

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS.

Official paper of Haskell County.

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Oscar Martin, Editor & Prop'r

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

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General Directory.

STATE OFFICERS: Governor John Ireland, Lieut. Governor Barnett Gibbs, Secretary of State J. W. Barnes, Treasurer F. E. Lubbock, Comptroller W. J. Swain, Attorney-General John D. Templeton, Cum. Gen. Land Officer W. C. Walsh, Adjutant General W. H. King.

DISTRICT OFFICERS: District Judge J. V. Cockerill, District Attorney W. B. Houston.

COUNTY OFFICERS: County Judge Oscar Martin, County Clerk J. L. Jones, County and Dis. Clerk A. D. Tucker, Sheriff and Collector B. J. Preston, Treasurer W. R. Standifer, Surveyor Louis Casner, Assessor John Labrie, Insp. of H & A M. V. Collum, J. P. Proct. No. Meets the first Monday in each month.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: W. Harvey, Precinct 1, B. F. Williamson, Precinct 2, S. E. Mills, Precinct 3, J. W. Evans, Precinct 4.

CHURCH DIRECTORY: Baptists meets 2nd Sunday in each month. Methodists meets 4th Sunday in each month. REV. WISEMAN, Pastor.

Professional Cards.

A. O. FOSTER, Attorney-at-Law, Real Estate and Live Stock Agent. HASKELL CITY, TEXAS.

OSCAR MARTIN, Attorney & Counsellor at Law and Notary Public. HASKELL CITY, TEXAS.

W. H. PECKHAM, Attorney-at-Law, Practices in the District courts of Haskell and adjoining counties. Office at THEOCKMORTON, TEXAS.

R. A. ANDERSON, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Obstetrician, Offers his professional services to the people of Haskell City and surrounding country. All calls attended day or night. Office North Side of Public Square. HASKELL CITY, TEXAS.

M. LEWIS, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, All calls promptly attended, day and night. Office West side of Square. HASKELL CITY, TEXAS. feb. 12, '86.

DELMONICO RESTAURANT, Table supplied with the best the market affords. Polite attention. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. Mrs. C. LIVELY Proprietress.

NOTICE! The Mail Hack leaves Albany at 7 a. m., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Haskell, CARRYING EXPRESS. Arrives at Haskell at 7 p. m., leaves Haskell on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m., Arrives at Albany by 6 p. m. Any person or persons wishing to pass over this line can always go on the MAIL HACK CHEAPER than they can hire a buggy and team. I mean what I say. Try me and see. Respectfully OSCAR COCHRAN, Proprietor.

HASKELL CITY

FREE PRESS.

Our Liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.

Vol 1

Haskell, Texas, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1886.

No 38

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ALBANY, TEXAS,

Authorized Capital \$250,000 Paid up Capital \$50,000

Geo. T. Reynolds, Pres. R. E. McAnulty, Vice-President. N. L. Bartholomew, Cashier.

Will buy and sell Exchange on the Principal Cities in the United States, and transact a general Banking Business

OSCAR MARTIN.

Attorney at Law and Real Estate agent.

Haskell City, TEXAS

Austin, Sept. 21, 1886. Mr. R. C. Lomax, Haskell Tex.

Sir, Referring to your inquiry some time since regarding the condition of the account of A. D. Tucker as Collector of Haskell county I beg now to state that the information furnished you from this office showing that Mr. Tucker was largely in arrears was incorrect.

Mr. Tucker's accounts are settled in full, and were at the time and the state owes him on that settlement, \$273.80. The mistake arose in way. From a peculiar arrangement of the figures on the records here certain amounts of the tax rolls were included twice in the same charge, and besides the rolls of Haskell for 1884 were embraced in the rolls for 1885 and so charged while Mr. Tucker had given a separate receipt to Mr. M. F. Barber of Throckmorton county (to which Haskell was attached for 1885) for the rolls of Haskell for 1884 and was changed with that receipt also. I am glad to be able to say that every thing is perfect satisfactory to this office.

Mr. Tucker has full statements which I trust will be satisfactory to all parties in the county interest. Respectfully, W. J. Swain, Comptroller

Prof McGee telegraphs the following to the Constitution: Washington, Sept. 22.—Editor constitution: No attention whatever should be paid to Wiggins' predictions. You will remember he is the same man who a few years ago predicted hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wars, pestilence and famines all over Europe, and that they never came in response to his predictions. His predictions of that day were based, as his present prediction is, on a conjunction of the principle planets. It proved to be absurd and will prove to be absurd now. Signed W. J. McGee.

Cranfill calmly announces, in the last issue of his paper, that the vacancies on the Prohibition state ticket will be filled in a few days, by appointment of the state executive committee. He doesn't waste a tear over any of the deserters. Ordinary matters, such as these withdrawals, don't faze Cranfill.

Palo Pinto County, Labor-Siftings. J. T. Polarp of the above named

county has been in this city this week seeking assistance for the drouth sufferers of the county. He is endorsed by the officers of his county. He reports affairs bad and says the people must have help. The homes of many who have been forced to leave have already been sold under the hammer, and money sharks are taking advantage of the situation and buying up thousands of acres of these lands. These speculators are sending out redots in all directions that the people do not need assistance their object is plain, and may be termed damnable robbery. The Tribune.

Coal Mine Discovery. Special to the Gazette. Bowie Tex., Sept 22.—A new coal mine has been discovered on Sandy creek nine miles west of Bowie. The vein is five feet thick solid coal. They are now actively at work developing the mine.

Bonds And Banks. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Inquiry was made at the treasury department to-day in regard to the published statement that the national banks are being greatly disturbed by the calling in of the 3 per cent bonds, which from the principal basis of their circulation. It was learned that several of those institutions have given notice of the withdrawal from the system, and that others are trying to have their called bonds retained as basis for circulation rather than risk buying 4 and 4 per cents at the present high premium. It has always been held by the treasury department, that when bonds cease to bear interest they become unavailable as a basis for circulation. This ruling, however, has lately been contested by some of the banks, and the question has been referred to the attorney-general for an opinion. Until this decision is rendered the department must of course adhere to its practice. In many cases, however, banks whose bonds have been called are deferring their replacement expecting, apparently, a decision allowing these bonds to remain. In the meantime the comptroller of the currency, the treasurer and the register are so busily engaged with replacements and withdrawals that it is not considered likely

Geo. Walshe & Co.,

Wholesale GROCERS & IMPORTERS,

PINE ST. ABILENE TEXAS.

We would call the attention of the trade to the fact, that we are selling at Fort Worth prices, Dallas or Galveston prices the following goods, thus saving local freight:

- Leggett & Myer's star tobacco, Drummond's horse-shoe tobacco, "scraping knife", Drummond's Natural Leaf tobacco, Lovillard's Climax tobacco, Lovillard's Splendid lbs. Tobacco, F. C. Williams & Co Lucy Hinton tobacco, besides a full line of other brands of tobacco and cigars, and we respectfully ask dealers to give us a trial. We have in stock a full line of staple and fancy groceries which we are prepared to sell at very low prices, as all our stocks were purchased from first hands in our load lots, and our prices will compare favorably with any market. Have just received per steam ship Oibers, from Rio de Janeiro, Coffee imported by us direct. We respectfully ask dealers to give us a call.

GEO. WALSHE & CO.

Wholesale grocers and importer

What the department will be very exacting with banks that have failed to surrender their called bonds.

A letter was received to-day from a leading financier of New York, suggesting that as the exchange of the bonds will lock up a great deal of money just at this time, when it is in great need in moving crops, etc., it would not be well for the government to force the banks beyond a reasonable degree of diligence in substituting other bonds for called threes. It is understood that the question will be left open until the return of Attorney General Garland who is expected back about October 1.—Fort Worth Gazette.

The Law Regulating Elections and which should be carefully read to avoid confusion.

A STATESMAN reporter met Judge Z. T. Fulmore yesterday, and in a conversation about election matters, the judge said: PROCLAMATIONS Notices and writs of election were issued by him on the 21st inst. No election laws accompany the papers this year, and officers should post themselves before election day. To avoid confusion four sections of the law are given.

Article 1671. In case the presiding officer appointed should fail to attend on the day of election, or fail or refuse to act, or in case no presiding officer has been appointed, it shall be lawful for the voters present to appoint from among the qualified voters of such precinct, a presiding officer to act as such at the election &c.

The presiding officer appoints his judges and clerks, and before opening the polls shall deliver to them the following oath set out in article 1674: "You do solemnly swear that you will well and truly conduct the election, without partiality or prejudice and agreeable to law, according to the best of your skill and understanding; so help you God."

Article 168. "When the ballots have been counted, the managers of election shall make out returns of the same, signed by them which shall be sealed up in an envelope and delivered by one of the managers of the election to the county judge and a duplicate kept by the presiding officer.—Austin Statesman

Unsuccessful Men.

There is a class of persons known as "unsuccessful men," and sometimes they are treated with a thoughtlessness which gives much unconfessed pain. We heard an intelligent and cultivated woman remark that she could not feel respect or affection for a man who was not able to provide for her properly. But this, upon examination, is open to the criticism of giving undue admiration to the powers or faculties, whatever they are, which confer success in acquisition. Now, the truth is that unsuccessful men, so-called—meaning those who fail to acquire property or position—are very often the choicest spirits to be found. How many of earth's greatest men have been unsuccessful in this sense for long, lonely, struggling years, and even died so? They have labored all their lives for the ideal, doing noble work which failed to command either market or admiration, but were noble just the same, and they among the noblest of the noble for their fidelity to duty to the sad end. Of many such men the world has recognized the power and value only when their spiritual riches have become a legacy. Why should only success in acquiring be highly regarded? Suppose any one fail in this and acquire but little, but succeed admirably in happiness-making, what difference? Is there not a heart-succes, achievements of kindness, gentleness and devotion to others, a unselfishness and thoughtfulness, which are admirable, worth just their own value and respect? If a man acquire very successfully but the selfish in heart and act, in what respect is he the successful man beyond another who stores up but little, but is supremely successful in point of love and disinterested life? How much wealth is to be held a proper success in acquisition? There are degrees, and sometimes a man fails of the highest degrees through the very noblest qualities of mind; like honesty, heroism, self-devotion to noble causes and the like, which takes time and sacrifice and strength. When we heard the lady make the remark quoted above, we reasoned thus: A woman does not expect to acquire money in ordinary domestic life, and that is right; she does her part in another way. But many a woman is respected and loved for noble and fine qualities, but would utterly fail to push her way in the world if put to the test. If those qualities are noble in her, so are they in another, even though that other, unhappily, is tested and fails in acquisitive tact. Of course, if a man be shiftless, not earnest, an idler, that is one thing; but if he is industrious and careful, and yet fails of these large returns, which certainly are useful and confer many advantages upon the household, still he may have the most admirable qualities of magnanimity, of intelligence, although deficient in that peculiar faculty, or in that executive power which carries everything to gold. We must look closely at the influence of our present stage of civilization on this matter. Evidently outward success requires a combination of faculties adapted to the peculiar condition of society at the time, whatever that may be. In the savage state, success means prominence in a corresponding group of faculties. The importance of these passes away after a time; then their power for success is gone, and the most successful found in the new social stage might be a disreputable barbarian. Within limits it may be said that success is a particular epoch of social development means simply adaptations to the conditions of that time, analogous to natural selection in the struggle for life; but how infinitely valuable or admirable that

Skeletons.

Every physician, writes a Cincinnati Enquirer correspondent, must have a skeleton as part of his outfit, and therefore their preparation is an important feature in the professional Medical itinerants have neither the time nor the facilities for this work, and hence it naturally falls into the hands of the college janitor. Skeletons with him are an article of merchandise, the quotations being \$30 for a very fine specimen, while an ordinary article is offered for \$20. The important but difficult task is to clean the bones without marring them, or leaving the mark of the knife. It is not necessary to tell how this is done, but the process is very simple. Each janitor may get up twenty five skeletons in a season, sometimes more. This forms a very important pecuniary, and indeed, if rightly improved, his berth can be made very profitable. There is also a constant importation of skeletons from Paris, which is carried on by the dealers in surgical instruments. The French have the art of whitening the bones in a way never attained in this country, and the price is generally from \$60 to \$100. The Parisian establishments excel in turning out the best skeletons of children, and even of infants, and some of the latter look like dear little doll skeletons that one might want to dandle in his arms or rock in the cradle. They are very cunning-looking things, these dear little baby skeletons.

The name of "Norwegian" has been given to the interesting new metal discovered by Dahl some time ago, while he was examining a specimen of nickel ore from Kragero, in Norway. This addition to the new rapidly growing list of elements is a malleable metal of white color, with a tint of brown, and presents, when pure, a metallic luster, but on exposure to the atmosphere becomes coated with a thin film of oxide. Its hardness is about that of copper, its specific gravity is nearly 9, and it melts at 250 degrees centigrade. From its physical properties and chemical reaction it appears quite different from other known metals, and is of a most valuable or admirable that

S. H. Johnson & Co.,

North & West Texas

LAND AGENCY

Have for Sale:

640 acres fine farming land on Lake creek, 10 mi. north of town at \$25 per acre on easy terms.

1500 Acres about ten miles south of town on Paint creek for 2.25 per acre terms easy.

1392 Acres about ten miles West of town, fine agricultural lands—2.00 per acre.

1,000 Acres west of south of county seat—prices and terms furnished on application. Besides this we have property in all parts of the county and are able to fit up any one desiring to invest in Haskell county real estate.

We offer for sale nothing but perfect titles over which we have full control.

640 Acres 12 Mi. south of town \$2.00 per acre terms easy.

800 acres 10 Mi South west of town for \$2000.00 easy terms.

4005 acres 13 Mi North of Haskell reasonable price a terms.

FOR SALE! 2000 acres at the junction of Papt and California Creeks.

FOR RENT! 330 acres all fenced with 3 wires 80 acres subdivision, farm at the house fenced off, good house, two rooms and a good cistern, fine stone fence around yard and garden, 7 miles east of town—apply for terms.

will render property and pay taxes for non-residents, adjust titles and furnish abstracts—Non-residents interested given particular attention.

will redeem lands sold for taxes. will buy and sell lands and ranch property on commission in any of the Pan Handle counties,

S. H. Johnson & Co.

Haskell City Texas.

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS.

OSCAR MARTIN, Publisher.

Published every Tuesday. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

THE HUMAN FAMILY.

Figures Relating to Population All Over the Earth.

The human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more.

These are distributed over the earth's surface, so that there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000, densely crowded; on an average, 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile; not so crowded, but everywhere dense and at points overpopulated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tan. Of these, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishings; 250,000,000 have nothing that can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human conditions is at the very best three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000. As to religion, the 1,450,000,000 are divided in the order of numerical strength, as follows: 800,000,000 are pagans, comprising 600,000,000 of Brahmins, Buddhists, Brahmans, or Buddhis; 100,000,000 of unclassified pagans; 150,000,000 Parsees, Confucians, Shintoists, Jains and other smaller pagan sects; 419,000,000 are Christians, composed of 225,000,000 Roman Catholic, 75,000,000 of the Greek church, and 110,000,000 Protestants; 180,000,000 Mohammedans; 8,000,000 Jews. The 800,000,000 of pagans are found chiefly in Asia and Africa and comprise 99-100ths of the population, scattering millions in the Americas and islands of the sea. The 419,000,000 Christians constitute the body of Europe and the nine-tenths of the Americans, with a few millions in Asia, Africa, and the Islands. The Mohammedans are found chiefly in Asia and Africa. The Jews are scattered in all lands, without a home or country. This is approximately a correct cast of the religious status of the world to-day. It shows two-thirds of the whole to be pagan, or, including the Mohammedans and Jews as Anti-Christian components of the pagan fraction, three-quarters of the whole—not less than 1,050,000,000. The remaining fraction of 410,000,000—a little more than a quarter—Christians, of which fraction more than one-half is Roman Catholic, one-quarter, nearly, Greek, and a trifle over a quarter Protestant.—Commercial News.

A Thrifty Brides Letter.

Yesterday I bought a little red receipt book of a pleasing young man who called at the door. His eyes were so deep and dark, and his voice so pleading, that I would have purchased the book if I had had to borrow the money. The book is a very useful one, and is bound in the same color as my new dress.

It tells you how to make cardinals, blue mangos and floating island. It also tells you in the back part how to cure heaves, glanders and bots. I can hardly wait till George gets the books, so that I can bring out my little red volume and win him back to life and joy again. It also gives away other information. Any one with this book in the house can go to work and take a person right through a long siege of croup or yellow fever without a doctor, and we can save a great deal that way. Why will people fritter away their money on doctors and lawyers when they can get one of these books so cheap?

Yesterday our landlady gave me a slip of omelette and I have planted it in a cute little pitcher in the window, where it is slowly growing as I write. It hardly seems possible that some day it will be a large tree with little yellow knobs on it.

All we need now is a home and some furniture, for I have already secured the omelette.

I bought some rhubarb at the drug store this morning and to-morrow I will make some pies. George is passionately fond of rhubarb pies.—Bill Nye, in Boston Globe.

Parents Who Merit Their Disgrace. Twenty boys of Burlington, N. J., have formed themselves into a "mystic brotherhood," having burglary for its object. The brotherhood has been exposed and the originators explain that they founded it on a story in a New York sensational weekly. The parents who so neglected their children as to let them read these sensational sheets are rightly punished in the disgrace of their offspring.—Philadelphia Call.

Not an Exception. Brown—I understand that Smith has bought a house out in Suburbanville. Do you know whether it is on the river slope or on the highlands? Jones—If I remember rightly, Smith said it was on a mortgage.—Boston Transcript.

A "mill" has been arranged to take place between Sullivan and Hearld at Pittsburg on the 16th. The fight is to be a six-round contest with soft gloves.

GENERAL NEWS.

A PROTEST FROM OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTURERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Some oleomargarine manufacturers have protested to the treasury department against the constitutionality of the internal revenue bureau on the second section of the act regulating the manufacture of that compound. The tax imposed on "oleo oil," "neutral and other articles of like nature" a tax of the same amount as is imposed on oleo. It appears there are a number of firms engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine whose business it is to purchase and combine various ingredients in the marketable articles, and if the materials are subject to a tax, as has been held by the revenue bureau, the result will be to compel these manufacturers to pay a double tax, as they are also required by the law to place stamps on the finished article when compounded. It is also stated that certain firms are making large quantities of what is known as "oleo," which is sold and used solely as lubricant for machinery.

ILLEGAL DISTILLERY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—"The moonshiners must go," was the emphatic declaration of a treasury department official to-day, in recounting the efforts of the government to suppress illicit distilling of whisky.

The present administration has entered upon a most vigorous policy of hunting out the hidden mountain stills and bringing to justice the men engaged in defrauding the internal revenue by avoiding the tax on whisky. The forthcoming report of the commissioner of internal revenue will show that double the number of illicit stills have been destroyed during the past year as compared with the previous twelve months. The number of gallons of distilled spirits upon which tax was collected in 1886 was 1,693,327 greater than in 1885 and at less cost.

There are eighty-five collectors of internal revenue and 963 deputy collectors, besides agents, marshals and deputy marshals, whose duty it is to prevent illicit distillation, but the moonshiners are mostly confined to a few States. The great whisky-producing States of Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio are comparatively free from moonshiners.

In 1878, when the active raiding against moonshiners commenced, 1024 stills were seized and twenty-five officers of the government killed or wounded. Since then the seizures and casualties have steadily decreased down to the commencement of the last fiscal year. One hundred and ninety-nine stills were seized during 1884 in Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, the center of the moonshiners' territory.

MILLIONS IN IT.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Sept. 23.—There was received in this city to-day through Wells Fargo express stockholders in the Galeana gold and silver mining company, whose mines are located near Galeana, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, four bricks of gold and silver mixed, the properties of gold being more than two to one. The four bricks are valued at \$125,000 and will be forwarded to San Francisco and there sold. Hon. A. L. Matlack, of Montague, is the president of the company, and the stock, which is placed at \$2,500,000, is owned by twelve men in North Texas, among whom are Messrs. Hunter & Stewart, of this city, and A. J. Penzack, late of said firm. It is stated that the products of the mine, which was bought from Mexicans after they had abandoned it, will insure fortunes to those who hold stock in it. The bricks were on exhibition at the law office of Hunter & Stewart this afternoon.

SHOCK AT SUMMERSVILLE.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—News from Summersville says a shock of earthquake occurred there yesterday at 9:30, sufficient to shake buildings considerably. One small brick building was overthrown.

The relief fund of the Chamber of Commerce at noon aggregated \$59,713.

MAINE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 18.—The official election returns are being received at the state house. About 100 towns and cities have responded so far. Chairman Manley this afternoon said that Bodwell's majority over Edwards would reach fully 14,000, the legislature being nearly as strong Republican as it was two years ago. The Republicans got every representative district but that in Franklin county, and will carry all by 600 majority.

CORNER IN PORK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Phil Armour has got October pork cornered. He has been "milking" the crowd this week. The market was mild throughout, and trade very heavy. Everybody recognizes it as an Armour deal, and looks for rapid upward whirls and terrific downward plunges. Values started on the up grade, and were pushed steadily skyward until the trade began to believe there was something in Armour's recent bull circular after all. No pork can be packed now which will be deliverable on October contracts, as the regular winter packing season does not begin until November 15.

TWO THOUSAND CHILDREN'S VOICES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—One of the most pleasant attractions of the exposition thus far during the season was the concert in the large Music Hall yesterday given by a chorus of 2000 children. The voices were selected from among the best in the public schools. They had been thoroughly trained separately by a music teacher at each school and collectively by the director, Prof. Frensch.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREER COUNTY PATENTS.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 18.—Attorney-General Templeton returned yesterday from Greer county, where he had gone to represent the state in a suit to cancel certain patents issued to the lands of that county. The Day Land and Cattle company is the assignee of these several patents, and is the defendant in the suits. The petition in the cases sets up that none of the lands patented are subject to location, the lands of Greer county having been dedicated and set aside by the act of February 25, 1879, for application to the public debt and the school fund in equal quantities. The petitioners allege the court's duty to be to remove, in order that the lands may be restored without embarrassment to the funds to which they belong.

The case came up for hearing before District Judge Willis at Mangum, the recently located county seat of Greer county, on the 9th. The defendant's company was represented by Col. James M. Anderson, of Waco, and John Wharton, Esq., of Marlin, the attorney-general appearing for the state. Motions to quash the return and the citation were overruled by the court, and leave to amend the citation asked and obtained by the state by consent of parties.

The case was transferred to the district court of Travis county, where it comes up regularly for hearing at the October term.

Col. Templeton says that Greer county is fair land—worth the vigorous contest for its sovereignty being made between state and federal governments. He reports large portions of it as already under fence and pasturage, and thinks the county will rapidly fill up, the question of ownership once being settled. The range is green and fresh, the drought not having prevailed to the extent that has smitten other parts of that section of the state. As a rule, the county is well watered, and a large portion of it is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. Many settlers are already coming in, not knowing to which party they shall ultimately owe their titles.

THE CUTTING CASE.

EL PASO, Sept. 18.—Special Envoy Sedgwick left for Washington yesterday in response to a telegram stating that his wife was critically ill. Consul Brigham said: "We have gone through the case very thoroughly from one end to the other, making full notes of everything from the record, and have carefully examined all the laws bearing on the case, and took a great deal of evidence. The work has been well done by Mr. Sedgwick." In regard to the character of Sedgwick's report he said, "He never intimated at any time what would be his character, and it was a matter of too much delicacy for me to broach to him. He took the facts from the records as they now stand, from the examination of witnesses and from affidavits taken before me. I am satisfied that a thorough and exhaustive report of the whole case will be made."

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New York, Sept. 18.—The Sun regards the election in Maine a warning to the Republicans that the Prohibition vote is liable to re-enact the result of 1884, in the presidential election of 1888. In 1884 St. John carried off enough Republican votes in New York to give the State to the Democrats.

The Tribune thinks the Republicans scored a greater victory than they anticipated, and that Mr. Blaine's presidential stock has been greatly advanced.

BULGARIA'S INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—The powers, replying to the Porte's protest against any foreign occupation of Bulgaria, declares there will be no foreign intervention in Bulgaria. Russia gives a guarantee to that effect.

PRINCE DALGOROUKI.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—Strong efforts are being made to induce the Czar to send a strong force with Prince Dalgorouki to Bulgaria. Prince Dalgorouki is opposed to the idea.

GENERAL NEWS.

REOPENED ON THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—A special from Huntsville (Mo.) says: Mine No. 3, the largest in this vicinity, after being idle more than five months, has just been reopened on the co-operative plan. The miners are to have the use of the company's machinery, and to pay the latter a royalty of 1 cent per bushel, retaining for division among themselves the remainder of the profits.

KNIGHTS ACQUITTED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The trial of the Knights of Labor, Frank Young, Oscar Herron and Fred Heindhauser, on a charge of conspiring, during the late Southwestern railroad strike, to injure the Missouri Pacific company's property and business, was concluded last night. The jury, after remaining out for two hours, returned a verdict of acquittal.

SECRETARY MANNING TO PROBABLY RETIRE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Assistant Secretary Fairchild yesterday in an interview, said that from all he could gather, he had grave doubts as to whether Secretary Manning would ever again assume charge of the treasury department. He said the matter would finally be brought to a head, however, when the president and Secretary Manning met in Albany next week, on which occasion it would be discussed in all its bearings. Mr. Fairchild expressed much regret at Mr. Manning's probable retirement from the cabinet, which would be occasioned by his continued bad health.

Secretary Whitney has closed the accounts of the government with John Roach's assignees for the Dolphin and Puritan by paying \$45,000 in full of all demands.

THE WORKHOUSE PREFERABLE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—United Ireland suggests that, in view of the probable rejection of the Parnell land bill, all the distressed tenants in Ireland resort to the workhouse. "While it is disgraceful," that paper says, "to enter the workhouse as a loafer, it would be in the highest degree honorable to occupy the workhouse as an encampment against oppression."

BIG BURGLARY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 20.—On the night of the 15th burglars entered the residence of Thomas Lamar and stole jewelry and silverware to the amount of \$20,000. Detectives are working on the case.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20.—The atmosphere and meteorological condition of the past two days have not deceived those who have been close observers of the seismic disturbances here for the past fortnight. The shock at 2:15 a. m. Wednesday was followed by one at 9:30 p. m. same day and one at 11:25 p. m. to-day there was another shock, which was decidedly more severe at Ten Mile Hill. In the city it was unnoticed owing to the rumbling of carts, street cars and other vehicles through the streets, but in the more quiet and unpaved streets was quite audible.

The relief committee has issued over a thousand forms of applications for assistance in rebuilding or repairing houses.

ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The anti-Saloon Republicans met at Chicago on the 16th. United States Senator Blair was elected chairman and addressed the meeting. He said that it was an historic convention which would make its influence felt for years to come. They had met to consider methods for the destruction of the rum power throughout the country and the world. As between no license and low license they were in favor of the latter. As between low license and high license they supported the latter. As between high license and prohibition they were for prohibition first, last and all time. [Prolonged applause.] They were in the Republican party and they intended to stay there. [Applause.] If anybody did not like them let them get out of the Republican party. [Cheers.] He believed that Prohibitionists were in earnest, but he had hoped that they would remain in the party and endeavor to kill the rum power through its influence. He had hoped that the result of the convention would be to bring them back and make a united Republican party. The speaker concluded amid applause, and calling of the roll for committees was proceeded with.

QUOTH THE DOVE.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 20.—A freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio, at Independence, yesterday, struck a horse on the bridge. The shock broke the bridge in two, the locomotive falling into the creek below, killing the engineer and injuring the fireman. Before the accident a white dove is said to have perched on the engineer's cabin window. He drove it away several times, after which the crash came.

THE TRUE MODEL WIFE.

To be the loved and honored queen of a happy home, is a destiny which calls for high womanly attributes and attainments.

The model wife understands fully the duties and obligations devolving upon her. She is not a doll to be petted and caressed only, but truly a helpmeet to the husband who has chosen her from all the world to make him happy.

Her affection is not based upon the amount of luxuries with which he is able to surround and fill her life. She is free from selfish extravagance in whatever station she may be placed, and capable of self-denial when necessary, even to the extent of wearing her last season's hat or bonnet—incredible as this may seem.

The words, "Thy people shall be my people," are to the model wife a precept to be daily practiced. She is truly a daughter to her husband's parents, realizing that to the silver-haired mother who cared for and watched over his childhood and youth, a life long debt of filial love and consideration is due, which is her privilege and duty to assist in repaying. The model wife possesses a loving and lovable disposition, unobtrusive, self-controlled and patient, under the almost daily trials and disappointments which fall to the lot of most human beings, and from which she cannot expect wholly to escape. She possesses and cultivates a sunny, cheerful disposition, free from unreasonableness and childish petulance, and does not consider herself a martyr nor moan over lack of appreciation if life is not entirely a bed of roses. In this connection we often think of the advice given Malcolm in "MacLeod of Dare": "Never marry a sinner," and it is true that nothing so detracts from the happiness of home as a perpetually complaining, sighing wife.

The model wife is not given to fault-finding and scolding, and she never says "I told you so." She is a true housekeeper, and by the exercise of order and womanly taste makes of her dwelling a very house beautiful, an ideal resting place for the bread-winner of her family, of whose peaceful comfort he thinks with longing and anticipations through the busy and often times trying days. She does not clamor for the right of suffrage, nor neglect her family while searching for a mission, realizing inalienable right already is here—that of making home happy, and a high and noble mission is involved in so ordering her home life as to influence each member of the family toward a higher and better plane of existence.

She is an intelligent companion, and has a sincere and sympathetic appreciation of her husband's life, of his joys, hopes, aims, and sorrows. She is thoroughly versed in the different branches of household lore. She never places before her husband sour, heavy bread, soggy potatoes, tough burned steak, and most unpardonable of all—muddy, over-boiled coffee, under the plea that "the cook has left." She knows that a man's health and happiness depend in a great measure upon the manner in which his home is kept, and she endeavors to render him comfortable in his daily life. She is always scrupulously neat as to her own attire; she dresses in a becoming and tasteful manner, and does not prefer it a waste of time to keep up her practice in music, merely to entertain and please her family. She possesses an invaluable weapon for keeping her matrimonial pathway smooth, namely: tact, a quality which many wise, good wives seem to lack utterly, possessing this valuable trait, when her tired husband returns at evening, she does not pour in his ears a doleful recital of the day's troubles and worries, nor asks him endless questions. She understands full well that a tired, hungry man is generally slightly impatient, if not cross; she greets him, therefore, with an orderly room, invitingly spread table of tempting food, some dainty surprise—his favorite delicacy perhaps—and above all, a smiling, cheerful welcome.

The model wife knows that the influence of a happy home extends far beyond the immediate family circle, and that she must, of necessity, be either a constant help or a woeful hindrance to her husband. Blessed is the man who can truthfully say after a life time of matrimonial companionship: "Sixty years! Sixty years! She made me a better man. From the moment I kissed her fair young lips, and our lovers' life began."—Mary Currier Parsons, in St. Louis Magazine.

Farm and Farmer Both Sold.

And now comes a tale of woe from Burden, Cowley County, which, if true, takes the premium over all competitors. A man who got mad at the country, and longed to sell his farm, received an offer from a Missouri man and accepted the same for his farm, agreeing to sell the farm as soon as the deed to the farm was deposited with the man's banker. Accordingly the deed was forwarded, and the purchaser looked anxiously for the mules. He did not think of the animals coming by express, until he received notice to call at the office. Upon calling he found seventeen china mules—the price of his farm. He lost no time in going to see his man, but the latter had sold out and skipped.—Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

They Parted.

"Do you play the piano?" asked he. "Yes," she replied. "Sing?" "Yes." "Sing the Mikado?" "Yes." "Mary, I think we had better part forever."—Merchant Traveler.

He Was Heard.

A little girl hearing a peal of thunder asked: "Ma, what is dat?" "It is God speaking, darling." "I dess he must be mad den," she remarked, "for he spoke nos' as loud as paw'en he found his collar button in de biscuit yesterday."—Boston Courier.

THE SALOON IN POLITICS.

A Demoralizing and Disgraceful Agency in American Political Life.

What have the seven thousand saloons of New York city done for her? They have fastened upon her citizens the most shamefully corrupt government ever endured by a community indulging in the illusion that it was free; they have almost made it impossible for an honest, educated man to touch local politics, much less take office; they have degraded the conduct of public affairs to their own low level; they have brutalized every institution they have had to do with; they have perverted and spoiled the democratic system, making a hissing and a reproach of American citizenship and the suffrage, establishing political shambles, pandering to the worst vices of the worst classes, defiling everything decent and pure with their ribald scolding, and producing at intervals, as proof of their quality, tendencies, and power, such abominable scandals as that of the Tweed ring, or the more recent sale of votes in the board of aldermen. But evil as are the results of the combination between the saloon and the politicians, it is not just to hold the latter responsible for all the mischief they cause. In truth, they are the result of conditions which could not produce anything better, and it is unreasonable to blame the product while refusing to interfere with the generating agencies.

The saloon is an arrangement for the maintenance and propagation of the worst vice with which humanity is afflicted, a vice which destroys every elevating influence, kills shame, manhood, ambition, family affection, honor, all that makes life worth living; a vice which fosters brutality, self-indulgence, and all the train of ignoble and degrading passions and inclinations. Now, the purpose and intent of the saloon being what it is, the developments noted are simply what ought to have been expected when so large a share in the government of the country was permitted to be seized by this sinister agency. The American system of government is theoretically sound. The means of education are accessible to all. But when our children have passed through the public schools and entered into public life, if they wish to take part in public affairs they must descend to the saloon for instruction in politics, and in the same institution the foreign immigrants must graduate before they can exercise the right of citizenship. These are our political schools, in fact, and they give tone to our politics, city, state, and national. The candidate for office finds it indispensable to "make himself sold" with the rum power. He must buy the favor of the saloon-keepers. He must frequent these places and flatter the vanity of those who gather there. Through them he must obtain the votes of the idle, the vicious, the criminal classes. He must become familiar with all the ward "strikers" and loafers, which are always held where drink abounds. He must defer to the views of men of the lowest intelligence. He must subscribe to platforms drawn up by demagogues and time servers. Is it any wonder that self-suspecting men so often shrink from these ordeals, and prefer the obscurity of private life to a political career demanding such sacrifice and such debasement?—Atlantic Monthly.

Flies and the Declaration.

It is wonderful how little matters affect great deeds. I came across a funny story as told by Randall, the man who wrote the large biography of Jefferson, which shows how the signing of the Declaration of Independence was hastened. Says he: "While the question of independence was before congress it had its meetings near a lively stable. The members wore short breeches and silk stockings, and were diligently employed in lashing the flies off their legs. So very vexatious was this annoyance, and to so great an impatience did it arouse the suffrage, that it hastened, if it did not aid, in inducing them to promptly affix their signatures to the great document which gave birth to an empire. This anecdote I had from Mr. Jefferson at Monticello, who seemed to enjoy it very much, as well as to give credit to the influence of the flies. He told it with much glee, and seemed to retain a vivid recollection of an attack, from which the only relief was signing the paper and flying from the scene." The State Department library is the richest of the offices of Washington in its relics of the Declaration. It has the original draft of Jefferson, and the engrossed parchment signed by the delegates. The two are in a big cherry or mahogany cabinet. They are kept behind glass, and the writing on the parchment has begun to fade, so that now John Hancock's name has almost entirely vanished, and the names of many others of the signers are illegible. In another part of the State Department Library is a case containing the desk on which Jefferson drafted the Declaration. It is only three inches high, and sold when new, for, I suppose, not more than \$10 at the most.—"Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

A Dangerous Practice.

"Why, John! what's the matter?" exclaimed a Nipanduck wife. "Your left hand is torn all to pieces and your face is covered with blood. Oh! horrible! I fear you are killed! What shall I do? What shall I do? Where—where have you been? What's the matter? Speak, or I shall go crazy!" "My gun busted," replied the husband, laconically. "How did it happen, dear?" "I overloaded it." "What induced you to overcharge the gun, my darling?" "Why, I took one of your pancocks for a target and busted the gun trying to shoot a hole through it." "Oh you infernal brute!" she exclaimed, as she slapped herself to a handful of his hair.—Newman Independent.

