has been a traveling salesman for W. W. Gavitt & Co., who conduct a proprietary medicine concern in Topeka. Both his employers and his guardian have in recent times used every effort to induce Corbett to return to Kansas. He has property interests in Cloud county, and the government owes him over \$1,300 back pension, not a cent of which he will ever be able to draw until the fact that he is alive is established by his own affidavit to that effect. It has been represented to him that his sanity will be easily established, and his release from the asylum legally secured, but Corbett is wily and suspicious and refuses to set foot on Kansas soil. He lives in and travels through Oklahoma and Texas, and for a long time had headquarters at Elaid, where he owns some property. George A. Huron of Topeka is his guardian. He wrote Huron some weeks ago that he never expected to return to Kansas and that the government was welcome to his pension money.

Was Always Peculiar.
Corbett is now 62 years old. He was always peculiar. From the time he enlisted in the army of the trend of his mental idiosyncrasy was toward religious fanaticism. He was intensely religious and was always considered dangerous by his neighbors in Cloud county. Corbett never married and up to the time he was sent to the asylum lived alone in a shack on his claim in Cloud county. He always went armed and his shack was fortified and equipped with every brand of "shooting iron" known to the western trade. He labored under the delusion

that members of the Booth family were following him with the intent to murder him, and it was almost worth a stranger's life to set foot on his claim, or to walk across the street directly toward him.

Corbett was sent to the asylum as the direct result of cleaning out the house of representatives of the Kansas legislature during the session of 1878. He was serving as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the house and had charge of the ladies' gallery. One morning shortly after roll call he appeared in the gallery with a revolver in his hand. He began shouting and gesticulating and the house immediately adjourned without delay, some of the members crawling under the seats, and others bolting through the doors and into the committee rooms. A detail of police was called, and after some maneuvering Corbett was surrounded and captured. His trial on the charge of insanity followed. He was given considerable freedom at the institution and was allowed to circulate at liberty about the grounds. One day the son of Superintendent Eastman rode out on horseback from Topeka to the asylum. Corbett was observed shortly after standing near the horse, but no special notice was taken of him. A little later an attendant saw him mount the animal and disappear down the road, burning the wind as he went. The officials and attendants who chased him never caught sight of him afterward. Three weeks later Superintendent Eastman received a letter stating that the horse was at Nevada awaiting orders. Corbett was reported to have gone to Mexico, from which country apparently reliable news of his death came back to the Kansas officials.

Established in Boston.
The slayer of John Wilkes Booth served during the war in a Massachusetts regiment, enlisting in Boston. He was a hatter by trade. His real name was John Corbett, but a year or two before the war he was converted at a big revival meeting in Boston, and to commemorate the event took the name of the town in which it occurred. The winter he spent in Topeka he was the loudest shouter at the Salvation Army meetings and never failed to take part in the street exhibitions of the organization. For some years after he left the asylum he traveled under the name of John Corbett. Recently he has again assumed the name of "Boston."

He worked for the Gavitts a long time before they associated him with the man who shot Booth. Finally they suspected his identity and he acknowledged that he was "Boston" Corbett in a letter written to the firm some months since. W. W. Gavitt says he is an excellent salesman and that he has always made money for himself and the firm. Many Texas towns bar patent medicine peddlers by ordinance, but Corbett says no attention is paid to him, and has worked practically every town in Texas without having been molested.

Corbett's farm is about eighteen miles from Concordia, in Cloud county. He owns eighty acres of land, only about eighteen acres of which is fit for cultivation. The returns from the farm are seldom more than sufficient to pay the taxes. When Corbett was committed to the asylum an effort was made to secure a guardian in Cloud county, but his neighbors were all afraid of him, and refused to take the job. George A. Huron was then appointed, and has since looked after his interests. Corbett drew a pension of \$8 a month. Following the government custom, his name was stricken from the rolls of the pension office after he had been missing three years, but if he were restored to citizenship he would be reinstated, and the government would owe him in the neighborhood of \$1,300.

"DOCTORS' IN CONSULTATION.

The Experience of a Man Traveling on a Friend's Pass.

"Traveling on another fellow's pass is sometimes a dangerous thing," said political circles the other day. "Not long ago I had occasion to go to Pittsburg, and borrowed a pass from a friend of mine who is a physician as well as being one of those favored by the railroad for political reasons. The conductor took up the pass with the others, for over night, as is the custom, and I thought everything was all right. But about 3 o'clock in the morning I was aroused from a sound slumber in my berth by some one shaking me. I looked up startled. It was the conductor.

"Sorry to disturb you, doctor," he said, "but there's a man in the car very sick. Won't you take a look at him?"

"Here's a pretty fix, though I but I'll have to make the bluff good or forfeit the pass. So I got up, slipped on my clothes and looked at the patient. He was breathing heavily. I felt his pulse, solemnly, measuring it by my watch, and then said, as though I knew just what ailed him: 'Is there anyone here who has a flask?' I had a half a dozen offers in a minute. 'Give him two teaspoonfuls of whisky every ten minutes,' said I, 'and bathe his head with ice water.' I knew that prescription wouldn't hurt him, anyway. After the first dose the patient rallied, and I was just congratulating myself when the conductor came up with another passenger.

"Here's a fellow physician, doctor," he said. "Perhaps a consultation will be in order."

"I shook hands with the newcomer, trembling in my boots. 'What have you given him, doctor?' he asked sharply. 'I told him, 'Excellent,' he said. The patient got better and the next morning when we had alighted at Pittsburg, the joke being too good to keep, I made a clean breast of it to the physician. He laughed. 'So you're not a doctor at all, eh?' he said. Then he laughed again, and looked about him cautiously.

"Say, old man," he said in a whisper, "that's a good one; neither am I!"

Hay and Oates.

A husky-looking one-armed gentleman, wearing the slouch hat that denotes the southerner to the manner born, was entering the Arlington last week, when he came into collision with a dapper, bewhiskered gentleman who was making his exit at 2:40 gait, says a Washington correspondent. As each recoiled from the impact, profound excuses were made, and nothing would content the southerner, who insisted that he alone was at fault, but that the other should accompany him to the chamber of conciliation.

"My name is Oates, sir—William C. Oates—ex-member of Congress from Alabama," said the one-armed man, as he released his hand from his new acquaintance's.

"And mine," said the bewhiskered one, is Hay—John Hay—Secretary of State."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed the bluff Alabama, slapping the premier on the back. "A good team, surely, sub—Hay and Oates. I think I can see the horses in the carriages out in front sniffing the air hungrily. But this time we'll reverse the rule and consume one of their kin. Waiter, bring me a pony whisky."

Eat Plenty of Fruit.

Americans do not pay sufficient attention to the fruit on their tables says the Woman's Home Companion. More fruit and fewer vegetables should be a household's policy. The buying of fruit that is in season means no unnecessary outlay of money, and the results both as to health and satisfaction of the appetite will be encouraging. There are qualities peculiar to each kind of fruit that render it of value to the system. From the point of view of health, the raw fruit is far better than the cooked. There is hardly a month that some kind of raw fruit cannot be had. The old farm-house policy of keeping a barrel of red apples where anybody could help himself was very wise. If it accomplished nothing else it at least saved doctors' bills.

City homes and small houses and apartments cannot have the apple barrel, but even the people of small means can manage to have some fruit always on hand.

A Friend to the Fruit Grower.

The breeding of ladybugs has become an important New England industry, and not one of these useful insects can be spared for exportation at present. The production of fruit would be sadly curtailed if these diminutive but energetic and diligent creatures fell off in numbers. Few eaters of peaches, plums and pears are fully aware of the debt of gratitude they owe to the atomies which slay countless hosts of the parasites that work mischief in the orchards.

A Chair of Temperance.

A woman conspicuous in the ranks of temperance workers in England, Mrs. Arthur Bertrand Russell, has headed a movement to raise funds for the establishment of a chair of temperance in London University, as a set-off to the brewing professorship at Birmingham University.

Hay and Oates.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLB, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE

Hungarian diet has closed.

Rockwell has left Peain for home.

Prank's objections are numerous in western Kansas.

A mob drove the Venezuela consul from his residence at Panama.

Over 100 conversations have resulted at the "Hummel" festival near Bonville, Mo.

Reported riots at Montecau, Los Mines, France, were grossly exaggerated.

Russia is to build five battle ships, each of 20,000 tons, at Russian shipyards.

Tillman Carroll, aged 73, and Miss Ella Burdett, 21, were married near Richmond, Mo.

Brazil will send a delegate to the Pan-American congress to be held at the City of Mexico in October. San Salvador also sends delegates.

Commander Sargent of the Marines reports Diaz feeling against American reports on the isthmus of Panama.

George E. Wright, journalist, author and stock exchange broker, died of paralysis at Chicago after a lingering illness.

Senator Hanna renders thanks for his many expressions of sympathy extended from every southern state to be president.

Hon. John T. Sturgeon, aged 71 years, died at Vandavia, Ill. He voted every Democratic electoral ticket from Jackson to Bryan, inclusive.

Fire at Richmond, Ind., destroyed the livery barn of John A. Logan, twenty horses also being burned. The loss is \$15,000, with \$2,000 insurance.

A committee of Kentuckians has been appointed to select a suitable design for a monument to be erected over the grave of the late Gov. Goebel of that state.

The business portion of Foo Chow, China, was destroyed by fire. Over one million dollars' worth of damage was done and many people killed in fights over the loot.

Thomas C. Metcalf, superintendent of the St. Anthony elevator, one of the largest of the groups controlled by the Washburn-Crosby interests, died suddenly in his office at Minneapolis, Minn., of heart disease.

The wife of Commander McCalla, in an interview, at Norfolk, Va., denies the Boston Post's story in which she is quoted as saying that Mrs. Sampson told her the admiral was mentally imbalanced. She says she talked so to no one.

The Atlanta Journal prints an editorial demanding the expulsion of Senator Wellington from the United States senate. It also prints telegrams from twenty-three leading southern papers endorsing the proposition to expel Wellington.

Evidently thinking she had lived long enough, Lucy Washington, colored, 122 years old, starved herself to death. She was seventy-four years a slave and in early life was a servant of President Monroe. She died at Kokomo, Ind.

In the circuit court at Greencastle, Ind., James Rayl, on trial for placing obstructions on the Vandavia railway, was found guilty and his punishment assessed at from two to fourteen years' imprisonment under the indeterminate sentence law.

Mrs. Sarah Huxley, mother of late Secretary of State Gresham, was 98 years old a few days ago, and celebrated the event by preparing dinner for fifty guests. She lives near New Albany, Ind. She has lived in her house seventy-nine years.

The peace conference at Glasgow, Scotland, adopted a resolution calling upon the governments which are signatories of the Berlin treaty to convene for the purpose of settling the Armenian question.

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller's wedding gift to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his bride, who is now Miss Abby Aldrich, will be a handsome mansion in a desirable site in Rockefeller's Westchester estate in New York state.

William Newman, an insane farmer who had been under a delusion that the people were trying to lynch him for the murder of President McKinley died in the county jail at Frazier, Ill. He was picked up on the street at Gallatin, Mo., fleeing from an imaginary mob.

While arresting a drunken Indian who had a revolver, Marshal McCoy killed one Indian and badly wounded another. The Indians had killed McCoy's horse as was shooting at him while fleeing. McCoy saved himself up at once.

John Nelson, the well known young city, some days since, died at Bellevue hospital of Chicago, who was severely injured in a race with Jimmy Michaels at Madison Square Garden, New York city, some days since, died at Bellevue hospital in that city a few days ago.

Passengers at Grand Central station, New York, walked through lanes of trunks and stepped over hat boxes and dress suit cases. Thousands of trunks were stacked on the platform, and thousands more stowed away in the baggage room, which is quite long.

In the course of an address to the United Mine Workers, and afterward in an interview, President Mitchell said he would counsel the men to demand recognition of the union and an eight-hour day at the expiration of agree-

RILEY'S "OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE"

Citizen of the Foot's Native Village May

He Can't Identify It.

From the New York Times.—"I always thought," she sniffed, "why, you know, that that proverb about prophets in their own country was all both until I spent a week in Greenfield, Ind., last summer. That's the town, you know, where Riley was born and raised. Now you'd suppose on general principles that the townspeople would be prouder of that than of any other fact in connection with Greenfield, but the truth is that the younger set scarcely know that Riley ever lived there, and the older people are rather envious of his reputation, and bear him no good will. One old lady with whom I talked the first day or two I was there is a fair sample of the whole town.

"Did you ever know James Whitcomb Riley?" I asked with what I thought was a proper amount of care. "Jim Riley," she sniffed, "why, yes, of course, I've known Jim Riley ever since him and my boys used to play tag round in our backyard, an' a snuffless lot he alius was, I can tell you. Why, he never did nothin' till he was twenty-one or two year old but lay around on store boxes an' gab. Us to pretend he was a reporter, but it's mighty little reportin' he ever did. Everybody said he was no good. Laws sakes, if he hadn't happened to be made a hit with them pomes of his, he never would've amounted to anything in the world."

"He seems to have succeeded pretty well in that line, though," I remonstrated feebly.

"Oh, yes, I guess he's pretty well fixed, an' he's got a big enough name such as it is. I must say I don't think much of his poetry, though. Take that 'Old Swimmin' Hole' pome of his. Why, I believe Jim Riley made the whole thing up out of whole cloth. Did you ever hear about the time he was here three or four years ago, and was asked to point out the original swimmin' hole? Well, he showed them a likely enough place until somebody come up and proved that that place never existed at all when Riley was a boy. The creek's channel had been changed since then, an' the hole he pointed out was in the dug channel. That shows jest how much truth there is in Jim Riley's poetry."

SOUND KEEPS FLIES AWAY.

Why Musicians Are Not Annoyed by the Pests While Playing.

Philadelphia Record.—While listening to an open air concert the other day," said a young man, "I was greatly annoyed by the flies, which were so persistent that I could hardly drive them away. I wondered how the musicians, with both hands busy playing, stood them, and I drew near the shell in which they sat to see. To my surprise I found that there was not a fly in the shell, and then, to my greater surprise, I discovered why this was. The sound waves of the music, rolling with tremendous volume from the shell, kept out the flies. The insects could not fly against the waves, though they tried hard. Hundreds of them were struggling frantically to reach the shell, but they might as well have tried to fly against a tornado, as against those sound waves. Thus protected, inclosed by a magic curtain made of their own music, the musicians played Wagner, unmoyed by the sticky and pestering flies."

IRENE, THE COOK.

Was Made Prisoner and Held Under a Willow Chair.

It wasn't the tables that were turned on Irene, but a willow chair, and on top of it sat Mrs. Mason till the police came. Irene Harrison was a cook employed by Mrs. Mason, who lives in Lexington avenue, New York city. Irene misbehaved and was discharged. Bent on revenge she returned to the home and began to smash the drawing room furniture. A large glass fell before her devastating hand, and nearly all the small articles in the room. Then she attacked Mrs. Mason's niece and both women fell to the floor. Seeing her chance, Mrs. Mason inverted a willow chair over Irene and then sat on the top of it. Irene was damaged so badly that she had to be taken to the station in an ambulance.

Cowardice of Sharks.

Many tales have been told of how human beings have been devoured by the fish that is known as the man eater. Although many of these have been greatly exaggerated, they are to a certain extent true. It is also true that sharks have been known to follow a ship for days, picking up and eating that which had been thrown overboard as waste. Notwithstanding all of this, the cowardliness of sharks is well known among men who have been much to sea in southern waters. The fiercest shark will get out of the way of a swimmer if the latter sets up a noisy splash.

A shark fears anything that splashes in the water. Among the South Sea Islands the natives never go bathing alone, but always in parties of half a dozen or so, in order that they may make a great hubbub in the water and thus frighten away the sharks. Once in a while a too venturesome swimmer among these natives foolishly detaches himself from his party and forgets to keep up his splashing. Then there is a swish and the man eater comes up from under him like a flash and he is gone.—Pensacola Reporter.

Barings Hold Four Peerages.

The Barings hold now four peerages—two earldoms, Northbrook and Cromer; two baronies, Ashburton and Revelstoke. And the founder of the family, like the first Rothschild, came from Germany. He was a Lutheran minister, who settled with a son in Exeter some 200 years ago, and started a cloth manufactory.

Mud Stains on Silk.

Mud stains on silk can generally be removed by rubbing with a piece of rough cloth or flannel. Sometimes, however, a stain is left where the mud has been. Rub this with a bit of clean linen steeped in benzine or alcohol.

The man who finds fault with his neighbor's religion should take a little time off and repair his own.

If the victims remain single they can be no objections to single they might.

The spider would make an expert baseball outfielder the way he catches flies.

The man who loves his family it always a good citizen.

Value of a Man's Life.

The Supreme Court has decided that the life of the average man is worth what he is able to earn. A man's earnings depend to a great extent upon his physical health. The stomach is the measure of health and strength. Every organ is there for a purpose. Hostility to stomach matters will make it so. Try it for dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, flatulency, liver or kidney troubles.

A children's marriage cannot be termed a boxing success.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Garfield Tea Co., manufacturers of Garfield Tea, Garfield Headache Powders, Garfield Tea Syrup, Garfield Relief Pastilles, Garfield Digestive Tablets and Garfield Lotion, are occupying the large and elegant office building and laboratory recently erected by them. For many years the Tea Co. has been successful in popularity and their success is well deserved.

It is easier for the wise man to fool a dozen fools than it is for a dozen fools to fool one wise man.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are the brightest, fastest and easiest to use. Sold by druggists, 10c per package.

Some women who see things as they are drive their husbands to seeing them double.

It is not believe for colds and coughs—Jones' F. B. OYAN, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The greatest writer is he who gives his readers the most knowledge and takes from them the least time.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price, 75c.

People fall in love with their eyes and fall out with their open.

Probably You Know It

but for fear it may have slipped your memory, we beg to call attention to the very low rates offered by the Texas and Pacific Railway company for the Texas State fair at Dallas, Sept. 28, to Oct. 13, 1901. Beginning Sept. 27, and continuing to and including Oct. 12, 1901, will sell round trip tickets from all stations on the line in Texas at about the same rates offered in former years. The tickets bear the final limit of Oct. 14, and may be used to return from Dallas on any day from date of purchase until expiration.

The management of the fair this year has assured the railroads that the excellent standard of amusement which will be maintained, and the exhibitors, encouraged by the successes of past years, promise greater displays than ever. Among the various features of entertainment we find the famous Conterno's military band, a continuous free vaudeville show in Music Hall, the most complete livestock, bench and poultry show ever held in the Southwest, exciting automobile races on Sundays and a dazzling, incomparable Midway, while the grounds and buildings will be beautifully illuminated at night.

Our agencies are supplied with large flyers showing the arrangement of special days, and will be pleased to explain everything regarding rates, sleep ers, etc. Call on them, or write

E. P. TURNER, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex. H. P. HUGHES, Trav. Pass. Agt., Fort Worth, Tex.

YUCATAN CHILL TONIC

3600 Bottles Yucatan Chill Tonic

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOES \$3.50

For Men's Shoes of a Century

The reason of W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has been explained in our advertisement. These shoes are sold all over the world. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes because his shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the average shoe maker cannot compete with the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gift Edition. Sent by mail on application.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, order direct from our department will make you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, order direct from our department will make you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, order direct from our department will make you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, order direct from our department will make you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, order direct from our department will make you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, order direct from our department will make you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, order direct from our department will make you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, order direct from our department will make you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort. We will send you a pair of shoes, in style, fit and comfort.

W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade material as his \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes. They are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon the name W. L. Douglas on the bottom of the shoe.

The Glass of Fashion reflects the Roelofs styles. They are the first choice of good dressers everywhere—they are generally worn where good service is a consideration.

Roelofs

Fine Hats

received The Grand Prize at Paris Exposition for style and quality and all that goes to make the best hat. Ask your dealer for them or write HENRY H. ROELOFS & CO., Philadelphia.

Alamo City Business College

The Great Practical University of the Southern States. Seating capacity 400. Excess in Absolute Thoroughness and in its Unrivalled corps of Professional Teachers. Catalogue Free. Address: C. H. WIK, Pres., ALAMO INSURANCE BUILDING, SAN ANTONIO.

DR. J. O. REYNOLDS, Practitioner limited and broad. 712 Co. Building, Dallas, Texas. and help developing your business. Invention in metal or wood. Printing Presses, Engines, Etc., repaired. DILLON Machinery Co., 109 Market, Dallas, Tex.

FREE FOR TOBACCO TAGS

"DRUMMOND" Natural Leaf tin tags, "RAZOR" tin tags, "STAR" and "E. RICE, GREENVILLE" tin tags (printed in colors on under side of tags), "GOOD LUCK," "HORSE SHOE," "NOBBY SPUN ROLL," "MASTER WORKMAN" (thick Natural Leaf), "PIPER HEIDSIECK," "BOOT JACK" tin tags, and paper tags from "OLD PEACH AND HONEY," and tin tags from "TENNESSEE CROSS" and "FLUG TOBACCO" are of EQUAL VALUE IN SECURING PRESENTS, and may be assorted. ("GRANGER TWIST" tin tags are also good for Presents, two "GRANGER TWIST" tags being equal to one tag of other brands mentioned.)

MILD THE PURE PURE THE GENUINE DRUMMOND NATURAL LEAF CHEW LASTING CHEW

3300 TAGS.

100 TAGS.

50 TAGS.

25 TAGS.

100 TAGS.

200 TAGS.

300 TAGS.

400 TAGS.

500 TAGS.

600 TAGS.

700 TAGS.

800 TAGS.

900 TAGS.

1000 TAGS.

1100 TAGS.

1200 TAGS.

1300 TAGS.

1400 TAGS.

1500 TAGS.

1600 TAGS.

1700 TAGS.

1800 TAGS.

1900 TAGS.

2000 TAGS.

2100 TAGS.

2200 TAGS.

2300 TAGS.

2400 TAGS.

2500 TAGS.

2600 TAGS.

2700 TAGS.

2800 TAGS.

2900 TAGS.

3000 TAGS.

3100 TAGS.

3200 TAGS.

3300 TAGS.

3400 TAGS.

3500 TAGS.

3600 TAGS.

3700 TAGS.

3800 TAGS.

3900 TAGS.

4000 TAGS.

4100 TAGS.

4200 TAGS.

4300 TAGS.

4400 TAGS.

4500 TAGS.

4600 TAGS.

4700 TAGS.

4800 TAGS.

4900 TAGS.

5000 TAGS.

5100 TAGS.

5200 TAGS.

5300 TAGS.

5400 TAGS.

5500 TAGS.

5600 TAGS.

5700 TAGS.

5800 TAGS.

5900 TAGS.

6000 TAGS.

6100 TAGS.

6200 TAGS.

6300 TAGS.

6400 TAGS.

6500 TAGS.

6600 TAGS.

6700 TAGS.

6800 TAGS.

6900 TAGS.

7000 TAGS.

7100 TAGS.

7200 TAGS.

7300 TAGS.

7400 TAGS.

7500 TAGS.

7600 TAGS.

7700 TAGS.

7800 TAGS.

7900 TAGS.

8000 TAGS.

8100 TAGS.

8200 TAGS.

8300 TAGS.

8400 TAGS.

8500 TAGS.

8600 TAGS.

8700 TAGS.

8800 TAGS.

8900 TAGS.

9000 TAGS.

9100 TAGS.

9200 TAGS.

9300 TAGS.

9400 TAGS.

9500 TAGS.

9600 TAGS.

9700 TAGS.

9800 TAGS.

9900 TAGS.

10000 TAGS.

10100 TAGS.

10200 TAGS.

10300 TAGS.

10400 TAGS.

10500 TAGS.

10600 TAGS.

10700 TAGS.

10800 TAGS.

10900 TAGS.

11000 TAGS.

11100 TAGS.

11200 TAGS.

11300 TAGS.

11400 TAGS.

11500 TAGS.

11600 TAGS.

11700 TAGS.

11800 TAGS.

11900 TAGS.

12000 TAGS.

12100 TAGS.

12200 TAGS.

12300 TAGS.

12400 TAGS.

12500 TAGS.

12600 TAGS.

12700 TAGS.

12800 TAGS.

12900 TAGS.

13000 TAGS.

13100 TAGS.

13200 TAGS.

13300 TAGS.

13400 TAGS.

13500 TAGS.

13600 TAGS.

13700 TAGS.

13800 TAGS.

13900 TAGS.

14000 TAGS.

14100 TAGS.

14200 TAGS.

14300 TAGS.

14400 TAGS.

14500 TAGS.

14600 TAGS.

14700 TAGS.

14800 TAGS.

14900 TAGS.

15000 TAGS.

15100 TAGS.

15200 TAGS.

15300 TAGS.

15400 TAGS.

15500 TAGS.

15600 TAGS.

15700 TAGS.

15800 TAGS.

15900 TAGS.

16000 TAGS.

16100 TAGS.

16200 TAGS.

16300 TAGS.

16400 TAGS.

16500 TAGS.

16600 TAGS.

16700 TAGS.

16800 TAGS.

16900 TAGS.

17000 TAGS.

17100 TAGS.

17200 TAGS.

17300 TAGS.

17400 TAGS.

17500 TAGS.

17600 TAGS.

17700 TAGS.

17800 TAGS.

17900 TAGS.

18000 TAGS.

18100 TAGS.

18200 TAGS.

18300 TAGS.

18400 TAGS.

18500 TAGS.

18600 TAGS.

18700 TAGS.

18800 TAGS.

18900 TAGS.

19000 TAGS.

19100 TAGS.

19200 TAGS.

19300 TAGS.

19400 TAGS.

19500 TAGS.

19600 TAGS.

19700 TAGS.

19800 TAGS.

19900 TAGS.

20000 TAGS.

20100 TAGS.

20200 TAGS.

20300 TAGS.

20400 TAGS.

20500 TAGS.

20600 TAGS.

20700 TAGS.

20800 TAGS.

20900 TAGS.

21000 TAGS.

21100 TAGS.

21200 TAGS.

21300 TAGS.

21400 TAGS.

21500 TAGS.

21600 TAGS.

21700 TAGS.

21800 TAGS.

21900 TAGS.

22000 TAGS.

22100 TAGS.

22200 TAGS.

22300 TAGS.

22400 TAGS.

22500 TAGS.

22600 TAGS.

22700 TAGS.

22800 TAGS.

22900 TAGS.

23000 TAGS.

23100 TAGS.

23200 TAGS.

23300 TAGS.

23400 TAGS.

23500 TAGS.

23600 TAGS.

23700 TAGS.

23800 TAGS.

23900 TAGS.

24000 TAGS.

24100 TAGS.

24200 TAGS.

24300 TAGS.

24400 TAGS.

24500 TAGS.

24600 TAGS.

24700 TAGS.

24800 TAGS.

24900 TAGS.

25000 TAGS.

25100 TAGS.

25200 TAGS.

25300 TAGS.

25400 TAGS.

25500 TAGS.

25600 TAGS.

25700 TAGS.

25800 TAGS.

25900 TAGS.

26000 TAGS.

26100 TAGS.

26200 TAGS.

26300 TAGS.

26400 TAGS.

26500 TAGS.

26600 TAGS.

26700 TAGS.

26800 TAGS.

26900 TAGS.

27000 TAGS.

27100 TAGS.

27200 TAGS.

27300 TAGS.

27400 TAGS.

27500 TAGS.

27600 TAGS.

27700 TAGS.

27800 TAGS.

27900 TAGS.

28000 TAGS.

28100 TAGS.

28200 TAGS.

28300 TAGS.

28400 TAGS.

28500 TAGS.

28600 TAGS.

28700 TAGS.

28800 TAGS.

28900 TAGS.

29000 TAGS.

29100 TAGS.

29200 TAGS.

29300 TAGS.

29400 TAGS.

29500 TAGS.

29600 TAGS.

29700 TAGS.

29800 TAGS.

29900 TAGS.

30000 TAGS.

30100 TAGS.

30200 TAGS.

30300 TAGS.

30400 TAGS.

30500 TAGS.

30600 TAGS.

30700 TAGS.

30800 TAGS.

30900 TAGS.

31000 TAGS.

31100 TAGS.

31200 TAGS.

31300 TAGS.

31400 TAGS.

31500 TAGS.

31600 TAGS.

31700 TAGS.

31800 TAGS.

31900 TAGS.

32000 TAGS.

32100 TAGS.

32200 TAGS.

32300 TAGS.

32400 TAGS.

32500 TAGS.

32600 TAGS.

32700 TAGS.

32800 TAGS.

32900 TAGS.

33000 TAGS.

33100 TAGS.

33200 TAGS.

33300 TAGS.

33400 TAGS.

33500 TAGS.

33600 TAGS.

33700 TAGS.

33800 TAGS.

33900 TAGS.

34000 TAGS.

34100 TAGS.

34200 TAGS.

34300

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

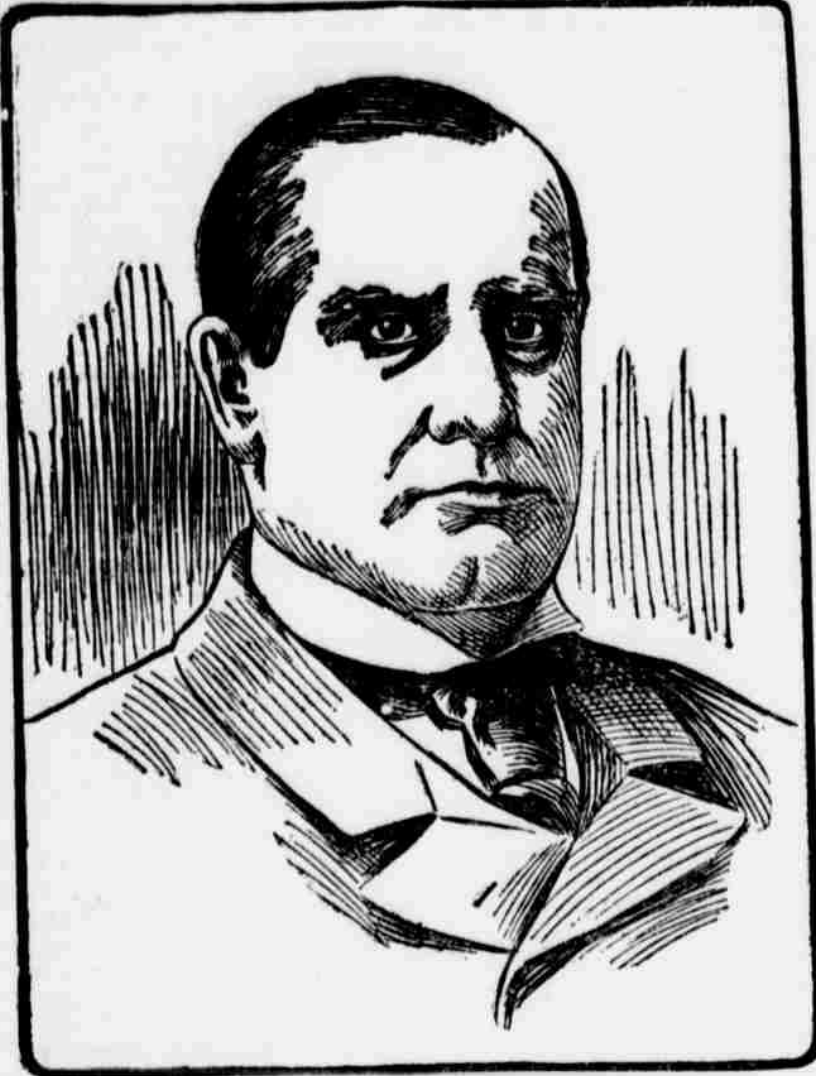
Bullet Fired by Assassin Czolgosz Completes Its Foul Mission.

"GOD" WILL BE DONE, NOT OURS" HIS LAST WORDS.

The Entire World Mourns the Fate of the Victim of an Anarchist.

After every resource was exhausted for over twenty-four hours, after the sinking spell early on Friday morning, death came to William McKinley, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, at 2:15 o'clock Saturday morning at the Milburn residence, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.



For many hours the President's hold on life was so slight that the work of the surgeons was confined to watching the flickering spark without attempting to fan it into life artificially.

Practically all medicines and oxygen treatments were abandoned a considerable time before midnight. All hope was abandoned then, and the only thing left to do was to wait for the worn out machinery to run down.

Mrs. McKinley had been with the President twice during the early part of the evening.

Just before the President lost consciousness Mrs. McKinley knelt at his side. He knew her and said: "Good-by; good-by. It is God's way; not our will, but Thine be done."

Loss of Consciousness.

The life of President McKinley, which had been sustained with power-



M'KINLEY AS A RAW RECRUIT. (At the time of his enlistment in the Army.)

ful drafts of oxygen, seemed to fade away soon after 10 o'clock, and consciousness was lost permanently.

Around what was supposed to be the actual deathbed, besides the surgeons in the case, were Abner McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley, and Mrs. Duncan, the brother and sisters of the President. They were hurriedly called to witness the passing of a brother and a President. Yet an hour seemed to be delayed from one brief moment to another.

Members of Family Gathered.

Downstairs and in the hall were the

TESTING NAVIES.

Maneuvering of French and English Fleets for a Purpose.

The English and French naval maneuvers took place recently at almost the same time. The French maneuvers were planned to represent conditions which might arise if there were war between France and England. In that event, it was assumed that the English channel or home squadron would try to join itself to the English Mediterranean squadron. The French Mediterranean fleet would endeavor to prevent the junction. This was the problem set to the French commanders in the maneuvers. A certain number of French battle-ships and cruisers represented the English channel squadron, and another fleet of channel squadrons, and another fleet of war-ships the English Mediterranean squadron. A third fleet, representing the French Mediterranean fleet, was sent out to prevent the junction of the two English squadrons; and a smaller group, representing the French Northern or Channel fleet, sailed out to cooperate in the movement. The details

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

not only the people of Buffalo, indignant at the disgrace to their city, but strangers, who had no neighborly respect for the local authorities.

Gov. Odell packed promptly and gave orders to protect the jail. Thus the assassin was safe from penalty for the miserable death he had dealt out to the President.

All the World Mourns.

All Friday and Friday night 80,000,000 of Americans stood in thought and heart at the bedside of their dying President. A simple people, devoid of the arts which in other lands are used to decorate the emotions they knew only how to sorrow in silence and hope that the impending blow would be spared.

In his daily life the President of the United States is merely a first citizen—a plain man in plain clothes, accessible to other plain men in plain clothes. By virtue of his office he is only the foremost among his equals, and as such he meets his fellow citizens without claiming or expecting from them the studied reverence or ostentatious affection which is so sedulously displayed in the capitals of other lands.

Yet for days, while 100 million of the people lay stricken by his death, bound down by wound and hovering between life and death, 1,000,000 men, women, and children toed the tasks of a crowded life forgot their

personal strivings and personal griefs, in dire suspense and in the least word of comfort, outrage, or cheer from their President's bedside.

Sorrow, affection, and duty were written across the face of the whole nation, throughout the day and throughout the night, as the blow fallen and the mourning which no one could command, which no one could gather to it, and now civilized world has joined its voice in our calamity.

The republic may be at times ungrateful, for its debt is deep, but he who finds that he has not lived or died in vain—after Ocean.

A perfect boy, as he was called, "I never heard of a perfect boy," said Johnny Kelly, as he sat in the corner of the dance. "And who was that?" asked "Papa" when he was little the answer. And silence reigned the space of five minutes.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were

crowds around the jail.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were

crowds around the jail.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were

crowds around the jail.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were

crowds around the jail.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were

crowds around the jail.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were

crowds around the jail.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were

crowds around the jail.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were

crowds around the jail.

M'KINLEY'S CHRONOLOGY

His Record From Farm to the White House.

HOW A COUNTRY BOY ROSE.

Student, Soldier, Lawyer, Congressman, Governor and Finally Nation's Chief Executive—The Road that is Free to All American Boys.

Here is the chronological story of the life of William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States: 1842, Jan. 29. William McKinley, son of William and Nancy (Alison) McKinley, is born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, being the seventh of a family of nine children.

1852. The McKinley family removes to Poland, Mahoning county, O., where William studies at the Union seminary until he is 17.

1859. Becomes a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Poland.

1860. Enters the junior class in Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., but poor health prevents the completion of the course. Subsequently teaches in a public school near Poland and later becomes a clerk in the Poland post-office.

Enlists As a Private.

1861, June 11. Enlists as a private in Company E of the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

1862, April 15. Promoted to commissary sergeant while in the winter's camp at Fayette, W. Va.

1862, Sept. 24. Promoted to second lieutenant, in recognition of services at the battle of Antietam. Wins the highest esteem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and becomes a member of his staff.

1863, Feb. 7. Promoted to first lieutenant.

1864, July 25. Promoted to captain for gallantry at the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, Va.

1864, Oct. 11. First vote for President cast, while on a march, for Abraham Lincoln.

1864. Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek (Oct. 19), Capt. McKinley serves on the staff of Gen. George Crook and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

1865. Assigned as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington.

President Lincoln Brevets Him.

1865, March 13. Commissioned by President Lincoln as major by brevet in the volunteer United States army "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

1865, July 26. Mustered out of the army with his regiment, having never been absent from his command on sick leave during more than four years' service.

1865. Returns to Poland and at once begins the study of law.

1866. Enters the Albany (N. Y.) Law School.

1867. Admitted to the bar at Warren, O., in March. Accepting the advice of an elder sister teaching in Canton, he begins the practice of law in Canton and makes that place his home.

His First Office.

1869. Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county on the Republican

ticket, although the county had usually been Democratic.

1871, Jan. 25. Marries Miss Ida Saxton of Canton. (Two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley—Kate in 1871 and Ida in 1873—and both lost in early childhood.)

1871. Falls of re-election as prosecuting attorney by forty-five votes, and for the next five years devotes himself successfully to the practice of law, and becomes a leading member of the bar of Stark county.

1872. Though not a candidate, very active as a campaigner in the Grant-Greeley presidential campaign.

1875. Especially active and conspicuous as a campaigner in the closely contested state election in which Rutherford B. Hayes is elected governor.

Elected to Congress.

1876. Elected member of the House of Representatives by 3,000 majority, his friend Hayes being elected to the presidency.

1878. Re-elected to Congress by 1,234 majority, his district in Ohio having been gerrymandered to his disadvantage by a Democratic legislature.

1880. Re-elected to Congress by 3,571 majority. Appointed a member of the ways and means committee to succeed President Garfield.

1882. The Republicans suffer reverses throughout the country in the congressional elections and McKinley is re-elected by a majority of only 5.

1884. Prominent in the opposition to the proposed "Morrison tariff" in congress.

1884. As a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in Chicago, actively supports James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination.

Again Elected to Congress.

1884. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,000.

1886. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,550.

1886. Leads the minority opposition in Congress against the "Mills tariff bill."

1888. Delegate at large to the national convention in Chicago that nominated Benjamin Harrison, and serves as chairman of the committee on resolutions. Many delegates wish McKinley to become a nominee, but he stands firm in his support of John Sherman.

1888. Elected to Congress for the seventh successive time, receiving a majority of 4,100 votes.

1889. At the organization of the 51st Congress, is a candidate for speaker of the House, but is defeated on the third ballot in the Republican caucus by Thomas B. Reed.

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

1890. Upon the death of William D. Kelley in January McKinley becomes chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of his party in the House. He introduces a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenues," known as the "customs administration bill." He also introduces a general tariff bill. The bill becomes a law on Oct. 6.

1890. As a result of the gerrymandered congressional district and the reaction against the Republican party throughout the country, caused by the protracted struggle over the tariff bill, McKinley is defeated in the election

TESTING NAVIES.

Maneuvering of French and English Fleets for a Purpose.

The English and French naval maneuvers took place recently at almost the same time. The French maneuvers were planned to represent conditions which might arise if there were war between France and England. In that event, it was assumed that the English channel or home squadron would try to join itself to the English Mediterranean squadron. The French Mediterranean fleet would endeavor to prevent the junction. This was the problem set to the French commanders in the maneuvers. A certain number of French battle-ships and cruisers represented the English channel squadron, and another fleet of channel squadrons, and another fleet of war-ships the English Mediterranean squadron. A third fleet, representing the French Mediterranean fleet, was sent out to prevent the junction of the two English squadrons; and a smaller group, representing the French Northern or Channel fleet, sailed out to cooperate in the movement. The details

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers, three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boats, while it sunk a dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight torpedo-boat destroyers of the defending fleet, and captured an indefinite number of merchantmen. Both in England and France there has been sharp criticism recently on the efficiency of the navy. The disappointing result of the maneuvers is likely to strengthen the demand for improved construction and a reformed administration.—Youth's Companion.

of this great naval game could be understood only by naval experts, but the result was that the fleets representing the English squadrons effected the desired union. In the case of the English maneuvers, in which one hundred and seventy vessels participated, the problem was to defend the English channel and its approaches and St. George's channel from the attack of a hostile fleet, bent on destroying commerce. Here, as in the case of the French maneuvers, the victory rested with the enemy. According to the calculated results, the attacking fleet lost only three cruisers

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application

Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, September 14 1901.

LOCAL DOTS.

For Sale—houses and lots in town. Martin & Wilson. Go to the Two Brothers for the coldest ice. Mrs. L. N. Riter was up from Stamford Thursday visiting friends. Mr. J. F. Pinkerton left Wednesday on a business trip to Hico. "Say Mrs. Jones, where did you get that beautiful decorated, gold traced china?" "Oh, did not you know that in addition to selling the cheapest in town Mr. Carney gives this lovely ware to his customers?" Mrs. M. J. Sayle returned Thursday from a visit of several days with friends at Stamford. Don't forget that you can get anything you want in the furniture line at any time at Thomason Bros. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tandy left last Saturday for home at Woodward, O. T. Mr. J. A. Couch and daughter, Miss Stella came up from Stamford Wednesday and spent a day or two with Haskell relatives. "Hello, Bill! Who made those nice photos for you?" "Why, Key from Stamford, he always makes the best; he is at work now over at the Lindell. Go and see him." Mr. F. G. Alexander spent two or three days at his Munday store this week. An extra nice line of wall paper at Thomason Brothers. Messrs. Hery Alexander and Walter Tandy went down to Mineral Wells Monday, expecting to return tonight. Key will make you the prettiest photos of yourself or your sweetheart you ever saw. Try him. Up stairs at Lindell Hotel. Miss Dada Lyen arrived Wednesday from Chicago and will make her home at Mr. W. E. Sherrill's. Do you want a picture of your residence or business place? Key will make it for you. He has lenses specially adapted for both interior and outdoor views and guarantees first-class pictures. See him at the Lindell. The trustees of the Haskell school have awarded the contract to Mr. J. W. Johnson to furnish 25 cords of wood for the school at \$2.20 per cord, that being the lowest bid submitted in answer to their advertisement. When you are in town call and see our nice line of furniture. No trouble to show it to you. Thomason Bros. Mr. J. A. Flournoy of Jones county was here the early part of the week and bought Mr. J. F. Albin's farm of 300 acres in the sandhills. Mr. Albin, however, has no intention of leaving the country as he retains his pasture land and his place in town. Our new premium dishes and china ware has arrived and our customers are getting some nice prizes for no additional cost. T. G. Carney. You won't fail to see Mr. S. L. Robertson's big ad in which he announces ready for the fall trade. He is getting in a large and handsome stock of dry goods fresh from St. Louis and proposes to be right in the middle of business with quality and prices as tempting as any can offer. Mr. Spence Beavers has been putting in most of this week on his ranch vaccinating his calves to prevent blackleg. I will have a \$10,000.00 stock of new goods in my store at once. Don't buy old goods when you can get new ones for the same or less money at T. G. Carney's. If you are troubled with inodorous breath heart burn, flatulency, headache, acidity, pains after eating, loss of appetite, persistent melancholy, or low spirits. You need a tonic, a few doses of HERBINE will give you the recuperative force to remove these disorders. Price, 50 cents at Baker's drug store.

Corn-huskers' sprained wrists, berbed-wire cuts and sprains, or cuts from any other cause, are quickly healed when BALLARD'S SNOW OINTMENT is promptly applied. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Baker's drug store. Mr. T. A. Greer is entitled to the premium on drouth proof water-melons. He has been bringing to market this week wagon loads of as fine melons as we ever saw. One variety, a dark green, oval shaped melon, is very large, running from 50 to 72 1/2 lbs. in weight. This is the more remarkable when we consider the unusual dryness of the season and that they have been grown entirely without irrigation. He has our thanks for a 66 pounder left at our office the other day. A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A most soothing and healing remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine. Terrells drug store. There have been a number of sales of farm lands this week about which we failed to get the particulars as to names of purchasers, where from, etc., but certain it is that people are still coming and Haskell county is in the swim. B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. Terrells drug store. Mr. A. C. Foster left Thursday on a business trip to Memphis, Tennessee. He may return through Mississippi and visit old friends and relatives there. Mrs. T. G. Carney and daughter, Miss Maud, left Monday for Sherman, where Miss Maud will re-enter the Northwest Texas college for another term. Mrs. Carney will meet Mrs. Martin at Dallas and they are expected home tonight. For the finest candies in town go to the Two Brothers confectionery. Thousands suffer with torpid liver, producing great depression of spirits, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. HERBINE will stimulate the liver, keep the bowels regular, and restore a healthful buoyancy of spirits. Price, 50 cents at Baker's drug store. Judge McConnell and County Clerk Long spent a couple of days at Mr. Beaver's ranch this week watching the process of vaccinating calves. Notice that we said watching, for no one would believe us if we said helping. For the best ice cream in town go to the Two Brothers confectionery. Go to Park at the Lindell hotel for a first-class shave. Dr. J. E. Lindsey's family left Thursday for Abilene where they will make their home, the doctor following in a few weeks, after closing up business matters here and concluding the treatment of some patients he has on hand. Dr. Lindsey and family have resided in Haskell for ten or twelve years and have a host of friends here who regret very much their leaving, both on account of their social position and the loss of the Doctor's professional services. We commend them unqualifiedly to the people of Abilene, who gain an estimable family at the expense of our loss. For the best cold drinks in town go to the Two Brothers confectionery. Sid Darling, 1012 Howard st. Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. Terrells drug store. There is nothing new to be said about the "Sorghum Belt" this week further than that it is in statu quo and an advance seems to be waiting on the completion of required conditions at Abilene—which we are informed however are progressing favorably. See that linoleum at Thomason Bros., the thing for your dining room, hall or office floor. Mr. Dave Garren was in town this week and told us that all the wheat and oats he got plowed in before the rain in his neighborhood, which was about 200 acres, is up to a fine stand and is growing nicely. For an up-to-date hair cut or a delicious shampoo, try Park at the Lindell hotel. Wanted—Cattle and Horses I want cattle and horse on shares. Plenty of grass and water in Edy county, N. Mex. Address J. W. Killgore, Hagerman, N. Mex.

What to Do With Anarchists. Anarchism is a growing menace to civilized society and furnishes a problem which no country has been able to deal with effectively, owing to the fact that under existing laws in all countries there must be an overt act or at least a well defined conspiracy to do a specific crime before the individual anarchist can be arrested and punished. Many conspirators to murder have been frustrated by the keen watchfulness of the secret detective and police forces of Europe and some of the conspirators caught and punished by terms of imprisonment, but that is only temporary relief, as an anarchist regards neither God, man nor the devil and is never reformed. But in several instances within the last few years they have eluded the keenest watchfulness and succeeded in forming plots and assassinating the rulers of several countries. We call to mind now the assassination of President Carnot of France in 1894, the Empress of Austria in 1898, King Humbert of Italy last year and the recent attempt upon our own president. They are not like ordinary murderers who steal upon their victims in secret, but bound together by terrible oaths to perform any act or deed assigned to them by the society to which they belong, when one of them is assigned to do a murder he knows that there is more chance for him to escape if he obeys the order than if he disobeys, for the society will follow him to the ends of the earth through its secret agencies and kill him if he disobeys its order. These facts point to the necessity of devising some means of freeing society from the constant menace held over it by these creatures of hate, rebellion and revenge against all government. It occurs to us that all of the civilized governments might act with best advantage in concert in devising such means. Let them enact uniform laws putting conspiracy against or an attempt on the life of the head of a government or nation on a par with treason, as it really is, and punishable with death and have uniform extradition laws. Then put the individual anarchist, whether he be at the time engaged in a conspiracy, on the same footing with the pirate as to arrest; that is, let the uniform law of all countries declare him an outlaw against all countries and subject to arrest and trial wherever he may be found, without regard to his nationality or citizenship, giving his home country the right however to claim and try him if it so desires—this to prevent mistakes and injustice among strangers. Under this system of laws the offense would be the fact of being an anarchist, or belonging to any society holding to the well known principles or doctrines of anarchy, and the only inquiry would be, "is he an anarchist." Let the penalty for being an anarchist be banishment for life to some secluded and well guarded portion of the earth where escape would be impossible. And as to this also, it occurs to us that all the countries might combine in the selection of an isolated island of sufficient size and fertility to maintain the population it might be supplied with, and let them divide the expense of fortifying and guarding it against the escape or rescue of any of its inhabitants. Upon such island turn loose the anarchists of all countries with supplies to maintain each one for a limited time, a year at the longest, and with the injunction and full knowledge that they must go to work and make their living from the soil or else starve. Take no further notice of them there than to see that none escape. Let them establish their own internal government and have all the anarchy they want among themselves. This plan of banishing an anarchist simply because he is an anarchist would eliminate the necessity of waiting for an overt act toward the commission of a crime and, we believe, would in a few years clear the anarchists from among civilized society. We fully believe that the situation justifies society in taking such measures. FREE New Cure for Eczema and skin eruptions, Remick's Eczema cure and Remick's Pepsin Blood Tonic have never yet failed to cure. Free trial, write today, the samples are free. Havana Medicine Co., 1124 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Stamford Drug Co. Park shaves with sharp razors at the Lindell.

T. G. CARNEY.



(Don't he look innocent!)

Don't watch this space for a new ad. but watch Carney's store for new goods, for which the invoices have been received.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE, Southwest Corner Public Square, Haskell, Texas.

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

WHY Buy Your Furniture From Z. B. Thomason & Son?

- Because They will sell you cheaper than anybody else. Because They buy in bigger quantities than any other house in the whole country. Because They treat you fare and square. Because They deal exclusively in furniture and have been the prime factor in bringing the high fabulous prices you have heretofore been paying down to the low prices they will sell you now. Because They sell for cash and thereby don't make you pay somebody else's bad debts. Because They don't sell you one thing at cost and pin a big price on something else. Because They pay cash for all their goods and thereby get the very lowest prices.

About School Books Again. It is necessary for me to again mention the fact that I am handling school books on consignment for publishers and my contract with them does not allow me sell them on credit. Please bear this in mind and when you send for books send the money for them. Jno. B. Baker. WHITE'S CREAM VEMIFUGE is essentially the child's tonic. It improves the digestion and assimilation of food, strengthening the nervous system and restoring them to the health, vigor and elasticity of spirits natural to childhood. Price, 25 cents at Baker's drug store. Mr. R. D. C. Stephens has a new daughter at his house, dating from Thursday evening, weight 10 lbs. Riley says he would have four boys now if it hadn't happened that they are all girls. Mr. W. L. Hills of the Stamford bank and Mr. Lee of the Mill company were up Friday looking after Haskell business. And, by the way, we will whisper to the wife of the first named gentleman that we saw, or heard, him throwing bouquets at a very handsome young lady! TABLET'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is not a panacea, but is recommended for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, and it will cure the most obstinate cases. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents at Baker's drug store. Mr. J. B. Baker returned Thursday night from his trip to Dallas and other points. Mrs. Baker stopped off at Dublin to spend a few days with relatives. Mr. Baker tells us he bought a large stock of Christmas goods and will have many nice things different from any handled here before.

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

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

HERBINE. Pure Juices from Natural Roots. REGULATES the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Cleanses the System, Purifies the Blood. CURES Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Weak Stomach and Impaired Digestion. Every Bottle Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction. LARGES BOTTLE, - SMALL DOSE. Price, 50 Cents. Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis, Mo. For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

McCullum & Cason. We are now offering to the people of Haskell and adjoining counties one of the best stocks of standard farm implements, wagons, general hardware, etc., ever brought to this market. And we assure the public that in the matter of prices and quality we stand ready to meet competition from any source.

BAIN WAGONS in all sizes Also a full line of the justly celebrated CANTON FARM IMPLEMENTS, Whose merits have made them popular in this section. A Complete Line of Shelf Hardware, Tools, Etc. STOVES Cooking and Heating: We handle the Celebrated Bridge, Beach & Co., stoves. None better. See us when you want a stove.

FURNITURE— We are carrying a well selected stock of good and serviceable furniture at moderate prices, to which we invite the attention of all who desire anything in this line. Besides the Above, We Carry a Full Line of Tinware, Graniteware, Queensware and Delft-ware and Household Supplies. We solicit a call and inspection of our goods. RESPECTFULLY, M'COLLUM & CASON. RACKET STORE 2nd door North of Postoffice HOME KEEPERS' MONEY SUPPLY HOUSE Motto Most Value for Least Money.

M. S. PIERSON, President. LEE PIERSON, Vice-President. G. R. COUCH, Cash. M. PIERSON, Asst. Cash. THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS. A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States. DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, G. R. Couch, Marshal Pierson, Lee Pierson D. R. Couch.

HASKELL MEAT MARKET. MATT WALKER, Propr. Solicits Your Patronage. Will keep in season, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lard, Sausage, Etc. We have an experienced cutter who will give you just the cut you want. We will buy your hides and furs; West side of square.