

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 16.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, October 5, 1901

No. 40.

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guaranteed \$900
Salary Yearly.
Men and women of good address to represent us, some to travel appointing agents, others for local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly, extra commissions and expenses, rapid advancement, old established home. Grand chance for earnest man or woman to secure pleasant, permanent position, liberal income and future. New, brilliant lines. Write at once.
STAFFORD PRESS,
39 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

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

HASKELL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Desiring to present to our readers a comprehensive view of our excellent public school, the Free Press requested Prof. Litsey, principal of the school, to furnish us such statement as to its scope, etc., as he saw fit. He prepared and handed us the following:

To THE FREE PRESS,
I will say to whom it may concern, that the people of Haskell are warmly in sympathy with our public school. They are a unit in its support, there being no divisions or factions along political or religious lines affecting our school interests, as is too often the case in our Texas towns. As a consequence of this warm interest in its progress, the school is in a very prosperous condition. Six teachers are employed in this school and we have it pretty thoroughly graded. In the several grades are taught all the public school branches and, in addition, enough of Latin and the sciences to enable our finished pupils to enter college regularly—which several have done directly from this school.

It is the aim of our people to educate their children at home as far as it is possible to do so. While it is our aim to give our boys and girls who may never be able to go to college a good practical knowledge of the common branches and thus prepare them for useful citizenship, we also try to lay a broad and substantial foundation for a thorough collegiate course in any of our colleges. We boast that our school is in line with the best schools of the state, and think we can safely say to any who may desire to come among us that they will make no sacrifice in the matter of educational advantages.
Respectfully,
L. T. LITSEY.

* DeWitt's Little Early Risers never disappoint. They are safe, prompt, gentle, effective in removing all impurities from the liver and bowels. Small and easy to take. Never gripes or distress. Terrell's drug store.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF OUR

Oldest and Best Known Citizens.

The Free Press desiring something more than its own statements about this country to present to its readers, who are strangers to it, went to Capt. J. S. Williams, one of our oldest and best known citizens, a man who has made a success of farming here, a man who is above reproach as a citizen—a man whose veracity, integrity and responsibility in every way are unquestioned among us, and asked him to write a statement embodying his experience in farming here and his general views in regard to the country. He kindly complied by preparing and sending us the following:

CAPT. WILLIAMS' STATEMENT.

Is this a farming locality? Yes, I have been here fifteen years and have been farming for 14 years, and my experience with corn, oats, Milomiaz, sorghum, etc., is that I have always raised plenty for my own use, and nearly always some to spare. I have 200 acres in cultivation and grow all the above and cotton besides, together with fruits and vegetables. When I first came here, fifteen years ago, I set out an orchard of peaches, plums, grapes and berries of all description and have not been without fruit since they came into bearing, having plenty to do our own family and some to spare.

LAND VALUES.—Land is rapidly increasing in value; has increased about 50 per cent. in the past 12 months. The country is settling fast, the population has about doubled in the last 12 months.

MORALS.—The morals are good, as good as anywhere in the state, if not better.

SCHOOLS.—We have a good public school at the county seat, employing six teachers, and with about 300 pupils. There are ten or twelve district schools in the county, and they are good country schools—some of them fine schools.

CHURCHES.—We have in town four denominations, Baptist, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian. They all have good buildings and a good membership and are well attended.

The water is good and there is plenty of it, especially in town. This is the best watered town in North-west Texas.

TRANSPORTATION.—The town is sixteen miles from the Texas Central Railroad and has a good prospect of several roads, but especially one north and south, intersecting the Texas & Pacific at Abilene.

In conclusion I will say I have 200 acres in cultivation, and, to live on, I would not give it for any other 200 acres in this state.

Respectfully,
J. S. WILLIAMS.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by Jno. B. Baker, druggist.

—The people of other portions of Texas are finding out what Haskell county is and they are coming. A steady stream of farmers has been flowing in for the last year and a half, until now, in riding over the county in almost any direction, one sees more new farms and houses than old ones.

There are thousands of people suffering untold torture from piles, because of the popular impression that they cannot be cured. TANNER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT will cure them and the patient will remain cured. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents at Baker's drug store.

The Lord's Prayer in Verse.

[From "The First Mortgage"—by E. U. Cook.]
Now Jesus taught how man should pray
Unto his father up above—
Yes, told them just what words to say,
And how to manifest their love.
Now in this prayer our Father claim,
Acknowledge he is up above,
And hallowed be Thy blessed name,
Thy Kingdom come in power and love.
They will be done on earth, we pray,
As it is done in heaven above;
Give us our daily bread today—
An emblem of Thy care and love.
Forgive our debts, as we forgive
Those who owe us a trifling sum;
And free from evil may we live,
Into temptation never come.
Thine is the Kingdom and the power,
Glory forever, now and then;
Be with us every day and hour,
And always watch o'er us—Amen.

SCHOOL LANDS—1-4 Million Acres for homesteaders, at \$1 per acre; \$10 cash, balance in 40 years, will buy 600 acres in West Texas; 2,400 acres on same proportionate terms; how to secure same, list of lands on market, land law and full particulars, 500 stamps, STANDARD, San Angelo, Tex. 11

Questions Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers' and grandmothers' never thought of using anything else for Indigestion or Bilio-ness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by J. B. Baker.

Haskell county is strictly a white man's country. There are only two or three negroes in the county and the general sentiment favors keeping any more of them out and thus being rid of the danger and fear of the horrible crimes which have become so common where there is a heavy negro population.

One Bottle of Remick's Pepsin Blood Tonic will make you fairly sparkle with new life and vigor. For sale by Stamford Drug Co.

Friday the 11th inst., will be Baylor University and Agricultural and Mechanical College day at the state fair. These are institutions in which Texans have great pride and extensive preparations are being made to make the occasion a memorable one. The literary program is filled with speakers of more than state-wide reputation. The address of welcome will be by Rev. Geo. W. Truett of Dallas, response by Dr. O. H. Cooper, Pres. of Baylor University, followed by addresses by Dr. B. H. Carroll of Waco and Hon. Sid P. Skinner of Waxahachie. No doubt a literary treat is in store for those who attend on that day.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin,—all signs of liver trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25 cents at Baker's drug store.

Since President Roosevelt intimated that he was in favor of the ship subsidy bill Mark Hanna has come out in a glowing tribute to the new president. Mark was as dumb as an oyster until he got a little "encouragement." Even with this, however, we don't believe Mr. Roosevelt will be the abject tool of the bosses that some of his predecessors have been.

A Finnish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Baker's drug store.

—Mr. and Mrs. Major Smith were in town Monday morning on a trip to Clairmont. They returned Thursday.

A Citizen Speaks Out.

This long dry spell, I suppose, has caused the people of our town to neglect the ordinary precautions necessary to the health of a town. It is time attention was called to this very important matter. The stench from the sinks and privies all over town, the decaying carcasses in the south part of town, and pieces of meat, bones and empty meat cans about the square is a sure forerunner of disease. This smell is plainly detected all over town, but the prevailing south wind makes it especially strong from the square northward. It is a shame to us all that we do not attend to this without having to be called upon publicly. The Mosaic legislation (see Deut. 23:13) is good, and every family can easily attend to this for themselves by digging a hole and covering all refuse a foot under the ground. It is quickly and easily done, and can be done often—every week or two. People of the town ought to have enough regard for the public health not to drop dead cattle in the suburbs of town without following this up by burning them. Burning carcasses in town is a bad practice at best, and in fact ought not to be done at all. We ought to provide a place at a distance for all such. If the town cannot be kept clean otherwise, we had better incorporate. It can be kept clean that way, and the sentiment in favor of incorporation is growing for this very reason. Let us all clean up; it isn't dirt that makes sickness, it is filth.
R. E. SHERRILL.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Henderson Grimet, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—Geo. R. McDonald, Man, Logan county, W. Va. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by Jno. B. Baker.

For the past year and a half the demand for houses in Haskell has exceeded the supply and we believe that money invested in residences of moderate cost would pay a good dividend on the investment.

Tot Causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider, of Crittenden, Ky., "it seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Baker's drug store.

A sugar war is announced. It was opened on the first inst by the American Sugar Refining Co., making a cut of 15 points. This was followed by the National Refining Co. bringing the price of standard granulated sugar down to 4.85c per pound. It is said that all grades of sugar are affected by the cut and that all of the refineries will have to follow in the movement.

Owing to crop failures a distress-famine is prevailing in a large part of Russia.

—Revs. V. G. Cunningham and Sam Bristow have been elected by the mission board (this) Stonewall Baptist Association to fill the position of missionaries in the territory covered by said association, in place of Rev. D. James, resigned.

Kodol

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

YOUR WANTS... ANTICIPATED

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

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

OUR MILLINERY

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

OUR LINE OF STAPLE GOODS,

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

F. C. ALEXANDER & CO.

READY

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

Complete Stock of Dry Goods.

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

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

RESPECTFULLY,
S. L. Robertson.

BURN EUPION OIL.

To obtain the best burning oil ask for the Eupion and take no other. Genuine Eupion Oil is absolutely safe and gives the best light of any illuminating oil on the market. Interior oils are sometimes sold by dealers as Eupion.

The Genuine Eupion Oil can be bought from the following dealers in Haskell:
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.
S. L. ROBERTSON.

HASKELL MEAT MARKET.

MATT WALKER, Prop'r
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.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S BUSY LIFE.

SKETCHES from

Theodore Roosevelt's Father.
Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest American citizen who has ever been called to the head of our nation. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, his father, after whom he was named, being a prominent merchant, a patriot, a philanthropist, and a moving spirit in the Civil War. The elder Theodore Roosevelt went to Washington after the first Battle of Bull Run, and warned President Lincoln that he must get rid of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, with the result that Mr. Stanton, the "organizer of victory," took his place. When the war was fairly under way, it was Theodore Roosevelt who organized the allotment plan, which saved the families of eighty thousand soldiers of New York State more than five million dollars of their pay; and when the war was over he protected the soldiers against the sharks that lay in wait for them, and saw to it that they got employment. Through his influence the New York newboys' lodging-house system and many other institutions of public benefit and helpful charity were established. There were four children in the Roosevelt family, of whom Theodore was the second. There were two boys and two girls. A younger brother was killed in a railroad accident, and the hopes of the father were centered on Theodore. At the age of five or six, Theodore gave little promise of maintaining the prestige of the Roosevelt family line.



26th PRESIDENT of the U.S.

The President's Early Boyhood.

He was a puny, sickly, delicate boy. Some one who knew him in those days of the Civil War described him as a "weak-eyed, pig-chested boy, who was too frail to take part in the sports of his age." When he arrived at the age of six, he was sent to the famous old McMullen School, where he remained for eight years. It was not, however, in New York that the boy Roosevelt spent with most profit the months to which he looks back with pleasure. The elder Roosevelt believed that children best thrive in the country. He selected a beautiful spot near the village of Oyster Bay, on the north shore of Long Island, and erected a country house which well deserves the title "Tranquillity." Here it was among the hills which border the sound and the bay, that Theodore Roosevelt and his brother and sisters spent the long summer months. At fourteen Theodore was admitted to the Cutler School, a private academy in New York conducted by Arthur H. Cutler. Here he took the preparatory course for Harvard University, making rapid advancement under the careful tuition of Mr. Cutler, and graduating with honors.

Becomes an Athlete.

By careful attention and plenty of gymnastic exercise and out-of-door life his frame became more sturdy and his health vastly improved. It thus happened that when young Roosevelt entered on college life at Harvard, in 1875, he suffered little by comparison with boys of his age. While he did not stand in the front rank of athletes, he was well above the average, and had no reason to be ashamed of his physical prowess.

Never for a waking moment was he idle. It was either study or exercise. In addition to his regular studies and special courses he took upon himself the editorship of the college paper, and made a success of it. He was democratic in his tastes and simple in his mode of living. Theodore Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1880 with high honors. In spite of severe study, his health was but little impaired, and he at once started on a foreign journey in search of instruction, pleasure and adventure. He distinguished himself as a mountain climber, ascending the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn and many other peaks, and was made a member of the Alpine Club of London.

Begins Study of Law.

On his return to America he studied law, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly from the Twenty-first District of New York, generally known as Jacob Hesse's district.

By re-election he continued in the body during the session of 1882 and 1884. He introduced important reform measures, and his entire legislative career was made conspicuous by the courage and zeal with which he assailed political abuses. As chairman of the Committee on Cities he introduced the measure which took from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointments of the mayor. He was chairman of the noted legislative investigating committee which bore his name. In 1884 he went to the Bad Lands in Dakota, near the "Pretty Buttes," where he built a log-

Attacked by "Yellow" Newspapers.

It was of this incident that a handle was first made by Mr. Roosevelt's enemies in and out of the police board—and he had many to attack him.

It happened that there was a musical hall in the building in which the labor men met. The yellow newspapers circulated the lie that he went there on purpose to see the show, and the ridiculous story was repeated until actually the labor men themselves thought it was so. They would not have been able to understand the kind of man they had to do with, had they tried. Accordingly they fell into their own trap. It is a tradition that Mr. Roosevelt there, the notorious Seelye dinner riot was planned by his enemies in the department of which he was the head, in the belief that they would catch Mr. Roosevelt there. The dinner was supposed to be his "set."

Some time after that, Mr. Rilis was in Roosevelt's office when a police official of superior rank came in, and requested a private audience with him. They stepped aside and the policeman spoke in an undertone, urging something strongly. Mr. Roosevelt listened. Suddenly I saw him straighten up as a man recoils from something uncanny, and dismiss the other with a sharp: "No, sir! I don't fight that way." The policeman went out crestfallen. Roosevelt took two or three turns about the floor, straggling evidently with strong disgust. He told me afterward that the man had come to him with what he said was certain knowledge that his enemy could that night, in a known house up town, which it was his alleged habit to visit. His proposition was to raid it then and so "set square." To the policeman it then occurred that he was being made a party to a crime. He threw a good chance away. But it was not Roosevelt who struck him below the belt. He struck the governor's chair afterward he gave the policeman a good kicking, and the politician whom he fought, and who fought him, the same terms. They tried their best to upset him, for they had never seen him so angry. He never stayed in the room to gain an advantage. A promise given by him was always kept to the letter.

Assistant Secretary of Navy.

Early in 1897 he was called by President McKinley to give up his New York office to become Assistant-Secretary of the Navy. His energy and quick mastery of detail had much to do with its brilliant feats in the war with Spain. It was he who suggested Admiral Dewey for commander of the Asiatic station.

Dewey was sometimes spoken of in those days as if he were a kind of fashion-plate. Roosevelt, however, had faith in him, and while walking up Connecticut avenue one day said to Mr. Rilis: "Dewey is all right. He has a lion heart. He is the man for the place." No one now doubts the wisdom of his selection, and naval officers agree that the remarkable skill in marksmanship displayed by the American gunners was due to his foresight. He saw the necessity of practice, and he thought it the best kind of economy for him to burn up ammunition in acquiring skill.

A characteristic story is told regarding Roosevelt's insistence on practice in the navy.

Shortly after his appointment he asked for an appropriation of \$800,000 for ammunition, powder, and shot for the navy. The appropriation was made, and a few months later he asked for another appropriation, this time of \$600,000. When asked by the proper authorities what had become of the first appropriation, he replied: "Every cent of it was spent for powder and

His Advice to Organized Labor.

Mr. Rilis says he never saw Roosevelt to better advantage than when he once confronted the labor men at their meeting place, Clarendon Hall.

The police were all the time having trouble with strikers and their "pickets." Roosevelt saw that it was because neither party understood fully the position of the other, and, with his usual directness, went to the labor organizations that would like to talk a row with them. At his request I went with him to the meeting. It developed almost immediately that the labor men had taken a wrong measure of the man. They met him as a politician playing for points, and hinted at trouble unless their demands were met. Mr. Roosevelt broke them off short.

"Gentlemen," he said, "with the snap of the jaws that always made you, I have asked to meet you, hoping that we might come to understand one another. Remember, please, before we go further, that the worst injury anyone of you can do to the cause of labor is to cause violence. It will also be worse for himself. Understand distinctly that order will be kept. The police will keep it. Now we can proceed."

I was never so proud and pleased as when they applauded him to the echo. He

Roosevelt's Life at College.

More than ever, since the presidency has come to him, have all things relating to Theodore Roosevelt taken on public interest. His past record is being examined into so thoroughly that the people will know his life as thoroughly as though it were an open book. Some interest is taken in his college record. There, as elsewhere, in whatever he did he showed unusual energy, and the same aggressive earnestness which carried him so far in later life. He exhibits a maturity of character, if not of intellectual development, greater than that of most of his classmates, and was looked upon as one of the notable members of the class—as one who possessed certain qualities of leadership and of popularity which might carry him far in later life, if not counterbalanced by impulsiveness in action or obstinacy in adhering to his own ideas. He was certainly regarded as a man of good fighting qualities, of determination, pluck and

tenacity. If his classmates had been asked in their senior year to pick out the one member of the class who would be best adapted for such service as that which he rendered with the Rough Riders in Cuba, almost with one voice they would have designated Roosevelt.

In his studies young Roosevelt was looked upon—as one of his classmates expresses it—"as peculiarly earnest and mature in the way in which he took hold of things." Both his fellows and his teachers say he was much above the average as a student. When he entered college he had already developed the taste for hunting and for natural history which has since led him so often and so far through field and forest. His rifle and his hunting kit, the skins and trophies of the chase, were the most conspicuous things in his rooms. His birds he mounted himself. Live turtles and insects were always to be found in his study, and one who lived

in the house with him at the time recalls the excitement caused by a particularly large turtle, sent by a friend from the southern seas, which got out of its box one night, and started toward the bathroom in search of water.—Utica Globe.

Ancestry of the Presidents.

The Buffalo Commercial notes the fact that all the presidents of the United States have come from British ancestry, except two, both of whom were Dutch. Martin Van Buren was the first president of Dutch ancestry, and Roosevelt is the second. Washington, Adams, Madison, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Garfield, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison were of English ancestry; Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur and McKinley were Scotch-Irish; Monroe, Grant and Hayes were Scotch; Jefferson was Welsh; Tabular, the record stands: English, 14; Scotch-Irish, 6; Scotch, 3; Dutch, 2; Welsh, 1.

Higgins—What are those children running after that golfer for? Higgins—They think he is a bagpipe player and they want to hear him play.



ROOSEVELT AT THE AGE OF 22.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ROMANCE.

Two Uncles in the United States Enrich an Englishman in Need.

To few men is it given to make a fair competence, lose it, and suddenly and without expectation find two fortunes thrown at their feet. That has been the experience of Mr. Joseph Samuel Stadden Russell. At the beginning of this year he was employed in the humble capacity of groom; today he is in possession of a fortune of \$160,000, most of it invested in freehold property in New York and Pittsburg. The story has most of those elements of romance with which the popular imagination clothes the unexpected acquisition of wealth. As in so many other cases, it is the rich uncle of them—who has played the part of a generous Providence. In Mr. Russell's case, however, there were two uncles, but from neither did he entertain any expectations of an inheritance. One lived in Pittsburg, the other in New York; one was his uncle on his father's side, the other was the brother of his father's second wife. Mr. Russell himself was born in London, "within the sound of Bow bells," but he has spent fully thirty years in the States. Both his uncles went out there when very young and very poor, but they rapidly advanced and became considerable property-owners. Recently Mr. Russell became famous for his bravery in leading the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1st. He was an efficient officer, and won the love and admiration of his men. His care for them was shown by the circulation of the famous round-robin which he wrote protesting against keeping the army longer in Cuba.

As Governor of New York.

Upon Roosevelt's return to New York there was a popular demand for his nomination for governor. Previous to the state convention he was nominated by the Citizens Union, but he declined, replying that he was a Republican. The Democrats tried to frustrate his nomination by attempting to prove that he had lost his legal residence in that state. That plan failed and he was nominated in the convention by a vote of 753 to 218 for Governor Black. The campaign throughout the state was spirited. Roosevelt took the stump and delivered many speeches. His popularity was 1879.

As the campaign of 1900 drew near, the popular demand that Roosevelt's name should be on the National Republican ticket grew too imperative to be ignored by the leaders. The honor of the nomination for Vice-President was refused time and time again by Roosevelt, who felt that he had a great duty to perform as governor of New York State.

Nomination at Philadelphia.

On the evening of the first day of the convention, Roosevelt saw Platt. "My name must not be presented to the committee to-day," Platt was heard to say. "I am not in a position to accept the nomination," said State Senator Burton; "we do not urge you to accept the nomination." Roosevelt stood, with shoulders square and feet at right angles, as if he were on the point of objecting to the address of the speaker, but he said nothing. He was the only man in the hall who did not raise his hand. "I am not in a position to accept the nomination," said State Senator Burton; "we do not urge you to accept the nomination." Roosevelt stood, with shoulders square and feet at right angles, as if he were on the point of objecting to the address of the speaker, but he said nothing. He was the only man in the hall who did not raise his hand.

NEW FORM OF MATRIMONY.

A French magazine has discovered that marriage is a failure, and asked a judge well known for the breadth of his views to suggest a remedy. He replied with a proposal which has the merit of originality: "There are those who still hold with marriage as a present established, he remarks in substance. 'By all means let the institution be preserved for their benefit. But many others chafe and fret under the yoke of matrimony, as constructed by the Napoleon Code. Why not give satisfaction to all? The thing could be easily managed by instituting two forms of wedlock. After choosing each other, affianced lovers would make their choice of marriages. Conservative spirits would enter the noose which can only be untied by the complicated, unpleasant and expensive procedure of the divorce court. The untamable ones would select the new marriage, which would be legally dissoluble not only by common consent of both parties, but on the mere affidavit of either that he or she had had enough of it. Both forms of matrimony would be equally recognized by the law.'

After the Game—Bucklin—'Did Thorball make a home run today?'

Laute—'No, unfortunately for himself and his poor waiting wife, he got no further than the first saloon.'—Brooklyn Life.

That which burns thee not, cool not.

THE TIME TO LAUGH.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

It Was a Close Call. But the Postal Clerk Anticipated the Danger in Time—Facts After Cases—Reason for the Deed.

IT WAS A CLOSE CALL.

"I want, sir," he said as he got speech with the chief clerk at the postoffice the other afternoon—"I want to report to you that on November 23 I wrote a letter to my brother in Kalamazoo, Mich.

"I see," replied the official.

"In that letter, sir, I inquired about celery—how to prepare the soil, how to grow it, how to bleach the stalks to a milky whiteness."

"Yes."

"I inclosed a dollar bill for seeds and asked my brother to respond at once. I folded that letter up, sir, and directed it and stamped it and mailed it. The days went by. Day after day fled into the past, and no response came. My Kalamazoo brother is not a procrastinator, sir. On the contrary, he is—chain lightning at an swering letters. When a fortnight had passed without a response, I wrote him again."

"And he hadn't received the first?"

"The clerk as he tapped his nose with his pencil.

"He had not. My epistle had never been placed in his hands."

"And then you came and filed a report?"

"No, sir. I decided to handle the case myself. I had my brother watch the Kalamazoo postoffice while I watched this and had a friend in Washington keep an eye on the postmaster general. Night after night, sir, I have walked around this building at midnight in disguise. By daylight or darkness my eyes and ears have been open. It was the same with my brother at Kalamazoo, the same in Washington."

"And haven't you struck a clew yet?"

"I have, sir. Yes, sir, up to last night I had a clew leading up to the guilty party and was certain that his punishment could not be long delayed when a strange thing happened. I discovered the letter lying under some papers on my desk. It had not been mailed."

"All through your own carelessness?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your clew was knocked into a cocked hat?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you have no case against the Postal Department?"

"No, sir."

"Well, sir, I thought I'd come and tell you about it and say that I had abandoned the case and no one would be arrested, but at the same time, sir—at the same time, in the interest of justice and integrity—"

"You feel it your duty to warn us not to do so again," finished the chief clerk as the other heaved.

"That's it exactly and to hope that this narrow escape may be a lesson to you all the days of your life. That's all, sir, and now I wish you all good day, sir."

IT ALTERED THE CASE.

She had looked the house over and was satisfied with it, but as she returned the key to the agent a thought struck her, and she said:

"Ab, there is one more thing. Let me ask if anyone has ever died in the house."

"Why, y-e-s, I believe so," he reluctantly replied.

"That settles it then, and I won't take the house."

"But people are dying in houses all the time," he protested.

"Yes, but the idea is unanny. I'll look for a new house."

"But listen, m'am. This was no ordinary death. It was a poet who had the house, and one evening they found him dead in his chair with a half completed poem, 'To Night,' in his hand. The angels took him as his soul searched for inspiration."

"Oh, well, that alters the case, and I'll take the house. I thought something might have died of pneumonia or something."

REASONING BY ANALOGY.

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Mrs. Bronston—Huh! How do you know it was tailor made?

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The father wanted the young man to go into business and the boy wanted to be a lawyer.

"Which would you rather be," argued the father, "a lawyer or a millionaire?"

"I'll be both if you give me half a chance," replied the son, and the father hurried him away to a law school.

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George—How can you be sure?

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Bill—I've been to see a palm reader. Jill—And did you believe what he told you?

"Yes, I did. He told me I was too easy, and charged me two dollars."

In China.

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faceted gentleman were somewhat strangled as we played cards together.

"Yes, somewhat," was the reply.

"Then you have not met before?"

"Well, not exactly, but I recognized him."

"As one about whom you had heard something to his discredit? I see."

"No, it was not that. I simply recognized him as the man who married my divorced wife."

HIS PREDICAMENT.

"I notice that the landlady only helps you to the scraps," whispered the new boarder. "Why don't you leave?"

"I can't," responded the meek man. "You see I am the landlady's husband."

NO USE TO WORRY.

About a mile below Mississippi City we met a colored man on the highway who asked if we had seen a colored boy about 6 years old as we came along. Upon our replying in the negative he scratched his head and looked puzzled and said:

"Dat Augustus was playin' round 'bout an hour ago, an' whar he has dun disappeared to is mo' dan I kin tell. Reckon it's no use to worry."

He walked beside us till he came to his cabin, which was situated on the edge of a bayou, and on the shore of the bayou lay four or five alligators basking in the sun.

"Don't alligators ever eat children?" queried the colored after a look at the reptiles.

"Yes, sah, dey does."

"Then they might have eaten your Augustus?"

"Yes, sah, so dey might. Hi dar, Linda!"

His wife came to the door in answer to his call, and he said:

"Linda, mebbe dem 'gators got Augustus."

"Mebbe dey has," she replied.

"Same as dey got Jupiter and Moses an' Washington."

"Yes."

"Wah! I s'n't gwine to hunt round no mo'. If Augustus went up de road he'll git hungry an' come back; if he went fishin' in de bayou an' de 'gators got him den he's gwine for good, an' we have only 'leben chillen left to git f'rew de summer on."

HARDLY WORTH MENTIONING.

A clergyman says that he was one day called down into his study to perform the marriage ceremony for a couple in middle life.

"Have you ever been married before?" asked the clergyman of the bridegroom.

"No, sir."

"Have you?" to the bride.

"Well, yes, I have," replied the bride, facetiously; "but that was 29 years ago, and he fell off a barn and killed himself when we'd been married only a week, so he really ain't worth mentioning."

LITTLE LAUGHLETS.

Then All Was Well.

He had just explained to her that he could not possibly defer the marriage, facetiously; "but that was 29 years ago, and he fell off a barn and killed himself when we'd been married only a week, so he really ain't worth mentioning."

She looked quietly into his eyes. He could see she had been hurt. Her lips parted, but she said not a word.

"Why, I would have waited," he said.

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Indiana has a leech farm. Wheat sowing is in order. Colorado beets arrive in Texas. Cotton picking is nearing the end. Barley for pasturage is being sown. Collin county has a fine pecan crop. Green worms hurt Callahan county grass.

The Pecos valley is sending out car-taloupes. Army worms do damage in some counties. Rice harvesting progresses nicely in Fort Bend county.

The Fruit Growers' association of Mabank has a membership of fifty.

Freestone peaches raised in the Pecos valley find ready sale at \$1 per crate. Spanish fever is reported among cattle in some parts of the Indian Territory.

Some cattle losses from blackleg are reported in the southern part of Collin county.

A truck-growers' association was organized at Jefferson. Twenty-eight names were enrolled.

Nevill & Jackson of Alpine shipped four cars of calves and one of cows to Kansas City some days ago.

Life Runnels shipped lately twelve cars of cattle from Mineral Wells to Allen, where they were placed on feed.

A man near Springfield, Mo., received \$5,000 for the apples from his fifty-acre orchard, and the buyer harvests the crop.

John Alter, living near Wellington, Kan., has a forty-acre apple orchard which has paid for itself nineteen times over the past four years.

Messrs. Ligon & Brown have returned from a 300-mile trip in Mason, Gillespie, Kerr and other counties looking for pasture for 3600 head of hogs.

Cotton experts are now trying to reach a correct conclusion regarding the damage caused the crop in Mississippi by the recent spell of bad weather.

Chas. Schauer and Wm. Shattuck of Ozona sold 12,000 sheep, including mutton and stock sheep to R. C. Ferguson and Hector McKenzie at \$1.47 1/2 after shearing.

Southwestern Kansas, around Liberal, and west of there, is said to be well filled with excellent cattle. There is a good supply of Kafir corn and other forage food.

S. P. Coleman, living twelve miles northeast of Terrell, is feeding his twenty-five head of cattle leaves of trees. He cuts the trees down gaily and allows his stock to eat one hour each day this forage.

Three cars of thoroughbred Hereford cattle and two cars of horses arrived at Roscoe from Coleman county, for Marion Zellner, who recently purchased a five-section ranch a short distance northwest of that place.

G. M. Gentry, living just south of the city limits of Denton, has sold this far this season \$62.50 worth of tomatoes from a piece of land 54x66 feet, and is still gathering. He has a bunch of peanuts, with 154 gobbers thereon.

Col. A. G. Boyce, manager of the Syndicate ranch, has sold to Holt & Underwood of Montana 3000 head of 3-year-old steers, to be delivered as soon as it can be done. The animals are said to have sold for \$30 per head.

A Hillsboro report says that John Alexander, a truck farmer living in the sandy land near Woodbury, has had success with winter onions and cabbage. He plans his crops in the fall and has them ready for market by the first of April.

Broom corn, which at the beginning of the season sold at \$5 a ton, has reached the unprecedented price of \$14. This is attributable to the crop shortage of the two years preceding this one.

A stock company has been fully organized and an experienced man engaged to raise tomatoes near Atlanta, Tex. Twenty acres will be raised for shipping and thirty for the cannery factory the company will conduct.

Australia claims to have the largest duck ranch in the world, and also the largest incubator. The incubator has a capacity of 11,440 duck eggs, or 14,800 hen eggs. The machine is constructed on the principle of a hot house.

John L. Ford of Jefferson has placed an order for 4000 Elberta peach trees, to be delivered this month. He has large landed interests in Marion county, and says that in future he will devote almost his entire attention to fruit raising.

There are three large farms in Indiana devoted to the cultivation of peppermint, the largest being located in St. Joseph county. The successful grower of the plant realizes all the way from \$75 to \$150 per acre for his crop.

Indiana has six large skunk farms, and the industry is becoming so extensive that a trust has been formed. The pelts are valuable, bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.50 apiece, according to color, the darker colors commanding the best price.

The wholesale theft of calves from the Montana ranges has been the cause of the Bear Paw pool beginning to sell off its cows and calves with the intention of running steers only in future. The thieves have reduced their work to a science.

GOVERNMENT WILL Use Every Possible Means to Get the Release OF MISS STONE, A MISSIONARY.

The Department of State Complains that Too Much Notoriety Has Been Given the Unfortunate Affair.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Not since the successful attempt to save the life of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer implicated in the Jamison raid, has the state department put forth such energy and efforts to save a human life as it is now exerting in behalf of Miss Stone, the American missionary who was captured by Bulgarian bandits. A sum of money has been forwarded by the agency of the cable to Speyer Eddy, the United States secretary of the legation at Constantinople, who has shown remarkable energy and ability in unearthing the ramifications of the plot which resulted in the kidnapping of Miss Stone. There is little doubt that the Turkish government has done all that it could be expected to do to run down the bandits, and what is now to be done is to secure similar action on the part of the Bulgarian government, and to that end influences more potent with the Slav races than that of the United States government are now at work. Should these measures fail, then the ransom money must be paid, and that is why Mr. Eddy has been placed in possession of this powerful auxiliary. The state department officials deprecate most earnestly newspaper discussion of the measures it is taking in Miss Stone's behalf, claiming that it is being greatly embarrassed in its efforts by its publication. Consequently the officials refuse to give any information concerning the case beyond the merely negative statement that they have not been informed of the reported extension to one month of the time allowed for the ransom of Miss Stone.

Interest Intense.

Philippopolis, Bulgaria, Oct. 9.—Public interest in the fate of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the kidnapped American missionary, is intensified here. There is widespread condemnation of the government for allowing such freedom to the Macedonian committee as to enable it to engineer the outrage. Miss Stone resided here before she went to Salonica and she is well known throughout the country. The patriotic Bulgarians are incensed, as they recognize that Miss Stone and her colleagues of the American missions in Bulgaria and Macedonia have been their best friends throughout the troubles. There is no lack of indications that Prince Ferdinand is impelling his own position by permitting such license to the committee as to enable it to blackmail prominent people in support of the Macedonian cause.

Consul General Dickinson, when here on his way to Sofia from Constantinople, thought it probable that if the brigands understood from headquarters that the ransom would not be paid they would release Miss Stone, as the Macedonian cause would not be helped by the murder of the woman.

Bank Notes Found.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 9.—United States secret service agents captured here two bank notes of the \$45,000 worth stolen in the Great Northern railway express robbery at Wagner, Mont., July 3 last, and of which until this time there has never been any clue. The notes were being shipped by the treasury department to the National Bank of Montana and the American National bank at Helena. All they lacked were the signatures of the president and cashier, and the robbers have supplied them, but made a very bad job, using small letters to begin the proper names.

Agricultural Commissioners.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 9.—The third annual convention of the Cotton States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture was called to order in this city Tuesday at 12 o'clock by President Frank Hill of Little Rock in the convention hall of the Arlington hotel. In the absence of the regular secretary Prof. B. W. Kilgore was elected secretary pro tem. The noon session Tuesday was devoted to organization and committee work.

Two More Deaths.

Middlesboro, Ky., Oct. 9.—Wm. Morgan and Ross Chadwell, wounded in Sunday's fighting at Union Baptist Church, near Big Springs, Va., died. This makes six dead from that feudal encounter. A large party, headed by Bud Chadwell, Len Chadwell and Joe Dooley, has left Middlesboro armed with Winchester, to join the Chadwell forces. It is now generally believed that serious results will soon follow. Arms and ammunition are being secured.

Memphis McKinley Monument.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 9.—As a meeting of the Business Men's club Tuesday night a committee of fifteen representative citizens was formed to devise ways and means to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late President McKinley. The meeting, which was largely attended, was addressed by Congressman M. R. Patterson and Federal Judge E. S. Hammond.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT Rivers and Harbors Discussed at the Baltimore Meeting.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9.—More than 200 delegates from the various boards of trade and commercial bodies in the principal cities in the United States gathered here Tuesday for the purpose of discussing the public improvement of rivers and harbors in the United States.

Twenty-five cities are represented by the delegates present. The purpose of the congress was explained in the opening paragraphs of the address of Congressman Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee in congress, who made the opening address to the delegates. He said in part:

"I take it the movement which led to this convention was prompted by a desire to awaken general interest in the river and harbor improvements and to bring the commercial bodies which are represented here into a closer touch with legislation upon this subject. I am informed it is not desired that any specific project shall be advocated here, but at the same time you consider the improvement of the navigable channels and ports of the country as essential for our development, and these ports and channels require the fostering care and assistance of the national government. With this view it is in your power to educate public opinion and to organize efforts for the enactment of legislation which shall be national in its scope and for the benefit of the whole people."

The following officers were elected: President, G. E. Barton, Philadelphia; secretary, W. H. Force, Baltimore; assistant secretaries, E. R. Sherwood of Philadelphia, George H. Lord of New Orleans and F. A. Scott of Cleveland.

A feature of the afternoon session of Tuesday was an address by former United States Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland.

The substance of the senator's address was as follows: "The necessity for the improvement and development of our commerce was never greater than it is now. The only way to meet the keen competition of foreign countries is to offer equal facilities for the immense steamships that are now engaged in ocean trade. We want harbors all along the coast that will accommodate the large ships that cross the ocean."

"We must have in addition steamship lines that will reach from one end of the country to the other without the necessity of taking such a long roundabout way. I mean that we need some large canals connecting the various navigable bodies of water."

Other addresses of a similar tenor were delivered by members of the various delegations.

The Schley Court.

Washington, Oct. 9.—There were two new witnesses before the Schley inquiry Tuesday. They were Commander Richard Wainwright, who commanded the Gloucester during the war with Spain, and Lieut. L. Bristol, who, as ensign, was a watch and division officer on the battleship Texas during that period. Lieut. Bristol did not see the loop made by the Brooklyn, the greater part of his testimony turning upon a chart he had made, showing largely, according to his memory, positions of the various ships of the American fleet at different times during the engagement of July 3.

Commander Wainwright's testimony dealt largely with chart making. Lieutenant Commander Hodgson and Capt. Folger and Dyson made additions to their previous testimony.

Mrs. Nation in Jail.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 9.—Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon smasher, is in jail here because she will not pay a fine of \$20, give a peace bond or leave the city. She entered a saloon Monday night, accompanied by 400 men and women, but the police arrested her before she could do anything. When tried before Mayor Sweeney it was shown that her only offense was entering the saloon. She was given the chance of going out of town or going to jail for thirty days.

Search Warrant for Scissors.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 9.—A prominent citizen swore out a search warrant to hunt for a pair of scissors which were stolen from his house two years ago. They were alleged to be in the house of a colored man. The owner didn't want to recover them for their intrinsic value, but because they had belonged to his wife's mother, and she prized them very highly.

Programme of the Fair.

Ablene, Tex., Oct. 9.—Following is the outline of the programme of the West Texas fair at Ablene, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 15: Tuesday—Opening day and the street parade. Wednesday—Civic society day and street parade by different societies. Thursday—Old settlers and Confederates' day. Friday—School children's day. Saturday—Roping contest.

Projected Road.

Clarksville, Tex., Oct. 9.—John Cody, chief engineer of the Clarksville and Northern Railway company, is here interviewing citizens relative to his projected road. It is the purpose to construct a line from South McAlester, I. T., to Beaumont via Clarksville. Col. Cody has gone to Red river to inspect several points on that stream for a favorable crossing. He will return and lay his plan before the local board of trade.

Fearful Fatalities.

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 8.—Four L'phandle trainmen met an awful death fourteen miles southeast of here Sunday morning in a rear end collision of freight trains. The bodies of three were taken out badly mutilated and the fourth was almost entirely consumed by the wreck before the crew could subdue the flames sufficiently to permit work on that portion of debris.

Six Cars Burned from the Third Section.

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 8.—A special to the Gazette from Arkansas City says: A half-million dollar fire occurred in this city Monday afternoon, completely consuming the Papecke-Leicht Lumber company's immense yards of cottonwood lumber, containing some 4,000,000 feet of seasoned lumber ready for the market and six cars belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railway company. The fire seems to have caught from the mill smoke stack.

BATTLE AT BAPTIST Church in East Tennessee Results Quite Disastrously.

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FATAL TO FOUR OF THE FIGHTERS And Some Others, Including a Sheriff, Received Wounds in the Singular Engagement of Feudists.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 8.—One of the bloodiest fights known in Claiborne county occurred at the Union Baptist church at Big Springs, ten miles from Tazewell, Tenn., about noon Sunday. There was preaching at the church and about 600 people had gathered there. Just before the 11 o'clock services began, Tip Chadwell to the spring, fifty yards from the church. Rush Morgan was at the spring and began firing at Chadwell. Both actions immediately gathered and the fight lasted half an hour.

The killed: Tip and John C. Chadwell and Henry Morgan. Mortally wounded: John Morgan and Asa Chadwell.

Wounded: Jones, leg broken badly, flesh wound; Sheriff Brooke, slight.

Sheriff James Brook attempted to arrest one of the Chadwells, who resisted. Both Brooke and Chadwell are wounded.

The feud between the Morgans and Chadwells has existed for a long time. Last Christmas they met at Walnut Hills, Va., when a pitched battle occurred, in which several were killed. Eighteen months ago they met near Hancock line. Fighting followed and one was killed. Both the Chadwells and Morgans are prosperous and influential and have large families.

The situation at Big Springs, Tenn., is indeed gloomy, and it is the general opinion that more bloodshed will follow. A report was heard here by way of Tazewell, Tenn., that a second clash between the factions had occurred, but the story is as yet unconfirmed. At noon Monday, when a horseman arrived at Middlesboro from Ewing, Va., five miles from Big Springs, nothing had occurred, although the feeling was at tension.

Both factions were barricaded in their homes and were armed to the teeth. Many believe that they were waiting for darkness to renew the trouble. Two members of each faction went to Cumberland Gap and secured a large supply of ammunition.

RADICAL CHANGE Made in the Episcopal Canons by the House of Bishops.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—Monday was a day of oratory in the house of deputies of the triennial Episcopal convention. The debate which began last Saturday on the proposed addition to Art. 10 of the constitution, prescribing the form of worship, was continued all day Monday and finally resulted in its adoption. As adopted it reads as follows:

"But provision may be made by canon for the temporary use of old forms and directories of worship by congregations not in union with this church, who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the bishop of the diocese or missionary district."

It was strongly urged by the advocates of the proposed change that its adoption would open the way to a great increased membership of the church, while its opponents regarded it as too radical an innovation.

The house of bishops adopted the amendment to Art. 1, sec. 13 of the constitution, already approved by the deputies, which in effect makes the presiding bishop of the church elective for a term of three years by a majority of the bishops.

Occupies Presidential Pew.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Roosevelt will attend St. John's Episcopal church, opposite the white house, on Lafayette square, and will occupy the pew that has been set aside in that edifice for many years for presidents of the United States. The pew, because of scarcity in seating capacity, has been occupied for some time by Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department. Mr. Hitchcock gracefully surrendered the pew to the wife of the president.

E. H. R. Green Ill.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Oct. 8.—The condition of Edward H. Green remains unchanged. The son, Edward H. R. Green, had made arrangements to return to Texas Monday, his hurried summons here making this imperative in order to arrange business affairs, but was taken suddenly ill and is now confined to his room. His illness is not serious and is probably caused by the strain of the trip north and close confinement in the sick room.

Fearful Fatalities.

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 8.—Four L'phandle trainmen met an awful death fourteen miles southeast of here Sunday morning in a rear end collision of freight trains. The bodies of three were taken out badly mutilated and the fourth was almost entirely consumed by the wreck before the crew could subdue the flames sufficiently to permit work on that portion of debris.

Six Cars Burned from the Third Section.

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 8.—A special to the Gazette from Arkansas City says: A half-million dollar fire occurred in this city Monday afternoon, completely consuming the Papecke-Leicht Lumber company's immense yards of cottonwood lumber, containing some 4,000,000 feet of seasoned lumber ready for the market and six cars belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railway company. The fire seems to have caught from the mill smoke stack.

JONES A JUDGE. An ex-Governor of Alabama Appointed by the President.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt appointed Ex-Gov. Thomas Goode Jones of Alabama to be United States district judge of the Middle and Eastern district of Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Bruce. Ex-Gov. Jones always has been a Democrat and was twice chief executive of his state. He was Gen. Gordon's adjutant general during the Civil war. In 1896, as a gold Democrat, he supported Palmer and Buckner. It is understood that Booker T. Washington, the well known negro educator, was one of ex-Gov. Jones' supporters. The latter not only has aided Mr. Washington in his efforts to elevate the negro, but he opposed the negro suffrage amendment incorporated in the Alabama constitution.

Representative Thompson of Alabama, a Democrat, who learned of ex-Gov. Jones' appointment from the president himself upon leaving the white house, expressed satisfaction over the president's action.

"Gov. Jones," said he, "is not only one of the ablest lawyers in Alabama, but one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the state. This act of President Roosevelt will place him in the same high esteem in the south as the late President McKinley was held."

President also appointed Charles Hartsell of Colorado to be secretary of Porto Rico to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Secretary Hunt to the governorship of that island.

Czeizog Cannot Be Seen.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 8.—State Superintendent of Prisons Collins has given orders that Czeizog must not be the subject of notoriety while in Auburn prison awaiting electrocution. He must not be seen and visitors must not be permitted to enter any part of the prison where knowledge might be gained of his location. The warden of the prison had been instructed to inform the guards and other employees of the prison that the divulging of any information concerning him or his doings will be considered a grave breach of discipline and will be dealt with accordingly.

Ameer of Afghanistan Dead.

London Oct. 8.—Habib Oullah Khan, eldest son of the ameer of Afghanistan, has reported to the British agent at Cabal that the ameer died last Thursday after a brief illness.

A dispatch from Simla says the ameer was taken seriously ill Sept. 28. Habib Oulla Khan Oct. 2 asked that a public prayer be offered for the ameer. On Oct. 3 Habib announced that his father had expired at 3 o'clock that morning. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Cabal.

Auditor Sustained.

Denison, Tex., Oct. 8.—The controller of the treasury has sustained auditor of the interior department in disallowing a claim for \$441,172 and interest presented by John A. Rollins and James Gilliland as to their share in attorney fees under contract made Feb. 13, 1885, with a representative of the Choctaw nation. The auditor and controller held the attorneys did not comply with laws of interior department as to manner of making contracts with Indians.

Picture's Horrible Fate.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 8.—"If the ransom of Miss Stone is not paid I firmly believe her head will be set upon a pike pole in the nearest village," was the statement of Hon. Z. T. Sweeney of Columbus, Ind. former consul general to Turkey. Continuing, Mr. Sweeney said in part on the subject: "I think the kidnapping of Miss Stone was done for political purposes. Her captors wish the United States to seek revenge upon Turkey."

Shot by His Sister.

Ennis, Tex., Oct. 8.—Green Word, the young man who was shot in self-defense by his sister three miles east of this place a week ago, died at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, having lived seven and a half days after being shot. An autopsy revealed that the bullet had plowed through the brain and was embedded between the large and small sections of the brain.

Hare and Wife at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Gen. Luther Hare and wife arrived from Texas.

Hodgson Testifies at 8 o'clock.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Lieut. Commander Hodgson Monday again occupied the greater part of the time of the Schley inquiry case as a witness. He was followed on the stand by Capt. Wm. L. Folger, commander of the New Orleans during the Spanish war. Lieut. Dyson also was recalled to add some details to his former testimony concerning the coal supply of the fleet during the Santiago blockade. He testified at considerable length and related considerable.

Disasters Contingent.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8.—A special to the Gazette from Arkansas City says: A half-million dollar fire occurred in this city Monday afternoon, completely consuming the Papecke-Leicht Lumber company's immense yards of cottonwood lumber, containing some 4,000,000 feet of seasoned lumber ready for the market and six cars belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railway company. The fire seems to have caught from the mill smoke stack.

DOUBLE TRAIN TRAGEDY. A Negro Slays Two of His Own Race and Effects His Escape.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 8.—Two negroes killed and one or possibly two others badly injured was the result of a shooting affray occurring at 4:30 o'clock Monday morning on a Cotton Belt train a short distance this side of Reinhardt, Dallas county. The dead are: Wilkins B. Watson, a barber, of Sulphur Springs. Tom Neal, a bootblack of the same place. John Farrar was pushed or fell from the steps of the car and was badly injured.

It was announced that a woman had her leg broken by a bullet, but this could not be confirmed.

The train was crowded with colored visitors to the State fair and the party, including the above men and several others, were in one end of the smoker. Passengers stated that the trouble began without warning and several shots were fired in quick succession. One of these struck Neal in the right side of the head and killed him instantly. Watson was shot in the head and abdomen and lived until taken to the city hospital here. He had left his wife and mother in the rear car and entered the smoker immediately before the shooting began.

Great consternation resulted among the occupants and a rush was made for the door. Farrar lost his footing and fell from the train, sustaining serious injuries about the head. The individual who is alleged to have done the killing was seen to jump from the steps and has not since been located.

Sheriff Johnson was informed of the affair by the Cotton Belt conductor when the latter arrived here and a force of deputies with bloodhounds scoured the country for several hours. They returned and reported that the fugitive had boarded the next north-bound train at Reinhardt. Sheriff W. B. Loring of Hopkins county was notified by phone and instructed to make the arrest if possible.

The bodies of the two men were taken to local undertaking establishments and inquests held by Justice W. M. Edwards. He announced that all the testimony had been taken and a verdict returned to the effect that Watson and Neal came to their death by a pistol in the hands of Jerry Griggs. Complaints were sworn out by Ed Wells, one of the passengers, charging Griggs with murder in two cases.

Watson was 27 years of age and Neal 22. Both were said to have borne good reputations.

A Hume Heir at Denison.

Denison, Tex., Oct. 8.—At Richmond, Ind., Saturday, the heirs of the Hume estate in England organized for the purpose of pushing their claims to the Hume estate. The value of the property is said to be \$200,000,000, and when this is divided among a large number of heirs in this country, it will give each an independent fortune.

Mrs. J. T. Crank of this city is one of the heirs, and has proof of direct lineage of the Hume family, and can trace the lineage back to 1610. Mrs. Crank is one of the heirs in the newly formed association looking to recovery of interests of the American heirs of the estate. The organization of the state the undoubtedly there had been heirs will put a large amount of money in a treasury, which is to be used by attorneys and representatives of the heirs in prosecuting their suit for an interest in the property.

Evidence is being gathered now to show that these heirs are descended from George Hume, son of Lord Hume.

Sixth Day of Synod.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 8.—The synod of the Presbyterian church in Texas began the sixth day of its session at 9:30 a. m. Monday in the First Presbyterian church with a first attendance.

The request of J. L. Greer to be excused from further attendance on the synod was read and referred to the proper committee.

Rou Over and Killed.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 8.—Judge Trigg, a negro who lives at Bastrop, was run over by a Katy freight train south of the city and killed. It was thought that he was stealing a ride on a freight train when the accident happened. The body was considerably mangled, but not past recognition.

West Texas Fair.

Ablene, Tex., Oct. 8.—Ablene will throw open her doors Oct. 15 to 19 for the reception of guests to the West Texas fair. This is the fifth annual entertainment. The racing department is especially attractive and already enough horses have been secured to insure one of the best week's racing in the state outside of Dallas meeting. There will also be a cattle roping contest with the largest prizes for the successful participants ever offered.

Five Years the Penalty.

Bryan, Tex., Oct. 8.—In the district court here Monday the jury in the case of John Greer, charged with the killing of two negroes, H. Enne and Williams, near Allen farm, a year or two ago, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and assessed punishment at five years in the penitentiary. The case went to trial Tuesday and the jury had been out since Saturday.

NEARLY A DELUGE. Galveston is Visited by a Fourteen-Inch Rainfall and Traffic Stopped.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 8.—Fourteen inches of rainfall represents about thirty inches of water on a level on the streets, if the streets were all on a level. Galveston's immense waterbeds feeding rivers in the streets swelled them into raging torrents Tuesday. The waterbeds embrace all the building and high ground in the city from which the rain empties into the streets, so that fourteen inches of water on the level of every foot of space in Galveston is concentrated into the space occupied by the streets, which would give about thirty-two inches in the streets. But the streets are not all level, and many places received the surplus volume, so that the depth of water varied from one to three feet, according to the grade of the street.

Rain dropped at the rate of two and three and even four inches an hour, and very soon filled the streets, and early in the morning all the thoroughfares were inundated and traffic was interfered with. The electric street cars all started out on regular schedule time, but before 7 o'clock it was found impossible to operate them, and all attempt at operation was abandoned. Several cars were burned out before they completed the second round trip, and the water was so deep as to endanger the life of every car in the service. There were twenty-one in service and all were called in. The street car company's loss could not be estimated. The burning out of a car means a loss of anywhere from \$100 to \$500 a car, according to the particular electric apparatus affected. The new tracks at Rosenberg avenue and beach were wrecked, and this necessitated the abandonment of the beach loop over which three lines operate—the Garten Verein, the Rosenberg avenue and the Thirty-third street line. No attempt was made to resume operation until after 3 p. m., when a new schedule was put on, but the system was only temporary and for the convenience of the public. A false track work was built on the beach and seven cars started out, which ran until the regular hour at night.

DUEL TO THE DEATH.

A Desperate Encounter at Houston Results Fatally to Participants.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 9.—Tuesday afternoon one of the most desperate and fatal pistol duels in the annals of this city occurred on Fannin street, opposite the court house square. Two friends had a misunderstanding. Both had pistols. The men were Walter Malisch, justice of the peace, and Bob F. Kogans, who has lived here all his life. Both are dead. Malisch was shot twice, one bullet passing through the heart, but shot again after the death wound had been received.

The trouble started in a saloon, after the men had been talking of how long they had been friends, and where each had stood by the other in trouble in past years.

There were four shots fired, as shown by the pistols of the two duelists. The men were only about five feet apart when the shooting commenced, and they remained together in touch until both went down on the sidewalk.

Divorce Granted.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 9.—In the Thirty-seventh district court in the case of Mary King McLeary vs. J. H. McLeary, suit for divorce, Judge Clark granted the application of the plaintiff and a decree of absolute divorce was entered upon the court records. The defendant in the case is Hon. J. H. McLeary, former associate justice of the state, former associate justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Texas and who was on the 6th instant appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico by President Roosevelt. The petition in the case was filed only a few weeks ago, and alleges, as a cause of action, abandonment. No answer was filed in the case and the decree of divorce was taken by default. The parties to the suit have not lived together for about four years, but so little was said of the separation that that many of their friends were ignorant of the estrangement until the suit was filed by Mrs. McLeary.

Death From Hydrophobia.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 9.—Persons in the city from Chlocta community report a horrible death from hydrophobia, the victim being the wife of a farmer named Smith.

Mrs. Smith was bitten by a dog four or five months prior to her death, while she was living between Honey Grove and Petty. Three or four children were bitten at the same time. The dog was foaming at the mouth when it bit them. A madstone was applied, which stuck.

Freight Wreck.

Arlington, Tex., Oct. 9.—A freight wreck occurred here Tuesday morning at 3 a. m. on the Texas and Pacific, caused by loaded cars in swiveling getting away from the engine and running down grade into a portion of freight train, destroying several cars. The wreck caused a suspension of traffic several hours.

Texas

SURPRISE SPRUNG

By the Attorneys for Schley in Investigation Matter.

COAL SUPPLY NOT SUFFICIENT

For Pursuit of the Fleet of the Spanish Admiral Cervera at the Time Made an Effort to Escape.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Rear Admiral Schley was justified in abandoning the Santiago blockade and returning to Key West for coal on the ground that he did not have sufficient coal to make a long chase under forced draft in pursuit of the Spanish ships if they had escaped from the harbor and started for some other port.

This is the rather surprising defense of his much criticised retrograde movement from the neighborhood of Santiago on May 26, 27 and 28, 1898, which Rear Admiral Schley will put forward.

It was disclosed before the court of inquiry Thursday by Mr. Raynor in the course of contention that the data put in evidence by the judge advocate as to the coal each vessel had on hand, the length of time each could have remained on blockade with that coal, and the distance that each would have steamed at full speed under forced draft with the same amount of coal.

Until Mr. Raynor made this disclosure it had always been supposed that Rear Admiral Schley's contention was that he could not safely remain off Santiago any longer with the amount of coal he had on hand.

This supposition is based on his statement in his dispatch to the navy department announcing his start to return to Key West. In his dispatch he said: "Cannot remain off Santiago present state of squadron, coal account." In the light of Mr. Raynor's statement Thursday afternoon the rear admiral evidently did not mean he could not blockade the harbor of Santiago, but that he could not pursue the enemy in the event of their coming out and escaping, and that this justified him in leaving the harbor unblockaded and returning to Key West.

After Lieut. Doyle, formerly of Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, had completed his testimony before the Schley court of inquiry Thursday, Capt. William C. Dawson of the marine corps was called, and was followed by Lieut. Charles W. Dyson of the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department.

Capt. Dawson was signal officer on board the battleship Indiana during the naval engagement off Santiago, and he gave an account from recollection of the behavior of the various ships of the American fleet during the battle. He said the Brooklyn had gone about 2000 yards to the southward before joining in the pursuit of Cervera's ships.

Large Sum.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4.—In conjunction with the opening of the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America, a thanksgiving service was held in Grace church, at which the missionary offering of the woman's auxiliary, amounting to \$104,295, was presented. It was received with heartfelt expressions of thanks. The sessions of the convention were devoted strictly to business. After the announcement of the standing committee discussion on the proposed amendments to the constitution was begun and continued with much earnestness until evening. The result of the day's work was the adoption of the first seven articles which were proposed in the general convention of 1898. One of the changes made in the old constitution pertains to matters of church government.

Columbia Wins Again.

New York, Oct. 4.—The yachtsmen of the Shamrock II party gave nothing but praise to the Columbia Thursday evening.

"The most remarkable boat that ever spread sails," said Sir Thomas Lipton after the race. "There is not a loop in existence that could beat the Shamrock II. That boat is the Columbia."

Asked whether he had given up hope, Sir Thomas replied:

"My flag is never down until the battle is ended; there is still a chance, but it is nothing more."

Confederate pension per capita this quarter is \$7.05.

Corn Monopoly.

City of Mexico, Oct. 4.—The chamber of deputies has approved a bill allowing the executive to buy foreign corn until March 31, in order to break the monopoly which has raised prices to extortionate proportions.

There is apprehension in some quarters lest when the foreign corn arrives the monopolists will lower their price to a point making foreign importation a losing business.

No Evidence.

Ardmore, I. T., Oct. 4.—The alleged slayers of Deputy Marshal Poe, B. W. and Ben Taylor, George Brunner and an Indian named Yarbee, were given an examining trial and were released, there being no evidence against them.

Serious election riots have occurred in Hungary.

King Edward VII has an attack of rheumatism.

COTTON CONDITION.

Monthly Statement Shows the Poorest in a Number of Years.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on Sept. 25 to have been 61.4, as compared with 71.4 on the 24th day of the preceding month, 67 on Oct. 1, 1900, 82.4 at the corresponding date in 1899, and with 70.3 the mean of the October averages of the last ten last ten years. The report continues:

"Rarely has so general an impairment of condition been reported as the department's various crop condition agencies unite in according it this month. There is a decline of 9 points in Virginia and North Carolina, 13 points in South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, 8 points in Georgia and Louisiana, 10 points in Alabama and Arkansas, 22 points in Mississippi, 5 points in Texas, 11 points in Oklahoma, 15 points in Indian Territory and 14 points in Missouri. While the condition in Georgia and Louisiana is still 1 point above the ten-year averages of these states, the reports from every other cotton growing state compare unfavorably with the average October conditions for any considerable series of years. The extent which the various states fall below their respective ten-year averages is as follows: Virginia, 3 points; South Carolina, 2; North Carolina and Florida, 8; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 4; Tennessee, 11; and Texas and Arkansas each 18.

The condition of the Indian Territory is 9 points, and in Oklahoma 16 points below the mean of the October averages for the last five years, and that in Missouri 19 points below the mean of the last eight years.

The averages for the condition in the different states are reported as follows: Virginia, 73; Louisiana, 72; North Carolina, 63; Texas 51; South Carolina 67; Arkansas, 51; Georgia, 73; Tennessee, 60; Florida, 65; Mississippi, 61; Alabama, 65; Oklahoma, 57; Missouri, 66; Indian Territory, 61.

Eight Negroes Arrested. Seguin, Tex., Oct. 4.—Sheriff Duker brought to this city and placed in jail eight negroes charged with assault upon Deputy Sheriff John Hall and Dan Darling, a farmer, both of whom live in the eastern part of the county. Both men are badly beaten up, and Hall is in a critical condition. The assault is alleged to have occurred at a church social on Saturday night, where "Grasshopper," a negro, was an attendant. Mr. Darling was his bondman, and accompanied the officer to arrest the negro. Deputy Sheriff Hall was struck on the head by one of the negroes, presumably by brass knuckles. From that time a dozen or more jumped upon the officer and his assistant and both were beaten into insensibility. The arrest of the negroes resulted, and they were temporarily lodged in jail at Luling.

Failures Up to Oct. 1. New York, Oct. 4.—Failures in the United States reported by R. G. Dun & Co. for the nine months of 1901 number \$144 with an aggregate indebtedness of \$97,856,416.

In the same months of 1900 the number was slightly smaller, 7895, but the amount of liabilities was much heavier, \$133,234,988. Subtracting the sixty-one failures of banking and other institutions with liabilities of \$17,235,554, the defaults in strictly commercial channels were 8083 in number and \$90,560,962 in amount, against 7851 in number and \$101,867,448 in amount last year.

Call for Lumber Convention. New Orleans, La., Oct. 4.—A call has been issued by officials of various organizations of lumber men for a convention of all those interested in the lumber business in Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas to meet in New Orleans on Thursday, Oct. 17, to discuss the best methods of organizing associations in those states not having them, and devising means of enlarging the field of work of those in operation.

Fired On. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 4.—Wednesday night during a heavy rainstorm a picket at Fort Bliss fired on three white men who were attempting to rob the commissary. The robbers fled, but one of them was evidently hit, for he bled profusely along the route taken by the fugitives. The wounded man was carried away in a wagon which had been left near to be loaded with provisions by the robbers. There is no clew to the identity of the men.

Never Whipped. Ardmore, I. T., Oct. 4.—About thirty men, all wearing masks, went to the house of Ben F. Martin, near Lebanon, and after beating the door down, took him out and gave him a terrible beating with a leather strap, to the end of which was attached a patent snap. After the beating Martin was told to leave the settlement and not to return. Martin claims to have recognized six of the party and came to Ardmore and swore out complaints. Arrests were made.

Held Void. Ardmore, I. T., Oct. 4.—The interior department has just handed down a decision, holding all mineral leases in the Creek nation thus far negotiated for cancellation. The decision is far-reaching in its effect, as it is a severe blow to capitalists in Kansas City, St. Louis and other western towns, who have invested large sums of money in the development of oil and coal fields in the nation, and were expecting large returns.

Ex-Senator Chilton says he is not a gubernatorial aspirant.

PLEASANT PORTER

Sends in a Message to Council of Creek Nation.

ALLOTMENTS AT A STANDSTILL.

The Chief Says There Are Difficulties in the Way of Making Selections, but Asks Conformity to Law.

Ardmore, I. T., Oct. 5.—Chief Pleasant Porter delivered his first address to the Creek council since the ratification of the Creek treaty, which allows the Creeks to dispose of their property under certain conditions. He said in part:

The Creek agreement was ratified by congress and approved by the president in March, 1901. After a full discussion of the terms of agreement said agreement was ratified on May 25, 1901, with the exception of section 36, which provided that Seminole citizens who had heretofore settled and made homes on lands belonging to the Creek nation might take for themselves and families allotments of 160 acres each.

This section was rejected, and now Creek citizens residing in the Seminole nation will have to take their allotments in the Creek nation, and Seminole citizens residing in the Creek nation will have to take their allotments in the Seminole nation. After the ratification of the agreement, council passed an act creating a commission, which commission was empowered to enter into a supplemental treaty with the Dawes commission looking into the correction of errors in the agreement above referred to, as well as to make such amendments as might seem necessary to carry out harmoniously its provisions.

Great difficulty has been experienced by some of our people in the matter of making their selections for allotments so as to embrace their homes, or such lands as they wished to select, on account of not understanding the surveyor's marks, thus subjecting them to errors in filing, and in many instances they have selected lands miles away from the lands which they expected to select. Wherever it has been possible the Dawes commission has made corrections of such selections, but in instances, on account of working hardships on other citizens, such corrections have been rendered impracticable.

Up to the present time about 12,000 of our citizens have enrolled and taken their allotments embracing about 1,700,000 acres of land.

Some of our citizens have been reluctant in the matter of taking their allotments, which has been another source of difficulty, as persons from a distance, by looking upon the map, finding that certain quarter sections were vacant, selected them, thus filling upon lands embracing the homes of this class of people, and when they afterwards appeared before the Dawes commission to make their selections of allotments they found their homes filed upon, and the only method open to them to secure their homes is to enter a contest against such persons filing upon their homes. This subjects both parties to the contest to expenses and delays the matter of completing the work of allotment.

Commutation for Crologos Wanted. Boston, Oct. 5.—Although Gov. Odell of New York has stated emphatically that he will not consider any petition for the commutation of Crologos's death sentence to life imprisonment, the Social Alliance of this city is circulating a petition of this nature for signatures in Boston. Its secretary is Theodore W. Curtis. The petition is a long one, and includes this sentence:

"The motive of the petition is no sentimental sympathy with a condemned man, much less the upholding of any form of anarchism of which he is said to have been a disciple, but the belief that the ends of justice, the vindication of the law and the higher interests of civilization will be better served by this change in the form of the penalty."

The Methodist ecumenical congress just held in London is described in the Review of Reviews for October by the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, D. D.

An inmate of Nebraska penitentiary, thought a man, proves to be a woman.

Cup Stays. New York, Oct. 5.—In the closest possible finish the Columbia won the third and deciding race for the America's cup.

With weather conditions altogether of the Shamrock kind, the Columbia won the third race of the series for the America's cup and this country still holds the trophy. The gallant white defender crossed the finish line at 3:35:40 and the Shamrock at 3:35:38, Columbia having time allowance.

Those who know Robert Herrick as an author always want to know him better. In the October Lippincott's Magazine he has a story of the analysis of a passion called "The Polity of Nature," which marks him out among advancing American writers.

Four rural mail delivery routes have been established out of Royce City, Tex.

Ex-Senator Chilton says he is not a gubernatorial aspirant.

CARRIED CHLOROPFORM

With Him, but the Intruder Pays Dearly for His Nocturnal Visit.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 5.—Adolphus Vaughn, a young farmer, and his wife live about three miles southeast of the city on a neighborhood road that opens into the main Kentuckytown road. Friday morning about 1:30 o'clock his wife woke up and saw some one sitting on the side of the bed. She thought it was her husband and said: "What is the matter, Dolph?" The man whispered back: "Hush; keep still." The voice was unfamiliar, and placing her hand on the other side of the bed, and finding her husband there, she knew it was an intruder and gave the alarm. The man sprang from the bed and tried to get out, but failing at one door forced open a screen door on the east side. Mr. Vaughn, who had been awakened and had secured his pistol, went out the south door and ran around to the east side. When Vaughn caught sight of the fleeing man he attempted to fire at him, but failed because of an empty cartridge in the cylinder. The man—and by this time in the moonlight Vaughn could see he was a negro—ran by Vaughn, who made the second attempt at shooting, and was successful. Simultaneously with the shot the man pitched forward with a bullet hole through his head.

Ed Vaughn, father of the young man who did the shooting, was notified and came to the city at the instance of his son and reported the matter at once to the officers.

The wounded man was still alive when the officers arrived, lying where he fell and was rolling and groaning continuously. He was bareheaded and barefooted, except that he wore one sock. His shoes were subsequently found near the north door on the east side of the house. His hat, a black flop article, was found in the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn.

Near the prostrate man the officers found a bottle which gave evidence of having recently been filled with chloroform. There was a damp piece of cloth near by also. The place where the shoes were found indicated that the intruder had to pass through the room occupied by two young men, Chester Davis and Arthur Vaughn. Young Davis was very sick when awakened and Mr. Vaughn states it was with difficulty that he got either of the young men awake at all. It is believed that he used the chloroform in their room.

Peculiar Case. Paris, Tex., Oct. 5.—A peculiar judgment was rendered in the district court. While it had the effect of a divorce decree, the suit was brought by the father of the plaintiff as next friend to annul a marriage and have it declared void. The style of the suit was T. J. Smith, vs. M. V. Roson. The suit grew out of the child marriage reported three or four weeks ago, the groom being 15 and the bride 13 years of age. The father of the bride, who instituted the proceeding to annul, is a blind man. The marriage was without his knowledge or consent. During the proceedings Friday the father introduced his own marriage certificate with the date of the child's birth written on it by her mother before she died, showing her to be only 13. The child wife in her testimony stated that before the person who secured the license went to get it he took one of her shoes off and cut the figure 18 in the sole with his knife so that he could make affidavit that she was "over 18." A complaint for perjury was lodged against the person making the affidavit.

Married in Tower. Paris, Tex., Oct. 5.—A romantic wedding occurred at the court house at 5:30 o'clock Thursday evening. B. H. Parrish, a prominent young farmer of the west end of the county, and Miss Nona Brigendine of Kansas City, who has been visiting relatives at Petty, were married on top of the clock tower.

More weddings take place at the Lamar county court house than at any other court house in the state, most of them being couples from the Territory and first cousins from Arkansas, who come to Texas to evade the laws of that state against first cousins marrying. But Thursday evening's romantic wedding was the first that has ever occurred on top of the court house.

Ex-Attorney General Crane is not a candidate for governor.

Connection Completed. Sabine Pass, Tex., Oct. 5.—The Lone Star and Crescent Oil company has completed its pipe line connection between its storage station at Lucas and the storage station at Sabine Pass, and has finished laying the line from the latter to its wharves at this place. The company has its first storage tank nearly completed here, and it is probable that oil shipments through this line will be commenced within the next fifteen or twenty days.

Synod Work. Sherman, Tex., Oct. 5.—The report of the board of trustees for Texas Presbyterian College for Girls, which was made Thursday night, was adopted Friday. Rev. F. E. Robbins and Ruling Elder C. M. Alexander of Coleman were elected trustees of the college.

Rev. J. H. Lumpkin, D. D., addressed the synod on the subject of education.

Dr. W. M. Anderson spoke in behalf of foreign missions.

FREE RURAL ROUTE

Mail Delivery Explained by Hon. Dudley G. Wooten.

SYSTEM OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN.

The Congressman from the Sixth District Tells How This Branch of the Postal Service is Conducted.

In connection with the introduction of the rural free delivery system, I have been requested to give a few general items of information for the benefit of those interested in the new routes.

The rural free delivery system originated in Europe, but there it is not free nor accompanied by many of the advantages that attach to it in the United States, as extra postage is generally charged, and other paternal regulations surround it that would not be suitable here. In the United States it is purely a voluntary local affair, as all routes are established after petitions from the people who are to be served by the routes, with the recommendation of the congressman from the district in which they are located, or by one of the senators from the state. The carriers, other things being equal, are appointed upon the recommendation of the congressman by the first assistant postmaster general, so that partisanship is eliminated. The pay of a carrier is \$500 for a full route, and the carrier is self-supporting, having to furnish his own outfit and rig, pay his own doctor's bills, and he can vote as he pleases. When a petition is presented, endorsed by the congressman or senator, it is forwarded first to Washington, and from there it is sent to the special agent in charge of the service in the territory to be affected. He at once investigates the route proposed, comparing it with the county map so as to determine, if it is feasible and complies with the requirements of the law. A full route is considered to be twenty-five miles, but in special instances it may be as long as thirty to thirty-five miles in case of exceptionally good roads. There may be shorter routes under special provisions for connecting full routes, and in these cases the department allows a carrier \$100 a year for each five miles traveled. All routes must be laid out so as to serve at least 100 families within accessible distances of the route. Mail is collected and delivered daily, and it is contemplated that a carrier must not be required to travel over the same ground twice in the same day. The roads must be passable, and kept in that condition the year round. All carriers must give bond in the sum of \$500. There is no limitation as to sex, and one or more substitute carriers are appointed with similar bonds. The carriers are required to carry a supply of stamps, postal cards, money order blanks and registered letter blanks for the use of persons on their routes, and they can take registered letters and take application for money orders. The mail is delivered at the boxes which are required to be put up along the routes, and the patrons of the routes can put up the boxes at such points as are most convenient for their use, any number of persons owning and using the same box, and each having a key. It is contemplated that the carriers shall have a pass key, or master key, which will open the collection department of each box, while the patrons shall each have a key for opening the delivery department, the best boxes being arranged with two locked compartments opening at each end.

The only expense involved in the rural service to the patrons thereof is the cost of the boxes, which is very small considering the convenience of the system. Good iron boxes are manufactured at a cost of 50 cents at the factory, and the highest priced ones do not cost over \$2 to \$3, making the expense to several families clubbing together very little indeed. Metallic boxes should be used as a protection against weather, and the patrons can decide for themselves just what kind of a box they want and its cost, although it is advisable to conform to the recommendations of the department in putting up the boxes. If the patrons of the routes prefer to put up boxes of their own make or selection for receiving their mail, collection boxes very much like those in use in the city are also authorized to be put up at convenient points along the routes. A great deal of saving in time and trouble can be attained by adopting the most convenient and suitable box, and having it put up so that the carrier can deliver and collect mail without alighting from his vehicle to do so. In some places in the older states boxes are used with signal flags working automatically, to show that there is mail in the box to be collected or delivered.

When routes are established from a given office, (Mesquite for instance), persons living on these routes who formerly got their mail at the office from which the routes begin will no longer have to go there for their mail, but it will be delivered at the boxes which are put up along the routes, thus bringing the mail to them instead of their going after it. It is the contemplation and desire of the postal authorities to discontinue all star routes, mail messengers and local postoffices of the fourth class that are rendered unnecessary for the rural delivery system, and for that reason when

these free rural routes run through small towns having fourth class offices, or over star routes or messenger routes, it is usual for the special agent inspecting the rural routes to recommend that the old offices and routes be discontinued, as they would involve the government in double expense for the same service. The rural free delivery has universally proved to be more satisfactory and convenient to the mass of the people than the old system of local offices and star routes, and it is found to be less expensive, because it increases the mail revenues and otherwise benefits the county in a way that more than repays its cost. The system is now in active operation in more than forty states of the Union, with more than 3000 routes from 1500 offices, and wherever it has been tried the people have been more than pleased with it, and it has injured no small town's business or otherwise affected the development of the country except to increase and advance the general prosperity and intelligence of the people in the rural districts and local centers of trade and industry.

All new systems work with some irregularity and friction at first, but I am satisfied that when Dallas county has a complete and symmetrical network of rural delivery routes from all its principal postoffices the people will be more than satisfied, and on one would be willing to go back to the old arrangement.

When a rural route runs through a town, merchants or other persons living there can put up boxes and have the mail delivered to one or any number of addresses, so that if a business man wants to have his customers get their mail at his place of business he can easily arrange for it, and practically every man can be his own postmaster and the postmaster of all his patrons and customers, instead of having the postoffice patronage confined, as heretofore, to one store in the town.

Since writing the above I have learned that mail boxes can be had at 275 Main street, Dallas, at a cost of \$2.50 per box, but Postmaster O'Leary tells me that he thinks in a short time they can be bought here for not more than \$1.50 each, and that these boxes conform to the recommendations of the postal authorities.

I trust that the citizens of Dallas county will hasten to avail themselves of a system of mail delivery that has met the unqualified approval of the whole country, and I feel sure that when they have tried it and seen its benefits under a perfected and harmonious management they will not regret their action in adopting and encouraging its introduction. Respectfully,

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 8, 1901.

Secretary Long will recommend a naval reserve.

What Detained Him. Some people have a wrong impression about Oberlin. When they look upon it as a town without relaxation and without humor they make a mistake. Oberlin men even go to horse-races—when they are away from home. One of them attended the July races in Cleveland, and when he returned he told this funny incident: "An Irish man had placed \$2 on a horse, and was very jubilant, as his favorite was among the leaders in coming down the homestretch, however, his horse trailed in the rear. Leaning over the rail, he shouted to the driver, who had pulled up under the wire after the cheering: 'Hay, feller, what detained ye?'"

Red Spark Explodes Dynamite. "You've got to have a red spark," said a workman, "to set off dynamite. I've handled it long enough to know. Here's an experiment that's been tried: They took an old flat car and loaded it with rocks; then they fastened a box of dynamite to the bumper and let the car run down a steep grade, bang! into another car anchored at the bottom. And they found that the dynamite never exploded unless the bumpers were faced with iron. It didn't matter how much concussion they got with wooden bumpers, the dynamite was like that much putty, but as soon as a red spark jumped into it out of the iron, by, off she'd go!"

Where Greek Is Not Spoken. A very curious occurrence is reported from a village only twelve miles away from Athens, writes a correspondent. A schoolmistress who was recently appointed to the village of Salei, on assuming her duties, discovered that her pupils could not understand a single word of Greek, which was also a foreign language to her parents. The one language they spoke was Albanian. She immediately telegraphed how matters stood to the ministry, who sent an interpreter to her rescue. It is a common thing for the villagers of the Greek mainland to employ Albanian as their chief language, but this is the first and only instance where the Greek language is not spoken or understood at all in a place so near the capital.

Not to be Outwitted. It was late, and getting later. However, that did not stop the sound of muffled voices in the parlor. Meantime the gas meter worked steadily.

The pater endured it as long as he could and then resolved on heroic measures. "Phyllis," he called from the head of the stairs, "has the morning paper come yet?"

"No, sir," replied the funny man on the Daily Bugle, "we are holding the form for an important decision."

Seven murder cases are docketed at Lagrange, Tex.

Boer sympathizers will endeavor to prevent American shipments of supplies to British.

John Vitak, shot near Taylor, died. He identified a negro.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

County Greppi, Italian minister to Chile, is dead.

Uribe-Urbe, Colombian minister of foreign affairs, has resigned.

By a train wreck near Bridgeport, Conn., three railroad men were killed.

The National Horse Thief Detective association held its annual meeting at Lafayette, Ind.

Van Horst and Theodore Roosevelt, cousins of the president, operate a mill at Ackley, Ia.

A pitched battle between strikers and police occurred at San Francisco. Seven men were wounded.

Senator Hanna says a monument will soon be erected over the remains of the late President McKinley.

Twenty-one telephone companies, with nearly 10,000 subscribers, have consolidated at Frankfort, Ind.

Mrs. Sampson, wife of the admiral, paid \$19,000 for a Washington house, which the couple will make their home.

For the eleventh time in the past few years Col. A. B. Leeper of Pana, Ill., has been committed to the insane asylum.

Missionaries at Piang Tong in China, have fled to Hong Kong for safety on account of the uprising among the natives.

Rear Admiral Sampson's flag has been hauled down at the Boston navy yard. He is succeeded by Rear Admiral Johnson.

"Uncle" Tommy Button, 76 years old, known to trotting horse men from Maine to California, died at Lexington, Ky.

Improvements aggregating \$10,000 will be made at the Childs-Drexel home for union printers at Colorado Springs, Colo. An emergency hospital will be erected.

Police Commissioner Murphy of New York City, has reported to the Merchants' association that he sees no reason to place Deputy Commissioner Devery on trial.

H. M. Hibson, chief traffic superintendent of the Manchester Ship canal of Manchester, Eng., will visit America for the purpose of establishing new steamship lines.

Count Tolstol says the Franco-Russian alliance is displeasing to the body of the Russian people, as they consider such an alliance is likely to involve the countries in war.

Thomas A. Boggs, a business man of North Baltimore, O., shot and fatally wounded his wife and then shot and killed himself. The shooting was the result of a jealous quarrel.

On the last day of his forty years' service as section foreman for the Northwestern Railway company, and within a few hours of the time he was to retire on a pension, George W. Davey was killed at Belvidere, Ill., by a train.

The official estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, which Postmaster General Smith will submit to congress at the opening of the session in December, call for an aggregate of \$6,250,000 for rural free delivery service throughout the country.

Prince Karl Lowenstein has issued a summons for a conference attending duelling to meet in Leipzig Oct. 19. His appeal is signed by numerous members of the Centrist or clerical party in the reichstag.

Wm. Greenhill made a confession at DeSoto, Mo., in which he says his brother, Daniel, killed their sister, Mrs. Sadie Uren, and her suitor, John Meley. Confession says the brothers objected to Meley's attention to their sister because he was a spendthrift.

Jesse Troxell, 21 years old, died at Rolla, Mo., from a malady known as bleeders. He bled for four days from the nose, the roof of his mouth, his gums, cracks in the lips, on end of his nose and beneath the eyes.

In a fierce fight between six men who were being imported to work at Joliet, Ill., at the Bates machine shops and a committee of the striking machinists the former were badly worsted, and will not do any work for awhile.

The president appointed Col. William H. Bisbee a brigadier general of the regular army. He was recommended highly by Major Gen. Lloyd S. Wheaton and Major Gen. MacArthur for his recent service in the Philippine Islands.

The incorporation of companies with capital of \$1,000,000 or more for September amount to \$26,800,000, the smallest amount of the year with the exception of August. The September incorporations last year were \$20,700,000, also the smallest of the year.

Frank Muhrling, a baker, discharged some days after the assassination of President McKinley by the Ellis Store company of Herrin, Ill., and run out by citizens for anarchistic remarks, is experiencing much trouble in finding habitation for himself and family.

On Saturday, Sept. 28, George M. Pullman, eldest son of the late sleeping car manufacturer, was divorced from his wife. On the 30th ult. he was united in marriage to his brother's sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Brazell, at Carson, Nev.

As the result of an examination by Mayor Elmora of Crawfordsville, Ind., of about fifty boys, ranging in age from 10 to 15 years, about the same number of dealers have been arrested charged with selling the lads tobacco, contrary to law.

The famine situation in Shanai province of China has become more serious than ever, according to Chinese ad- vices received. The Chinese court is appalled by the utter desolation which prevails everywhere. Thousands are said to be dying—some days over 700.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOL, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

The smallest bird is the humming bird of Brazil. It is a little larger than the common honey bee, and weighs about five grains.

A pot which cannot boil over has been invented by a Berlin machinist. It has a perforated rim, and the overflowing liquid returns to the utensil.

Smuggled goods in large quantities are brought from Windsor, Ontario, to Detroit. Most of this work is done by women, who secrete the smuggled articles under their skirts. In some of the Windsor stores are private dressing-rooms for the patrons, where they carefully prepare themselves to elude the vigilance of Uncle Sam's customs officers.

The millionaire Gravit Solodovnikoff, who recently died at Moscow, left all his possessions, valued at 25,000,000 rubles, for the founding of high schools for girls, training schools for workmen and cheap lodging houses for the poor. During his life he had already spent large sums for a music school and a hospital, yet he was not esteemed wealthy because in private life he was known as a miser and an inexorable creditor.

Napoleon Pierre Guicheveau, 113 years old, died recently at Braux Bridge, La. Guicheveau was born in France in 1788 and emigrated to America at the age of 65. After a short residence in New York city he came to Louisiana and settled at Braux Bridge, where he married, and during his phenomenal years of life retained the respect of the community. Up to the hour of his death Guicheveau retained his sight, hear and all his faculties.

Wisdom is not the same as understanding; nor is it talent, or capacity, ability, sagacity, sense, or prudence; neither will all these together make it up. It is that exercise of the reason into which the heart enters—a structure of the understanding rising out of the moral and spiritual nature. It is for this cause that a high order of wisdom—that is, a highly intellectual wisdom—is still more rare than a high order of genius. When they reach the very highest order they are one; for each includes the other, and intellectual greatness is matched with moral strength.

According to advice from Kiel, Germany, the new high school there for the teaching of shipbuilding and construction of machinery will be opened in 1903. The school will be wholly in the hands of the state, but the cost will only in part be borne by the state. The town of Kiel contributing \$3,000. There will be one department for the learning of shipbuilding, each course lasting one year, and another department for machinery, the course of instruction being divided into four quarters of the year, classes being held in the evenings and on Sundays for shipwrights, locksmiths and smiths. The Krupp Germania wharf has already promised as much as \$250 annually for the next ten years towards the expense.

In many of the western and midland counties of England the nineteenth century closed with the most terrible floods within living memory. Happily few lives were lost, but hundreds of folk—mostly poor—were washed out of hearth and home. Farmers, small and great, lost cattle, sheep and poultry, and immense damage was done to all kinds of property. One comic incident was remarked at Alcester in Worcestershire. When the water fell the rector took his walk abroad to see what loss he had suffered. As he passed through an orchard he was greeted with the piercing squeals of a perplexed pig, which had got mixed up in the boughs of a damson tree. Probably it had been borne into the branches by the rising flood. When the waters went down it was left high, and possibly dry, but terrified out of its wits.

Less than one hundred dollars, spent by the Improvement League of Montclair, New Jersey, has done more to cleanse and beautify the place, save the town council, than the thousands of dollars the town has expended in conventional ways. The league began by offering prizes for clean and orderly back yards and alleys, and went on to give prizes for the best vine-covered fence, the finest vegetable plot and the most beautiful flowering plant. Then it organized the children to pick up waste paper from the streets, keep the school yards neat, and tidy up the vacant lots. In six months Montclair became a more cleanly attractive place, and a wholesome one, too, for the death rate had perceptibly lessened. Like methods will yield similar results in any other town, and it will not be necessary to spend much money provided a few people are willing to use "inspired common sense."

After a chase which had led him from Galveston to Buffalo, William Curran, of St. Louis, reported to the police of New York that he had been unable to capture his 13-year-old son Louis, who ran away eighteen months ago, and asked their help. The boy first went to Galveston. His father traced him there. When he heard his father was in town looking for him the boy left that city for Buffalo. Again the father pursued, only to find that his boy had started for New York. Now both are in that city—somewhere. The police promised to search for the boy.

The king and queen of Italy have been making a long express excursion in their automobile. Leaving Rome at four o'clock one morning their majesties passed through Ventimiglia, Oneglia, Nava and back to Rapallo, a distance of 220 miles, which they completed in fourteen hours. They were accompanied only by an aide-de-camp. In the neighborhood of Oneglia the royal motor party dined in the open fields, inviting some peasants who watched them to join them in the meal.

People and Events

Death of "Jack" Haverly.

The death of John H. Haverly, known all over the country as "Jack" Haverly, nowhere caused more sincere regret than in theatrical circles generally. Mr. Haverly and his "Mastodon Minstrels" always have retained a warm place in the recollections of players. The "Forty-Count Em-Porly" troupe with which Mr. Haverly carried a wave of wholesome laughter across the continent twenty-odd years ago marked the high tide of American stage minstrelsy. It also marked the same of Mr. Haverly's daring and successful career as a theatrical manager. Though he was at one time the owner of six theaters and thirteen road companies, his activities always centered more or less in Chicago, where he made one of his first successes by leasing the old Adelphi theater in the '70s. By the time he had built the Haverly theater in 1880, he was in the flood-tide of his prosperity and was able to make his theater virtually the home of American minstrelsy. He always was noted for the daring nature of his ventures.

As a rule his enterprises were successful so long as he remained in the theatrical business. In other fields he often lost heavily. Times have changed and the negro minstrel has been superseded by the vaudeville, yet the effects of Mr. Haverly's influence on the lighter phases of American theatrical life still are apparent at the present time. Almost every leading manager in the stage world of today received a part of his early training under Haverly. Personally he was a delightful companion, honest, straightforward and full of contagious enthusiasm.

Lady Sybil Cutting, who as Lady Sybil Cuffe, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Desart, was married in April last to W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., when he was private secretary to Ambassador Choate at London, has decided to drop her title and be known simply as Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting are living in New York, where Mr. Cutting is preparing to enter the sugar refining business. Mrs. Cutting, who likes America and refers to England as "my other country," believes titles are out of place here. Mr.

Dr. Gray, who was never a millionaire, was born on his father's farm near Hamilton, O., Oct. 17, 1830. He studied law, but his proclivities soon led him into journalism, and after having filled a number of positions both as publisher and editor he came to Chicago soon after the great fire and became one-half owner and editor of the Interior. He held that position until he died, and performed all its duties without interruption up to a few weeks ago. He suffered excruciating agony for years with his stomach, but the immediate cause of his death was an external tumor, supposed to be malignant, and for which he underwent a surgical operation last June.

Dr. Gray was married when he was 26 years old to Miss Catherine Gans, who with two children survives him. The son, Frank S. Gray, is a newspaper man in New York. The daughter, Mrs. C. A. Purcell, resides at Oak Park.

Dr. Swallow, who was a candidate for the governorship at the last election, nominated by the Prohibition party, has lately come into prominence by certain utterances in his paper concerning Mr. McKinley, which the sentiment of the community found distasteful at this time of grief and anger. Dr. Swallow has explained these utterances as having been intended as political comment only, and not by way of reflection upon the dead President. It is nevertheless felt that whatever criticism may have suggested itself to an opponent of Mr. McKinley regarding his tolerance of public verberations or otherwise was, at the least, utterly out of place. Dr. Swallow and those who subscribe to his tenets are in no different position, however, to many other unreflecting persons to whom no occasion is grave enough to overcome a detail of profession of practice in which they may be particularly interested. The tolerance of the community is apt to ignore their untimely speeches and to forgive the authors, says Philadelphia Times.

The directors of the state dispensary of South Carolina have agreed to provide against a liquor drought in Charleston during the coming exposition. They have consented to lose sight of the dispensary law, under which the state is the sole saloonkeeper in South Carolina, for the time being, putting aside formalities that might be troublesome or distasteful to visitors.

The last will of the Florentine painter Stefano Ussi, who died recently, directs that after the death of his widow, all his property, to the value of several hundred thousand francs, is to be used for the establishment of a three-year stipend for a talented young artist, to be chosen by competition. The winner will also be allowed the use of Ussi's villa and all his painter's materials.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, works in a very plain office, modestly furnished. He talks in a low, soft voice and cannot bear the sound of a "ticker" in the room.

News and Views

Mr. Cramp Objects.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp, the veteran naval shipbuilder, has created a sensation by his letter to the navy department condemning the application of the superimposed turret in the present type of battleship. These turrets are, to use the vernacular, two stories in design, the upper enclosure containing, generally, eight-inch rifles, and the lower the usual heavy long twelve-inch guns. They have been adopted after much discussion in the American navy after having been discontinued in every other navy.

The comment of Mr. Cramp, coming from a practical shipbuilder of the highest repute, deserves and will receive the highest consideration, and appears to be based upon the experience of naval men in actual engagements. A number of the heaviest of recent battleships have been fitted with this type of turret, which has, however, never been in use in battle, but bide fair in Mr. Cramp's estimation, to further complicate the handling of the guns in the turret, already difficult by reason of the moaner view of the target afforded by the periscopes. Indeed, Mr. Cramp advocates turrets entirely open at the top, holding that the chances of displacement from a shell falling in the turret are so meager as to make the room worthless, while it prevents ventilation and otherwise embarrasses the gun crew.

Dr. William Cunningham Gray, editor of the Interior, passed away the other day at his residence in Oak Park, Ill. Dr. Gray, who was never a millionaire, was born on his father's farm near Hamilton, O., Oct. 17, 1830. He studied law, but his proclivities soon led him into journalism, and after having filled a number of positions both as publisher and editor he came to Chicago soon after the great fire and became one-half owner and editor of the Interior. He held that position until he died, and performed all its duties without interruption up to a few weeks ago. He suffered excruciating agony for years with his stomach, but the immediate cause of his death was an external tumor, supposed to be malignant, and for which he underwent a surgical operation last June.

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Current Topics

Debut of Miss Roosevelt.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the new "daughter of the white house," will make her debut late this fall, and society is awaiting the event with great interest, says a Washington dispatch. When it was first planned to introduce Miss Roosevelt in Washington this winter all the details of her debut were necessarily somewhat changed, but an effort will be made as far as possible to follow the lines that were laid down and one may be sure that Mrs. Roosevelt intends to fulfill to the letter her duties as chaperon and mother.

Of course there is no time set as to when the formal introduction of Miss Roosevelt will take place, but it may safely be assumed that she will have an unusually brilliant winter for a debutante, and Mrs. Roosevelt has most carefully planned her trousseau, which now will simply mean some additions. Already what Miss Roosevelt is to be is being talked over, showing that the personal interest is not to be lost sight of in the sudden accession of public interest that must needs come in such a tremendous change of circumstances.

The Old and the New. Turn from the Herald, the Sun, the Tribune or the Times of today and gaze over an issue of the same journal during the month of September, 1851. It is the memory of newspaper news in the old newspaper, the overflowing abundance of it today, that arrest the attention and denote the contrast; the great space now given to reports of minor events, petty things, of which no one may have interest for many persons, but which in the aggregate make the modern newspaper indispensable to legions of readers, while the best and greatest of the newspapers of fifty years ago were nearly dependent upon the larger part of the community.—New York Times.

General Corbin to Wed. Announcement has been made in Washington that the marriage of Major General H. C. Corbin, adjutant-general of the army, and Miss Edythe Patten will take place in that city at the residence of the bride Nov. 6.

Miss Edythe Patten. Major General H. C. Corbin, adjutant-general of the army, and Miss Edythe Patten will take place in that city at the residence of the bride Nov. 6.

Plea for the Chinese. Minister Wu Ting-fang is right. There should be no bar to the admission of Chinese students in this country. We stand at the gate of Peking demanding that China shall civilize herself, yet when she picks the best of her youth and sends them to this land to learn civilization, we send them back without even permitting them to land. There is a deal of humbug about this.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Duty as to Lynchings. It is none too soon that the governors of the lynching states (only five states are now free from the crime) are endeavoring to arouse public sentiment against such outrageous barbarity. Such an awakening is a promising sign for the south, and will be hailed with satisfaction by the country.—Boston Globe.

After New Jersey's Governorship. Franklin Murphy, whom the Republicans of New Jersey have nominated for the governorship, is an eminent and successful business man of Newark, where he heads a great company engaged in the manufacture and sale of varnish. Mr. Murphy is a man of varied experience as a soldier, legislator and business man. Though but fifteen years old at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted a year or two later in the Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, and saw much service. After the war he entered the varnish business in a modest way, and the present great establishment has grown from those beginnings. Though a resident of Newark, in Essex county, since his tenth year, Mr. Murphy is a native of Jersey City, and on that account Hudson county claims him.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE CHARM OF EXALTED RELIGION THE SUBJECT.

From Job XXVIII—"The Crystal Cannot Equal It"—Preparation for Eternal Treasures Should Begin Early in the Material World—Open the Door to Christ.

Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y. Washington, Oct. 6.—The charm of an exalted religion is by Dr. Talmage in this discourse illustrated and commended; text, Job xxviii, 17. "The crystal cannot equal it."

Many of the precious ones of the Bible have come to promote recognition. But for the present I take up the less familiar crystal. Job, in my text, compares saving wisdom with a specimen of topaz. An infidel chemist or mineralogist would pronounce the latter worth more than the former, but Job makes an intelligent comparison, looks at religion and then looks at the crystal and pronounces the former as of far superior value to the latter, exclaiming, in the words of my text, "The crystal cannot equal it."

Now, it is not a part of my sermonic design to depreciate the crystal, whether it be found in Cornish mine or Hazy mountain or Mammoth cave or tinkling among the pendants of the chandeliers of a palace. The crystal is the star of the mountain; it is the queen of the cave; it is the eardrop of the hills; it finds its heaven in the diamond. Among all the pages of natural history there is no page more interesting to me than the page crystallographic. But I want to show you that Job was right when, taking religion in one hand and the crystal in the other, he declared that the former is of far more value and beauty than the latter, recommending it to all people and to all the ages, declaring "The crystal cannot equal it."

God's Immutability. In the first place, I remark that religion is superior to the crystal in exactness. That shapeless mass of crystal against which you accidentally dashed your foot is laid out with more exactness than any earthly city. There are six styles of crystallization, and all of them divinely ordained. Every crystal has mathematical precision. God's geometry reaches through it, and it is a square, or it is a rectangle, or it is a rhomboid, or in some way it has a mathematical figure. Now, in the old and simple fact that spiritual accuracy is more beautiful than material accuracy. God's attributes are exact, God's laws exact, God's decrees exact, God's management of the world exact. Never counting wrong, though he counts the grass blades and the stars and the sands and the cycles. His providences never dealing with us perpendicularly never those providences ought to be oblique, nor laterally when they ought to be vertical. Everything in our life arranged without any possibility of mistake. Each life a stretched prism. Born at the right time; dying at the right time. There are no "happen-so's" in our theology. If I thought this was a slipshod universe, I would be in despair. God is not an anarchist. Law, order, symmetry, precision, a perfect square, a perfect rectangle, a perfect rhomboid, a perfect circle. The edge of God's robe of government never frays out. There are no loose screws in the world's machinery. It did not just happen that Napoleon was attacked with indigestion at Brodino so that he became incompetent for the day. It did not just happen that John Thomas, the missionary, on a heathen island, waiting for an outfit and orders for another missionary tour, received that outfit and those orders in a box that floated ashore, while the ship and the crew that carried the box were never heard of. I believe in a particular providence. I believe God's geometry may be seen in all our life more beautifully than in crystallography. Job was right. "The crystal cannot equal it."

More Transparent Than Crystal. Again I remark that religion is superior to the crystal in transparency. We know not when or by whom glass was first discovered. Beads of it have been found in the tomb of Alexander Severus. Vases of it are brought up from the ruins of Herculaneum. There were female adornments made out of it 3,000 years ago—those adornments found now attached to the mummies of Egypt. A great many commentators believe that my text means glass. What would we do without the crystal? The crystal in the window to keep out the storm and let in the day; the crystal over the watch, defending its delicate machinery yet allowing us to see the hour; the crystal of the telescope, by which the astronomer brings distant worlds so near he can inspect them. Oh the triumphs of the crystals in the celebrated windows of Rouen and Salisbury! But there is nothing so transparent in crystal as in our holy religion. It is a transparent religion. You look at your eye and you see man—his sin, his soul, his destiny. You look at God and you see something of the grandeur of his character. It is a transparent religion. Infidels tell us it is opaque. Do you know why they tell us it is opaque? It is because they are blind. "The natural man receiveth not the things of God because they are spiritually discerned." There is no trouble with the crystal. The trouble is with the eyes which try to look through it. We pray for vision. Lord, that our eyes might be opened! When the eye salve cures our blindness, then we find that religion is transparent.

Preparation for Eternal Treasures. The providence that was dark before becomes pellucid. Now you find God is not trying to put you down. Now you understand why you lost that child and why you lost your property. It was to prepare you for eternal treasures. And why sickness came, it being the precursor of immortal juvenescence. And now you understand why they lied about you and tried to drive you hither and thither. It was to put you in the glorious company of such a man as Ignatius, who, when he went out to be destroyed by the lions, said, "I am the wheat, and the teeth of the wild beasts must first grind me before I can become pure bread for Jesus Christ." Or the company of such men as "that ancient Christian martyr" who, when standing in the midst of the amphitheater waiting for the lions to come out of their cave and destroy him and the people in the galleries jeering and shouting, "The lions!" replied, "Let them come on!" and then, stooping down toward the cave, where the wild beasts were roaring to get out, again cried, "Let them come on!" Ah, yes, it is preparation to put you in glorious company, and while there are many things you will have to postpone to the future world for explanation I tell you that it is the whole tendency of your religion to unravel and explain and interpret and illuminate and irradiate. Job was right. "The crystal cannot equal it."

Beauty and symmetry. When it presents God's character, it does not present him as having love like a great protuberance on one side of his nature, but makes that love in harmony with his justice—a love that will accept all those who come to him, and a justice that will by no means clear the guilty. Beautiful religion in the sentiment it implants! Beautiful religion in the hope it kindles! Beautiful religion in the fact that it proposes to garland and enthrone and emparadise an immortal spirit. Solomon says it is a lily. Paul says it is a crown. The Apocalypse says it is a fountain kissed by the sun. Ezekiel says it is a foliaged cedar. Christ says it is a bridegroom come to fetch home a bride. While Job in the text takes up a whole vase of precious stones—the topaz and the sapphire and the chryso-prasus—he holds out of this beautiful vase just one crystal and holds it up until it gleams in the warm light of the eastern sky, and he exclaims, "The crystal cannot equal it."

Oh, it is not a stale religion; it is not a stupid religion; it is not a toothless hag, as some seem to have represented it; it is not a Meg Merrilies with shriveled arm come to scare the world; it is the fairest daughter of God, heiress of all his wealth; her cheek the morning sky, her voice the music of the south wind, her step the dance of the sea lark, her hair the Spirit and the Bride say come, and whosoever will, let him come. Do you agree with Solomon and say it is lily? Then pluck it and wear it over your heart. Do you agree with Paul and say it is a crown? Then let this hour be your coronation. Do you agree with the Apocalypse and say it is a springing fountain? Then come and drink the waters of your soul. Do you believe with Ezekiel and say it is a foliaged cedar? Then come under its shadow. Do you believe with Christ and say it is a bridegroom come to fetch home a bride? Then strike hands with your Lord and King while I pronounce you everlastingly one. Or if you think with Job that it is a lily, then put it on your hand like a ring, on your neck like a bead, on your forehead like a crown, and looking into the mirror of God's word you acknowledge, "The crystal cannot equal it."

world's east wind! No rack of storm-clouds. One breath of that air will cure the worst tubercle. Crystal light on all the leaves, crystal light shimmering on the tops of the tenting. Crystal light toasting in the plumes of the light-tossing eagles on white horses. But "the crystal cannot equal it." John says crystal river. That means multitudes of rivers. Not one drop of the Potomac or the Hudson or the Rhine to soil it. No one tear of human sorrow to imbitter it. Crystal, the rain out of which it was made. Crystal, the bed over which it shall roll and ripple. Crystal, its infinite surface. But "the crystal cannot equal it." John says crystal sea. That means multitudinously vast. Vast that means rapture vast as the sea, deep as the sea, strong as the sea, ever changing as the sea. Billows of light. Billows of beauty, blue with skies that were never clouded and green with depths that were never fathomed. Arctic and Antarctic and Mediterranean and Atlantic and Pacific in crystalline magnificence. Three crystals! Crystal light falling on a crystal river. Crystal river rolling into a crystal sea. But "the crystal cannot equal it."

Open the Door to Christ. "Oh," says some one, "it is just the doctrine I want. God is to do everything. I am to do nothing." My brother, it is not the doctrine you want. The coal makes no resistance. It hears the resurrection voice in the mountain and it comes to crystallization; but your heart resists. The trouble with you, my brother, is the coal wants to stay coal.

I do not ask you to throw open the door and let Christ in. I only ask that you stop bolting it and barring it. My friends, we will have to get rid of our sins. I will have to get rid of my sins, and you will have to get rid of your sins. What will we do with our sins among the three crystals? The crystal atmosphere would display our pollution. The crystal river would be befouled with our touch. Transformation must take place now or no transformation at all. Give sin full chance in your heart and the transformation will be downward instead of upward. Instead of crystal it will be a cinder.

ROUSSEAU WAS MODEST.

He Refused to Expose an Impostor Posing in His Shoes.

Jean Jacques Rousseau was not troubled greatly by conscientious scruples, yet he possessed the rare virtue of a broad, human sympathy in an eminent degree. Perhaps it was the consciousness of his own weaknesses that made him so sympathetic toward others. An anecdote is related of him which places this virtue of his in a strong light. On one occasion he had composed an opera, which was performed before the king, Louis XV., and met with the royal approval. The king sent for him and if he had put in an appearance he would probably have obtained a pension. He was, however, of a retiring disposition and could not bring himself to face the court. To his friends he gave as a reason his republican opinions, but his real reason was his shyness. Accordingly he fled from the court and sought the privacy of a public inn. While he was there a man came in, who began telling the company that he was the celebrated Rousseau, and proceeded to give an account of his opera, which he said, had been performed before the king with great success. Most men in Rousseau's position would have felt nothing but contempt for the impostor, but this extraordinary man felt only pity and shame. "I trembled and blushed," he tells us in his "Confessions," for fear the man should be found out, that it might have been thought that I was the impostor." He was afraid that somebody might come in who knew him and expose the pretender. At last he could bear it no longer and clipped out unobserved. Very few people would treat an impostor like that.—Detroit Free Press.

WOMEN FORSAKE KITCHEN. Latest Fad of Feminine Emancipation Women in France. The latest fad of the feminine emancipation women in France is the fair sex should no longer supervise what goes on in the household kitchen. This campaign against home cooks is led by Mme. Schmal, who contends that cookery should in the present age of progress be the work of specialists. Trained cooks, it is proposed, outside the domestic circle, might prepare the various meals, and women, thus relieved of their duties as mistress of the house, would have more leisure to devote to higher pursuits. Washing—such is the argument—is rarely done at home in France, nor mending, nor dressmaking. Why should not the kitchen be suppressed, and with it the daily drudgery of marketing or preparing meals? Mme. Schmal appears to believe that matters would be excellently arranged by the formation of culinary waiters, to which families would subscribe so much per month, and in return be provided with their daily food. The ambition of home life in France, particularly in Paris, we are all well aware, differs essentially from the notions on the subject in England. It may be doubted, however, whether the average Frenchwoman of the period would be happier were she relieved of one of the most important of her domestic functions.—Daily Messenger.

What Secretary Root Said.

"Senator, you seem to forget that war itself is a hard, a dreadful thing; yet our old men clamor for it and our young men rush into it as if it were a holiday amusement. The executive does not declare war. When our wise men and popular leaders in the Congress of the United States plunge us into it, do they pause to think of the aged mothers and their tears and their breaking hearts?"—Boston Evening Transcript.

A Hostler.

Madge—Why did she insist on going to South Dakota to spend the honeymoon? Marjorie—So that in case they failed to agree the month could be counted in with the time necessary to secure a residence when she must for a divorce.



JOHN H. HAVERLY.

JOHN H. HAVERLY. As a rule his enterprises were successful so long as he remained in the theatrical business. In other fields he often lost heavily. Times have changed and the negro minstrel has been superseded by the vaudeville, yet the effects of Mr. Haverly's influence on the lighter phases of American theatrical life still are apparent at the present time. Almost every leading manager in the stage world of today received a part of his early training under Haverly. Personally he was a delightful companion, honest, straightforward and full of contagious enthusiasm.

Lady Sybil Cutting. Lady Sybil Cutting, who as Lady Sybil Cuffe, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Desart, was married in April last to W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., when he was private secretary to Ambassador Choate at London, has decided to drop her title and be known simply as Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting are living in New York, where Mr. Cutting is preparing to enter the sugar refining business. Mrs. Cutting, who likes America and refers to England as "my other country," believes titles are out of place here. Mr.

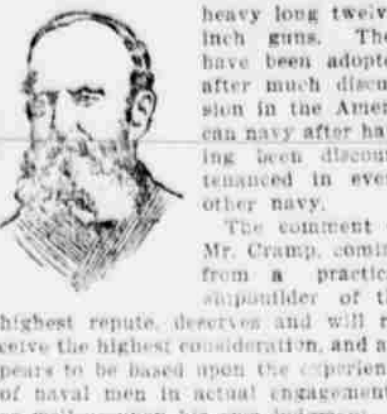


LADY CUTTING.

Cutting is the son of the New York lawyer and philanthropist of the same name. Editorial Wit and Humor. New Jersey demands the immediate suppression of all unincorporated lawlesses.—Detroit News. Secretary Root's proposed war college embodies a fresh effort to teach the young how to shoot.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Some of the witnesses in the case seem unable to remember anything clearly except their dislike of Schley.—Detroit Free Press. The Boers must have been using Kitchener's banishment proclamation for a target to practice on recently.—Atlanta Journal. It remains to be seen whether President Roosevelt influences with the administration is sufficient to prevent his being followed by detectives and bodyguards.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

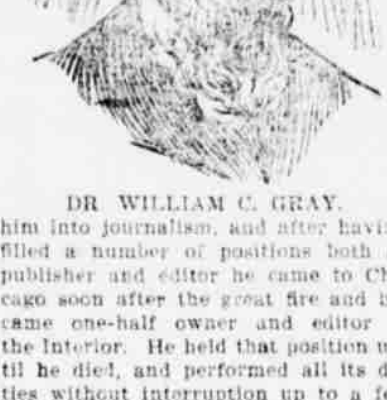
Pictet's Latest Discovery. Raoul Pictet, the Swiss inventor and chemist, has effected a remarkable discovery concerning the manufacture of oxygen upon an extensive scale for commercial purposes. The inventor has been engaged for three years upon this invention at his laboratory in Geneva, where he is professor of chemistry and physics.

Few presidents of the United States have had middle names. The list is composed of John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, seven in all. There are more newspapers published in Iowa, in proportion to the population, than in any other state of the Union.



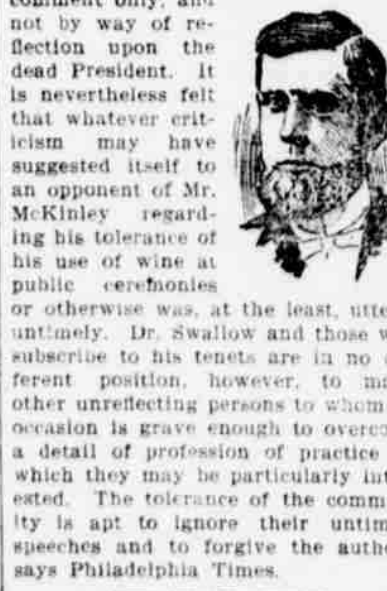
Mr. Cramp Objects. Mr. Charles H. Cramp, the veteran naval shipbuilder, has created a sensation by his letter to the navy department condemning the application of the superimposed turret in the present type of battleship. These turrets are, to use the vernacular, two stories in design, the upper enclosure containing, generally, eight-inch rifles, and the lower the usual heavy long twelve-inch guns. They have been adopted after much discussion in the American navy after having been discontinued in every other navy.

The Late W. C. Gray. Dr. William Cunningham Gray, editor of the Interior, passed away the other day at his residence in Oak Park, Ill. Dr. Gray, who was never a millionaire, was born on his father's farm near Hamilton, O., Oct. 17, 1830. He studied law, but his proclivities soon led him into journalism, and after having filled a number of positions both as publisher and editor he came to Chicago soon after the great fire and became one-half owner and editor of the Interior. He held that position until he died, and performed all its duties without interruption up to a few weeks ago. He suffered excruciating agony for years with his stomach, but the immediate cause of his death was an external tumor, supposed to be malignant, and for which he underwent a surgical operation last June.



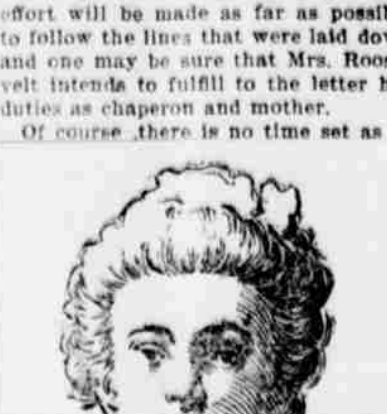
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Swallow's Excuse. Dr. Swallow, who was a candidate for the governorship at the last election, nominated by the Prohibition party, has lately come into prominence by certain utterances in his paper concerning Mr. McKinley, which the sentiment of the community found distasteful at this time of grief and anger. Dr. Swallow has explained these utterances as having been intended as political comment only, and not by way of reflection upon the dead President. It is nevertheless felt that whatever criticism may have suggested itself to an opponent of Mr. McKinley regarding his tolerance of public verberations or otherwise was, at the least, utterly out of place. Dr. Swallow and those who subscribe to his tenets are in no different position, however, to many other unreflecting persons to whom no occasion is grave enough to overcome a detail of profession of practice in which they may be particularly interested. The tolerance of the community is apt to ignore their untimely speeches and to forgive the authors, says Philadelphia Times.



Liquor for Fair Visitors. The directors of the state dispensary of South Carolina have agreed to provide against a liquor drought in Charleston during the coming exposition. They have consented to lose sight of the dispensary law, under which the state is the sole saloonkeeper in South Carolina, for the time being, putting aside formalities that might be troublesome or distasteful to visitors.

The last will of the Florentine painter Stefano Ussi, who died recently, directs that after the death of his widow, all his property, to the value of several hundred thousand francs, is to be used for the establishment of a three-year stipend for a talented young artist, to be chosen by competition. The winner will also be allowed the use of Ussi's villa and all his painter's materials.



Debut of Miss Roosevelt. Miss Alice Roosevelt, the new "daughter of the white house," will make her debut late this fall, and society is awaiting the event with great interest, says a Washington dispatch. When it was first planned to introduce Miss Roosevelt in Washington this winter all the details of her debut were necessarily somewhat changed, but an effort will be made as far as possible to follow the lines that were laid down and one may be sure that Mrs. Roosevelt intends to fulfill to the letter her duties as chaperon and mother.

Of course there is no time set as to when the formal introduction of Miss Roosevelt will take place, but it may safely be assumed that she will have an unusually brilliant winter for a debutante, and Mrs. Roosevelt has most carefully planned her trousseau, which now will simply mean some additions. Already what Miss Roosevelt is to be is being talked over, showing that the personal interest is not to be lost sight of in the sudden accession of public interest that must needs come in such a tremendous change of circumstances.

General Corbin to Wed. Announcement has been made in Washington that the marriage of Major General H. C. Corbin, adjutant-general of the army, and Miss Edythe Patten will take place in that city at the residence of the bride Nov. 6.



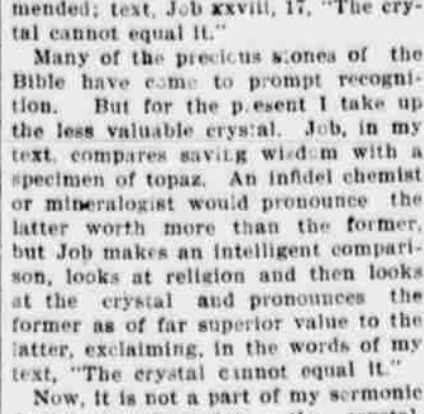
MISS EDYTHE PATTEN.

Major General H. C. Corbin, adjutant-general of the army, and Miss Edythe Patten will take place in that city at the residence of the bride Nov. 6.

Plea for the Chinese. Minister Wu Ting-fang is right. There should be no bar to the admission of Chinese students in this country. We stand at the gate of Peking demanding that China shall civilize herself, yet when she picks the best of her youth and sends them to this land to learn civilization, we send them back without even permitting them to land. There is a deal of humbug about this.—Brooklyn Eagle.

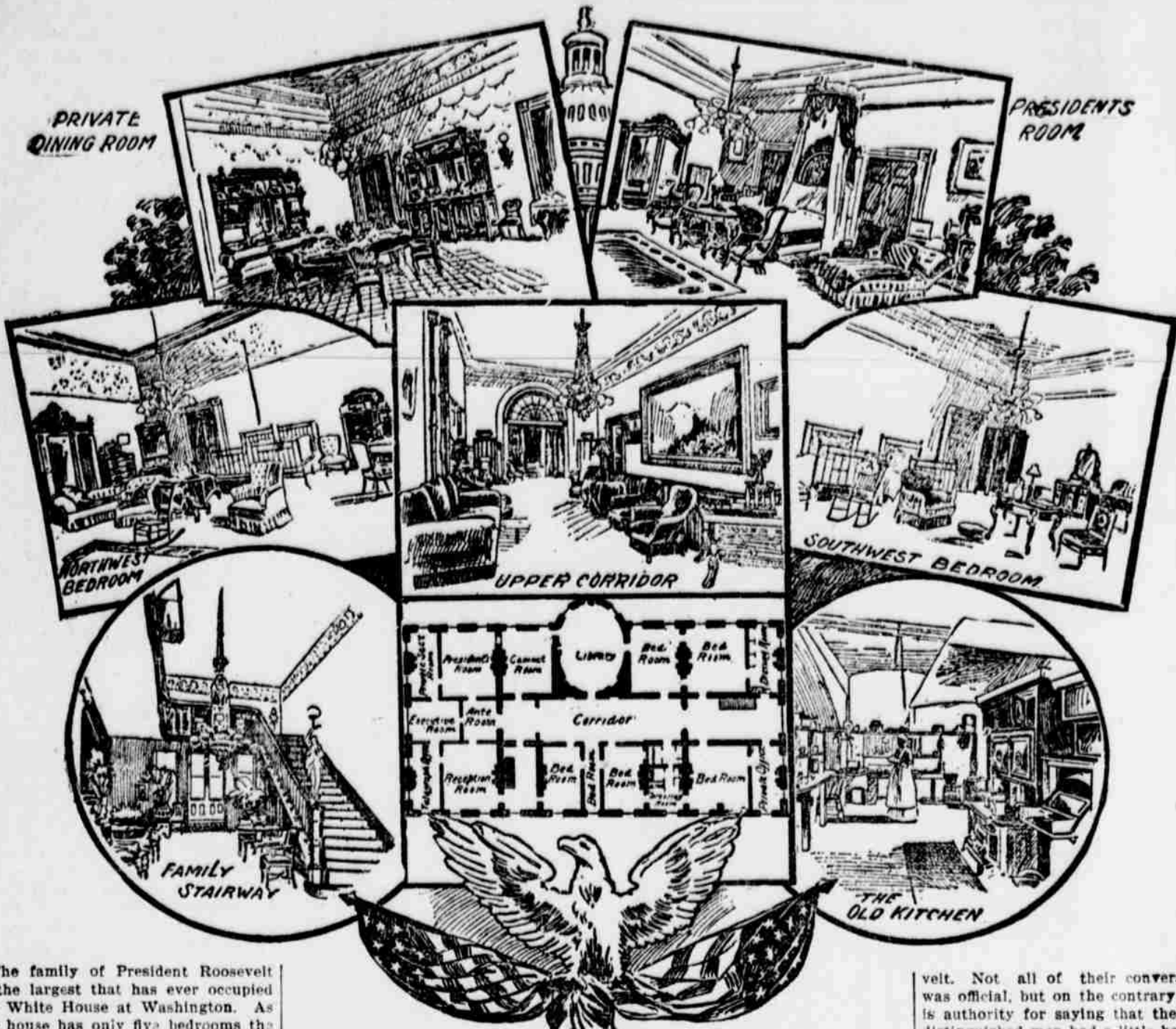
Duty as to Lynchings. It is none too soon that the governors of the lynching states (only five states are now free from the crime) are endeavoring to arouse public sentiment against such outrageous barbarity. Such an awakening is a promising sign for the south, and will be hailed with satisfaction by the country.—Boston Globe.

After New Jersey's Governorship. Franklin Murphy, whom the Republicans of New Jersey have nominated for the governorship, is an eminent and successful business man of Newark, where he heads a great company engaged in the manufacture and sale of varnish. Mr. Murphy is a man of varied experience as a soldier, legislator and business man. Though but fifteen years old at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted a year or two later in the Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, and saw much service. After the war he entered the varnish business in a modest way, and the present great establishment has grown from those beginnings. Though a resident of Newark, in Essex county, since his tenth year, Mr. Murphy is a native of Jersey City, and on that account Hudson county claims him.



THE CHARM OF EXALTED RELIGION THE SUBJECT. From Job XXVIII—"The Crystal Cannot Equal It"—Preparation

THE WHITE HOUSE TOO SMALL



The family of President Roosevelt is the largest that has ever occupied the White House at Washington. As the house has only five bedrooms the Roosevelts with their six children and several servants are said to be suffering great inconvenience.

How these people are going to be accommodated in a house which only contains five bedrooms, a sitting room, a dining room and a parlor, is one of the mysteries which confront Colonel Theodore Bingham, U. S. A.

He, by the way, also acts as master of ceremonies at the President's public receptions.

The White House was the first public building erected in Washington, and its first cost was paid by the states of Maryland and Virginia. President Washington selected the site.

A prize of \$500 for the design was awarded to a young Irish architect named James Hoban, who modeled his design after the castle of the duke of Leinster, near Dublin.

The corner stone was laid on Oct. 13, 1792, and although the mansion was not completed, President John Adams and his family took possession in 1800.

In 1814 during the British invasion the White House was almost gutted by fire and was only saved from total destruction by a thunder storm.

The work of restoration was not completed until 1818. The building is 170 feet long by 86 feet wide, and the private grounds contain 20 acres. It consists of a rustic basement, two stories and an attic.

Having the peculiar characteristics of a public office, which is at the same time the home of a private family, the wear and tear upon its household belongings are almost incredible, and each year has brought some material change in the decorations. The government has spent nearly \$2,500,000 in repairs on the building.

At the present time the first of the state apartments is the east room—the nation's parlor—which is decorated in white and gold. Full length portraits of President and Mrs. Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln occupy the panels along the east side, and eight large mirrors, with three chandeliers of cut glass, add greatly to the magnificence of the room. From the east room a wide corridor leads into the state parlors.

The first of these, called the green room, is used as a music room, and is furnished tastefully in pale green plush. Next the green room is the blue room, an elliptical room in the center of the suite. The blue room is the official audience room, where the President receives foreign ministers on their presentation of credentials, and other distinguished guests; and on such occasions, at public reception and often at less formal gatherings, the presidential party stands in line at the upper end of the room.

West of the blue room is the red room, which, being the family drawing room, seems more home-like than the other parlors, with its flowering plants,

shaded lamps and bric-a-brac. Though red is the dominant color, it is used only in subdued tones.

Beyond a screen partition is the family sitting room, which serves as the private dining room, handsomely furnished in carved mahogany, and at the end of the corridor is the entrance to the conservatories. On the left is the state dining room, lately remodeled, where the decorations are in yellow; and harmonize with the lavishly gilded table ornaments.

The eastern portion of the upper floor is devoted to the executive offices. The end of the central corridor forms the lobby, to the left of which are the telegraph room and a larger apartment where the routine work is carried on. The small room in the southeast corner is used by the President's private secretary, while the large room adjoining is the office of the President. Adjoining the President's office is the room where cabinet meetings are held, handsomely frescoed and furnished, and containing a number of private portraits.

The private apartments, which are

shut off from the official wing by a screen door at the right of the public stairway, are reached by a long corridor. The first one is the library, a beautiful oval room, which serves as the family sitting room, and, with its books and pictures, is the cheeriest and most home-like of all the apartments. Next is the President's room, which still retains its old-fashioned grandeur of canopy bed and crimson satin hangings. The bedrooms on the north are usually set apart for guests, although the northwest room was occupied by President and Mrs. Cleveland during their first residence.

It has long been seen that the present White House is entirely inadequate to the social, domestic and business necessities which are enjoined on the President, and it is not improbable that some changes will be effected during President Roosevelt's administration.

Roosevelt and Wood.
Previous to his departure for Cuba, recently, Governor General Wood had a long interview with President Roosevelt.

Not all of their conversation was official, but on the contrary there is authority for saying that the two distinguished men had a little heart-to-heart talk regarding the changes which five years have wrought in their careers. Five years ago President Roosevelt was out of business, both as civil service commissioner and as a member of the police board of New York.

Leonard Wood was then only an assistant surgeon in the regular army with the rank of captain. The advent of the McKinley administration worked wonders for both men. Dr. Wood was selected as the president's physician, and this gave him a prominence he might not have secured after years of faithful service in an obscure position. Theodore Roosevelt, after considerable of a campaign, was appointed assistant secretary of the navy. When the war broke out Roosevelt himself conceived the idea of organizing a Rough Rider regiment, but chose Wood as the colonel instead of taking the place himself.

Today Wood is a brigadier general in the regular army and governor general of Cuba. He is so young that in the ordinary course he is destined to become lieutenant general in command of the army of the United States. His former lieutenant colonel is now president of the United States, and it was perfectly natural that the two men should put in a little time in solemn contemplation of the swiftness with which Providence works at times.

After Harvey Scott of Faribault, Minn., died a will was found ordering that \$48,500 in money he died possessed of be burned. His intention was to deprive his heirs—all of whom were distant relatives—of any immediate benefit from the estate. These heirs fought the will and the probate court decided in their favor, so the money will be divided among the persons the testator expected to disappoint. The beneficiaries live in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota and California.

The Duke d'Abruzzi, who has won fame as an arctic explorer, will be in this country next winter, as he has been appointed second in command of the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, which will cruise in American waters.

Vorostchagin, the Russian painter of war scenes, has returned from China, whither he went for new material. He will paint a series of pictures, which will be exhibited in various capitals.

The queen of Sweden, who sent personal words of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley, has been an invalid for many years and is now said to be in a precarious state of health.

Austin Dobson, the poet, wanted in early life to be an engineer and was preparing for that profession when his parents persuaded him to enter the civil service.

Porters in Brazil.
Pernambuco, in Brazil, has been jocularly described as a place where one-half the inhabitants wear top hats and frock coats and the other half nothing at all. Be that as it may,



There are certainly strange sights to be seen in this seaport. Look, for example at the photograph here reproduced, which shows a piano in its case being carried on the heads of eight stalwart Brazilians. They disdain to use their hands for so trifling a burden, and as they go along, headed by their foreman, they sing a peculiar kind of chant.

About the only outdoor pastime which John D. Rockefeller indulges in is pitching quoits. The Standard Oil Croesus was recently asked if he did not like golf. Mr. Rockefeller's acquaintance with the game may be guessed from the reply he made. "I don't know anything about golf. Why, I wouldn't even know how to hold my caddy."

M. Santos-Dumont, the aerial navigator, is also a musician of considerable ability and lately composed a mass which was sung in several Paris churches and which the critics received with marked approval.



At last it is settled that the Pan-American conference in the City of Mexico is to be held according to the programme, which sets the date of the first session for Oct. 22. Chile has waived her objections for the time and appointed delegates, and that removes the last obstacle.

Even if nothing definite be accomplished by this conference it will do great good. Every such gathering helps to bring the nations together and familiarize them with the idea of co-operation. The first Pan-American conference was held twelve years ago. The next one may be held in half a dozen years or less. After that similar gatherings may meet every year or two, and when that happens the federation of the Western Hemisphere will be half accomplished.

A congress of the American republics meeting annually or biennially would assume in time the characteristics of a common government. It would resemble the congress of the confederation that preceded the formation of our own Constitution.

That congress was composed of the delegates of independent states. It was a diplomatic body, like the one

that is to meet at Mexico. It had few powers of its own. All it could do on most subjects was to give advice to the states, yet it paved the way for a strong national government.

In their progress toward federation the American continents are far ahead of Europe. European international conferences are held only for certain specified purposes, and generally represent only a limited number of powers. But here we have all the countries of the hemisphere sending their delegates for a general discussion of matters of common interest. Such joint discussions cannot fail to draw them closer together.

There are many matters that are within the field of practical action already. An international coin, for instance, which was one of the objects discussed by the first Pan-American conference, is still a thing to be desired. And why should we not have it?

The delegation from the United States is composed of the following members: Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; W. L. Buchanan, of Iowa; Charles M. Pepper, of the District of Columbia; John Barrett, of Oregon; Volney W. Foster, of Illinois; Jose I. Rodriguez, secretary.

In the common parlance of the American people the present conference is the "Blaine idea," nurtured, developed and brought down to the present moment. The first important Pan-American Congress was held in Washington, D. C., in 1889, and was the direct result of Mr. Blaine's foresight and daring leadership. Its main object was to formulate "an agreement upon, and recommendation for the adoption by their respective governments, of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peacefully settled and wars prevented."

Now, as then, the question of arbitration is the most important and difficult problem which will be considered; but sometimes the altruistic dream of one decade is the operative diplomacy of the next, and it is certain that great advances have been made since the initial conference was held and the principles of reciprocity and international arbitration were first promulgated and discussed at a family gathering of the American Republics.



President Lincoln's Secretary and Historian

John G. Nicolay, the author of ten-volume biography of Abraham Lincoln and of other works on the great emancipator, died the other day in Washington, aged 69. He had lived in the national capital ever since 1869.

With the death of John G. Nicolay there remains but one survivor of the great war president's official household—John Hay, the present secretary

more than ordinary powers, and in the stern school of those crucial times they developed unusual diplomatic and executive abilities. To how great a degree Mr. Nicolay's faithful services contributed to President Lincoln's success cannot be estimated, but it is certain that his work at the White House was the most important of his life. He also performed a valuable

ham Lincoln," on which he and Mr. Hay collaborated for twelve years. The work is the standard authority on all phases of Lincoln's public career. It tells the story of the historic epoch of which Lincoln was the central figure with an accuracy and fullness that render it of permanent value and interest. It should be accounted one of the fortunate circumstances of American history that two such able writers and political students as Nicolay and Hay were in such close relations with Lincoln and had begun collecting material for a history of the man and his times almost from the beginning of his administration. It is gratifying that Mr. Nicolay, in spite of poor health, lived to reap a liberal reward of reputation and money for his services as biographer and historian.

English Views on Anarchists.

The London Spectator and the London Saturday Review both have leading editorial articles on the assassination of President McKinley, in which they set forth views on the problem of dealing with Anarchists. The Spectator believes that men of this dangerous character are increasing, but it thinks nothing is to be gained through sharper laws against Anarchists and Anarchist literature. Such laws, it says, only bind the desperado more firmly together. It adds that there would be no injustice in punishing any person who in type recommends murder or suggests ways of committing it, but the editor doubts whether kings or presidents would be much safer if all such literature disappeared. The trouble is that general denunciations of society, which can hardly be punished, seem to have the worst effects in arousing the homicidal instinct. The Spectator comes to the conclusion that little or nothing can be done to prevent assassination that has not been done already.

The first license for a female pilot issued by the Baltimore board of steamboat inspectors, was given to Miss Carrie B. Hunter of Snow Hill, Md. Miss Hunter's father owns a small steam yacht, and her license entitles her to navigate vessels of that type on Pocomoke sound, river and tributaries. Miss Hunter is the second woman on the Atlantic coast to receive a pilot's license.



THE LATE JOHN G. NICOLAY.

of state. All the members of Lincoln's cabinets and nearly all the men who supported him in the senate and house are dead. Mr. Nicolay and Mr. Hay both were young men when they went to Washington as Lincoln's private secretaries in 1861. Both were men of

public service when he chose John Hay as his assistant, thus turning the talents of the young Illinois lawyer into the channel of national politics. The work for which Mr. Nicolay will be longest remembered, however, is that of the ten-volume "Life of Abra-

Autograph of McKinley When a Boy.

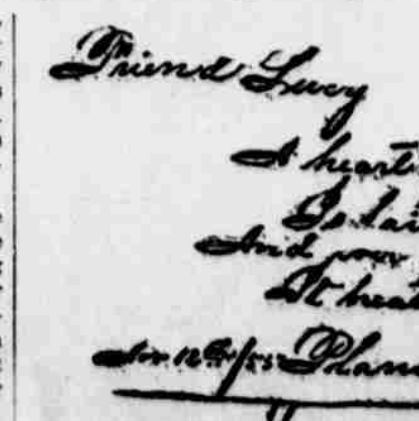
Mrs. Martin Solly of Sharon, Penn., is the possessor of an autograph album in which President McKinley wrote a verse of poetry when he was attending the seminary at Poland, O. He was then 11 years old, but was considered one of the brightest students in the institution.

Back in the 50s, and even in more recent years, every young lady in the country prided herself in possessing autograph albums. It was a popular fad among the girls to get the signatures of their friends, and as William McKinley wrote such a fine hand that he was kept busy writing tender words for them.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure, and the autograph album is a thing of the past.

The album was originally owned by Mrs. Lucy Reno, mother of Mrs. Solly, and she was a school friend of McKinley.

Booker T. Washington has been spending a two weeks' vacation camp-

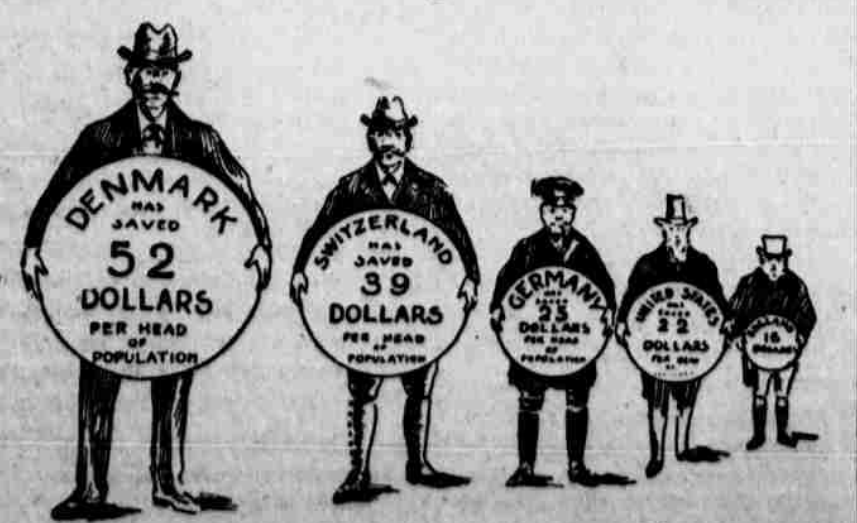


ing in the valley of the Gauley river, in West Virginia, not far from the place where, as a boy, he worked in a coal mine and about the salt fountains. Mr. Washington has always retained a warm regard for the rivers and mountains of his boyhood home, and enjoys going back there, while the people of the state, regardless of race,

are proud of him and unite to render him every possible courtesy.

Miss Louise C. Danforth, who has had charge of the postoffice in Westchester Bow, Vt., for fifty years, has resigned. Her salary, depending upon the stamp cancellation, has been about \$150 for a number of years.

What People of Various Nations Save.



As far as banking capital is concerned the United States leads, but in the matter of savings we do not show up so well. The amount at present invested in British banks is \$18 per capita. Denmark's savings work out

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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Saturday, September 28, 1902.

LOCAL DOTS.

For Sale—houses and lots in town. Martin & Wilson. Go to the Two Brothers for the coldest ice. Mrs. J. B. Baker arrived home Monday. Say Mrs. Jones, where did you get that beautiful decorated, gold traced china? Oh, did not you know that in addition to selling the cheapest in town Mr. Carney gives this lovely ware to his customers? Dr. J. E. Lindsey and daughter, Mrs. Joe McCrary, went to Abilene yesterday to visit the Doctor's family. Don't forget that you can get anything you want in the furniture line at any time at Thomason Bros. A new lot of handsomely decorated queensware just received at W. W. Fields & Bro's. The quality is good and prices low. The ladies should call and see this pretty ware. Miss Mattie Mayes spent several days in town this week with Miss Maud Isbell. Several new subscribers have been added to our list this week. More wanted. Hello, Bill! Who made those nice photos for you? Why, Key from Stamford, he always makes the best; he is at work now over at the Lindell. Go and see him. An extra nice line of wall paper at Thomason Brothers. Miss Montgomery, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. L. T. Litsey, for several weeks, left Tuesday for Archer county, where she will teach a school. Key will make you the prettiest photos of yourself or your sweetheart you ever saw. Try him. Up stairs at Lindell Hotel. Mr. Fletcher Newsom and wife returned Thursday from a visit to relatives in Fannin county. Our new premium dishes and china ware has arrived and our customers are getting some nice prizes for no additional cost. T. G. Carney. Mrs. W. W. Hentz returned Wednesday from a visit of several weeks with her parents at Ardmore, I. T. I will have a \$10,000.00 stock of new goods in my store at once. Don't buy old goods when you can get new ones for the same or less money at T. G. Carney's. Judge H. G. McConnell and Mr. W. T. Hudson made a business trip to Waco this week. Sid Darling, 1012 Howard st. Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. Terrells drug store. Mr. J. F. Bolander of the Munday neighborhood passed through here Wednesday on his return from Stamford where he sold a lot of wheat at 75 to 76 1/2 cents per bushel. See that hololeum at Thomason Bros., the thing for your dining room, hall or office floor. Mr. W. M. Reedy has sold his place in town to Mr. G. T. McCulloch, the latter having recently sold his farm to Mr. Robt. McReynolds from Coleman county. Miss Alpha Rogers, who has been spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Marshall Pierson, left Tuesday for Mart, McLennan county, where she will teach school. For the best ice cream in town go to the Two Brothers confectionery. A protracted meeting will begin at the Christian church tonight and be continued during next week. Elder Morrow of Seymour will conduct the meeting and extends an invitation to everybody to attend. Go to Park at the Lindell hotel for a first-class shave. Thousands suffer with torpid liver, producing great depression of spirits, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. HERBINE will stimulate the liver, keep the bowels regular, and restore a healthful buoyancy of spirits. Price, 50 cents at Baker's drug store.

Corn-buskers' sprained wrists, barbed wire cuts and sprains, or cuts from any other cause, are quickly healed when BALLARD'S SNOW OINTMENT is promptly applied. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Baker's drug store. A SURREY FOR SALE—I have a second hand surrey for sale or trade for cattle or horses. It is in good condition—call and see it at the Lindell hotel. Jos. BEVETT. A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A most soothing and healing remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine. Terrells drug store. Mr. F. G. Alexander visited Stamford Wednesday and met Col. Chas. Hamilton, vice president and general manager of the T. C. railroad. He tells us that Mr. Hamilton expressed a deep interest in the welfare of our town and county and, hearing some one mention a bad section of road leading out to Haskell, where a recent change had been made, he said that would not do, Haskell must have a good road, and he at once gave directions for men and teams to be sent out to put it in good repair at the expense of the railway company. Score one for Mr. Hamilton. B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. Terrells drug store. Mr. J. T. Knowles' son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Widner, late of Waco, were here several days this week with the old folks and other relatives. They are leaving Texas for Kentucky, where they will make their home. Mr. R. P. Marchbank, having finished looking around for a better country and, bought property and settled down in Haskell again, had his name put on our subscription list again this week. He said he had to do it to save his hair and ears at home. The Waters Pierce Oil company have an advertisement in this paper. They sell and guarantee the Eupion oil to be the purest and best oil on the market. Do you want a picture of your residence or business place? Key will make it for you. He has lenses specially adapted for both interior and outdoor views and guarantees first-class pictures. See him at the Lindell. The Orris Other Stock Company have been playing here every night this week to fairly good houses and while their acting is not up to that of first-class companies that we see when we visit the cities, it has generally been fairly good and has furnished a diversion from the every-day hum drum, which many have enjoyed. When you are in town call and see our nice line of furniture. No trouble to show it to you. Thomason Bros. Haskell has a Commercial Club organized for the promotion of public enterprises and assisting in forwarding any matter calculated to promote the public good. Mr. R. E. Sherrill, president; Mr. W. H. Wyman, secretary and Mr. J. E. Poole, corresponding secretary. Either of these gentlemen will take pleasure in answering inquiries about the town or county or any prospective enterprise. For the best cold drinks in town go to the Two Brothers confectionery. Everybody wants to know what has come over the spirit of Mr. Henry Post's dreams. He hasn't been seen at the "show" every night this week! If you are troubled with inodorous breath, heart burn, flatulency, headache, acidity, pains after eating, loss of appetite, persistent melancholy, or low spirits. You need a tonic, a few doses of HERBINE will give you the recuperative force to remove these disorders. Price, 50 cents at Baker's drug store. For the finest candies in town go to the Two Brothers confectionery. Rev. B. W. Dodson of Graham visited his parents here the first of this week and preached eloquent sermons at the Methodist church on Sunday and Sunday night. Mr. Lem Lancaster of Seymour, visited the family of Mr. J. W. Johnson this week. Mrs. Sunie McLendon of Munday has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Collins, during the week. Mr. Harry Bledsoe of Sherman is here this week looking after some cattle and land interests he has in this county.

Married: On Tuesday night, at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents in this place, Mr. T. B. Russell and Miss Ethel Jones were united in marriage, Rev. I. N. Alvis officiating in a very impressive ceremony. Quite a number of the friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the interesting ceremony and bid them God speed on their life's journey, and they were the recipients of numerous handsome and valuable presents. After the marriage the guests were invited to the dining room and were served with refreshments, after which music and general conversation followed for an hour and the guests departed. The couple left on Wednesday to visit Mr. Russell's parents in Denton county, after which they will return and make their home in Haskell. Mr. Russell has resided in Haskell for several years, where his exemplary conduct and fidelity to duty have established for him an excellent character and won for him a charming, modest and worthy wife in Miss Ethel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones. The Free Press wishes for them a happy and prosperous life. Stood Death off E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at Baker's drug store. Notice to Cotton Growers We are giving 27 1/2 cts. per bushel for seed at our Haskell gin. We want ginning, other parties the seed, hence our price. Bring cotton to us and secure highest prices and best treatment always. Earnest & Sanders. Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H.: "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured. To day I am a well man." Terrells drug store. Rev. D. James left Tuesday to join his family at Durant, I. T., where they preceded him several weeks ago. Rev. James has been in the Baptist missionary work in this section for the past sixteen years, residing in Haskell ten or twelve years of the time. He has been an earnest worker in his Master's vineyard and no doubt has accomplished great good for the cause throughout this section. He preached a very earnest and touching farewell sermon at the Baptist church on Sunday night. A full line of trunks, valises, satchels and gentlemen's dress suit cases at T. G. Carney's. Prices low enough. A Night of Terror "Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from Pneumonia before morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Baker's drug store. Mr. H. M. Candle a promising and prosperous young stockman and farmer of this county was married on Wednesday, 25 inst., to Miss Dora Young of Young county. They will make their home on Mr. Candle's place in the western part of this county. The Free Press extends congratulations and best wishes for their future. Working Night and Day The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by J. B. Baker.

T. G. CARNEY. (Don't he look innocent!) Don't watch this space for a new ad. but watch Carney's store for new goods, for which the invoices have been received.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE, Southwest Corner Public Square Haskell, Texas. Handles only the Purest and Best drugs. Carries a nice line of...

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

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

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

BURN EUPION OIL. To obtain the best burning oil ask for the Eupion and take no other. Genuine Eupion Oil is absolutely safe and gives the best light of any illuminating oil on the market. Inferior oils are sometimes sold by dealers as Eupion. The Genuine Eupion Oil can be bought from the following dealers in Haskell: F. G. ALEXANDER & CO. S. L. ROBERTSON.

To the Public: I have on file in the county clerk's office a corrected list up to Sept 20, 1901 of all State school lands in Haskell county. Said list shows the present standing of every tract of school land in the county, whether sold or unsold and to whom sold, and whether patent has issued, date of sale, etc. This list is certified to by the commissioner of the Gen. Land office, and is open to examination by any one who desires to see it. C. D. LONG, Clerk. Sept. 25.

One Bottle of Remick's Pepsin Blood Tonic will make you fairly sparkle with new life and vigor. For sale by Stamford Drug Co. Wanted—Cattle and Horses I want cattle and horse on shares. Plenty of grass and water in Edy county, N. Mex. Address J. W. Killgore, Hagerman, N. Mex.

WHITE'S CREAM VEMIFUGE is essentially the child's tonic. It improves the digestion and assimilation of food, strengthening the nervous system and restoring them to the health, vigor and elasticity of spirits natural to childhood. Price, 25 cents at Baker's drug store. For an up-to-date hair cut or a delicious shampoo, try Park at the Lindell hotel. We are requested to give notice of the fact that the singing convention will meet tomorrow, Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m. at the Ballew school house four miles north of town. Everybody invited. Park shaves with sharp razors at the Lindell. TABLET'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is not a panacea, but is recommended for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, and it will cure the most obstinate cases. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents at Baker's drug store.

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

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

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

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

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

FURNITURE— We are carrying a well selected stock of good and serviceable furniture at moderate prices, to which we invite the attention of all who desire anything in this line. Besides the Above, We Carry a Full Line of Tinware, Graniteware, Queensware and Delft-ware and Household Supplies. We solicit a call and inspection of our goods. RESPECTFULLY, M'COLLUM & CASON.

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

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

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