

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 16.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, July 20, 1901

No. 29.

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.
Office at Terrell's Drug store.

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

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

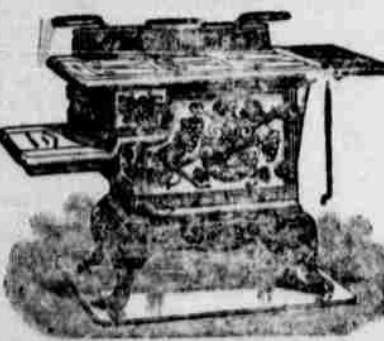
Guaranteed \$900 Salary Yearly.
Men and women of good address to represent us, some to travel, appointing agents, others to local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly, extra commissions and expenses, rapid advancement, old established house. Good chance for woman or woman to secure pleasant permanent position, liberal income and future. Now, brilliant lines. Write at once.
STAFFORD PRESS,
29 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
O. E. Cates,
Attorney-at-law,
Haskell, Texas

Will practice in all the courts and do a real estate agency business. Solicits correspondence about the Haskell country.

It is said that Mr. Carnegie has intimated that he still has \$5,000,000 to give away in public benefactions.

RACKET STORE
2nd door North of Postoffice
HOME KEEPERS' MONEY SUPPLY HOUSE.
Motto
Most Value for Least Money.

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.

We carry the old reliable
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.

Widespread Drouth

We have heard that some of the new settlers in this section are offering their farms for sale with the intention of leaving the country on account of the drouth. Surely those who are contemplating such a step are not well informed as to the drouth situation. It is not Haskell county, nor West Texas, nor even all of Texas that is suffering from an almost unprecedented drouth. It is so widespread that there is no escaping it. It covers all of Kansas, the western half of Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territories in as severe form as it does Haskell county, except that in portions of Kansas they made good wheat crops before the drouth was sufficiently advanced to injure the grain. All other crops, however, are so badly damaged that they will be very short, even with rain at once. Besides the territory above mentioned drouth prevails to a less damaging extent over a large portion of several of the southern states. The above state of facts is confirmed by the news that comes to us from day to day in the news columns of the daily papers as well as by the reports of the government weather bureau officials, which show that no rain has fallen sufficient to benefit crops. Verily, for a man to leave Haskell county now on account of the drouth would be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire—it would be suicidal, because if he sold the property he has acquired here it would necessarily be at a sacrifice and the expense of moving and of living would eat up the proceeds and, where he could go to better himself, we can not imagine. If the drouth was here only and other portions of the state were in a flourishing condition, the situation would be different, because a man could then go into localities where the crops were good and get work by which he could make a living, but, as matters stand, we doubt if work could be obtained anywhere in the state. In short, from the best information we can get from the papers, from travelers and prospectors from other sections we believe conditions are not worse here than in other portions of the state and not as bad as they are in some portions of it.

Every home in West Texas should have an orchard. If you want one see W. T. Jones, who is representing the Comanche Model Nursery. Ask those to whom he has sold trees the condition of same when delivered by him and how they have done.

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT.

(EDITED BY MRS. J. B. BAKER.)
"Be not weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." Prayer and work through faith in the Lord Jesus will accomplish anything. The stronger the evil the more of prayer and work do we need to combat it. Since we failed to banish temptations from our midst we may censure ourselves, each one of us, for we—did not pray quite earnestly enough or labor just it. It covers all of Kansas, the western half of Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territories in as severe form as it does Haskell county, except that in portions of Kansas they made good wheat crops before the drouth was sufficiently advanced to injure the grain. All other crops, however, are so badly damaged that they will be very short, even with rain at once. Besides the territory above mentioned drouth prevails to a less damaging extent over a large portion of several of the southern states. The above state of facts is confirmed by the news that comes to us from day to day in the news columns of the daily papers as well as by the reports of the government weather bureau officials, which show that no rain has fallen sufficient to benefit crops. Verily, for a man to leave Haskell county now on account of the drouth would be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire—it would be suicidal, because if he sold the property he has acquired here it would necessarily be at a sacrifice and the expense of moving and of living would eat up the proceeds and, where he could go to better himself, we can not imagine. If the drouth was here only and other portions of the state were in a flourishing condition, the situation would be different, because a man could then go into localities where the crops were good and get work by which he could make a living, but, as matters stand, we doubt if work could be obtained anywhere in the state. In short, from the best information we can get from the papers, from travelers and prospectors from other sections we believe conditions are not worse here than in other portions of the state and not as bad as they are in some portions of it.

Every one knows that the saloons only cause woe and misery and everlasting death, that no good comes from them save money to a few, and that blood money, for women's hearts are broken and men's souls are sold to supply it; and some day there will be a reckoning and the same God which says, "no drunkard shall inherit eternal life" will reward those who helped him on his downward road as they deserve. Church-member you pretend to follow Jesus. To follow him means to walk in his foot prints. Imagine Jesus going to the poll and voting temptations in our midst. Imagine our Savior working with the saloon element who mock at his religion, who take an occasional glass, who sneer at Christianity, whose general conversation is anything but uplifting and ennobling. Do you think he would fight for that side, or vote for that side? Or do you think he would stand off and not fight at all for fear of losing trade, or losing friends, or losing money? Do you think anything could induce him to stand aloof and say "I'm for prohibition but I'll keep it to myself and not try to remove the evil. I could add one vote more and my influence might bring others but I can't afford to vote this time?"
Be not deceived. Do not pretend to follow Jesus unless you act as you think he would. You may be a member of the church, but there is a difference between a follower of Jesus and a church-member. Do not be a hypocrite. They keep men out of the church today who need salvation.

The metal workers evidently want to divert some of the big profits of the iron and steel business from the pockets of the Carnegies and Schwabs to their own. Undoubtedly they are right, as most of them voted the republican ticket and ought to have part of the swag wrung from us by the republican tariff protected trusts.

Subscribe to the Free Press and get the county news.

—Yesterday's papers reported good rains in Kansas.

—The express company was late with our paper again this week.

—The "frying size" enjoyed a party at Judge Sanders' on Friday night of last week.

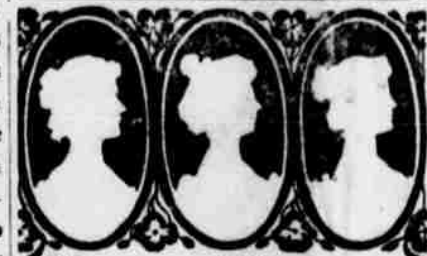
White Man Turned Yellow

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist.

That's Nothing

The horrible news comes from Arkansas that a boy climbed a corn stalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the stalk is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is plumb out of sight. Three men have undertaken to chop down the stalk with axes to save the boy from starvation, but they can't hack twice in the same place. The poor boy is living on nothing but raw corn, and has already thrown down over four bushels of cobs.—Granite Falls Tribune.

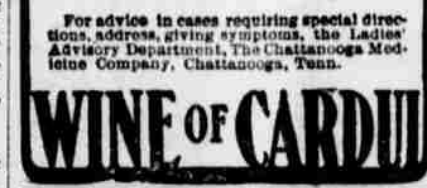
There's nothing the matter with that item but the heading. It should have been headed "An Arkansan on the way to Heaven."



Young Women

The entry into womanhood is a critical time for a girl. Little menstrual disorders started at that time soon grow into fatal complications. That female troubles are killing graveyards proves this. Wine of Cardui establishes a painless and natural menstrual flow. When once this important function is started right, a healthy life will usually follow. Many women, young and old, owe their lives to Wine of Cardui. There is nothing like it to give women freedom from pain and to fit young women for every duty of life. \$1.00 bottles at druggists.

Miss Della M. Strayer, Tully, Kan. "I have suffered untold pain at menstrual periods for a long time, was nervous, had no appetite, and lost interest in everything, in fact was miserable. I have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui, with Theford's Black-Draught, when needed, and to-day I am entirely cured. I cannot express the thanks I feel for what you have done for me."



Commenting on a lot of petty thieving going on in Abilene, the Reporter very pertinently says:

There are quite a large number of young cubs supported by their parents and allowed to run at large with the dogs and town yearlings, with no one to call their actions into question and they are, no doubt, guilty of many crimes credited to tramps. Some of them are known as sneak thieves and they may be worse—they certainly will grow worse every month until the state finally has to teach them trades or neck them with negroes on a convict farm. This is the plain English of the situation and parents who don't know where their boys are nor what they are doing may well inquire into their doings.

There is an excellent prospect for this section to be deluged with rain before this paper reaches our readers. Heavy showers are falling now (Friday evening) in sight of town and a considerable rain has set in here as we close our forms for the press.

McElree's Wine of Cardui and THEFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT are for sale by the following merchants in

We notice that farmers who have tried it are advising that where corn has been so injured by drouth that it will not mature well that the greatest food value can be obtained from it by cutting and shocking it, thus saving fodder, stalk and corn together. They say the immature corn will mature as well in the shock as it will left on the stalk in the dry ground.

"Business Sack"



To be well dressed is to be smoothly clothed—that is, the "style," the "fit," the "fashion," all must be up-to-date.

Character is what counts nowadays. That's why we have the best, the Crouse & Brandegee, Manufacturing Tailors, kinds; and the label thus:—



is your protection.

"Scotches," "Tweeds," "Cheviots," "Unfinished Worsteds" and "Thibets" are the chief materials, and in these suits we have made preparation for all—the stout, the slim, and every age. Try us for the sack suit this Spring. You will find satisfaction or your money back

That's Our Way

We are keeping our general stock of **DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,** up to its high standard of completeness and quality. And our **Millinery and Dress Goods Departments** are headquarters for everything the ladies want in the way of stylish Dressing. Prices right all the way through.

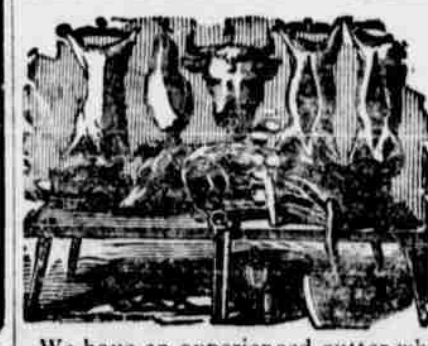
F. C. ALEXANDER & CO.

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, MARGARET PIERSON, LEE PIERSON D. R. COUCH.

HASKELL MEAT MARKET.



MATT WALKER, Prop.

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.

Estray Notice

The State of Texas, }
County of Haskell, } Taken up
by T. B. Cypert, and estrayed before
J. T. Knowles Justice of the Peace,
Precinct No. 1, Haskell county: One
Bay horse about 3 years old, un-
branded, one white foot, blazed face,
right hip knocked down, appraised
at ten dollars.

The owner of said stock is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 17th day of July, 1901.
C. D. LONG, Clerk
Co. Court Haskell County.

Notice

In buying the interest of H. E. Keister in our meat market I bought all the accounts of our partnership business also all accounts due Mr. Keister previously and persons desirous of settling any of said old accounts will please call on me in regard to same. 3t Matt Walker.

Houston Post: Many girls who missed being June brides are of the opinion that any old month would do.

And this: The girl who arose at 3 a. m. to elope will probably kick at getting up at 6 o'clock next winter to start the fire.

Ex-Governor R. B. Hubbard, who died at his home in Tyler on the 12th inst., made an enviable record on the pages of Texas history and passed to the other side with an unsullied name.

Notice

The undersigned having leased the Wise county and Red River county school lands in northwest part of Haskell county and having obligated ourselves to protect the timber on said lands, hereby warn all parties that no one will be allowed to cut any timber off said lands, and that we will be compelled to report any one found cutting said timber.

W. E. DICKENSON,
A. B. CAROTHERS.

New Way to Catch Fish

Eagle Lake, July 8.—The lake is getting distressingly low and fish are being pumped up in great quantities. The twenty-one inch pump being run by Captain Dunovant has been choked up by fish so they had to stop and clean them out as many as four times in the course of one day's run. Notwithstanding this a great quantity goes through. The rice fields are well stocked with fish. Trout are to be seen swimming about in the ditches, and buffalo fish weighing nine pounds have been found floundering around in the rice fields.

[Eagle Lake is near the town of Eagle Lake on the S. P. Railroad in Colorado county and was a popular fishing and camping resort for the people of a wide section of country when the Free Press editor arrived in that part of the state from Mississippi in 1874. While we knew it the red and line and net were used to capture the fish and we never expected to hear of them being pumped out bodily.]

It Dazzles the World

No Discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of consumption, pneumonia, hemorrhage, pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hay fever, hoarseness and whooping cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by J. B. Baker who guarantees satisfaction or refund money. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

After a long and apparently interminable drouth, the blessed rains began falling a few days ago, and since then we have had a number of good showers, enough to do cotton until along in August. It is believed by well-posted farmers that this insures a good cotton crop for this section. Anyway, the prospects at present writing are very good, and farmer and merchant alike are all smiles. After total failure of last year, it is thrice welcome, too, for the farmers, and merchants are deserving of it.—Weimor Mercury (Colorado Co.)

On last Monday the Amalgamated Association of iron, steel and tin workers, throughout West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Illinois, to the number of 30,000 went out on a strike for better wages and better conditions. Their action caused the closing down of allied industries by which 20,000 to 30,000 other workers were thrown out of employment. The strike has been deliberately planned and entered upon and it is believed that it will be a stubborn and persistent one. The strikers must feel pretty well prepared for a long struggle and also feel that the big iron and steel combine is denying them a fair share of the profits of the business to thus enter upon a struggle with the big octopus. The fact that the Carnegie concern is paying its president the unprecedented salary of a million dollars a year and that the business has been admittedly enormously profitable has no doubt been a strong stimulant to the action of the workers.

A Poor Millionaire

Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist.

DATE OF OPENING.

What is Required in Order to Secure Reservation Lands.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

Aug. 6 is the Time Set, and Every Requirement to Secure a Homestead Fully Set Forth

Washington, July 8.—The proclamation of President McKinley opening to settlement the lands ceded by the Indians in Oklahoma was made public Sunday. The proclamation covers the cession made by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in accordance with the act of March 2, 1895, and those made by the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes in pursuance of the act of June 6, 1900.

The proclamation provides for the opening of the lands in those reservations which are not reserved at 9 o'clock a. m., on Aug. 6 next, the lands to be opened to settlement under the homestead and townsite laws of the United States.

Beginning on the 10th instant and ending on the 26th, those who wish to make entry of land under the homestead law shall be registered. The registration will take place at the land offices at El Reno and Lawton. The registration at each office will be for both land districts.

To obtain registration the applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted imposition. Registration can not be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors may present their applications through an agent, no agent being allowed to represent more than one soldier. No person will be given certificates, allowing them to go upon the ceded lands and examine them in order to aid them in making an intelligent selection. It is explicitly stated that "no one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of the lands in advance of the opening provided for," and the statement is added that "during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers."

The order of the applications is to be determined by drawing, the plan for which is described as follows: "The order in which during the first sixty days following the opening the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of lands opened hereunder will be determined by drawings for both the El Reno and Lawton districts publicly held at the United States land office at El Reno, Ok., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 29, 1901, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawings will be held under the supervision and immediate observation of a committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their control of the drawing a guarantee of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the secretary of the interior, who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to these drawings the registration officers will at the time of registering each applicant who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, stating the land district in which he desires to make homestead entry and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers thereafter to identify him.

Injunction to be Asked. Oklahoma City, Ok., July 8.—An injunction suit will be brought before Judge Irwin at El Reno for an order restraining the registrar of the land office there, the receiver, the surveyors and all other persons in any way connected with the opening of the lands of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians according to the proclamation of the president and the act of congress under which he has proceeded.

Death of Lorillard. New York, July 8.—Pierre Lorillard died at 2:10 p. m. Sunday. The death took place at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he was taken from the Deutschland when that steamer arrived from Europe, July 4. The members of the family present at the bedside when the end came were: Mr. Lorillard's daughters, Mrs. T. S. Tallier and Mrs. William Kent and their husbands; Pierre Lorillard Jr. and wife, and also Pierre Lorillard III.

Declared Unconstitutional. Fort Scott, Kan., July 8.—A jury of the most prominent business men of Fort Scott was just four minutes in finding one of the state's new liquor laws unconstitutional. It was the injunction law which authorizes county attorneys to summon and examine witnesses touching their knowledge of the violation of the law. Dan F. Campbell, an attorney, was summoned, refused to testify and was arrested. The jury acquitted him, though he admitted the charge.

This card will be at once sealed in a separate envelope, which will bear no other distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that it is to go into the drawing for the land district in which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separate according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remain sealed until opened in the course of the drawing as herein provided. When the registration is completed all of these sealed envelopes will be brought together at the place of drawing and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who, in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give each inclosed card a number in the order in which the envelope containing the same is drawn.

"While the drawings for the two districts will be separately conducted, they will occur as nearly at the same time as is practicable. The result of the drawing for each district will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon."

Subsequent proceedings are provided for as follows:

"Applications for homestead entry of said lands during the first sixty days following the opening can be made only by registered applicants and in the order established by the drawing. At each office commencing Aug. 16 at 9 o'clock inclusive for that district must be presented the applications of those drawing Nos. 1 to 125 inclusive and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of those drawing Nos. 126 to 250 inclusive must be presented and considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said lands subject to entry under the homestead law and desired thereunder have been entered. If any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing.

"To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry such applicant must personally present the certificate of registration thereto issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs and with the regular land office fees but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days following said opening."

Lands in the "neutral strip" are to be reserved for location by settlers on those lands for thirty days. Provision is made for locating townsites. Townsite applicants are required to file before the opening of the lands a "written application to that effect, describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place.

Other registrations for townsites are as follows: "The local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the commissioner of the general land office with their recommendation in the premises. Such commissioner, if he believes the public interests will be subserved thereby, will if the secretary of the interior approves thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement and directing that the

Cincinnati, O., July 8.—The twentieth international convention of the United Christian Endeavor began its proceedings Saturday. In addition to the receptions and rallies at different state headquarters the business sessions of the United Society of Christian Endeavor was held during the forenoon at which the annual reports of the officers and business agents were submitted.

Religious services were held Sunday.

Roundhouse Burns. Fort Worth, Tex., July 8.—The roundhouse of the Denver road at Clarendon was destroyed by fire Friday night. It is learned here that the Denver road suffered a very heavy loss from the fire, nine cars, the machine shops, coal chutes, water tank and carpenter shops in addition to the roundhouse being destroyed, and five locomotives being partly destroyed. General Superintendent Scott left for Clarendon as soon as he received the news.

Must Pay Tax. Muskogee, I. T., July 8.—Indian Agent Schonfeld has issued a letter to the cattlemen of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations threatening to remove the cattle if they do not pay the tax.

Francis W. Packett will tender his resignation at assistant secretary of the navy in the fall.

Nearly entire business section of Versailles, O., burned.

same be held for the time being for townsite settlement, entry and disposition only. In such event the lands so withheld from homestead entry and settlement will be subject to settlement, entry and disposition under the general townsite laws of the United States. None of the said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry or disposition under such general townsite laws, except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening."

The future disposal of lands is provided for as follows: "After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement of occupancy and entry had not been prescribed herein, in obedience to law."

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

While Preparing a Bed on a Porch a Young Man is Assassinated.

Clarksville, Tex., July 8.—Ernest Hunter, a former resident of Paris, who was employed as clerk and bookkeeper by different firms, was mysteriously murdered at his home in Clarksville about 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning. The deceased was in the employ of Hecker, Faris & Co. His wife is away from home visiting her mother in Memphis, Tenn. J. H. Brunton, a young man, had a room at the Hunter residence. Mr. Hunter remained down town Saturday night until 12 o'clock. Directly after he returned home and was in the act of making himself a bed on the gallery a number of pistol shots were heard. Eight shots in all were fired, three of which took effect in the head and one in the side, killing him instantly. There were two shots fired at first, and after a pause of about a minute the others were fired. Mr. Brunton, who thought that somebody had fired the shots as a practical joke to scare him and didn't pay any attention to it until the firing of the second volley began. He then went to the window, and looking out saw two persons, of whom, he says, he distinctly recognized in the clear moonlight. They were not aware that he was rooming in the house and he was afraid to let his presence be known. After they had left he hurriedly dressed and gave the alarm to the sheriff who, with his deputies, went a short distance in the country and arrested two young men. They were lodged in the Clarksville jail at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The parties arrested are brothers and belong to one of the best, peaceable, law-abiding and highly respected families in Red River county. Nobody knows the cause of the tragedy. The dead man was about 25 years old.

FUNDANGO FATALITIES.

San Antonio, Tex., July 8.—Two Mexican fundangos were held within fifteen miles of San Antonio Saturday night and the result is two men dead and two fatally wounded. At a fundango near Elmendorf 1:30 Sunday morning Manuel Perez was shot and instantly killed by a Mexican who escaped. The trouble arose over a senorita. At Bird's Mill, near San Juan Mission, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning Antonio Saez was killed and Santos Hernandez and Jesus Cantu were fatally wounded. Manuel Eredia has been arrested and lodged in jail. A knife was used and one man was disemboweled and two others were stabbed in the lungs.

Was in Civil War. Naples, Tex., July 8.—Joe Smith, a well known negro, was killed by being stabbed and stamped. Smith's left arm was nearly severed by a knife wound and a thrust was made above and to the right of his left eye, which is supposed to have penetrated his brain and caused death. He was also stamped about the stomach and chest. Smith was a soldier in Union army. Bach Bonner, a young negro, has been arrested. He resisted and had to be beaten.

Kruger has definitely abandoned his American visit.

Sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro is reported excellent.

Forest fires are raging in Colorado.

Deplorable Affair. Waco, Tex., July 8.—Sam J. Smith, aged 19, was shot and almost instantly killed at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning close to the residence of J. A. Jones, 423 South Tenth street. Justice Williams held an inquest and took the statement of J. Lafayette Stewart, the latter informing the Justice that he fired the shot which ended the life of the youth. Mr. Stewart mistook young Smith for a burglar and shot him under the impression.

Many Excursions. Grovelton, Tex., July 8.—The Southern Pacific excursion from Lake Charles, La., and intermediate points on the Texas and New Orleans brought in thirteen coaches this afternoon—600 people. The train was due Sunday morning, but did not reach here until the afternoon and left at 7:30 p. m.

Four hundred excursionists came down from Houston and 4000 persons were on the beach.

PRISONERS IN JAIL

At Guthrie Succeed in Effecting Their Escape

FROM PLACE OF INCARCERATION

Eleven Desperate Individuals Who Were Well Armed Overpowered the Guards, but Eight Were Overtaken.

Guthrie, Ok., July 6.—Eleven prisoners escaped from the Federal jail in this city Friday afternoon. Two of them were under death sentence and a third was being held on a charge of murder. They overpowered the two guards, took their arms and got away a considerable distance before the alarm was given. In a half hour fifty men armed with shotguns and Winchester were in hot pursuit, and one of the fugitives, Lou Hale, charged with introducing liquor into the Indian reservation, was recaptured within the city limits. He was barefooted and the hot sun and rough gravel of the road hurt his feet so he was unable to proceed far and seemed really glad of a chance to get back.

The men who escaped were James Brummett and George Barclay of the Indian Territory, under sentence to hang for the murder of J. I. Pool; Bert Welty, charged with the murder of Allan Bateman at Red Rock and of Deputy Sheriff Johnson near Pawnee; John Trimble, charged with stealing fifty-two horses in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation; Robert Hardin, Lee Sainfield and Frank Goldstein, charged with larceny; Richard Drake, charged with half a dozen crimes; Charles Hoffman, Lou Hale and Ed Doughty, charged with introducing liquor into the Indian reservations.

Three of the prisoners, Trimble, Hardin and Doughty, after leaving the jail ran north to the city limits, where they overtook a farmer going out of town and compelled him to run his team until the horses fell from exhaustion. It was thought that Brummett and Barclay, who are under death sentences, would take desperate chances and fight, but they gave up without a struggle when surrounded in some brush, although both were armed and had the drop on the first officer who went in after them.

Eight were recaptured.

PROFESSES RELIGION.

Through the Influence of a Former Texas Sweetheart Violet Jones Does This.

New York, July 6.—Charles F. Jones has turned his thoughts upon religion, and through the influence of his former sweetheart, who lives in Texas, has been led to make a profession of Christianity. To his guards who are with him in the sanitarium in West Forty-fourth street he expressed a sincere desire to enter upon that punishment which, he says, he believes should be his because of his crime. Jones made an attempt early last spring to persuade the girl, who once confessed that she loved him, to announce that she still believed herself to be his promised wife. The young woman, who lives in Houston, Tex., did not do this, but she did consent to correspond with him, giving him hope that the future might be bright for both of them. Not long ago Jones received from her a letter which so affected him that for several days he spent most of his time reading his Bible. He then sent a letter to Houston bearing the news to his fair correspondent that her teachings had been accepted. On occasions Jones speaks to his guards of this girl in Texas. He says that she is the only person in the world that has not lost confidence in him, and he promises that if the opportunity is ever his he will show her that he is not entirely bad. Since his profession of Christianity he has lost most of his moodiness and his health has improved.

HANGED FOUR.

A Quartette of Negroes Pay the Death Penalty at Vernon, Fla.

Pensacola, Fla., July 6.—A Vernon, sixteen miles from here, four negroes were hanged for murder. The negroes' names were Benton Hamilton, John Simmons, Jim Harrison and Will Williams. They had been convicted of killing a helpless negro and almost killing his wife.

Davis was told to put his gun in the house, which he did, and he was afterward dragged from the house and killed.

The town of Vernon is without railroad connections, and long rides were made by all classes of people to witness the executions. The four negroes were made to ascend the gallows at one time, and after short statements from each, all claiming to be on the road to heaven, the trap was sprung. Only one neck was broken. The others died of strangulation.

Mrs. Nation Creates a Scene.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—Mrs. Nation's threat to wreck the saloon of Ohem Bros., on Walnut street resulted in her arrest by a patrolman. She was conveyed in a patrol wagon to the central district station, but was released by Capt. Reynolds, who informed her that if she created another disturbance she would be locked up.

Mrs. Nation was in town on her way to Crawfordville, Ind., to stand trial for attempting to wreck a saloon.

LARGEST YET.

The Houston Oil Company Capital \$20,000,000, Files a Charter.

Austin, Tex., July 6.—The record in oil or any other charters was broken Friday in the department of state, when the charter of the Houston Oil company of Texas, with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, was filed. The fee for filing this charter was \$15,070, which was paid into the department of state. In the absence of Secretary of State Tod, Chief Clerk George T. Keeble examined the charter and indorsed it as filed.

The charter was brought here by John H. Kirby, Joe H. Eagle of Houston, Congressman S. B. Cooper of Beaumont and Judge T. H. Franklin of San Antonio. Of the capital stock \$10,000 is preferred and \$20,000,000 common.

The purpose of the corporation is to take over more than 1,000,000 acres of oil land in Texas, some of which in the Corsicana, Nacogdoches and Beaumont fields is already producing, and all of which will be promptly prospected and developed. The main body of the lands lies in the famous Neches valley old field between Nacogdoches and Beaumont, and is said to be promising as oil property.

The directors are: J. Wilcox Brown of Baltimore, president; Maryland Trust company; Finis E. Marshall, cashier; Continental National Bank, St. Louis; Henry T. Kent of St. Louis, N. D. Silsbee of Boston, Mass., and the following well known Texans: S. B. Cooper, Beaumont; Webb Wilson, B. F. Bonner, Joe H. Eagle and O. C. Drew, all of Houston. The name of John H. Kirby does not appear in the list of directors, but he is known to be the leading backer, together with the gentlemen residing out of the state. The last six directors are known to have been nominated by Mr. Kirby.

One of the gentlemen of the party in speaking of the property of the corporation said: "The company will own the lands in fee simple, and exclusive of their oil values they are said to be worth approximately \$50,000,000. It is the largest capitalization of any corporation ever organized in this state. The charter shows that 50 per cent of the stock has been subscribed for and 10 per cent paid in, this showing in this amount being required by statute, but it is understood that practically the whole has been subscribed and stands subject to the call of the Maryland Trust company of Baltimore, which is the financial clearing house through which this great transaction is being carried."

The charter shows that its name is "The Houston Oil company of Texas" with its principal office at Houston, and its purpose is to prospect for oil and minerals in the counties of Jefferson, Liberty, Hardin, Tyler, Newton, Orange, Jasper, Sabine, Polk, San Jacinto, San Augustine, Angelina, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Nueces, Bee, San Patricio, Aransas and all other counties in Texas, in all other states and territories and in foreign countries.

Large Lumber Company.

Austin, Tex., July 6.—John H. Kirby of Houston filed the charter of the Kirby Lumber company with principal office at Houston; capital stock \$30,000,000 of which \$5,000,000 is preferred and \$5,000,000 common. The fee for filing was \$5,070, making a total of \$20,140 for two charters filed Friday. This company owns eighteen sawmills and 8,000,000,000 feet of standing yellow pine stumpage. Directors, John H. Kirby, James L. Kirby, John Thomas Kirby, W. Webb Wilson, Marcellus E. Foster, B. Frank Bonner, Frank A. Reichardt, H. Baldwin Rice, all of Houston, and S. Bronson Cooper Jr., of Beaumont. Mr. John H. Kirby will be principal stockholder and president.

Hot at Galvestone.

Galvestone, Tex., July 6.—The temperature registered 130 in the sun and 108½ in the shade at Galvestone at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and remained at this figure until sundown. The breeze was hot and withering and the day was the most sultry ever experienced. No rain has fallen here for two months. The corn crop is lost, the hay crop cut in half and cotton is going to pieces. This is the hottest ever known here.

Six Business Houses Burn.

Mansfield, Tex., July 6.—Fire broke out here about 1:30 Friday morning in the brick building occupied by Appleton, Hood & Co., general merchandise dealers. Six brick buildings were burned before it could be gotten under control.

Its Capacity.

Beaumont, Tex., July 6.—According to the statement of W. Scott Heywood of the Heywood Oil company the Heywood No. 2 well has a flowing capacity of 100,000 barrels per day, or something more than 4000 barrels an hour. Up to this time there has never been a definite statement made as to the producing capacity of the Beaumont oil gushers, and it is of very great interest to know the exact amount of oil which these wells will produce.

Barge Launched.

Galvestone, Tex., July 6.—Barge No. 1 of the Charles Clarke Oil Transportation company was launched at Beaumont Thursday, July 4, word of which was received by Capt. Clarke late Thursday evening. This barge is the first of a fleet that is to engage in the transportation of oil along the gulf coast. She is to be followed in September by two other barges of considerably greater capacity. Barge No. 1 has a capacity of 200,000 gallons of oil.

MEET AT BONHAM.

The Young People's Baptist Union Convened in that City.

Bonham, Tex., July 10.—The eleventh annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of Texas began in this city Tuesday with a large attendance.

The musical programme was adopted and a programme committee appointed as follows: E. G. Townsend, L. R. Scarborough and J. A. Pickett. The visitors were cordially welcomed in an address by W. C. Duncan, pastor of the Bonham church. W. I. Hillsman responded on behalf of the visitors.

The hour having arrived for the election of officers the following were elected:

President—R. H. Coleman, Dallas. Vice presidents—J. L. Tarpley, Bonham; L. R. Scarborough, Cameron; T. W. McDaniels, Temple. Corresponding secretary—E. G. Townsend, Belton. Recording secretary—W. E. Mason, Fort Worth.

Treasurer—B. J. Robert, Dallas. The annual report of the executive committee was read by Corresponding Secretary E. G. Townsend of Belton.

One of the special features of the convention was the Junior Workers' conference, led by R. H. Coleman. Miss Lizzie Graham, a junior from Dallas, sang a solo, "In the Springtime," which was enthusiastically received. At the evening session an address was delivered by Rev. Geo. W. McDaniels of Temple on "Present Day Opportunities for Baptist Young People," and Rev. B. F. Riley of Houston on "The Present Outlook of Baptist Youth."

Oil Well Found.

Waco, Tex., July 10.—At a point fourteen miles east of this city, close to the bank of Williams creek, R. B. Torrence, a McLennan county farmer and stockman, was drilling a well to get water for his animals, having no idea of obtaining oil, but at a depth of forty feet got oil of high grade and of larger yield than has ever been produced before in the immediate section. Mr. Torrence and his men drilled the well with a contrivance requiring much muscular effort, being a hand machine of an old pattern. They were amazed when they struck petroleum, and neighbors soon collected from the surrounding territory, everybody eager to see the wonder. Among others who visited the Torrence well, from Waco, was E. E. Disaunke. The latter brought back a gallon of the oil to the city and had it tested by an expert. It is exactly like the Navarro county product, and the opinion of those who have examined the Torrence oil. The creek in which the well is located is a tributary of the Tehuacana. In a line as the crow flies, from the Torrence well to the oil fields of Navarro county is estimated to be less than sixty miles, and the owners of the land on Williams creek think they are located exactly over the southern end of the great Corsicana pool.

By pumping it, the Torrence well yielded ten barrels of oil in about seven hours. The pump was hastily rigged and is not regarded as capable of exhausting the oil product or demonstrating its full capability. The oil comes up nearly to the surface, then stops, but when it is pumped off it refills rapidly. An improved pump is being built.

Lindsay Nominated.

Corsicana, Tex., July 10.—The Republican executive committee of the Sixth congressional district met at the Commercial club rooms in this city, Tuesday afternoon on call of Chairman J. W. A. Clark. Every county in the district except Hill was represented, the committee members present being as follows: Dallas, W. H. Atwell; Ellis, A. M. Morrison; Navarro, R. L. Ferguson; Kaufman, H. C. Adler; Johnson, G. W. Cotter; Bosque, C. O. Nelson.

After some discussion of the situation in the district it was resolved to put a candidate for congress in the field, and on motion of W. H. Atwell, Judge Philip Lindsley of Dallas was unanimously nominated.

Opposes Advances.

Laredo, Tex., July 10.—Mayor Sanchez vetoed the ordinance of the city council passed at the last meeting, fixing nine hours at 20c per hour for common laborers. His reason was that there were always forty applicants for every vacancy on the street force, and not a single complaint had been made to him by the laborers; further, that the ordinance was calculated to disturb the general labor market in this section.

The Shipments.

Beaumont, Tex., July 10.—During the month of June the Higgins Oil and Fuel company shipped from this city a total of 63,000 barrels of oil, exclusive of that which was consumed here, which would bring the total amount sold by this company up to about 70,000 barrels. The price of the oil throughout the month of June was 30½¢ a barrel on the cars at Gladys City. This is the price at which the Higgins company is quoting the oil.

Strong Indications.

Denton, Tex., July 10.—On the Tom Bullock place, adjoining Senator Bailey's ranch, an artesian well has been drilled. At a depth of 100 feet a fine flow of water was struck, which rises about one foot above the casing at the top of the well. This water is very strongly impregnated with oil in paying quantities. Oil indications had been observed previous to the boring. The heat was 103 degrees at Denton, Ia., on the 9th.

CLEANINGS OF THE GLOBE

Large coal combine is ramored. The enemies of the Colombian government are reorganizing.

On the 3d there were twenty-seven deaths from heat at Baltimore.

The Keystone Rolling Mill company has signed the Amalgamated association wage agreement.

During Tuesday, the 3d, and that night there were nearly 100 deaths from heat in New Jersey.

W N U FOUR MFWYPP governments as "hot-house plants, unable to withstand adversity."

J. W. White of Topeka, Kan., has been appointed auditor for the Santa Fe line west of Albuquerque, N. M.

Martin Judge of Philadelphia, and Australian Billy Edwards fought a twenty-round draw fight at Muncie, Ind.

The state department has been advised by cable of the appearance of two cases of bubonic plague at Para, Brazil.

No protest will be made by the United States should Russia apply her custom system to the grand duchy of Finland.

Judge William W. Woods of the United States Circuit court, died suddenly in his apartments at the De Leon hotel, Indianapolis.

Jesse F. Thayer was horsewhipped by his wife, from whom he was separated, at Lincoln, Neb. He was so mortified that he suicided.

J. E. James, son of Dr. J. B. James of Cove, Ark., was found dead, his throat having been cut from ear to ear, presumably by a razor.

The treasury department decided to admit to this country Shih Chih, the Chinese reformer fleeing from China, which country demands his return.

Ole Knuseth, a Norwegian, who for fourteen years has been a victim of leprosy, put an end to his misery at Duluth, Minn., by hanging himself.

Congressman Hall of Iowa, who accompanied Gen. Chace on his southern tour in the Philippines characterizes the newly-established provincial

Addison Brown, United States District Judge for the southern district of New York, has resigned. His resignation was handed to the president by Attorney General Knox.

Kansas City on the 2d was the center of the hottest area in the country. Within a radius of 200 miles of the city the temperature ranged from 96 to 108 degrees. In central Kansas hot winds were burning up vegetation.

John M. Sherwood, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Seaboard Air Line, died at his home in Portsmouth, Va., aged 42 years. He was taken ill at a meeting of the Seaboard directors in New York on June 25.

A total of 1805 freight handlers, drivers and platform clerks employed by the twelve railways in East St. Louis, went out as a result of the strike of freight handlers for an advance in wages. Of this number 1155 are freight handlers.

The Sturges, O. bank failed, and is in the hands of a receiver. The closing was followed by the assignment of William M. Sturges, owner of the bank, and appointment of a receiver for Mansfield Machine works, valued at \$300,000.

According to advices from Rome one of the principal subjects of the recent conference between Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Chappelle and Cardinal Rampolla was how to devise means for counteracting the Spanish sympathies of priests in Cuba and the Philippine islands.

Mrs. W. H. Burnett of Dunlap, Tenn., gave birth to four children. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett have had ten children born to them in the five years of their married life, including the four mentioned, triplets and twins.

The intense heat has caused a mad dog epidemic in Brown county, Kansas. Many people have been bitten and among cattle there have been many victims. Mary Norrie, the 12-year-old daughter of Eben Norrie, died from the effects of a mad dog bite.

Judge Thompson of the United States court at Cincinnati, has enjoined the striking machinists from picketing or patrolling around the machine shops of the parties for whom they were working and not to interfere in any way with employees of those shops.

The Wabash flyer No. 3 struck a carriage containing a man, his wife and two children at a crossing near Huntington, Ind. The father, mother and one of the children were instantly killed and the other child injured.

A negro named Jim Bailey was charged with assaulting near Smithfield, N. C., Maude Strickland, a white girl. While the sheriff was taking Bailey to Smithfield a mob got him and hanged him to a tree four miles from there.

David L. Short and Morris Meyers, who are in the Tombs under indictment for forgery and perjury in connection with the murder of William M. Rice, succeeded in having their bail reduced from \$25,000 to \$7,500 each.

Hardy H. Hargrove, the father of the cotton mill movement in Mississippi and Louisiana, and connected with the staff of the New Orleans Picayune, died suddenly at his home in Shreveport. He had been ill for some time.

A blue book on India just issued shows that \$21,350,000 was expended for the relief of famine sufferers during the years 1899-1900. The mortality from the plague for the five years ending March, 1901, was nearly 600,000.

BEAUTIFUL LADIES GIVE VALUABLE ADVICE TO SUFFERING SISTERS.

Peruna the Great Tonic Cures
Catarrhal Dyspepsia of
Summer.

For Ills Peculiar to Women,
Peruna is an Invaluable
Remedy.



KATHLEEN GRAHAM.
Miss Kathleen Graham, 1450 Florida Ave., N. W. Wash., D. C. writes: "At the solicitation of a friend I was advised to use Peruna and after the use of one bottle for dyspepsia I felt almost entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending your remedy to anyone who needs an invigorating tonic."—Kathleen Graham.



FLORENCE ALLAN.
Miss Florence Allan, 75 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill. writes: "As a tonic for a worn out system Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep it on hand all the time and never have that 'tired feeling' as a few doses always makes me feel like a different woman."—Florence Allan.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, a prominent authority on women's catarrhal diseases will take charge of as many cases of female catarrh as make application to him during the summer months. Advice free. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.



THE ENGAGED GIRL.
Has an idea she has accomplished her life work.
Looks down with undisguised pity upon heart-frenzied companions.
Sees something to laugh at in the jokes about maidens.
Spends seven-eighths of her time in the shops.
Begins to tell her mother how a house should be run.
Starts a collection of handkerchiefs and dollys.
Thinks all her old admirers are dying of broken hearts.
Becomes absent-minded and leaves her left hand unglued.
Gives the hero in the latest novel her fiance's name.
Promises every girl she knows that she'll be one of the bridesmaids.
Is on the whole the most annoying personification of egotism imaginable.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

ly recognized that the common cold is most infectious. The germs, whatever they may be, have a way of running through a household. The first infected member of a family ought, if it were practicable, to be put into quarantine, so as to save the rest of the clan, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Unluckily, colds may be caught in the trolley or on the train, or any place of public assembly. Sad to say, places of worship are great breeding places of colds, because the ventilation is not usually of the best, and the air, being overmuch used by the congregation, becomes of low quality, so that the respirer of such air often falls an easy prey to the germs which are responsible for colds. The unlucky man who wiser than his generation, insists on opening windows, often gets much abused for causing a cold by creating a draught. But the mischief was probably done before the breeze began to blow.



With insertion and very fine tucks for trimming. Sash of blue silk.

PLANT VERSUS MOSQUITOES.
In Venezuela, the castor-oil plant growing around houses is believed to keep mosquitoes away. In that country the plant grows to the size of a tree and is perennial, whereas in more temperate climates it attains a height of only four or five feet. But United States Consul Plumacher at Maracaibo thinks the plant would be equally effective against mosquitoes anywhere. By keeping the branches and seeds of the plant in a room, he says, the pests are driven away.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.
Canned Peas.
Shell ripe peas and lay them in cold water for an hour. Drain, cover with cold salted water and bring to a boil, boil until tender, but not broken. Set cans in hot water, drain the peas from the liquor, return the liquor to the fire, fill the cans with the peas, and when the liquor boils again fill the cans to overflowing with this. Screw on the tops immediately.

Canned Beans.
String young beans and cut in pieces three-quarters of an inch long. Put them in a kettle, sprinkle with salt and cover with boiling water. Boil until tender. See that your cans and rubbers are in good condition when you fill them. Dip the beans out of the pot with a split spoon, fill the cans, bring the liquid again to boil, and fill the cans to overflowing. Seal immediately.

RED, BLACK AND WHITE FIGURED FOULARD.



Made with bolero with cera lace over chemise of white chiffon. Bands of lace and black panne velvet at the top of bolero. Tie of black panne velvet.

PASSING OF "MANNISH WOMEN."
Backward and forward swings the pendulum of fashion. We fancy we have put away certain frivolities forever, and presto! here they are again as pronounced as ever. The fact is that the man and woman in esse have not changed at all. A baby born now or before the Christian era has practically the same nature, the latter day infant having no more capability for development than his mediæval prototypes.
Our boasted civilization of today, as far as the individual is concerned, is like the coral reefs that help to build up a continent—it is the accumulated work and production of each insect that creates the great result, the insect itself remaining always exactly the same. Circumscribed as we are, therefore, by the limitations of our humanity, we find, in our orbit that now, as in the days of Solomon, "there is no new thing under the sun," and fashion must, perforce swing around in an erratic circle of periods—the Victorian, the Napoleonic, the Louis XVI, the Renaissance, the Grecian, etc.—to gratify the love of change.
This may seem like a rather elaborate preamble to an analysis of the coming summer girl of 1901, but it is curiously apropos to observe that the athletic girl's prestige is on the wane, and that a soft, feminine creature, like her grandmother, of fifty years ago, who does nothing but look supremely pretty in her muslins and laces and make herself entertaining, is coming very much to the fore, says the New York Tribune. A couple of years ago it was generally thought that the athletic movement which was so pronounced all over the country, would develop a new woman, and that the dainty summer girl of yore had vanished forever, but to the great joy of the maidens (and they are not a few) who have all along secretly detested sport, it seems now quite on the tapis that they may be as much in the fashion this summer as their more Amazonian companions, and may openly avow their preference for shady corners and tete-a-tetes without incurring disapprobation.
"The Pleasure of Agriculture" is the title of a work of which 100,000 copies are to be distributed free among Mexican farmers.

PILETS CURED.
By using Smith's Kidney Cure has made a radical cure for me. I suffered severely from bleeding piles seventeen years, and although I tried every well recommended remedy, failed to receive any relief other than the most temporary. Finally I commenced the use of your medicine, and a very short course of treatment, with it has cured me.
S. LEHMAN, Memphis, Tenn.
Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.
He who begrudges himself is truly out of luck.

MIN. CURE YOURSELF
Of lost manly power, nighty emissions, atrophy, nervous debility, etc., by using Allen's Gestation Tonic, Russell & Rogers Company, 211-213 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Accustomed to It.
At Topeka an undertaker went to a lawyer's house. It happened to be the supper hour and, glancing through a window, the undertaker saw the lawyer and his family at the table. Not desiring to disturb them, he took a seat on the porch and waited patiently until they came out. "Hello," said the lawyer on discovering his guest, "why didn't you let us know and we wouldn't have kept you waiting." "Oh, don't mind me," said the undertaker, "I'm used to sitting out on the porch until the preacher gets through with his part."

Pingree's Pet Scheme.
The late Gov. Pingree had three pet schemes which died with him. One was the reclamation of the immense forest wastes in Michigan by replanting them with trees; the second was the introduction of a scientific rotation of crops in Michigan; and the third was a Boer emigration movement to Michigan. He visited South Africa in the interests of his emigration scheme, and Egypt to study the system of crop rotation practiced there by Lord Cromer's government, and the Black Forest in Germany to study reforestation.

A Short Story.
"Tell me a story, papa."
"No; go to bed."
"No, sir! Tell me a story."
"If I do will you go to bed?"
"Yes."
"Well, once upon a time there was a great big bear that caught a humber in the woods and started to bug him to death."
"Did the bear hug him to death?"
"No; just then two big tiger policemen came along and run bear in for violating game laws. Now go to bed."

A little better than the best—OXIDINE for Malaria, Chills and Fever.
Never praise a woman's cake unless you are prepared to eat a great deal.
Where Do You Get Oxi?
It is a wise thing to know when to get off a train, but prudence would suggest that you get off when the train is standing still, as you would no doubt be worth more to your family by doing so.
Now let us help you decide WHERE TO GET OFF. If you are preparing to take your summer vacation, why not get off at Galveston, LaPorte, Seabrook or Port Lavaca? Our trains stop at Houston and make close connections with G. H. & N. and N. Y. T. & M. Rys. for points mentioned, and with the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railway for Rockport, Corpus Christi and Aransas Pass.
All the hotels at these points are modern in their appointments, and you will find the SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING just what you need in the way of relaxation. Local Agents of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad will be glad to quote you rates, or you should write to A. G. Newsom, D. P. A., Dallas; M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A., Houston; S. F. B. Morse, P. T. M., Houston, Texas.

A man who is truly benevolent never boasts of it.
Garfield Headache Powders deserve your consideration and confidence; they are a positive cure for headaches and save costly suffering; they do not derange the system and are absolutely harmless.
The dentist should make a good politician, as he has a strong pull.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Use a bottle.

A good memory is one that enables us to forget unpleasant things.
When in doubt use Wizard Oil for pain; both suffering and doubt will vanish. Your doctor and druggist know it.
When you can not trust yourself, be as silent as possible.
Gettating OXIDINE; results guaranteed. Ask your druggist.
We would be better off if we understood each other better.

DICKEY'S OLD RELIABLE EYE-WATER
Cures sore eyes or granulated lids, strengthens weak eyes, cures burn or irritation, cures itching eyes. The love between a boy and a dog is sincere.
"Faith is the substance of things hoped for," OXIDINE the realization.

A Cup of Good Coffee

To get a really good cup of coffee you'll have to start back of the actual making; you'll have to look to the roasting and the grinding. In ARBUCKLES' you have a coffee that's scientifically roasted, and delivered to you with all the pores of the berry hermetically sealed. You're sure of a good cup of coffee because all the coffee flavor and aroma are kept intact until you want it. The fame of ARBUCKLES' induced other coffee packers to put out imitations of it. These imitations cost the grocer (and you) a cent a pound less than ARBUCKLES'. But don't be tempted to buy a package of some other coffee when you can get

Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee

for it is actually less expensive than the cheap kind; goes further—besides being better flavored, more satisfying.
You will find a list of useful articles in each package of Arbuckles' Coffee. A definite part of one of these articles becomes yours when you buy the coffee. The one you select from the list will be sent you on condition that you send to one Nation Department a certain number of signatures cut from the wrapper.
ARBUCKLES' BROG.
Hoboken, N. J.
New York City, N. Y.

ROELOFS FINE HATS

Latest Shapes Best Quality

Greatest Variety of Styles
Newest Colorings

Ask your dealer for them—he will order for you or write direct and receive descriptive price list.
HENRY H. ROELOFS & CO., Philadelphia.

Chew Wetmore's Best

The chewing tobacco with a conscience behind it.

No Premiumal Wetmore's Best sells on its merits.
Made only by H. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.
The largest independent factory in America.

CHILLIFUGE

URES HILLS

This is guaranteed. If it fails, you get your money back. It also cures Fever and all malarial troubles. It is a perfect substitute for quinine, being better to take, better in its operation, better in its effect. It's as pleasant to take as orange syrup. It purifies the blood, renovates the system, strengthens the nerves. Restores good health to young and old. Sold everywhere. Price 50c. Prepared by FINLAY, DICKS & CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Alamo City Business College.
WANTED, SALESMEN. NATURAL-BORN SALESMEN. Men to sell the best-grown nursery stock in the United States. Liberal commission paid. Cash advance weekly. Write today for particulars, giving references. **Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Oregon**

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMERS' FAVORITE
If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty, you will find it profitable to have a supply of the best quality in growing wheat, reports of the best wheat growers in the world. Apply to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. Green, 100 West 1st St., Kansas City, Mo., or to C. J. DeWitt, Houston, Tex.

Mitchell's Eye Salve
A really wonderful little remedy is Mitchell's Eye Salve. Its reliability creates a constant demand for it wherever diseases of the eye are most prevalent. Price, 25 cents. Reject substitutes. **All Druggists.**
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LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

Lion Coffee is not GLAZED, COATED, or otherwise treated with EGG mixtures, chemicals, glue, etc.

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Watch our next advertisement. Just try a package of **LION COFFEE** and you will understand the reason of its popularity. **LION COFFEE** is now used in millions of homes.

In every package of **LION COFFEE** you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold). **WHEELSON, APICER CO., TORONTO, CAN.**

OPIMUM WHISKY and other drug bottles cured. We want the best quality. **W. N. U. DALLAS, NO. 25, 1901**

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c
W. N. U. DALLAS, NO. 25, 1901

People and Events

The Late Judge Woods. Judge William Woods whose death was recorded a few days since, was born on May 12, 1837, at Farmington, Marshall County, Tenn. He left the youngest of three children, the other two being girls. At the age of four months William Allen Woods' father died. When he was 19 years of age he took his share of the work on the farm and continued for four years. He was then sent to Wabash College, from which place he graduated in 1859. After leaving college he taught school at Marion, Ind., which was broken up by the outbreak of the war. He began the practice of law in 1873. Judge Woods



THE LATE JUDGE WOODS. Success at the bar was rapid. In 1872 he was elected to the office of Circuit Judge of the Thirty-fourth Circuit of Indiana and was re-elected in 1878. In 1880 Judge Woods was elected to the State Supreme Court bench. In 1883 President Arthur appointed Judge Woods as United States District Judge, succeeding Judge Walter Q. Owsenham. On March 17, 1892, President Harrison appointed Judge Woods Judge of the United States seventh judicial circuit, which he held until his death. Besides a widow, two children survive him, Floyd A. and Alice, both of Indianapolis. He gained celebrity by issuing the injunction against the railway strikers in 1894 and sentenced Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway union to jail.

Gen. Gomez' Visit.

General Maximo Gomez, the greatest soldier of Cuba, came to the United States with words of gratitude to the American people. He expresses the opinion that if the Cubans had understood some things better there would not have been so much delay in the side of the Cuban revolution and the aid. "Our people simply want an opportunity to develop their possessions and live in peace, freed from the galling yoke which has held them heretofore."

Undoubtedly Maximo Gomez is one



Gen. Maximo Gomez.

of the remarkable men of the age. His career as a revolutionist in Cuba was one of strange adventures, of many sacrifices endured with indomitable fortitude, of desperate campaigns in guerrilla warfare and of moderate opinions as expressed since the freedom of the island was secured through the help of the United States.

Problem of Labor on the Farm.

Economists and students of industrial conditions who view with alarm the constant invention and multiplication of labor-saving machinery in this country will find food for thought in the present efforts that are being made to coax the idlers and loafers from the cities to the western wheat fields.

It is the same old Macedonian cry for help from the farmers of Kansas and Dakotas. The harvest is ripe and the reapers are few. Vast fields of golden grain are already overgrown and the farmers are threatened with heavy losses through inability to secure the necessary help to harvest the crop. Employment agencies and railroad companies are making the most tempting offers to the unemployed. In some instances wages as high as \$5 per day and free transportation are offered. But the idlers prefer the overcrowded city with a meager and uncertain livelihood to good wages and plenty to eat on the harvest fields of the Dakotas.

Facts About Joe Cook.

The recent death of Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook recalls to mind the facts of his brilliant history. Twenty-five or thirty years ago he was the man most prominent on the stage as a lecturer, but he was more than that. He was a great orator, a reformer of the best rank and a leader of opinion with countless followers. His oratory was wonderful, with exhortations force and persuasive in fluency. His exploits as a traveling lecturer were tremendous. One day he would overpower a Boston audience with his tremendous rhetoric, the next he would astound a Philadelphia audience with the thunder and lightning of his oratorical displays and the next an audience in some other distant city would sit before him amazed at the wonderful power of his voice, the splendor of his language and the magnetism of his presence.



The Weekly Panorama.

Reward of Heroism.

It is a display of much courage and ingenuity Edward Mollivelli, a baggage-master, saved the life of Mrs. Schumann-Heink in New York the other day and at the same time prevented her from falling into the hands of the police who wished to detain her as a witness to a runaway. When the danger was over and she was safe on board the steamer on which she sailed for Germany the famous prima donna rewarded the hero by throwing her arms around his neck and giving him a kiss. The question is at once raised whether the ordinary hero would consider himself properly and sufficiently rewarded for saving the life of an elderly song bird by a single kiss from her ruby lips. If the value of a prima donna's kisses is to be computed on the same financial scale as her high notes the most unmercenary of heroes might be excused if he preferred to take the equivalent in the case of an elderly and highly paid singer as Mrs. Schumann-Heink might well amount to a sum sufficient to allow the humble baggage-master to retire from business and live thereafter on the interest of his money. At any rate it is to be hoped that Manager Gray will not prove ungrateful. He should at least send to Mr. Mollivelli a check for a sum equal to what Mrs. Schumann-Heink would earn in a single evening.

Injustice to a Child.

The ignorance or stupidity of the constable and police justice who brought a 15-year-old girl from Matteson, Ill., to put her in the county jail in Chicago, almost passes belief. The child is too young to go to jail for any crime, a fact which both these country officials should have known. Moreover, her offense appears to have been nothing more than the taking of some eggs from a hen's nest across the railroad near her home. A neighbor caused the child's arrest, and there appears to have been nobody to defend her. The justice, of the peace, whose duty it is to know the law in such cases and to prevent injustice instead of inflicting it, has displayed a degree of ignorance that is highly disgraceful. The mittimus by which he meant to send the child to the county jail charges the prisoner with "larceny and insulting a lady." The spelling is merely a surface indication of the deeper ignorance of the duties of the position he holds. This child appears to need a little parental care and attention rather than imprisonment. She was promptly released and sent home by Judge Taley of Chicago without trial.



An American Countess.

Though the Countess of Strafford has been little heard of since the sudden death of her husband a year or so ago, she is still as popular and as much sought after as ever, and is expected to re-enter society as soon as the period of mourning for Queen Victoria is over. The Countess, as is well known, is an American woman, whose first husband was the late millionaire Colgate of New York. She married the Earl of Strafford in New York in 1898, and had there been a male heir resulting from the union the countess would now be entitled to occupy Wortham Castle and the house in St. James square, London, both of which were put in order with her money. The Earl was killed by a railway train, and



Countess of Strafford.

leaving no heir, the estate all went to his brother, the Rev. Francis E. C. Byng. The countess visited her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., last summer. The Countess has one daughter by her first husband.

Rhodes a Physical Wreck.

Cecil Rhodes, hero of London King of Africa, and the uncrowned king of South Africa, is soon to return to England, a physical wreck. He will leave Cape Town next Wednesday to consult the most eminent specialists of London and the continent, but it is predicted nothing can rescue him from the clutches of general paralysis, a disease of which he is said to be the victim. The change is especially noticeable in his bent figure, his drooping lip and his lack-luster eyes—eyes which once shot magnetic fire and were his chief aid in securing power in the dark continent. The steamer on which he is to return will be fitted out for his especial comfort.



Current Topics

Manchester's Municipal Trams.

In 1895, one year after Glasgow had begun the successful operation of its tramways, the City of Manchester began to debate the wisdom of similar action. The matter was carefully considered for two years, and it was finally decided to municipalize the tramway service of the city and install the overhead electric system in place of horse traction at the expiration of the operating company's lease of the tracks in 1901. The company endeavored to withstand this project before parliament, but its effort was unsuccessful, and a few days ago the first reconstructed lines, comprising about eighteen miles of single track, were opened by the city with appropriate ceremonies. Electrification of the other lines is proceeding.

Samuel Gompers Hurt.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is lying ill at his home in Washington, D. C., suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull. While his condition is critical, his physician says he probably will recover. He was injured as he alighted from a car on which he had been taking his two children for an outing.



A Prompt Lesson.

The city of Philadelphia has just offered for sale \$2,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, and has failed to find a purchaser. Only one bid of \$5,000 was received. Some bond experts think that the franchise scandal has impaired the city's credit, as it well might. Others say that the rate of interest offered is too low. But however that may be, if Mr. Wanamaker's original offer had been accepted the city would have had to borrow only \$2,500,000 instead of \$2,000,000 and might reasonably have expected better terms. And if this new offer should be accepted and the stolen franchises be put up at auction, an amount might be secured that would prevent the necessity of issuing any bonds at all.

Horse with Straw Hat.



How are you, Mr. Horse? I see you wear a new straw hat, and it is quite becoming to you. You, too, I'll tell you that, I watch you plodding down the street, and as I stand and gaze I think of those old ladies who wore shakers and looked much like you—

Back in the glad, old days. Ah, good old horse, I'm glad to see that some one cares for you. That some one cares for you, as I and others do. Kind hands still smooth your mane, that they. For whom you strain and sweat. Know that you have the sense to feel the pain of woe, the joy of weal—

And, knowing, don't forget.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Highways Versus Railways.

An average speed of forty-five miles per hour, exclusive of stops, was made by the winner of the first run of 282 1/2 miles in three days' automobile race from Paris to Berlin, which is to be finished today. Does this mean that the railway is to yield to the highway?

Michael Davitt's Tour.

Michael Davitt, who will soon begin a tour through the United States, is one of the leading Irish statesmen and journalists of the United Kingdom. Mr. Davitt, after a long and honorable career in parliament, resigned from that body in 1899 owing to his intense convictions concerning the injustice of the Anglo-Boer war. He has the distinction of having been elected a member of parliament while he was a political convict under sentence in the Portland prison. Of course he was disqualified by the house. Mr. Davitt is an eloquent orator and a writer of great force. He is now in his fifty-fifth year.



FOUNDER OF DAWSON CITY.

Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City in the Klondike, died last week at his home in Schuylers Falls, N. Y. He had not been well since his return from Alaska and spent last winter at Colorado Springs in a vain search for health. He fell a victim of consumption, contracted in the severe northern climate. He leaves a widow and one son.

The adventurous career of the prospector was begun on a farm near the northern end of Lake Champlain, where he was born. In his early manhood Mr. Ladue went to the far northwest and finally located on the Upper Yukon, having been attracted by the fine woodland in the neighborhood. Here he bought 160 acres of land, built a sawmill and established an embryo trading post.

It was upon his land that gold was first discovered in the Yukon region, and Ladue's trading post became the prosperous city of Dawson, the northern city of gold. His estates in the Klondike region, with the property that he has sold are said to be worth several millions of dollars.

Mr. Ladue returned to his home near Plattsburg in July, 1897, and told strange stories of the gold-mined colony in the North. Later, when Miss Anna Mason of Schuylers Falls, N. Y., led the gold king back to civilization. She had been engaged to Mr. Ladue for many years, and the marriage had been postponed from time to time, awaiting the day when the lumber business on the Yukon would justify the union. Fortune was the ally of romance and Miss Mason became Mrs. Ladue a few weeks after her fiancé's return in 1897.

Before Mr. Ladue strayed into the Yukon Valley, in 1882, he had spent

Designs for Naval Medals.



Congress ordered that two medals be struck to commemorate the achievements of the United States navy in the campaign in the West Indies during the Spanish-American war; of these one is to be known as the battle medal, and the other as the meritorious service medal. Acting upon the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Board of Awards, Secretary of the Navy Long has just approved of the above two designs for the battle medal. In its report to Secretary Long the board on awards took particular pains to point out that the battle medal is not conferred for services rendered on any one engagement. It is, as congress ordered, intended for all the men who participated in the West Indian campaign, and so it will

Russia and the Bounty. Unless Russia actually pays her sugar refiners to export their product our law does not subject her sugar to discriminating duties. But she does not pay them. She simply refunds them the amount they have already paid in domestic taxes. She doesn't even do that completely. She gives them certificates of export which may be used in paying their taxes a year later, but which are worth 8 per cent less than cash on the spot. If Russia did not collect any tax on sugar at all nobody would contend that she paid a bounty on exports. If she had a system by which sugar designed for export was shipped directly abroad without paying a tax, while the tax was collected on that retained, it would be a bounty. But because she collects her domestic taxes from all sugar alike, and then gives them back to exporters, not in cash, but in the shape of certificates receivable for next year's taxes, Mr. Gage insists that she pays a bounty. If the remission of a tax is a bounty we may as well prepare for a tariff war with every country on earth, for there is not one of them that does not give its exports that chance to compete on even terms in foreign markets, says the San Francisco Examiner.

The population of Idaho has increased 82 per cent since 1890, that of Montana 70 per cent, North Dakota 67, Wyoming 48 and Washington 45. Nevada is the only state which shows an actual decrease in its population since 1890.

Held Guilty of Treason. The Marquis de Laur-Saluces of France has been found guilty of treason by the senate, which sat as a high court of justice. The verdict, however, was found under extraordinary circumstances, and the marquis was sentenced to only five years' banishment. The marquis adjudged guilty of treason in January, 1900, and was at that time sentenced to ten years' banishment from France. He did not put in an appearance before his tribunal, and the term for that he would have been otherwise. Last month the marquis suddenly appeared in Paris and was arrested. The sentence of today is a milder punishment, as it has been, by the accused making his appearance in person. The royalists, who date as

the outspoken and conspiring ex-deputy, fully believed that their hero would be acquitted for his courage in facing his trial, and they are correspondingly depressed. The marquis was conducted to the frontier under guard.

Ruskin's burial place in Coniston churchyard England, has been marked by a headstone from the design of W. G. Collingwood. The monument is a tall cross of the simple early English style, which would have been approved by Ruskin himself, hewn from the hard green stone of Coniston. It stands some nine feet from the ground and bears carved figures representing symbolically the activities of Ruskin, poetic, artistic, ethical and social.

Lord Wantage is one of the most extensive landowners in England, owning over 50,000 acres, located in five counties. He is a generous landlord, has allowed several reductions of rent in times of agricultural depression and was never known to dispossess a tenant for being in arrears.



THE LATE JOSEPH LADUE, FOUNDER OF DAWSON CITY.

several years in the Black Hills during the gold excitement in that region, and in Arizona and New Mexico. Upon his return from the Klondike in 1897 he brought with him gold nuggets worth \$3,000. He carried them about with him and made no secret of it. As he was passing through Chicago on his

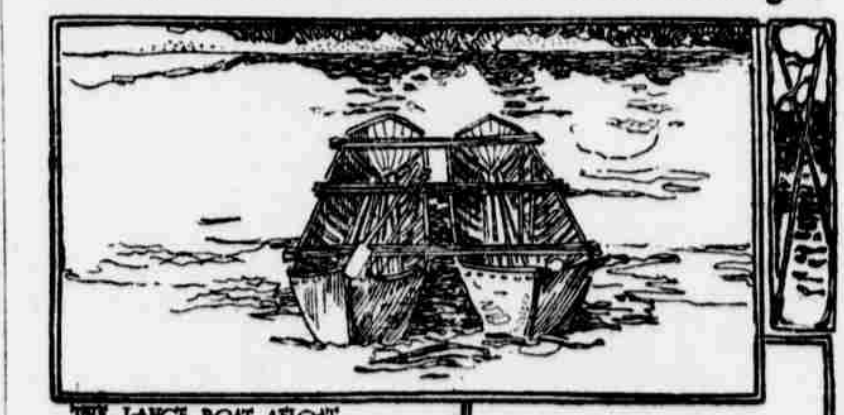
return West a pickpocket stole the nuggets and they have never been found. Mr. Ladue was 46 years old. He was a typical miner in speech and dress. Uneducated, but naturally of keen intellect, he was a leader in each mining camp that he visited.

go to those who were at Santiago, or at Ponce, or at San Juan, or at Matanzas, or at Cardenas, or off Cienfuegos, or to the fortunate few who were in all of these battles.

The board stated that it placed Sampson's head upon the medal because he was commander-in-chief of the West Indian squadron, as the head of Dewey was placed on the Manila medal. But the medal will not be known as the Santiago medal in particular, for the reason that it will bear upon the reverse the name of the decisive battle in which the recipient participated. The additional battles will be represented by separate bars attached to the suspending ribbon, the latter red, white, and blue, one bar for each battle. Thus in the case of an officer like Wainwright, who figured in many engagements, the bars will be almost as conspicuous as the medal. The Sampson portrait is in profile taken from a likeness made just before the outbreak of the Spanish war. On the face of the medal the inscription reads: "United States Naval Campaign in the West Indies, 1898—William Thomas Sampson, Commander-in-Chief."

The suspending bar above bears the American eagle over a design in oak leaves. The reverse of the medal marks the government's recognition of the splendid services of "The Man Behind the Gun." Surrounding the picture on the rim of the medal is a handsome laurel wreath. The inscription would read like this: "Santiago (or Cienfuegos or San Juan, etc.) July 5 (or the appropriate date), 1898, John Smith, seaman, U. S. S. Texas."

Boat For German Cavalry.



These new lance boats have but recently been adopted for the German army. When packed two boats weigh about thirty pounds and can be carried by a single horse. All that is needed for the lance boats is a water-proof cover, from twelve to sixteen lances, and a few cross-sticks. The lances forming the framework can be tied together by the troopers in five minutes. In another two the cover is fastened on and the boat is ready for launching. Oars are made, a lance and a blade composed of canvas fastened to stout pieces of stick. Sometimes, to secure further stability, lances are laid across two boats, binding them together. One horse can easily carry two boats when packed up. On the old system it would require

2,000 men and 3,500 horses merely to look after the transport of the boats if every squadron were supplied with two boats. With the new boats, however, only 500 horses are needed.

Gifts to Yale and Harvard. Commencement week is the time when the colleges "take stock" like business firms and reckon up the financial receipts of the year. The presidents of Yale and Harvard have made announcements showing that the year has been one of remarkable prosperity for both institutions. In the last twelve months each has received gifts aggregating about \$2,000,000. No further proof is needed to show that the remarkable new era of educational donations and of university expansion continues unabated. The most striking announcement is that of J. Pierpont Morgan's offer to erect a group of buildings for the Harvard Medical School at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The buildings are to be a memorial to Mr. Morgan's father. The new architectural building and an endowment of \$200,000 given by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson of New York. In addition to these important gifts, President Eliot was able to announce that more than \$700,000 in cash had been given to Harvard University in the last year.

Genius of the Rail in Literature. The wonderful growth of a railroad in these times of prosperity is aptly illustrated in a "reader" sent out. The statement is made that one train on that road leaving New York daily traverses no less than nine southern states. How is this for style in railroad literature? "In its service will be found all those tributes which the Genius of the Rail has from time to time laid at the feet of comfort." And this "splendid train has been further improved by addition of a Club Car, a creation whose prime object is the annihilation of time and space through the medium of a well appointed Metropolitan Cafe and Smoking Room." The train is styled the "train de luxe."

Money in Modern Paintings. The Abbe Gauguin's collection of modern paintings, which was sold in Paris a few weeks ago, once more attested the value of modern paintings as an investment. He began fifteen years ago, and spent only 20,000 francs on pictures, which last July month at the Hotel Drouot brought 127,000 francs.

REVENGE IS SWIFT.

What Happened When Patience Was Cashed to be a Victim.

There is an unusually quiet citizen up near the crown of Piety hill who is just now thinking a great deal of himself. One of his neighbors has three pet dogs. When separated they are well behaved, but when together they seem to regard it as an imperative duty to try to eat any agent or other strange caller at the house. After they had bitten three little children belonging to the quiet citizen, torn his wife's best gown, and snapped at him while he crossed the lot, he decided that duty as a husband and father called for action on his part. One evening he reached the scene with bulldog, bred in the purple, and much to be admired because he was so exuberantly ugly. In a few days he followed his master wherever he went. Thus assured, the man made a call on his neighbor with the three pets. The French bull wanted to play, and cut great antics in trying to entice the trio into the game. They just snarled, showed their teeth and darted at him when the opening seemed favorable. Finally he was bitten on the side of his stub tail by the Scotch terrier, and he made a rush that his master checked in time. "Let him go," urged the host. "He's not dangerous, and the dogs can take care of themselves. I'll be responsible." The quiet man demurred until the pets were charging right into his lap after their prey, when he got as if to protect himself. The imported cyclone had the air full of dogs for about three minutes. There was a continuous crash of brick-armor, all the light furniture was dancing, the host was kicking about wildly, and the quiet man was making an admirable bluff at trying to restrain his property. When the entertainment was over the sitting room looked like a junk shop. The neighbors had some little argument about whether the bull pup should be killed on the spot, and when the quiet man left he came back with a bulldog, flogging his neighbor in a low tone of voice not to do anything rash. The neighbor has given away two of his pets, and advertised for one of these fighting white bulldogs with pink eyes.—Detroit Free Press.

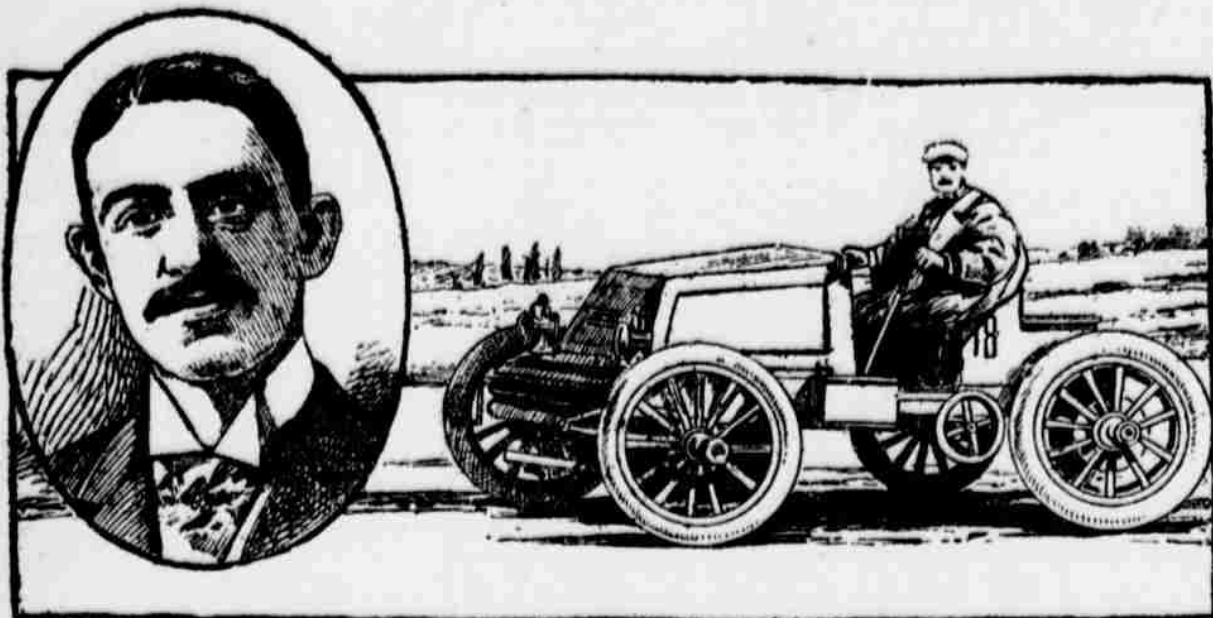
JOHN MUIR AT HIS WORK.

The Good Man's Discoveries on the Muir Glacier. "For twenty-five years John Muir has made out of doors his realm. For more than half this time he lived and wandered alone over the high Sierras, through the Yosemite valley, and among the glaciers of California and Alaska, studying, sketching, climbing. At night he sometimes rested luxuriously, wrapped in a half-blanket beside a camp-fire, sometimes, when fuel was wanting, and the way too arduous to admit of carrying his piece of blanket, he hollowed for himself a snug nest in the snow. He is no longer a young man, but when last I saw him he was making plans to go again to the North, to explore the four new glaciers discovered last summer by the Harriman expedition. "What do you come here for?" two Alaskan Indians once asked him, when they had accompanied him as he could hire or coax them to go. "To get knowledge," was his reply. The Indians grunted; they had no words to express their opinion of this extraordinary lunatic. They turned back and left him to venture alone across the great glacier, which now bears his name. So trifling a matter as their desertion could not deter him from his purpose. He built a cabin at the edges of the glacier, and there settled to work, and to live, for two long years. He made daily trips over that icy region of deep gorges, rugged descents and vast moraines, taking notes and making sketches, until he had obtained the knowledge, and the understanding of the knowledge, that he was after. Muir Glacier is the largest glacier discharging into the wondrous Glacier Bay on the Alaskan coast. Being the most accessible one in that region, tourists are allowed to go ashore to climb upon its sheer, icy cliffs, and watch the many icebergs that go tumbling down from it. This is a thrilling experience to the globe-trotter, but go dwell there beside the glacier, to study the phenomena, encounter perils, alone and unaided, is an experience that few besides John Muir would court."—Adeline Knapp in Ainslie's.

Bread and Cheese.

A couple advanced in years got married lately. The husband had a room in the house securely locked, the inside of which his wife had never seen, and, being curious as to its contents she begged again and again to see the room. At last he consented, and, lo and behold the room was full of whole cheese! He explained matters by telling her that for every sweetheart he had in his young days he bought a cheese. His wife began to cry. "Don't cry, dear," he continued, "I've had no sweetheart since I met you." "It's not that," she replied, "I'm sobbing, as only wish I had been as lucky as you and bought a loaf of bread for every man that kissed me. We could have had bread and cheese enough to last us all our days."—London Tit-Bits.

WINNER OF A GREAT AUTO RACE.



HENRI FOURNIER WINNER OF THE AUTOMOBILE RACE FROM PARIS TO BERLIN.

Henri Fournier the winner of the automobile race from Paris to Berlin, has long been known on the continent as the king of automobilists. He first used a petroleum tricycle for his road work. With a machine of 1 1/2 horsepower he made an average of more than forty miles an hour at a time when automobiles were the merest novelties. Thus it will be seen that he was no new hand in the big race which has just been won at Berlin. Fournier is a veritable spectacle on his machine. He flies along with bulging eyes and a wide grin, his motor puffing like a steam locomotive. He is so accustomed to these hazardous trips that he is perfectly cool while traveling over a country road at express train speed. A second race may be run.

The Whisky Famine in Guam.

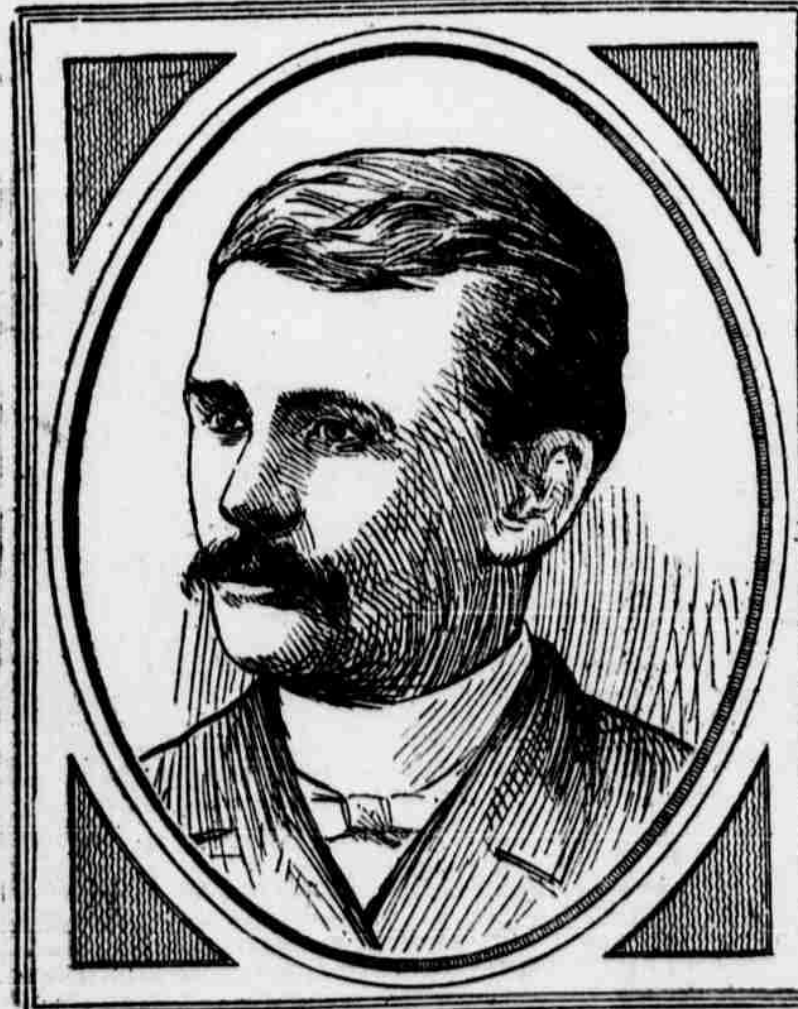
There comes a tale of woe from distant Guam. This is the remote island in the Pacific where for some time Captain Leary of the navy was a benevolent despot, forcing lazy Guamanians to work and unmarried ones to wed. He appealed to the department for a brass band to aid in the civilizing of the inhabitants, but was unable to get it. It is not a lack of music, however, which causes unhappiness in Guam. It is a scarcity of whisky. The last barrel of "commisary" has been stolen and drunk up by bad marines on duty in the island.

This sad news is given in an order issued by Commander Sexton Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of Guam. In it he calls the attention of the command to the "hoodlumism and lawlessness which are rampant in it." Perhaps this language is not too strong when the dastardly character of the crime which has been committed is taken into consideration. The Commander says excitedly:

"There is reason for allying to the theft a few weeks ago of a barrel of whisky from the naval hospital that was the last and sole supply of the medical department for medical purposes. An officer on duty here has since then been so reduced by climatic fever that a certain amount of whisky was considered necessary to keep him from utter prostration. Fortunately, a small supply was obtained from a passing vessel. Had that accidental supply not been forthcoming, and had that officer succumbed, his death would have rested upon the heads of the soundrels who committed the theft."

The percentage of illiterates among army conscripts in Italy is thirty-six.

Ordered Steel Workers' Strike

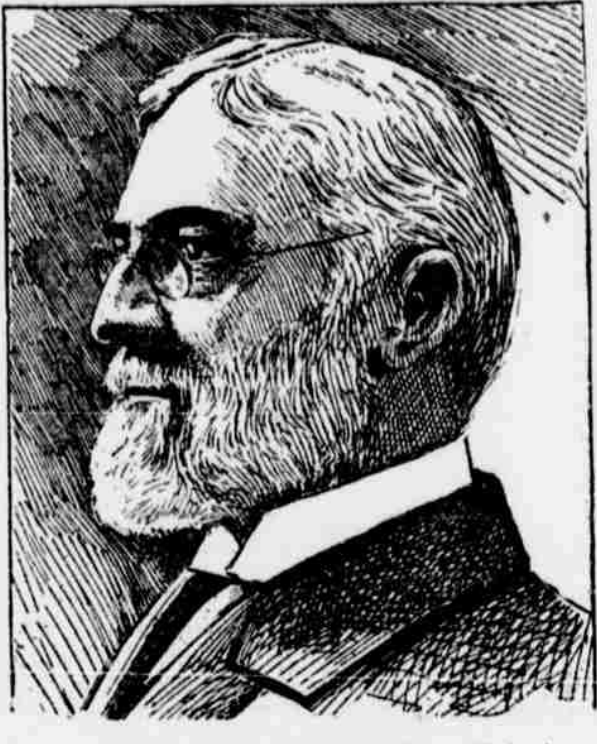


PRESIDENT SHAFFER OF THE SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Theodore J. Shaffer, who, in his capacity as president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, gave out the sheet iron machinists strike order, is himself one of the most skillful sheet iron rollers in the trade. He is unique among labor leaders the world over. A college

Boston Philanthropists Plan.

Edwin Ginn, a prominent real estate owner of Boston, will try an original experiment in tenement houses next spring. He proposes to build several large fireproof structures in the West End, which will replace the dingy, unsafe, and unhealthy habitations which are now used by the working classes in that part of the city. Mr. Ginn made a careful investigation of the facts before he decided to make his experiment. He visited the people living in the tenement districts, counseled them as to the kind of houses they would most desire for the rents they could afford to pay, and then had his architectural plans arranged accordingly. Mr. Ginn says that at the present time a man with \$16 a month to spend for rent could not secure a place fit to live in. His new houses will be marvels of comfort, light, and luxury compared with the old style now in vogue, and will greatly assist in cultivating, as it will make the use of the larger tools possible, but, especially in dry seasons, the fruit will be much larger and better colored.



Where fungous diseases are troublesome, the planting of trees at a good distance apart will permit the entrance of the sun's rays and the circulation of the air between the trees, and lessen the injury from disease. While it may be advisable under some conditions we advise against the planting of fruits of various kinds upon the same ground. Some persons seem to think that the planting of peaches, raspberries, and blackberries between the rows of strawberries will effect a saving of space, but although it may be followed to some extent in the fruit garden, the practice is not ordinarily advisable in commercial plantations, as, even while the trees are small, they do not require the same care and none of them will do as well as if planted by themselves. Within a short time the roots of the trees will occupy the ground and nothing should be allowed to interfere with their growth. Even though the intermediate trees and plants are set with an idea of removing them before the trees need the space, it seldom happens that this is done until after some injury has been caused.

While we do not recommend it as a desirable practice, it will be less objectionable if the early-bearing and short-lived varieties of apples between the rows, or at least in the rows with the trees, of slow-growing, late-bearing kinds like Northern Spy. Where the permanent trees are planted forty feet apart, it will generally be a dozen or fifteen years before there would be any very serious injury, if trees of Wagner, Jonathan and some of the other places were placed between them, so as to have the ground occupied by trees located twenty feet apart each way. In doing this, however, the supplying of the proper amount of plant food to make up for the increased drain upon the ground must not be neglected, and before the trees become so large that the branches interfere, the intermediate trees should be removed. If this is done, there will be comparatively little injurious effect upon the growth of the permanent trees, and the crops secured from the "fillers" up to the time of their removal should several times repay the entire cost of the orchard at that time.

Lincoln and John Brown.
A Kansas paper says an old citizen of that state attended a meeting held at Atchison in 1859 at which Mr. Lincoln made a speech. According to this old citizen, some one in the audience asked, "How about John Brown," who had been hanged a few days before, to which Mr. Lincoln replied: "He was hanged and he deserved it. I don't know much about Brown's history in Kansas, but John Brown violated the laws of his country, and Governor Wise did right in hanging him."

Whether Mr. Lincoln actually said this, it is impossible to decide. The memories of old men play them sad tricks sometimes. They sincerely believe often that they heard at first hand what they may have heard at second hand, or may not have heard at all. But whatever Mr. Lincoln may have said or thought of the execution of John Brown, he certainly disapproved of what John Brown did at Harper's Ferry.—Chicago Tribune.

The Rev. Edward S. Tead, pastor of Prospect Hill Congregational church, Somerville, Mass., has been elected secretary of the Congregational Educational Society in Boston, to succeed the Rev. Charles O. Day, the new president of Andover Theological Seminary.

General Lew Wallace is at work upon his autobiography. He made a trip to Kentucky recently to confer with some veterans on certain features of the battle of Shiloh which will be included in the work.

which four British vessels overcame and captured the water-logged frigate President, commanded by Captain Stephen Decatur. The London paper adds the interesting information that the President, after nearly a century of service in war and peace, is still useful as a "drill ship" of the fourth class for the royal naval reserve in the southwest India dock basin, where through a slot into the bottom of the cabinet. In filling the copy away the endless sheet is taken up and clipped to separate letters, which are then placed with the letter to which the original is the reply, the two being filed together and making it unnecessary to look in both the letter file and copying book when information is desired.

The Religious Fight in France.
The French Associations bill is now safely through the legislature, and the debate, which has occupied the greater part of a year, is closed. During the progress of the discussion several amendments to the measure have been introduced and passed, and the government has receded on some points, the most important of which was the project to confiscate the property of the religious congregations under certain conditions for the benefit of a superannuated fund.

A Hundred Years Afloat.
Reviewing some famous ships that fly the British flag, a London paper tells us the story of the fight in

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Facts to Date Hint About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Distance of Planting.

Prof. L. R. Taft says: In setting trees the following distances will be found desirable under ordinary conditions. Apples, thirty-five to forty feet; pears, standard, twenty-five feet; pears, dwarf, fifteen feet; plums, eighteen to twenty feet; peaches, twenty feet; cherries, sweet, twenty-five feet; cherries, sour, twenty feet; grapes, strong growing sorts and eight by ten to ten by ten for the weak growing varieties; blackberries eight by three feet to eight by five feet for large sorts; and seven by three feet for the small sorts; raspberries seven by three feet to eight by four feet for the tall growing varieties, and six by three to seven by three feet for the smaller sorts; currants and gooseberries, six by six feet if in squares, or seven to eight feet by five feet in the rows, and the English varieties of gooseberries as close as five by five feet; strawberries, three and one-half feet by one and one-half to two feet, for matted row planting, and for hill culture twenty inches to two feet or two and one-half feet if arranged in squares, or three to three and one-half feet between the rows, with the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart. While the longer distances may seem a waste of room, the trees and plants, when full grown, will occupy the entire space, if given good care, on strong soil, and not only will it greatly assist in cultivating, as it will make the use of the larger tools possible, but, especially in dry seasons, the fruit will be much larger and better colored.

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Dipping Sheep.
The dipping of sheep is an annual duty for every sheep breeder to follow or should be so considered. Many shepherds from laziness or some other similarly serious reason, or some neglect to dip their sheep with the result that they lose a good deal of growth that might otherwise be set down to profit and also run the risk of getting skin disease among their sheep which will be found very hard to eradicate after it has once become well rooted. There was a time when the dipping of sheep was rather a formidable undertaking for the reason that people did not have the proper appliances and at the same time had to concoct wonderful brews of dope in which to immerse the unfortunate animals. At that time the dipping tank with its runways and dripping platforms was unknown and dyes were largely home productions of a highly poisonous character. Numbers of sheep were poisoned annually, some from absorption of arsenic or corrosive sublimate, others from taking the arsenic into their stomachs while grazing pastures where sheep had been turned out after dipping in arsenical dips. Nowadays the construction of proper dipping tanks is well understood and there are numbers of effective dips upon the market which merely require the addition of water to make them ready for effective work either for the destruction of ticks or for the cure of scab. Of the dips referred to the most easily prepared for use are those made from tar and of these may be cited the popular, economical and effective ones advertised in our columns. There has been a vast deal of discussion pro and con as to the merits and demerits of sulphur and lime concoctions, but the weight of testimony has in our opinion been clearly against the use of this combination which while fairly effective has the drawback of being highly detrimental to the wool. On the other hand there are many who claim with good reason that dips of the tar product variety are a positive advantage to the wool in that they keep it soft and full of vigor and when used after shearing stimulate a rapid and healthy growth. That noted authority upon sheep Richard Gibson of Canada advises that sheep should be dipped three times a year not because

there will be three crops of ticks, but because increase of both wool and mutton will result. He adds: "A rich man cannot afford to do so." This is a fair view of the matter and we are strongly of the opinion that any reader of this paper who has not made it a practice to dip his sheep at least once a year will find it a very profitable practice to follow in the future. The best time to dip sheep is just after shearing in that the dip then gets into closer contact with the skin and will therefore prove most effective both in destroying any ticks that may be present, curing skin trouble which may be in the incipient stage and in stimulating a fresh growth of healthy, long stapled wool. At this time too all of the young lambs should be dipped for the reason that the ticks will have largely migrated to their tender bodies causing untold misery and at the same time retarding growth and health. It has further been found that where sheep and lambs are properly dipped at the season of the year indicated that the dip will retain sufficient strength for some time to keep away both gad flies, whose larvae enter the nostrils causing the grub which later torment the victims and even lead to fatal results in some instances, and the other common fly which deposits eggs about the anus or in any sores that may exist upon the body, later producing a crop of horrid maggots which prove a source of suffering and emaciation to the sheep and disgust to the owner. Viewed from every standpoint we can think of the dipping of sheep is sensible and hygienic.

Dipping Sheep for Scab.

A bulletin sent out by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture says:

By far the most rational and satisfactory, and the cheapest method of curing scab is by dipping the sheep in some liquid which will kill the parasites. The dipping process is as follows:

- (1) Select a dip containing sulphur. If a prepared dip is used which does not contain sulphur, it is always safer to add about 1 1/2 pounds of sifted flowers of sulphur to every 100 gallons of water, especially if, after dipping, the sheep have to be returned to the old pastures.
- (2) Shear all the sheep at the one time, and immediately after shearing confine them to one-half the farm for two to four weeks. Many persons prefer to dip immediately after shearing.
- (3) At the end of this time dip every sheep (and every goat also, if there are any on the farm).
- (4) Ten days later dip the entire flock a second time.
- (5) After the second dipping, place the flock on the portion of the farm from which they have been excluded during the previous four or five weeks.
- (6) Use the dip at a temperature of 100 degrees to 110 degrees F.
- (7) Keep each sheep in the dip for two minutes by the watch—do not guess at the time—and duck its head at least once.
- (8) Be careful in dipping rams, as they are more likely to be overcome in the dip than are the ewes.
- (9) Injury may, however, result to pregnant ewes, which must, on this account, be carefully handled. Some farmers arrange a stage with sides, to hold the pregnant ewes, which is lowered carefully into the vat, and raised after the proper time.
- (10) In case a patent, or proprietary, dip, especially an arsenical dip, is used, the directions given on the package should be carried out to the letter.

Whatever dip is selected, the farmer should not forget that there are two ways to use that dip. One way is to prepare and use it in accordance with the directions given; the other way is to attempt to economize time, labor, or money by using the dip in weaker proportion than advised, by hurrying the sheep through the swim, or by later placing the dipped sheep under unfavorable conditions. If the former method is adopted with any of the established dips, the treatment ought to be followed with favorable results; if the latter method is adopted, the farmer himself must assume the responsibility of failure, no matter which dip he decides to use. Every farmer should, therefore, remember that when he has decided upon the dip he is to use, his work is fully as important as to use a dip at all.

Sulphur is one of the oldest known remedies for scab, its use dating back to Columella in the early part of the Christian era. As a scab eradicator, it must be placed among the best substances at our disposal. It is one of the constituents of certain proprietary dips, but its use to the farmer is best known in the lime-and-sulphur dip. These home-made mixtures are the two dips which have played the most important roles in the eradication of scab from certain English colonies, and their use, especially the use as well as the abuse of lime and sulphur, is quite extensive in this country.

Live Stock News.

It is said that lambing in southern Arizona will average 100 per cent this season, and this is the best percentage in two years. The winter was extra mild and sheep came out in the condition. The ranges were never in better condition, and the grass is of excellent growth thus far this season.

Sheep-killing dogs are so numerous in many sections of the south as to discourage farmers from attempting to keep flocks, for which they have ample range. A bulletin by the government recently published emphasizes the value of Angora goats as a protection for flocks of sheep from the ravages of dogs.

An outbreak of cattle poisoning which occurred in the Gallatin Basin, Montana, and which resulted in the death of forty cattle, was investigated. It was found that the poisoning was due to the species of Inula known as Delphinium glaucum, and that this plant had been apparently eaten in unusual quantities, on account of the fact that other green forage was lacking by a recent fall of snow.

The approximate value of the commercial fisheries of the United States in 1899 was \$40,000,000 to which the oyster industry contributed about \$40,

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.

The Modern Dairyman.

In an address given before the State Dairyman's Association at New Haven, Governor Hoard dealt with the modern aspects of dairying as compared with those which had governed the industry in bygone days. In the course of his remarks, he said:

The last third of a century marks an epoch in the progress of the dairy industry to a certain extent in all parts of the world. There is something peculiar about this industry in its effect on the men who follow it intelligently. They stand foremost in the ranks of agriculture in the point of intellectual conquest. Dairying calls for the best judgment and work in the tillage of the soil and the growing of grass and grain. It calls for special knowledge in the care and harvesting of those crops, in order that they may impart their highest food value.

It calls for a special study in the principles and art of animal feeding, so that the cow may be given a ration fitted to the functional work she has in hand and our highest profit. It calls for a special judgment in the matter of constructing barns, stables, silos, yards, and drinking places, for we are dealing with a high order of animal life. Herein is a special also a knowledge of farm sanitation—what its principles, limitations, and results are. We are responsible for the crowding together of large numbers of cows, and we must hold ourselves responsible to them, and the public whose food they yield, for as perfect and healthful a mode of life as it is possible for us to provide for them. It calls for a knowledge of the laws of reproduction, whereby we may make use of the forces of nature to the manifest increase of dairy power in our cattle. We have no right to sit still or act indifferently on this question. The cows of a state are what its dairy farmers have made.

No other branch of agriculture is as socialistic as dairying, for it is organized very greatly all over the land into cheese factories and creameries. Here, again, is a special endowment of sound sense required. The moment such organization takes place, the farmer finds himself no longer a producer, but a manufacturer. He must learn how to co-operate with his fellow farmers, according to the laws of business. He must study the finer economics of manufacturing. He is to be the creator of one of the finest foods on earth, which, like Caesar's wife, "must be above suspicion."

Live Stock Diseases in England.

A report from Professor McFadyean presented to the council of the Royal Agricultural Society at their last meeting stated that during the sixteen weeks of this year for which the official returns have been issued, 221 outbreaks of anthrax, with 327 animals attacked, have been notified. For the corresponding period of last year the figures were 179 and 283 respectively. During the same period there have been 377 outbreaks of glanders, with 644 animals attacked, as against 337 outbreaks and 609 animals attacked during the first sixteen weeks of last year. Since the last meeting of the council three fresh centers of foot and mouth disease have been detected. The first of these was reported from Suffolk on April 7, and the other two from Essex on April 8 and 12 respectively. The total number of outbreaks for the present year is 12, with 665 animals attacked. During the first sixteen weeks of the year there have been 355 outbreaks of swine fever, as against 562 for the corresponding period of last year. Serious as these figures are, they scarcely disclose the full extent to which the disease has recently increased. The outbreaks for the last four weeks number 406, as against 163 for the corresponding four weeks of last year. Unfortunately a case of rabies was reported during the week ending April 20. It occurred in Carmarthenshire, and, in addition to the diseased animal, two dogs have been destroyed as having been exposed to infection. During the month of April, 39 morbid specimens were forwarded to the research laboratory at the Royal Veterinary College for examination. These included cases of anthrax, black quarter, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, glanders, tumors, parasitic gastritis, etc. During the same period an outbreak of contagious abortion among mares and losses among ewes and lambs from worm parasites, have been locally investigated.—Farm and Home.

Poultry Notes.

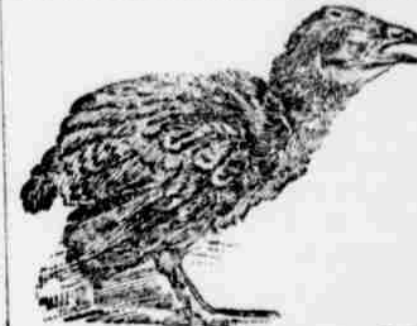
The proper feeding of birds has much to do with their health. The ration of the fowls should always be a balanced one. Fowls fed an unbalanced ration continually are certain to become weak. If it is unbalanced on the side of too much carbohydrates they become soft and lazy and the bones lack strength, as well as do the muscles. If the food is overbalanced on the side of too much nitrogenous matter, various troubles follow, and in such a condition the birds are said to fall easy victims to rheumatism, which in turn is made possible by too great a supply of acid formed from the nitrogenous food products. It pays a man to study the ration question if he wishes to avoid many troubles with his fowls.

The annual death rate among fowls is altogether too large, and this is especially true of the chicks during the first year. We have observed that a very large proportion of the losses are preventable losses—losses due to lack of care and proper feed. Every experienced poultryman can look back and see how freely and recklessly he sacrificed the lives of his birds in the early years of his experience. The novice has a blissful confidence that his chicks will all come to maturity. A correspondent of the Farmers' Review tells of one such experience, as follows: "I had about 200 chicks hatched. They appeared certain to all grow up into fine hens and cockerels. I fed them anything that came along, let them run with the hens and gave them barrels for shelter at night. After a little some of them began to disappear, and I set a watch to discover

the agency. The culprit was not long in being found out, and proved to be a neighbor's cat, which was very expert in engaging the chicks in the tall grass and overpowering them. So we shut the chicks up in tight coops night and day. One night there came a terrific thunder shower, the rain falling so rapidly that the water soon stood several inches deep on places that we hardly before knew were at all convex. In the morning there were a number of dead chicks. After that the chicks began to stand around and peep. We wondered why they did not care for food. They began to wilt and die, and in ten days numerous chicks had ceased to be counted among the living. The dead were numbered by the score. We did not at that time find out the cause; but we now know it to have been lice. When the remainder of the chicks were half grown some big rats in the shed found out that chicken meat was good to eat and kept making raids on the new food supply till they themselves were annihilated by traps and poison. In time the 200 chicks dwindled to about forty, a loss of 80 per cent. We have learned to do far better than that now; and the losses are usually not over 20 per cent. What I have said proves to me that ignorance is the most expensive thing on the farm."

Chick with Pip.

Herewith we illustrate a chicken with the gape—popularly called the "pip." Many a farmer sees his chicks attacked as indicated in the illustration and imagines that the food is not right. The food is changed, but the trouble is not obviated. The difficulty is the presence of the gape worm, a little red worm with a V-shaped terminal end. It is formed by the junction of the male and female worms. We give this much for identification purposes. The worms inhabit the trachea. Sometimes they can be removed by a feather and some claim to remove them with drops of turpentine. Others have failed in all the things they have tried. Without doubt prevention is the factor that should receive the most attention. When the chicks show the symptoms indicated, have all the young chicks put at once on board doors where they cannot get at the dirt. The angle worm and dirt in which the angle worm is found are the sources of contagion. After the chicks are mature they are not injured by the gape.



as apparently the linings to their tracheas are too firm to permit of the worms attaching themselves.

Preservatives Not Needed.

At the Vermont State Dairy convention held recently Maj. Henry E. Alvord, chief of the Dairy division of the department of agriculture, stated that the experiment of shipping butter to foreign markets had begun the confidence of foreign merchants, by showing that Americans could furnish an excellent quality of butter and place it on their markets in as good condition as other countries. Partly as the result of the department's work, there was more demand for American butter and cheese abroad than our merchants could supply. He did not believe in the use of preservatives in butter. Great Britain was the best market to cultivate, and no preservative was needed to send butter there. Sweden and Denmark boasted that they could send butter there without preservatives. Even butter color was not needed for the best butter market in all England—Manchester. In order to compete successfully with Sweden, Denmark and Canada, what was needed on dairy exports was the official stamp of approval by this government, guaranteeing the purity. If butter is of excellent quality in any kind of package, but tastes and preferences should be studied. The English market holds to the old hundred-weight of 112 lb., and wants packages of 112 lb., 56 lb. and 28 lb. If a man had good clean, pure milk, he would not recommend pasteurization. It was a premium on slovenly dairying, and cooked milk was not as digestible as raw.

Barley Malt and Barley.

Lawes and Gilbert of Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, report the result of an experiment in feeding twenty milking cows, twenty fattening oxen, sixty sheep and forty-eight pigs on barley malt as compared with barley. The malt was compared with an amount of barley equal to that from which it was produced and a sample which had been taken from the same stock. The trial was conducted in a very careful manner and covered two grades of barley, viz., good mating barley and second grade barley.

Lawes and Gilbert write: "The general conclusion from the results of the direct experiment with cows, oxen, sheep and pigs, is that a given weight of barley is more productive, both of the milk of cows, and of the increase in live-weight of fattening animals, than the amount of malt and malt-dust that would be produced from it. * * * Irrespective of economy, malt is undoubtedly a very good food for stock; and common experience seems to show that a certain amount of it is beneficial when given in admixture, and in change with other food to young or weakly animals or in 'making up' or 'finishing' for exhibition or sale. That is when the object is to produce a particular result irrespective of the economy required in ordinary feeding."

Ohio College Dairy.

The agricultural department of the Ohio State University owns a herd of forty cows and retails milk in the city of Columbus. The annual gross receipts from the sale of milk average sixty-five hundred dollars. All of the work of caring for the cows, milking, separating, pasteurizing, bottling, and delivering the milk to customers is done by students in the agricultural courses. In this way many worthy young men earn a part, and in some cases all, of their college expense without, without such help, be unable to secure a college education.

Washington county is out of debt. Dallas now has four postal sub-stations.

Oak Cliff's leading streets are to be sprinkled. Benumont tinnery struck for eight hours and \$2.80.

C. C. Willie, a merchant tailor of Hillsboro, was found dead in bed.

The Grayson county summer normal began at Sherman with a large attendance.

Grayson county's scholastic census shows 15,582 children, 13,474 being white.

There are eighty-four insurance companies authorized to do business in Texas.

The summer normal school began at Georgetown with about 100 teachers on hand.

Prof. John Devaney, one of the instructors at St. Edward's college, Austin, is dead.

The Fannin County Confederate reunion will be held at Honey Grove, Aug. 20, 21 and 22.

School census of Collin county shows 11,949 children, or over 200 in excess of last year.

The scholastic census of Smith county shows 8,224 children, of which number 2413 are white.

The old settlers of Palo Pinto county held their annual reunion at Mineral Wells on the 4th and 5th.

The Fort Worth extension of the International and Great Northern railway will reach Waco about Aug. 1.

The Dallas state summer normal school for colored teachers commenced with thirty-two teachers in attendance.

Mrs. Thos. P. Williams was killed by a train nine miles south of Troupe and her husband seriously wounded.

E. C. McCrehan and Mrs. George Kammerling were married in the lodge room of the Cleburne Odd Fellows, Rev. P. M. Riley officiating.

The case of James Linnam, charged with the murder of Benik McCormick by striking him over the head, tried at Franklin, resulted in an acquittal.

In the Travis county court at Austin, P. S. Banner, J. E. Billingsley and Sam Morrow, charged with making false election returns, were fined \$100 each.

The thirteenth annual reunion of the ex-Confederates of Bell county, was held at Belton on the 2d, 3d and 4th. There was a large attendance and speeches by prominent speakers.

Mrs. Henry Seny of the Willow Hole community, Madison county, has presented her husband with three boy babies, weighing at birth about seven pounds each.

The adjutant general has ordered the state militia to be at Camp Mabry, Austin, on the 19th. Each company will be required to drill at least two and one-half hours each day of the incampment.

Rural free mail delivery service will be established in Hays county Aug. 1. The length of the route is to be fifty-five and three-quarter miles, area covered eighty-one square miles and population served 1050. Two carriers were appointed.

Prof. Arthur Le Fevre has qualified as state superintendent of public instruction vice J. S. Kendall resigned, to accept the presidency of the North Texas normal at Denton. Prof. Le Fevre announces the office force will be retained. W. C. Wiltcher is chief clerk.

The Thornton independent school district here voted to bond itself for \$200 and provide a tax of 25 cents to meet the interest on the bonds, and raise a sinking fund for the purpose of meeting a school house at Thornton.

The Shippers' Commission company of Dallas bought the plant of the Terrell Commission company at Terrell. The Dallas concern had let the contract for a new compress, but since making the purchase it is said the proposed new one will act be built.

William Stone, a leading citizen of Gainesville, who was fatally hurt while hunting wolves on his ranch near Dufrenoy, L. T., caused by his horse stumbling and throwing him, died from his injuries. He never fully recovered consciousness.

Mayor Powell is in receipt of a letter from Engineer Daniel W. Mead of Chicago to the effect that he will guarantee an artesian water supply for Fort Worth of 2,500,000 gallons daily for \$100,000 or 3,000,000 gallons for \$110,000.

Cleora Phillips, a farmer 41 years old, was shot and instantly killed at his home fourteen miles north of Weatherford. He had been out and came home at a late hour. Wattle Phillips, his son, 19 years old, was arrested.

Benjamin Clark was shot and dangerously wounded at a dance last Friday at Simpsonville. The ball entered the left side just above the heart. Brewer Hill, a cousin of Clark, came in and surrendered. He is now out on bond. Both are 21 years old.

The recent purchasers of the Belton Electric light plant have taken charge of same. The city will be given an entire new electric plant just as soon as the new machinery which has been ordered, shall have arrived at that place.

ACTS OF INSANITY

Awful Deeds of Carl Jensen at the City of Denver.

AGED WOMAN STABBED TO DEATH

Also Assaulted and Mutilated in a Most Horrible Manner a Girl of the Tender Age of Fourteen.

Denver, Colo., July 10.—Mrs. Armenia A. Bullis, 60 years of age, was stabbed to death on a highway in the outskirts of the city. Jessie Kinport, aged 14, was assaulted and terribly mutilated with a knife at her home and may die of her wounds.

Jessie Kinport, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Carrie D. Kinport, who resides at 119 West Ninth avenue was assaulted and horribly mutilated in her room during the absence of her mother Tuesday night.

She was found lying on the floor of her room during the absence of her mother Tuesday night. Mrs. Kinport had been away during the evening and upon returning home found the doors open. Hastening to her daughter's room she found the bed clothes strewn about and blood spattered over the room.

She aroused the neighbors, who began searching the neighborhood. About midnight they found the girl in a vacant lot near by, unconscious, with numerous cuts on her body. The authorities were notified, but not before Chris Jensen had been brought to the station by Policeman Lambert, who had arrested him on the outskirts of the city.

Lambert came upon Jensen about a mile and a half from the scene of the assault. As Lambert approached Jensen whipped out a knife and shouted to the officer that he would not be taken to jail. Lambert disarmed Jensen and brought him to the station. On the way he repeatedly spoke of having been compelled to defend himself from a woman, saying that he had cut her up pretty badly.

The knife he had threatened the officer with was covered with blood. Shortly after Jensen was locked up the police department was notified of the assault on the Kinport girl, alive, but in a critical condition. In the course of his examination at police headquarters Jensen confessed that he assaulted Jessie Kinport, and also said that he stabbed another woman Monday night near the end of the University Park car line.

Tuesday morning the dead body of Mrs. Bullis was found at the place described by Jensen. She had been stabbed in the breast and the blade of the knife had penetrated her heart, causing sudden death. The body lay in the roadway and there was no evidence of a struggle.

Jensen said the woman "was after him," and so he stabbed her. Mrs. Bullis was about 60 years of age and conducted a dairy near where she was murdered.

Rejects It. Havana, July 10.—The Cuban constitutional convention rejected the committee's project for the electoral law by a vote of 13 to 12. The Conservatives claimed that the law as proposed was too radical, inasmuch as it provided that there should be no interference with the elections by the central government, and because the last sessions showed it to be impossible to conduct elections honestly without some restraining powers.

They pointed out that the provinces and municipalities were as yet unable to govern themselves, and contended that a free hand regarding Americans would result in calamity to the country. In the opinion of the Conservatives the first election under the laws should be conducted with all possible safeguards, with safeguards equal at least to those provided by the military governor. Rather than accept the commission's project the committee said they would favor holding the elections under the existing law and leave the public the task of making up a suitable law later on.

MODIFIES DUTIES.

Not Proposition Cannot be Accepted in the Court Acts.

DEMOCRATS WISH

For an Early Declaration of Their Future Policy.

SAYS A WELL KNOWN POLITICIAN

A Number of Them Trust that the Coming Congressional Convention in South Carolina Will Make Declaration.

Washington, July 10.—An important exchange has occurred between the Russian government and the United States relative to the tariff. The Russian minister of finance, M. DeWitte, has proposed that Russia will vacate all of the additional duties levied on American goods since the proposition of the sugar differential if the United States will vacate its action on the sugar differential.

To this is thought to be the result of Secretary Gage's reply to Russia to the effect that its action increasing the duty on American bicycles and resin was a violation of our treaty with that country.

FEARFUL FOLLY.

Negro Shoots Pair of Mules, His Wife and Two White Men.

Douglasville, Ga., July 10.—Jake Devoss, a negro laborer on James McKinnon's plantation, was working a team of mules, she mules balked and Devoss flew into a rage. The negro went home and got a Winchester rifle and shot both mules dead. His wife expostulated with him and he turned the rifle upon her, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal.

Mrs. Taylor Dies. Indianapolis, Ind., July 10.—Mrs. Sarah Belle Tanner Taylor, wife of Wm. S. Taylor, ex-governor of Kentucky, but for more than a year a resident of Indianapolis, died at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning of hemorrhage resulting from heart disease, from which she had suffered for many years. She had been ill for a number of weeks but her death was unexpected.

Declined to Sign. New York, July 10.—Senator Hanna, President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railway and C. A. Griscom of the American line killed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Monday. Senator Hanna said he declined simply to pay his respects to Mr. Morgan and that no conference was held concerning the reported coal combination.

Important Decision. Guthrie, Ok., July 9.—In the territorial supreme court a decision of great interest to cattlemen and others was rendered. The court upheld the law of 1889, which provides that only court and territorial taxes shall be levied in Indian reservations attached to counties for judicial purposes.

Engineer Killed. Brinkley, Ark., July 10.—Just north of Ober station, fifty miles north of here, on the Cotton Belt railroad at 9 o'clock Monday morning a work train in charge of Conductor Billy Smith ran off a bridge and was wrecked with fatal results. Engineer Ed McGeevey of the wrecked train was instantly killed, having his head severed from his body. Fireman Stevenson was picked up in an unconscious condition several feet away from the wreck.

Apprehended to Design. Austin, Tex., July 10.—L. M. Oppenheimer, major general in the Texas Volunteer Guard, announces that he will resign immediately after the campment this month.

Chowat Extension. Philadelphia, Pa., July 10.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chowat, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad company held here the action of a board of directors deciding to extend the company's line to Amarillo, Tex., was ratified. Two millions of the common stock of the company will be issued to pay for the extension and this will be allotted to the stockholders at par at a rate of one new share for each six old shares preferred stock.

Rate Agreement. Chicago, Ill., July 10.—Presidents of the western lines involved in the rate differential have practically reached an agreement and are only waiting for the assent of a few southern lines to put it into effect. A plan which has been approved by the chief officials of the lines centering in Chicago is termed an "equitable division of traffic" and will be carried out at all the gateways which have been affected by the alleged secret rate-making.

DEMOCRATS WISH

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A Number of Them Trust that the Coming Congressional Convention in South Carolina Will Make Declaration.

Washington, July 9.—The necessity, says a well known politician, for a convention because of the death of Representative Stokes of South Carolina has led Democrats here to hope for an early declaration of Democratic policy. It is believed that Gov. McSweeney will promptly call an election, and that the Seventh district Democrats of the Palmetto state will make some definite statement of issues.

It is pointed out that in few of the states are there campaigns to be fought, and stray elections to fill vacancies do not bring to public attention the issues on which parties divide. Probably the South Carolina Democrats will follow the example of their Texas brethren and confine their platform to a general endorsement of the last national platform.

To say the least, this is customary in such cases, and does not imply that the delegates would, as an original proposition, be in favor of reiterating the specific declarations of a platform that was unsuccessfully at the polls. It hardly needs a specific declaration on the part of a district convention, it is said by some, to convince observant Democrats that free silver will not be contended for in the next campaign, unless conditions radically change between now and the assembling of the national convention.

Washington, July 9.—Commissioner Hermann of the land office has issued a general circular, specifying the persons who are disqualified from making homestead entry in the Wichita and Kiowa, Comanche and Apache ceded lands. Those disqualified are as follows: Any person who had an existing homestead entry on or after June 6, 1890, abandoned or relinquished such entry; a married woman, unless deserted or abandoned by her husband; those not citizens, or who have not declared such intentions; any one under 21 years of age not the head of a family, unless he served in the army or navy fourteen or more days in actual war; proprietors of over 160 acres of land anywhere; and one who has perfected title to a homestead of 160 acres by proof of residence and cultivation for five years, or under Section 2, act of June 15, 1880; any one whose title acquired and now being acquired by him under the public land laws, in pursuance of entries made since Aug. 30, 1890, with the tract now sought to be entered, will make an aggregate of over 120 acres of non-mineral lands.

Little Rock, Ark., July 9.—News was received of a battle near Sweet Home, this county, in which three negroes were shot, two fatally, by Constable W. F. Hobbs of Blount township and a deputy.

Figures on Boers. London, July 9.—The financial secretary of the war office, Lord Stanley, in the house of commons, in answer to a question, gave the total number of Boers killed, wounded or made prisoners from among the active commands recently as follows: March, 1472; April, 2434; May, 2640; June, incomplete, 1538.

Mississippi Cotton. Atlanta, Ga., July 9.—A Constitution special from Jackson, Miss., says: "Conservative reports received from the principal cotton growing centers of the state are of an encouraging nature and with average weather from now on it is assured that Mississippi will have a bounteous yield of the staple. The crop will be from two to three weeks late.

Thunder Storm. Brunswick, Ga., July 9.—During a thunder storm the Oglethorpe hotel, the leading hotel of the city, was struck by lightning and set afire. The downpour of rain was torrential, which materially aided in controlling the fire. The hotel contained 150 rooms. It was badly damaged by fire and water, the loss amounting to about 40 per cent of its value, which was \$300,000. There were no casualties.

Shot His Life. Syracuse, N. Y., July 9.—Attorney Frederick D. White, son of Ambassador to Germany Andrew D. White, committed suicide here. He had been suffering from neurasthenia. He went to a bathroom at his home and shot himself in the head with a rifle. It is believed that the cause of the suicide was ill health, following typhoid fever and nervous prostration as a result of the hot wave which, it is said, brought on melancholia.

NOT SATISFIED.

Belief that There Will be Much Suffering at El Reno.

NEW LAWS NOW VALID.

Commencing Monday, July 8, there went into effect in Texas a number of new laws, those that did not have attached an emergency clause or failed to secure the requisite two-thirds vote and so note.

Among the more important laws will be found the following: A number of railroad consolidation bills, several of which are dependent upon the construction of certain additional mileage and other requirements. An act providing a minimum fine of \$25 against railroads where they permit Russian thistle or Johnson grass to go to seed upon their right of way; providing, however, that where adjoining property owners permit either plant to mature they cannot recover of the railroad.

An act permitting railroads to acquire additional property for right of way to shorten line or reduce grades and not requiring it to adjoin or abut the present right of way. An act permitting damage suits for personal injuries to be brought in the county where the accident occurred or in the county of residence of the plaintiff.

SEEKING MACHINISTS.

Great City Organized Laborers Essay to Retard His Efforts.

New Orleans, La., July 9.—A man from San Francisco giving his name as John Keefe, who is here recruiting expert machinists, has been accorded a hot time by the local union of machinists. Mr. Keefe put up at the Hotel Grunewald and inserted in Sunday's morning papers advertisements asking for machinists. The union got onto him and inserted advertisements all through the papers warning machinists against San Francisco, declaring that a strike was on. They are watching Keefe's every movement and in an interview the leader says that no New Orleans men will be allowed to leave here to take the places of strikers. Mr. Keefe will not say which one of the San Francisco concerns he represents. He wants fifty men and offers good wages, but demands that the men shall put up the price of their transportation as a sign of good faith. That has prevented many from enlisting. He has some anyway. The union promises an interesting time when they go to depart.

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Advertisement for Oxidine medicine, University of Notre Dame, and other medical products. Includes text: 'No matter how poor a miasma a girl may be, she is usually better than she is given credit for.' and 'The Pan-American Exposition. Will be the greatest this country has ever seen.'

Advertisement for 'SLICKER' and 'TOWER'S FISH BRAND' products. Includes text: 'IN THE BEGINNING THERE WAS ONLY ONE SLICKER' and 'TOWER'S FISH BRAND'. Also includes an advertisement for 'SOZODONT for the TEETH' and 'EDUCATIONAL' materials.

TAFT IS GOVERNOR

He is Inaugurated at Manila on Nation's Birthday.

THE OUTLINE OF POLICY TO BE

Pursued is Presented, and the Development and Commercial Advancement of the Philippines to be Accomplished.

Manila, July 5.—Civil government in the Philippines has been auspiciously inaugurated. Commissioner Taft was escorted by Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune just outside the Plaza Palacio. Standing on a projection from the tribune Hon. W. H. Taft, the new civil governor of the Philippines, took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Aranello. Gov. Taft was then introduced to Gen. MacArthur, the guns of Fort Santiago being fired by way of a salute.

A feature of the inaugural address of the new governor was the announcement that on Sept. 1, 1901, the commission will be increased by the appointment of three native members, Dr. Wardo Delavera, Donato Legarda and Jose Luzuriga. Before Sept. 1 departments will exist as follows: Interior, Worcester; commerce and police, Wright; justice and finance, Ide; public instruction, Moses.

Of the twenty-seven provinces organized. Gov. Taft said that the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of the military government in these sections. Sixteen additional provinces are reported without insurrection, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government.

The speaker predicted that with the concentration of troops into larger garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured, he said, which will facilitate communication among the provinces as well as aid the postal and revenue departments.

Civil Gov. Taft said that adults should be educated by an observation of American methods. He said that there was a reasonable hope that congress would provide a suitable tariff—one that would assist in the development of the Philippines—instead of an application of the United States tariff. According to the civil governor there is an unexpended balance in the insular treasury of \$3,700,000 and an annual income of \$10,000,000.

He said that any possible friction between civil and military subordinates should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Philippines was commended.

In conclusion, the speaker reiterated a hope expressed by the president that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippine victories and that they would be inseparably linked in ties of affection with the common country.

The reading of President McKinley's message of congratulation was enthusiastically cheered. The front of the tribune, a block long, was decorated with flags and several hundred officers with their families and friends were seated therein. Gen. MacArthur, Civil Gov. Taft and Military Gov. Chaffee occupied the center with the other generals on their right. Rear Admiral Kempf and his staff were on their left. The United States commissioners and justices of the supreme court were in the immediate rear with the foreign consuls. The mass of the people stood in the park opposite. The Filipino leaders were there, but there were more Americans than Filipinos present.

The transfer of the military authority to Gen. Chaffee was carried out in the presence of the generals in Gen. MacArthur's office. There was no formality. Gen. MacArthur presented the new commander to the generals and remarked: "I bequeath to you all my troubles."

Remembered at Kingston. Kingston, Jamaica, July 5.—The American residents throughout the island assembled at the Port San Antonio headquarters of the United States Fruit company and celebrated the Fourth of July with great enthusiasm.

American colony in City of Mexico celebrated Fourth. President Diaz and mayor participated.

Family Nearly Wiped Out. Steubenville, O., July 5.—One of the bloodiest affrays in the history of the West Virginia Panhandle occurred at Wheeling Junction Thursday night and three Italians left a trail of blood behind their knives, almost wiping out an entire family.

The dead are: Jacob Eidenauer, aged 30 years, stabbed in the heart; William Eidenauer, son, left jugular vein cut and bled in the heart. Three were injured.

In Porto Rico. San Juan, P. R., July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated with unprecedented enthusiasm here under the direction of Gov. Allen's committee. Both political parties assisted in the ceremonies, for which Gov. Allen appropriated \$500, and the citizens donated the remainder. The city was crowded. The celebration opened with a public ball, Gov. Allen and his wife leading the grand march. Other cities celebrated.

ROLD BANDITS

Hold Up a Great Northern Train, Securing a Large Amount.

Havre, Mont., July 5.—The Great Northern flyer was held up three miles east of Wagner station at 2:10 o'clock Wednesday by three bold robbers and two passengers were shot in the arm. As No. 3 was leaving Malta Conductor Smith noticed what he supposed to be a tramp on the front end of the mail car next to the engine. He tried to drive him off after the train started, but the man pulled a gun and said he had better go back or he would shoot. The conductor returned to the coaches and as Sheriff Griffith of Valley county was on the train arranged with him to arrest the man at the next siding. When the train approached Exeter the next siding west of Malta, the conductor signaled the engineer to stop, but the train only slackened speed. The conductor signaled a second time, but the train did not stop. Engineer Jones was during this time covered by a gun and was told by the tramp that if the train stopped he would kill him. When the train reached a point three miles east of Wagner the engineer was forced to stop and two more men appeared armed with Winchester. The robbers commenced firing and the passengers thought children were firing crackers. Brakeman Whiteside of Havre, Mont., got off the rear end of the train and was shot through the right arm near the shoulder, shattering the bone. Mr. Douglas of Clancy, Mont., auditor of the Great Northern, Montana division, swung out on the steps on the south side of the car and was shot through the left arm near the shoulder, but received only a flesh wound. Gertrude M. Smith of Tomah, Wis., bound for Seattle, leaned out of a window and was shot in the right arm, but not seriously injured. Conductor Smith notified all passengers as fast as he could go through the train to keep out of sight, which they did by getting down in the aisle of the cars. A sheep herder riding by about a quarter of a mile from where the express car was blown up was fired upon by the robbers. The bullet struck his saddle, but did not inflict any serious wound nor hinder his horse from making a wild dash for liberty. The sheep herder reported the robbery at Wagner station about 3:35 o'clock p. m., and a posse of men from Malta, twelve miles from the scene of the robbery, and a posse of men from Glasgow, Mont., seventy-five miles east, were started within fifteen minutes by special train. A special was also started from Havre with Drs. Almos and Hopkins to attend the wounded.

On the arrival of No. 3 at Wagner, Sheriff Griffith organized a posse of ten men and started on the trail of the robbers. After the robbers blew up the express car they gave the express messenger a revolver and started south for the Little Rockies.

It is understood that the men who robbed the express safes on the Great Northern train near Malta, Mont., secured more than \$40,000 in cash, besides valuable securities.

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Phila. Pa., July 5.—Several thousand persons gathered in Independence square Thursday to see and hear Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, who was orator of the day at the municipal celebration of Independence Day. The friendly reception given by the distinguished guest made him allayed all fears for his safety, which were based on the fact that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with bodily harm.

After prayer by Bishop Whitaker and addresses by Councilman Henderson and Rev. Wallis W. Fisher, Minister Wu was introduced by Chairman Hammond. When the Chinese diplomat stepped to the front of the platform he was given a rousing reception and it was some time before the applause quieted sufficiently to permit the speaker to be heard. As he proceeded with his speech he was listened to with marked attention and every patriotic utterance was loudly cheered.

New York, July 5.—The observance of Independence Day in this city was more than usually quiet this year. There were flag-raising ceremonies at sunrise at the Battery and at the Blockhouse in Central park, but they were attended by very few people, nearly everyone who could do so left the city Wednesday on account of the intense heat and Thursday the streets were almost deserted.

Her First Observance. Shreveport, La., July 5.—For the first time in its history Shreveport observed the nation's birthday. There was a very noisy demonstration in the streets at night. In the afternoon a very creditable parade passed through the principal business streets and later on there was a meeting in the court house square, where the Declaration of Independence was read and speeches were made. Congressman Brazee was the orator of the day.

Quietly Spent. Washington, July 5.—The president spent the greater part of the Fourth with Mrs. McKinley. Secretary Hitchcock was the only caller on business and the day was an exceptionally quiet one at the executive mansion.

Paris, France, remembered the Fourth. J. B. White was killed at Dallas by an electric car.

TOWNE DECLINES.

Unable to Represent Beaumont at the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Beaumont, Tex., June 9.—Senator Towne arrived here Sunday morning and the chamber of commerce tendered the appointment and expressed to Mr. Towne the desire of the chamber that he attend the Trans-Mississippi congress in the interest of Beaumont and Beaumont's deep water channel project. His action was taken because it was the senator's intention to leave Sunday night for New York, but he stayed over until Monday and forwarded the following letter to the chamber of commerce. Senator Towne's letter follows:

"Beaumont, Tex., July 5.—Messrs. John H. Gilbert, president, and T. W. Shepherd, secretary Beaumont Chamber of Commerce, Beaumont, Tex.: Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter notifying me of the desire of the distinguished commercial body you represent that I act as one of the delegates to the Trans-Mississippi congress, which convenes at Cripple Creek, Col., on the 17th instant.

"First, let me convey to yourselves and to your honorable body my sincere appreciation of the honor this request confers on me and the assurance of my earnest sympathy, not only with the general interests and purposes of the congress, but with those special concerns alluded to by you so intimately associated with the conditions affecting both the growth of your enterprising community and the development and progress and welfare of Texas and the south. I cordially indorse the proposition for the adequate improvement of the Neches river, and I do not hesitate to say after an experience on the rivers and harbors committee in the house of representatives, that very few projects of internal improvements can appeal so strongly to the judgment and patriotism of congress as can this proposition upon its merits. I am a believer in the policy of internal improvements in the interest of commerce. Cheap and convenient transportation is the key to a widely diffused prosperity. Together with cheap and convenient fuel, it will open to the unsurpassed natural resources of this section an opportunity of almost unimaginable development. Unfortunately the time at which the Trans-Mississippi congress meets conflicts with business arrangements of mine long since made and of quite imperative importance to me. It is necessary, therefore, much to my regret, that I decline this chance of serving you. Fortunately, however, this is not the only nor the last such chance. Let me assure you that I am enlisted in the enterprise and shall be happy to be associated with its advancement in any way at my command.

"Thanking you and the chamber of commerce for this expression of confidence, I remain, with high hopes for the speedy realization of your great and worthy project, sincerely yours, "CHARLES A. TOWNE."

Business Houses Burn. Clarksville, Tex., July 9.—The whole south side of the square and the south side of the block east of the square, except the building on the corner occupied by the bottling works, were destroyed by fire. The First National bank building on the north side of the southeast corner was burned, but the walls are standing. The progress of the flames was stayed here on the east side of the square.

The following business houses were burned: N. C. Murrie, A. H. Lattimer, I. Silberberg, A. F. Bettis, Louis Stenlein, J. McCoy, P. J. Graves, N. D. Trilling and the saloons of Reese and Joe Brown. The Hotel De Florence was badly damaged.

Depot Destroyed. Dallas, Tex., July 9.—What was known as the transfer freight depot of the Houston and Texas Central Railway company, which stood on the main line of that road a short distance south of Commerce street in East Dallas, was burned, together with two freight cars which stood on the track in front of it, Monday afternoon.

When discovered the fire had already claimed a large portion of the building as its own.

Franz Reinz, for many years the principal circus proprietor in Germany, died at his villa near Hamburg.

Prof. Ludwig Gaupp of the university of Tibingen, Germany, is dead.

Fire at Venus. Venus, Tex., July 9.—Monday morning at 9 o'clock the school dormitory, the property of Prof. A. P. Thomas, was burned to the ground. The building was comparatively new and was a two-story structure of thirty-nine rooms. The cause was supposed to be on account of a defective stove. Loss on building and contents, \$900. Insurance on house and effects, \$5500. The building of another dormitory for the accommodation of school boarders will begin at once.

Lady Burned to Death. Dallas, Tex., July 9.—Mrs. Alexander C. Trousdale was burned to death and her home at 154 Leonard street was laid in ashes by a fire caused by an explosion.

Fire Chief T. F. Magee says that he was told that the explosion was due to the ignition of gasoline. A gasoline stove, intact, was found on the premises by his men, however, and he is inclined to scout that theory.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"Behold the Days Come, Saith the Lord, That the Plowman Shall Overtake the Reaper."—Amos, ix, 13.—The Voice of the Bible.

(Copyright, 1901, Louis Klopfen, N. Y.) Washington, July 7.—Although Dr. Talmage was hindered from attending the great annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor society at Cincinnati, his sermons show him to be in sympathy with the great movement; text, Amos ix, 13, "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper."

Unable because of other important duties to accept the invitation to take part in the great convention of Christian Endeavorers at Cincinnati, began last week, I preach a sermon of consolation busy cutting the grain, almost most feel the breath of the horses on his shoulders, the horses hitched to the plow, preparing for a new crop. "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper." When is that? That is now. That is this day, when hardly have you done reaping one harvest of religious result than the plowman is getting ready for another.

In phraseology charged with all venom and abuse and caricature I know that infidels and agnostics have declared that Christianity has collapsed, that the Bible is an obsolete book; that the Christian church is on the retreat. I shall answer that wholesale charge today.

Growth of Christianity. But now let us see whether the book is a last year's almanac. Let us see whether the church of God is a Bull Run retreat, muskets, canteens and haversacks strewn all the way. The great English historian Sharon Turner, a man of vast learning and great accuracy, not a clergyman, but an attorney as well as a historian, gives this overwhelming statistic in regard to Christianity and in regard to the number of Christians in the different centuries: In the first century, 500,000 Christians; in the second century, 2,000,000 Christians; in the third century, 5,000,000 Christians; in the fourth century, 10,000,000 Christians; in the fifth century, 15,000,000 Christians; in the sixth century, 20,000,000 Christians; in the seventh century, 24,000,000 Christians; in the eighth century, 30,000,000 Christians; in the ninth century, 40,000,000 Christians; in the tenth century, 50,000,000 Christians; in the eleventh century, 70,000,000 Christians; in the twelfth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the thirteenth century, 75,000,000 Christians; in the fourteenth century, 100,000,000 Christians; in the fifteenth century, 125,000,000 Christians; in the sixteenth century, 185,000,000 Christians; in the seventeenth century, 200,000,000 Christians.

A decade, as you observe, in only one century, and more than made up in the following centuries, while is the usual computation that there were at the close of the nineteenth century 470,000,000 Christians, making us to believe that before this century is closed the millennium will have started its boom and lifted its hosanna.

Poor Christianity! What a pity it has no friends! How lonesome it must be! Who will take it out of the poorhouse? Poor Christianity! Four hundred million Christians, and yet a few weeks of this year 2,500,000 copies of the New Testament distributed. Why, the earth is like an old castle with 20 gates and a park of artillery ready to thunder down every gate. See how heathendom is being surrounded and honeycombed and attacked by this all conquering gospel. At the beginning of the nineteenth century 150 missionaries; at the close of that century 84,000 missionaries and native helpers and evangelists. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were only 50,000 converts. Now there are over 1,000,000 converts from heathendom.

The Faces of the Bible. Suppose the congress of the United States should pass a law that there should be no more Bibles printed in America and no Bibles read. If there are 60,000,000 grown people in the United States, there would be 60,000,000 people in an army to put down such a law and defend their right to read the Bible. But suppose the congress of the United States should pass a law against the reading or the publication of any other book, how many people would go out in such a crusade? Could you get 60,000,000 people to go out and risk their lives in defense of Shakespeare's tragedies or Gladstone's tracts or Macaulay's "History of England"? You know that there are a thousand men who would die in the defense of this other book. You try to insult my common sense by telling me the Bible is fading out from the world. It is the most popular book of the centuries.

How do I know it? I know it just as I know in regard to other books. How many volumes of that history are published? Well, you say 5,000. How many copies of another book are published? A hundred thousand. Which is the more popular? Why the one that has the hundred thousand circulation. And if this book has more copies abroad in the world, if there are five times as many Bibles abroad as any other book among divided nations, does not that show you that the most popular book on earth today is the word of God?

"Oh," say people, "the church is a collection of hypocrites, and it is losing its power, and it is fading out from the world." Is it? A bishop of the Methodist church told me that this denomination averaged two new churches

every day. In other words, they build 730 churches in that denomination in a year, and there are at least 1,500 new Christian churches built in America every year. Does that look as though the Christian church were fading out, as though it were a defunct institution? What stands nearest to the hearts of the American people today? I do not care in what village or what city or what neighborhood you go. What is it? Is it the postoffice? Is it the hotel? Is it the lecturing hall? Ah, you know it is not! You know that that which stands nearest to the hearts of the American people is the Christian church.

In the Hour of Merit. You may talk about the church being a collection of hypocrites, but when the diphtheria sweeps your children off whom do you send for? The postmaster, the attorney-general, the hotelkeeper, alderman? No. You send for a minister of this Bible religion. And if you have not a room in your house for the observance, what building do you select? Do you say, "Give me the finest room in the hotel?" Do you say, "Give me that theater?" Do you say, "Give me that public building where I can lay my dead for a little while as we say a prayer over it?" No. You say, "Give us the house of God." And if there is a song to be sung at the obsequies, what do you want? What does anybody want? The "Marseillaise Hymn"? "God Save the Queen"? Our own grand national air? No. They want the hymn with which they sang their old Christian mother into her last sleep, or they want sung the Sabbath school hymn which their little girl sang the last Sabbath afternoon, she was out before she got that awful sickness which broke your heart. I appeal to your common sense. You know the most enduring institution on earth, the most popular institution on earth today is the church of the Lord Jesus Christ. A man is a fool that does not recognize it.

The infidels say: "There is great liberty now for infidels; freedom of platform. Infidelity shows its power from the fact that it is everywhere tolerated, and it is everywhere tolerated." Why, my friends, infidelity is not half so blatant in our day as it was in the days of our fathers. Do you know that in the days of our fathers there were pronounced infidels in public authority, and they could get any political position? Let a man today declare himself antagonistic to the Christian religion and what city wants him for mayor; what state wants him for governor; what nation wants him for president or for king? Let a man openly proclaim himself the enemy of our glorious Christianity, and he cannot get a majority of votes in any state, in any city, in any country, in any ward of America.

What Christianity Does. A distinguished infidel years ago riding in a rail car in Illinois said: "What has Christianity ever done?" An old Christian woman said: "It has done one good thing anyhow. It has kept an infidel from being governor of Illinois." As I stood in the side room of the opera house of Peoria, Ill., a prominent gentleman of that city said, "I can tell you the secret of that tremendous bitterness against Christianity." Said I, "What is it?" "Why," said he, "in this very house there was a great convention to nominate a governor, and there were three or four candidates. At the same time there was in a church in this city a Sabbath school convention, and it happened that one of the men who was in the Sabbath school convention was also a member of the political convention. The highest man on the roll at that time and about to be nominated was the name of the great champion infidel. There was an adjournment between ballots, and in the afternoon, when the nominations were being made, a plain farmer got up and said: "Mr. Chairman, that nomination must not be made. The Sunday schools of Illinois will defeat him." That ended all prospect of his nomination.

The Christian religion is mightier today than it ever was. Do you think that such a scene could be enacted today as was enacted in the days of Robespierre, when a shameless woman was elevated to the dignity of a goddess and carried in a golden chair to a cathedral where incense was burned to her and people bowed down before her as a divine being, she taking the place of the Bible and God, while in the corridor of that cathedral were enacted such scenes of drunkenness and debauchery as had never before been witnessed? Do you think such a thing could possibly occur in Christendom today? No. The police of Washington, or of New York, or of Paris would swoop upon it. I know infidelity makes a good deal of talk in our day. One infidel can make great excitement, but I can tell you on what principle it is. It is on the principle that if a man jumps overboard from an ocean liner he makes more excitement than all the 500 who stay on board. But the fact that he jumps overboard does not stop the ship. Does that wreck the 500 passengers? It makes great excitement when a man jumps from the lecturing platform or from the pulpit into infidelity, but does that keep the Bible or the church from carrying millions of passengers to the shores of eternal safety?

Perfection of Christianity. What do they agree on? Heracles wrote a whole chapter on the errors of astronomy. La Place declares that the moon was not put in the right place. He says if it had been put four times farther from the earth than it is now there would be harmony in the universe, but Lowell comes up and says in time to prove that the moon was put in the right place. How many colors woven into the light? Seven, says Isaac Newton. Three, says David Brewster. How high is the aurora borealis? Two and a half miles, says Liss. Ninety miles, say other scientists. How far is the sun from the earth? Seventy-six million miles, says Lealle. Eighty-two million miles, says Humboldt. Ninety million miles, says Henderson. One hundred and four million miles, says Mayer. Only a little difference of 28,000,000 miles! All split up among themselves—not agreeing on anything.

Here these infidel scientists have impaled themselves as a jury to decide this trial between infidelity, the plaintiff, and Christianity, the defendant, and after being out for centuries they

come in to render their verdict. Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict? No, no. Then go back for another 500 years and deliberate and agree on something. There is not a poor miserable wretch in the city prison tomorrow that could be condemned by a jury that did not agree on the verdict, and yet you expect us to give up our glorious Christianity to please these men who cannot agree on anything. Ah, my friends, the church of Jesus Christ instead of falling back is on the advance. I am certain it is on the advance. I see the glittering of the swords; I hear the tramping of the troops; I hear the thundering parades of artillery. O God, I thank thee that I have been permitted to see this day of thy triumph, this day of the confusion of thy sworn enemies! O Lord God, take thy sword from thy thigh and ride forth to the victory!

Secular and Religious Press. And then I find another most encouraging thought in the fact that the secular printing press and the pulpit seem harmonized in the same team for the proclamation of the gospel. Every banker in this capital tomorrow, every Wall street banker tomorrow in New York, every State street banker tomorrow in Boston, every Third street banker tomorrow in Philadelphia, every banker in the United States and every merchant will have in his pocket a treatise on Christianity, 10, 20 or 30 pages of Scripture in the reports of sermons preached throughout the land today. It will be so in Chicago, so in New Orleans, so in Charleston, so in Boston, so in Philadelphia, so in Cincinnati, so everywhere. I know the tract societies are doing a grand and glorious work, but I tell you there is no power on earth today equal to the fact that the American printing press is taking up the sermons which are preached to a few hundred or a few thousand people, and on Monday morning and Monday evening scattering that truth to the millions. What an encouragement to every Christian man!

Then you have noticed a more significant fact if you have talked with people on the subject, that they are getting disgusted with worldly philosophy as a matter of comfort. They say it does not amount to anything when you have a dead child in the house. They tell you when they are sick and the door of the future seems opening the only comfort they could find was the gospel. People are having demonstrated all over the land that science and philosophy cannot solve the trouble and woes of the world, and they are taking Christianity, the only sympathetic religion that ever came into the world. You just take a scientific consolation late that room where a mother has lost her child. Try in that case your splendid doctrine of the "survival of the fittest." Tell her that child died because it was not worth as much as the other children. That is your "survival of the fittest."

Not Ashamed of the Bible. Young men do not get ashamed to be a friend of the Bible. Do not put your thumb in your vest, as young men sometimes do, and swagger about talking of the glorious light of nature and of there being no need of the Bible. They have the light of nature in India and China and in all the dark places of the earth. Did you ever hear that the light of nature gave them comfort for their trouble? They have lancets to cut and juggernauts to crush, but no comfort. Ah, my friends, you had better stop your skepticism. Suppose you are put in a cell like that of Colonel Ethan Allen. He saw the account and at one time mentioned it in an address. A descendant of Ethan Allen, who is an infidel, said it never occurred. Soon after I received a letter from a professor in one of our colleges, who is also a descendant of Ethan Allen and is a Christian. He wrote me that the incident is accurate; that my statement was authentic and true. The wife of Colonel Ethan Allen was a very consecrated woman. Her mother instructed the daughter in the truths of Christianity. The daughter sickened and was about to die, and she said to her father: "Father, shall I take your instruction or shall I take mother's instruction? I am going to die now, I must have this matter decided." That man, who had been loud in his infidelity, said to his dying daughter: "My dear, you had better take your mother's religion." My advice is the same to you, O young man! You know how religiously comforted her. You know what she said to you when she was dying. You had better take your mother's religion.

Honesty by Soap and Water. At one of their joint discussions, which took place in Kentucky some years ago, Tom Stuart, then editor of the Winchester Democrat, gave his opponent, I. N. Boone, a descendant of the great Daniel, a blow that fairly knocked him out of the race for the legislature. Boone was making his regular speech, and at the proper place in it he referred to the matter of his relation to the tolling masses. "My friends," said he, holding up a pair of hands that looked as if they had not been washed in a week, "to let you see for yourself that I am a horny-handed son of toil, I ask you to look at these hands, and," turning to Stuart, "I would ask my pale-faced young friend from the city what he thinks of them?" Stuart was on his feet in a minute. "I do not desire to embarrass my distinguished opponent, ladies and gentlemen," he said with a bow, "but I would say that I think that they need soap and water." It was such an apparent case that the crowd took hold at once with a shout, and Boone was completely floored, and later Stuart was elected.—Argonaut.

Shell Capacity. In the proceedings of the Royal Society Miss Lee gives the results of some recent investigations upon shell capacity, according to which the theory that brain weight either in the individual or the sex is associated with intellectual power is not sustained. She found that one of the most distinguished anthropologists has less skull capacity than 50 per cent of the women students of Bedford College, and one of the leading English anatomists less than 25 per cent of the same students.

LITERARY MEN LIVE LONG.

Authors Have Equal Chances with Others to Reach Old Age.

The general idea that literary production of a high order is hostile to long life by reason of the nervous strain and tear it necessitates would seem to be erroneous. Scott wrote himself out at the age of 61 by excessive work, and Dickens, no doubt, lived at too high pressure—possibly the same might be said of Thackeray—but in the great majority of cases literary men possess that balance which avoids nervous exhaustion, and the literary life is a wholesome and normal one. In our own country the average life of twenty-nine leading writers from Jonathan Edwards down, is sixty-six years, in nearly every case, too, their productive powers have remained unimpaired by old age. The short life of Edgar Allan Poe is, of course, not to be attributed to the fact that he was a writer, but to the nervous worry resulting from false pride and shame at being unable to resist temptation. Bayard Taylor worked too hard and Lanier was broken by exposure in the civil war. Dr. Holmes and Whittier enjoyed the longest lives of any one of our writers, each passing his 80th birthday. Emerson, Longfellow and Bryant lived long and tranquil lives, and very few—perhaps not one—of American literary men shortened their lives by excessive devotion to their natural pursuit. The lives of great American writers are longer than those of their English counterparts by nearly four years, though two of the Englishmen—Carlyle and Newman—lived longer than any one of the Americans. The living American writers who seem to have done enough to entitle them to admission to our literary Valhalla are: Henry James, Brete Harte, Howells, Donald Mitchell, Weir Mitchell, Stedman, Stoddard, Aldrich, Fiske, Cable and Clemens. Their average now 65 years old.—Chicago Journal.

GARDEN'S GROWTH IN HAWAII

Plants and Vines Produce Prolific Crops the Year Round.

Incredible reports of the productivity of the soil of Hawaii have reached the agricultural department through Gov. Dole, who requested one of the principal farmers of Hawaii to furnish authentic information on this subject. This farmer says that almost every vegetable and fruit known to man will grow in the island in profusion. Peppermint, he says, grows wild. Four crops of potatoes have been produced in succession on the same piece of land within twelve months. This is not an extraordinary occurrence. Radishes become edible ten days after sowing. Strawberry vines bear fruit all the year. The berries are of the finest flavor. Cabbage grows all the year and it apparently makes no difference whether it is planted in the spring, summer, autumn, or winter. Parsley, once sown, grows forever, apparently. Lima beans continue to grow and bear for over a year, and they have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. Cucumbers bear the entire year and so do tomatoes which, with proper attention, bear for years. Raspberries bear for six months. Pineapples some time bearing when the plants are four months old and bear in abundance for years. Lettuce can be planted at any time, and it develops quickly. The same is true of celery. Wheat, corn, barley and oats produce only one crop each year, and this is not quite as good as the crops produced in other portions of the world.

How It Feels to Fall.

The Swiss Alpine climber, Sigrist, who once fell from the top of the Karpfstock, in Switzerland, described his sensation while falling as follows: "The plunge, which was taken backward, was in no wise accompanied by the anxiety which is one has when one dreams of falling. I seemed to be borne in the most pleasant manner gently downward and had complete consciousness during the entire fall. Free from all pain or fear, I contemplated my position and the future of my family, which I knew was assured by the insurance I carried. And this contemplation was accompanied with a rapidity which I had never before known. Of the losing of my breath, of which people talk, there was no suggestion, and only the heavy fall on the snow-covered ground caused me to lose suddenly and painlessly all consciousness. The bruising of my head and limbs on the rocks as I fell caused me no pain. In fact, I did not feel it. I am convinced of an easier, pleasanter death, the reawakening, however, brought with it entirely different and far less agreeable sensations."—London Mail.

The Cure for Trusts.

If railroad rates are so manipulated that they sometimes favor the localities in which the plants owned by the trusts are situated—and what disinterested student can deny this?—why should we hesitate, in season and out of season, to agitate the question of the control of the national highways? If patent laws are another reliance of the trusts, why should we hesitate to throw open to general use, in return for a reasonable compensation, every patent that is employed hereafter for monopolistic ends? These remedies would at least moderate the exactions of many of the trusts, and no further experience of greater knowledge ought to be needed to demonstrate the wisdom of employing all such means that stand so near at hand.—Atlantic Monthly.

Unfortunate Creation.

"In these days," he cried, "individual effort goes for nothing. It is useless for a man to stand out alone. He must—"

"Oh, Cuthbert," she cried, "how mean of you to bring me away out here in this boat and such things, knowing I could not escape, say then, things to me. But—but if you insist, I will ask papa when we get back."

Withholds Seat on Account of Snug.

When summoned to court to explain why she did not pay her rent, a Chicago woman brought with her a bottle filled with bugs of various size and shade, and told the magistrate that when the landlord removed the insects from the house she would pay up.

The same fire purifies gold and crimson dye.

