

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 9.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1894.

No. 31.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. C. P. Woodruff.
District Attorney, W. W. Beall.

COUNTY OFFICIALS
County Judge, F. D. Sanders.
County Attorney, F. P. Morgan.
County & Dist. Clerk, J. L. Jones.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Milhollon.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, J. A. Fisher.

COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. S. Rike.
Precinct No. 2, F. H. Orsley.
Precinct No. 3, C. W. Lucas.
Precinct No. 4, J. B. Adams.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
J. P. Frost, No. 1, J. S. Rike.
Constable Prec. No. 1, T. D. Sikes.

CHURCHES.
Baptist, (Missionary) Every 1st and 3rd Sunday.
Rev. W. G. Caperton, Pastor.
Presbyterian, (Cambertland) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before.
No. Pastor, Christian (Campbellite) Every 3rd Sunday and Saturday before.
Pastor, Presbyterian, Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Pastor.

Methodist (M. E. Church S.) Every Sunday and Sunday night.
N. B. Bennett, Pastor.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
P. D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Christian Sunday School every Sunday.
W. B. Standford, Superintendent.
Baptist Sunday School every Sunday.
W. P. Whitman, Superintendent.
Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday.
K. E. Sherrill, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., meet Saturday on or before each full moon.
P. D. Sanders, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 181
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.

H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, sec'y.
Prairie City Lodge No. 263 K. of P. meets every first, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.
W. G. Halsey, C. C.
E. H. Morrison, K. of R. S.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets on second Tuesday of each month.
A. C. Foster, Con. C.
C. D. Long, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient, meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month.
W. B. Standford, P. M.
W. B. Standford, P. M.

Professional Cards.

J. E. LINDSEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Haskell, Texas.
Office at McLemore's Drug Store.
Residence N. W. from square.

J. F. Bunkley, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

A. G. NEATHERY
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Haskell, - - Texas.

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

ARTHUR C. FOSTER,
LAND LAWYER.
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Land Business and Land Litigation specialties.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Office in Haskell National Bank.

S. W. SCOTT,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent
Notary Public, Abstract of title to any land in Haskell county furnished on application.
Office in Court House with County Surveyor.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

BALDWIN & LOMAX,
Attorneys and Land Agents.
Furnish Abstracts of Land Titles. Special Attention to Land Litigation.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

Ed. J. HAMNER,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

P. D. SANDERS,
LAWYER & LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

F. P. MORGAN,
Atty and Counselor at Law
AND LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.

The Jester Act.

The FREE PRESS is glad to see that the county judges, in the resolutions adopted by them at their Dallas meeting, have struck a blow at the law known as the Jester law, which annually transfers 1 per cent. of the permanent school fund to the available fund for the current support of the public schools. We opposed the constitutional amendment which authorized the law when it was pending in 1887 and have done so ever since when occasion offered. The prohibition amendment pending at the same time so overshadowed the others that little attention was paid to it by the press or public speakers and it was voted for, we are constrained to believe, without due consideration on the part of the people. Where it was referred to by speakers it was generally by candidates who wished to use it to further their interests. It was referred to as a measure that would greatly benefit the children of the state by largely increasing the efficiency and terms of the schools, and said these politicians in their appeal to ignorance and cupidity, "the people now on earth—our children, should reap more of the benefits of the fund they have helped to build up." Certainly an argument far removed from the spirit of patriotism and regard for posterity held by those noble, unselfish pioneers who, with their blood and treasure wrested the country from the Mexican and savage, established the basis of our grand school fund and provided by constitution that it should be perpetual and inviolable for all time, an endowment whose interest alone should be used for the education of coming generations. We believe the permanent fund should have been held sacred, that to touch it to lessen it was selfishness of the rank and file short of vandalism, and we say with the county judges, down with the Jester law.

The eighth annual meeting of the Texas Horticultural Society, held at Houston, July 11th to 13 inclusive, did some excellent work in the furtherance of the fruit industry in this state. The exhibits of fruits of all kinds by leading orchardists and nurserymen of the state are said to have been very fine, making a collection that hardly any state in the union could excel. A number of excellent and instructive papers were read on the culture and varieties of fruits adapted to the different sections of the state, as well as on other subjects relating to the fruit growing industry. The papers, discussions and reports on special subjects worthy of preservation, together with the full catalogue of all Texas fruits, gotten up by the society, would fill a respectable little volume, and it would be a valuable one, too, to the amateur fruit grower, and would no doubt greatly stimulate the planting of orchards by all classes, if well distributed. THE FREE PRESS believes that our state commissioner of agriculture could not publish anything that would prove of more value to the people of the state, if the law governing his department will allow it, and if it will not, we would favor such a change in the law by the next legislature as would allow publication and free distribution of the proceedings of future sessions of the association.

Kenneth Hazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C. and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. P. McLemore.

The tariff bill is still an unsettled quantity with the house and senate, each holding out strongly for its bill.

STATEMENT SHOWING RESOURCES, PRODUCTIONS, TRADE, ETC. OF HASKELL COUNTY.

As Prepared by a Committee of Citizens.

The following statement of the resources, business, etc., of Haskell county and the town of Haskell was prepared this week by a committee of citizens appointed for the purpose, to be used in furthering a railroad project now on foot.

Deeming it a very creditable showing for our county and town and that it probably would be of interest to many of our readers at a distance, who desire reliable information in regard to this section of country, we secured the permission of the committee to publish it in the FREE PRESS.

The matter was necessarily put in brief form for the purpose for which it was intended. Items taken from the tax assessor's Statistical report for the year 1893: Square miles in the county, 915 Acres in the county, 585,600 Ass'd value of real estate, \$2,136,712 " " personal property 319,697 Population of Co., estimated, 2,100 " town, 900 Cattle in Co., 10,207 Horses in Co., 5,120 Sheep in Co., 9,320 Other live stock, 330 Wheat yield, bushels, 32,212 Oats " " 52,270 Corn " " 7,195 Cotton " bales, 330 Sorghum " tons, 614 Millet and other hay, tons, 300

Assessor's report for 1894 not made as yet following differences in yields from 1893 crop as gathered from reliable sources are noted: Wheat and oat crop about half that of 1893. Corn yield is about 5 times greater this year, or about 35,000 bushels. Cotton yield this year is now estimated at 2,500 bales—with rain in August will be larger. Sorghum increase tenfold, or 6,000 tons. Millet and other hay crop larger. Irish potatoes, planted only for home use, good crop. Melons &c, enormous yield. Garden vegetables, many varieties give fine yield.

Fruits, young orchards coming into bearing last two years show vigorous growth and good fruitage, demonstrating the fact that the cultivation of many of the leading varieties, including grapes, blackberries and other small fruits will prove a success here. Information secured from merchants R. R. Cos., etc.: Freight received by merchants, 1893, pounds, 1,144,312 Freight received by others in county, pounds, 500,000 Cars lumber rec'd, 15 Cattle shipped from county, cars, 200 Other live stock shipped, 50 Freight paid by Haskell merchants, \$8,585 Sales by leading Haskell merchants 1893, \$133,260

General items about the town of Haskell: It is the county seat, situated near the center of the county. It has 10 Stores 2 National banks, 1 Newspaper, 1 Confectionery, 1 Saloon, 1 Cotton gin and grist mill, 1 Lumber yard, 1 Livery stable, 2 Hotels, 1 Saddle and harness shop, 2 Blacksmith and wood shops, 4 Churches, 2 Daily hack and mail lines, to Abilene and Seymour respectively. 1 \$45,000 court house of native stone. 1 Large 2-story public school building.

Water—at south edge of town there are several bold ever-running springs of fresh, pure water. Well water of excellent quality is obtained throughout the town and near it at depths varying from 14 to 30 feet in unfauling quantity. The county at large: The topography of the county is generally level, having only sufficient undulations in most of its area

for proper drainage; more rolling in some sections, but not so much so that it is not easily susceptible of profitable cultivation, except a few very small areas, principally in southeast portion of the county.

Of the 585,600 acres of land in Haskell county, we do not hesitate to say, from our personal observation and from the statements of land surveyors who are thoroughly familiar with the whole county, that about 498,610 acres or about 85 per cent. is fine tillable land, the rest good grazing or pasture land with here and there arable tracts interspersed.

Water.—The Salt-fork of Brazos river skirts part of the west side of county. Two good creeks through the county with small feeders, dry except in rainy seasons. Good well water is obtained in most parts of the county at depths varying from very shallow to 75 and 100 feet, occasionally water is found a little brackish.

Timber.—No large building timber, but a considerable quantity of mesquite timber on prairies in most parts of the county, of superior merit for fence posts and fuel; considerable elm, hackberry etc. on creeks, suitable for fuel.

Building stone in large quantity in southeast part of the county, some in other portions, mostly limestone. Our native grasses, especially the famous mesquite, which grow luxuriantly here, are unsurpassed for stockraising.

In our judgment a railroad from the east terminating here would make the following counties tributary to Haskell in whole or in part: King, Knox, Kent, Stonewall, Jones, Fisher, Dickens, Crosby with perhaps some others to the westward, especially in cattle shipments.

Then follows a general summary of conclusions and report is signed by J. E. Poole, R. C. Lomax and P. D. Sanders.

"I know an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by A. P. McLemore.

The gubernatorial candidates hold about the same relative strength; and, there is a good prospect of a dead lock in the convention on the 14th.

Of course personal abuse is unpleasant, but as a rule the democrats cannot please the populists better than by giving full vent to their spleen. History bears out the assertion that reformations have always gathered fresh impetus with every vicious attack of bigotry, intolerance and hate. You may malign us to your hearts content; you may make our "dress" the subject of your base and brutal jests; you may abuse us because our hearts throb in sympathy with the toiling millions of men, women and children; yet, strange as it may seem to your plutocratic souls, we thank you for it.—West Texas Sentinel (Pop.)

The foregoing is a piece of sickening bosh, well worthy, however, of the source from which it emanates. The Sentinel man wants something—if not now, later on—and he seeks to pose as a martyr before his party. If he is ever made the subject of jests it is not his "dress" but himself that is aimed at because of some of the absurdities he advocates in the name of the people—or some such nauseating emanation as the above.

If he is abused by anyone, it is not because "his heart throbs in sympathy with the toiling millions of men," but rather because he is a demagogue and uses the language of a demagogue to appeal to the passions of men in an effort to lead them from the dictates of their reason and better judgement. Sensible men should spurn such appeals.

"THE BUCKSKIN BREECHES" cost no more than other makes of Jeans Pants. They look better and wear better. Every pair is warranted. Ask for them.

CHANGES IN THE LAWS

Recommended by the County Judges.

The County Judges Association which was in session at Dallas for several days last week held some interesting discussions in regard to changes needed in the laws of the state, management of county affairs, public schools etc. Such interchanges of opinion on subjects of public interest by men intimately connected with them should result to the public benefit.

The following resolutions unanimously adopted by the association on its last day cover the subjects upon which they agreed and upon which the next legislature will be asked to pass:

Resolved, that it is the sense of the County Judges' association now assembled that the law authorizing the transfer of 1 per cent from the permanent to the available school fund be repealed by the next legislature.

Resolved, that the law be so amended that jury commissioners be paid \$2 per day with exemption for six months from jury service.

Resolved that the pay for witnesses in civil cases shall be the same as in criminal cases and that witness fees be tendered when the witness is first summoned, and that to secure a continuance it must be shown that the fee was so tendered.

Resolved that our law in reference to the estates of deceased persons wherein is granted the right of appeal from the county to the district court be so amended as to give the right of appeal direct from the county court to the court of civil appeals as in all other cases.

Resolved, that railroad property in this state be valued for purposes of taxation by the railroad commission, and that said commission report its valuation to the comptroller, who shall make the apportionment to the counties; that all railroad companies be required to make the necessary reports to said commission of their roads, depots, rolling stock, etc.

Resolved, that in making contracts in our respective counties hereafter we will favor home industries, and everything else being equal we will give the patronage of our county governments to the manufactured products of this state.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it cured the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primroy, Campbell county, Tenn. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

The populist party leaders are making every kind of play and throwing out some curious bits to catch votes. Their effort to catch "labor votes" is an instance of this. Why should a party composed largely of farmers—who as a class work from sun-up to sun-down, and often longer—insert in its platform a plank declaring for a law to make eight hours a day's work in all occupations EXCEPT in farming and domestic labor? Why should the mechanic, the miner, the factory operative and railroader be discriminated in favor of and the farmer and hired farm hand be left to his unlimited toil? It is a vote catching scheme that will rebound against the farmer, for when put in operation labor will produce less in an eight hour day for the same pay as for a day of longer hours formerly. And a reduction of wages not being part of the scheme, manufacturers and all employers of labor will be compelled to sell their products for more in order to keep even. The farmer being a consumer of these products will thus pay for the "labor vote" the pops are now bidding for.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.
FOR THIS BAKING POWDER, Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and all diseases, take PRICE'S BAKING POWDER. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

Have Your GLOTHES made to Order by... **M. BORN & CO.** The GREAT ...Chicago Merchant Tailors. They Guarantee to Fit and Please You. LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES. LOOK AT THEIR SAMPLES AT **F. G. ALEXANDER & CO'S.**

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. HASKELL, TEXAS. All business pertaining to legitimate and conservative banking solicited. Prompt attention given to collections. Interest paid on time deposits. DIRECTORS—A. H. Tandy, J. C. Baldwin, E. Hill, J. S. Keister, D. H. Dodson, R. E. Sherrill, J. V. W. Holmes. M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Cash. LEE 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, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, P. D. Sanders.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET. DICKENSON BROS., Prop. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF **Fresh Meat.** HASKELL, TEXAS.

NEW SEED HOUSE. SEED ON TRIAL. We wish to introduce our Field and Garden Seed this season, and to do so we offer the following **GREAT INDUCEMENT** Will send prepaid to any address in the United States 25 EXTRA LARGE packages of Field and Garden Seed. 1 package containing mixtures of 25 annuals producing a beautiful mass of flowers. All delivered at your door for \$1.00. These seeds are guaranteed true and true to name. Send for full information if this does not sell for you. Address: **RICHMOND SEED CO.,** Richmond, Va.

THE CITY HOTEL. A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL KEPT. BOARD BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, NICE CLEAN ROOMS, BEDS, ETC. YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED. COME ONE! COME ALL! **R. W. Meadors, Proprietor.** HASKELL, TEXAS.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. Have sold to consumers for 31 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with freight to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfied. Return for 30 days. Why pay an agent's fee to order for you? Write, four or five lines, stating how you wish to order, and we will send you a catalogue. We take all risk of damage in shipping. **WHOLESALE PRICES.** Spring Wagons, \$21 to \$50. Guaranteed steel axles for \$10.00. Bureaus, \$65 to \$100. Sams or all for \$25 to \$35. Top Buggies, \$27.50, as they are sold for \$15.00. Farm Wagons, \$10 to \$15.00. Farm Wagons, Wagons, etc. \$15 to \$25. Delivery Wagons and Road Carts, \$15 to \$25. Wagon & Harness. Our Harness is sold at Wholesale Prices. **Our Farm Wagons, \$23.50. Single, \$6 to \$10. Double, \$10 to \$15. Farm, \$15 to \$25.00.** **RIDING SADDLES AND FLY NETS.** 3 percent off for cash with order. Send for a catalogue. **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y. ELKHART, IND.**

BALD HEADS! What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a hoarse condition? If these are some of your symptoms, be warned in time or you will become bald. **Skookum Root Hair Grower** is what you need. Its production is nature's secret, but the result of nature's research. Knowledge of the causes of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how to treat them. "Skookum" contains nothing mineral or poisonous, no traces of arsenic, mercury, or other poisons. It is a natural product of the soil, and is safe for all to use. It is a natural product of the soil, and is safe for all to use. **THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.,** 87 South Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

J. E. POOLE, Ed. and Prop.

HASKELL, TEXAS

An English periodical has a correspondent who has found out that the slot automatic machine is more than 2,000 years old.

The government of Mexico is strong, vigorous and intelligent. Under it there is hope of advancement for the Spanish race in that country, and it would be well for all Spanish Americans north of the isthmus of Panama if they were to be brought under the same benign influence.

TEMPERANCE in Russia takes peculiar forms which would make some American leaders of the movement stand aghast.

SOMETIMES lessons in good manners are taught with unexpected severity. A man on a "bike" escorting two young women, also on wheels, passed a wheelman resting in a driveway in Gardfield park, Chicago.

The leading question in Great Britain just at present is as to whether his grace the duke of Portland lately gave his royal highness the prince of Wales a black eye by way of resenting a slight to the fuchsia.

MANY theories have been advanced for the treeless condition of the great plains which stretch from the Rocky mountains to the Missouri river.

WHAT a pity we Western people do not cultivate more of a reverence for ancient landmarks. To be sure, we are young as years of nations and states are numbered, but we have landmarks and it would be well for us, well for the rising generation if a sentiment of reverence for them could be inculcated.

SENATOR CALL refutes the charge that he removed his shoes and established an exhibit of blue silk clocked hosiery upon his desk.

THERE is no room for a row in a rowboat, and a man should not take his wife out rowing unless there is perfect case-by-bial, follicity between them.

MEN AT THE HEAD OF THIS POWERFUL ORDER.

Followers That They Have Solved the Question of Labor and Capital—Have Already Won Twelve Victories.



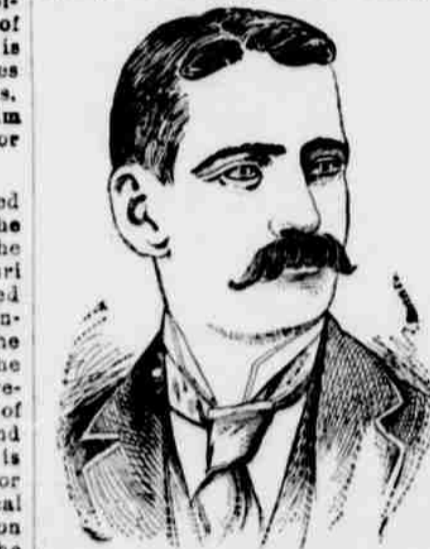
THE AMERICAN Railway Union which has lately been occupying so much attention is one of the wonders of organized labor.

Through only two years old it has a membership of 1,000,000 employees, employing engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, trackmen, car repairers, railroad telegraphers, and station agents on every road in the United States Canada and Mexico.

particular forms of service; a trackman or laborer is as good as an engineer inside of the organization.



VICE-PRESIDENT HOWARD. bers might lead to instant paralysis of the carrying trade until the cause was removed.



SECRETARY KELHER. moters naturally believe that they have solved the labor question, and, if winning a strike can be called solving it, they have certainly succeeded.

The American Railway union was organized in Chicago June 20, 1893. At that time there met Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Kelher, W. H. Sebring, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan and two or three other old-time railroad men, with whom the idea of such an organization originated.

question of color may, however, be decided by local unions.

Ultimately the union has a political design. It believes that the government should own and control every railroad in the country and will work politically to that end.

E. J. ROGERS.

SAGE'S CRAZE FOR GOLD.

The Wall Street Financier Said to Be in Some Big Deals.

Russell Sage is becoming unique from the fact that he conceals with great care the nature of every financial operation in which he interests himself.

Now I tumble in the haymow. Hunt for eggs and gather sheens. Haint no more in London. And with in my steps I enter. Down a narrow path I go.

Big Money in Ambergris. The Sydney Bulletin is responsible for the following ambergris story: Two years ago one of Macgregor's (Tasmania) whaling captains, having cut the blubber from a whale, was about to cast the rest of it adrift.

The Island of Atlantis. Among projected enterprises is one for the formation of an island, ten or eleven miles off the coast of Long Island, with the object of establishing there a summer hotel, for the benefit of citizens who wish to keep cool and avoid mosquitoes during hot weather.

Gold Production. Current statistics of the country's gold product in 1893 estimate it approximating \$46,000,000—\$3,000,000 more than 1892.

The Breadboard. This is looked upon by most women as an indispensable auxiliary, and it certainly is one upon which no little time, labor and money is expended.

One thousand and sixty persons were killed in coal mines in Great Britain during the last year and sixty-five persons in metalliferous mines, both numbers being above the yearly average.

Gold, silver and copper were known to the Greeks in the time of Homer, but oxen were still the standard by which other things were estimated.

MATRONS AND MAIDS.

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES IN PARLOR AND KITCHEN.

A Spray of Sweet Hints—Dainty Decorations for a Butterfly Luncheon—An Englishwoman's Unique Position—Tasteful Dishes.

A Spray of Sweet Hints. Open swing the door closed portals Of the days of long ago.

Bachelor's buttons, lady-slippers, Live-for-ever, striped grass— 'Tis in the cheery Johnny-jump-ups That during the night.

A Butterfly Luncheon. The ancients regarded the butterfly as so perfect an emblem of the soul that in Greece the word "Psyche," which properly means the human soul, was also used to signify a butterfly.

The Uses of Lime Water. A bottle of lime water in the house is a great convenience. To make it, put about a pound of unslacked lime in a large bowl; pour over this three quarts of boiling water.

Heat and butter your muffin irons, and put a layer of well-cooked rice in the bottom of each ring. Over this sprinkle salt, a little cayenne and bits of butter.

Soak the mackerel in cold water over night, take up and wipe dry. Rub both sides of the fish lightly with butter, and place on a greased gridiron. Set it over a pretty sharp fire, and broil it on both sides.

Put one teaspoonful of rice into a saucepan with nearly one quart of cold water; let it boil till very soft. Pour it into a bowl, add one teaspoonful of salt, one fourth of a pound of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, half a cup of good yeast, and flour enough to make a stiff batter.

There are more working days in the year of the American workman than of any other save the Hungarian. The latter works 319 days in the year, and thus has almost no holiday save Sunday.

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WORTH THE LIVING.

LIVES THAT SHINE IN HISTORY'S PAGES.

Dr. Talnage Preaches an Eloquent Sermon Through the Press—Life is Always Worth Living when It is a Christian Life.

BROOKLYN, July 22.—Rev. Dr. Talnage, who is now touring in Australia, has chosen as the subject for today's sermon through the press: "Worth Living," the text being taken from Lamentations 1: 30: "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

If we leave to the evolutionists to guess where we came from and to the theologians to prophesy where we are going, we still have left for consideration the important fact that we are here. There may be some doubt about where the river rises and some doubt where the river empties, but there can be no doubt about the fact that we are sailing on it.

Teach the children to discern right from wrong. Teach them that if anything seems wrong to them they are not to do it, no matter if people do say that it is proper, and that if it is right they must go on regardless of what people say.

Beat the yolks of three eggs with two spoonfuls of sugar and whip the whites to a stiff froth. Put this into the dish in which it is to be served, and add one quart of milk and a few drops of vanilla or peach flavoring, and when these are well mixed, stir in a spoonful and a half of rennet whey.

Heat and butter your muffin irons, and put a layer of well-cooked rice in the bottom of each ring. Over this sprinkle salt, a little cayenne and bits of butter.

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Soak the mackerel in cold water over night, take up and wipe dry. Rub both sides of the fish lightly with butter, and place on a greased gridiron.

Put one teaspoonful of rice into a saucepan with nearly one quart of cold water; let it boil till very soft. Pour it into a bowl, add one teaspoonful of salt, one fourth of a pound of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, half a cup of good yeast, and flour enough to make a stiff batter.

There are more working days in the year of the American workman than of any other save the Hungarian. The latter works 319 days in the year, and thus has almost no holiday save Sunday.

Gold, silver and copper were known to the Greeks in the time of Homer, but oxen were still the standard by which other things were estimated.

WORTH THE LIVING.

LIVES THAT SHINE IN HISTORY'S PAGES.

Dr. Talnage Preaches an Eloquent Sermon Through the Press—Life is Always Worth Living when It is a Christian Life.

BROOKLYN, July 22.—Rev. Dr. Talnage, who is now touring in Australia, has chosen as the subject for today's sermon through the press: "Worth Living," the text being taken from Lamentations 1: 30: "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

If we leave to the evolutionists to guess where we came from and to the theologians to prophesy where we are going, we still have left for consideration the important fact that we are here. There may be some doubt about where the river rises and some doubt where the river empties, but there can be no doubt about the fact that we are sailing on it.

Teach the children to discern right from wrong. Teach them that if anything seems wrong to them they are not to do it, no matter if people do say that it is proper, and that if it is right they must go on regardless of what people say.

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FARM DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Scientific Methods of Managing the Modern Farm and Garden—Live Stock, Poultry, Dairy, Apiary and Orchard.

Made Rich by Potatoes

A correspondent of the Inter Ocean, writing from Waupaca, Wis., says: "The man who is 'too poor to eat potatoes' is not as great a curiosity as he was once reputed to be. Potatoes are something of a luxury at 98 cents a bushel while flour is from \$3 to \$5 a barrel, and a poor man can better afford to eat the white bread of aristocracy than to turn to the poor food of Ireland and try to live on a potato diet. There is one small section of Wisconsin which might be termed the potato patch of the state. This potato patch takes in the greater part of Waupaca and Portage counties, where for some years the light sandy soil puzzled the farmers as to how they were to get a paying crop from it. Wheat was a failure and so was corn, but when the farmers began to grow potatoes they began to lift their mortgages and cultivate bank accounts. In the whole state of Wisconsin they raise 11,000,000 bushels of potatoes and 5,000,000 bushels are grown here in this sandy potato patch. One year after another, the crop brought 40 cents a bushel delivered at the warehouses in Waupaca, Stevens Point, Plainfield, and a dozen other small railroad stations, so that they have been worth \$2,000,000. There were 2,500 car loads, or 1,250,000 bushels of potatoes shipped from Waupaca alone last year, about 1,000 carloads from Plainfield, 800 from Scandinavia, and in all 8,000 car loads from this potato district, which is forty miles long and twenty miles wide. This year it is estimated that the shipment will reach 10,000 car loads, and the crop will be worth something more than \$3,000,000.

The cultivation of 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes has made that the principal business of Waupaca. The town has no manufacturing, but the two banks of the place in the winter of 1902 and '03 paid out \$1,250,000 to the farmers who were potato growers. Last year the crop was short, and the money paid out by the Waupaca banks fell below \$1,000,000. This year the crop planted is large and it is in fine condition at present, so that they hope for a big crop, but fear that the prices will be lower than they have been for many years, and that the net profits will be correspondingly lower. That the farmers have made money in this business is very apparent, and they are traveling about the country and noting the farm houses and barns and the general air of prosperity. There are no great potato plantations. Few of the farmers have more than twenty acres in potatoes, while their farms run from eighty to 100 acres. They have learned that it pays to fertilize and prepare their land especially for this crop. They put in a crop of potatoes one year, follow that with a crop of oats and clover the next year, and the third year plow the clover under to fertilize the soil for another potato crop. By alternating the crops and moving the potato patch from one part of the farm to another each year they have not only produced big crops of potatoes but have kept their land in excellent condition and better fertilized each year. They regard 100 bushels to the acre as an average crop and from twenty acres expect to raise 2,000 bushels, which will pay them from \$800 to \$1,000 for their crop. It does not require much help to cultivate twenty acres of potatoes, and the farmer who has one or two boys can attend the potato patch as well as the corn fields and look after other general farming. The children can help keep off the potato bugs by sprinkling the vines with paris green, and the potatoes become the money crop of the farm. They have prospered and the banks of Waupaca have an average of \$300,000 in farmers' deposits.

Nearly all these farmers started in poor and had to mortgage their land. They began this industry about twenty years ago in a small way, and those who engaged in it prospered so that others followed their example. The mortgages have been lifted from the farms, new houses and larger barns built, potato warehouses and cellars prepared, so as to enable the farmers to hold their crops for a winter or spring market, and potato has become king in Waupaca county. It sustains farmers, bankers and business in half a dozen small cities. It gives the druggists a big business in paris green, and this year those in Waupaca expect to sell 100,000 pounds of this poison, which will be fed to the potato bugs. They ship paris green into this city by the car load and sell it by the bushel. In the winter season the potato takes possession of the market and makes business for buyers, shippers, warehousemen, the railroads, and the speculators. The buying and selling of 1,250,000 bushels of potatoes in a small city of 3,500 population gives work to many people. It puts more than a million dollars in circulation and gives business to the railroads.

The Burbank is the prize favorite and constitutes about half the crop. It is a good-sized potato, firm, without deep eyes, and is considered the most reliable, as it is also the best selling potato in the market. The Beauty of Hebron comes next, and after that the Rose and the Peerless. The potato has made fertile farms, rich farmers, farmers who have retired on a competence and have moved to town to educate their children, sustained bankers, general business, and two railroads that run through this potato patch.

From the Farmers' Review: The article from the pen of C. E. Wood V. in your last issue was a most interesting one, giving as it did so many excellent "pointers" relative to the buying of sound horses. There are, however, some points not touched upon in that article that it would be well to remember. If the reader will refer to Dr. Wood's article (page 374, Jan. 18), he will see that the proper examination of a horse commences at the head as described, and search is to be made for the disease, not the horse mentioned. Taking an incorrect

statements made by Dr. Wood, the writer will simply add some points omitted, commencing at the head and running over the body. Commencing at the head never forget to closely examine the mouth, noting the horse's eye and observing whether he is a "criber" or "parrot mouthed," also catch a whiff of his breath and note whether it is sweet or not; foul breath is not uncommon and suggests a decayed tooth, chronic catarrh, etc. The mouth, too, is sometimes so tender that the horse is a bad one to drive; for instance the angles may be lacerated or calloused or the bone injured in the lower jaw at the seat where the bit presses. As to the eye, recollect that wrinkled eyeballs are suspicious, as are very prominent or depressed eyes; the wrinkles are usually the relic of periodic ophthalmia. Examine the nostrils for discharge or mucus; it is a mistake to purchase a horse that is running at the nose. Pass the finger into the false nostril to see that no tumor is present. Coming to the shoulder the farmer should make a very thorough examination as "atrophy of the muscles," "swain" is not the only trouble of that region. The shoulders should be free from sores, abraded places, old callouses, deep-seated abscesses or fibroid tumors, and all of these are easily discovered. Now as to the feet. It is not alone necessary that the feet should be free from the troubles set down by Dr. Wood. It should be sound in texture and conformation, free from abnormal growths following founder, should be natural in condition and shape not opened out at the heels nor contracted at the point. In examining for soundness, too, the professional man will in passing his hand down the leg from knee to hoof usually be able to detect whether the horse has been "unnerved" or not, and is surely an important point to decide; corns should not be forgotten when examining a foot. Coming to the hind quarters, never neglect to examine the scrotum of geldings, as quite frequently horses have a running sore and tumor, due to careless castration; we refer to what is technically termed "schirous cord," which certainly renders a horse unsound. If the animal examined be a mare, see that she is not torn from vulva to anus, i. e. a "gill flirt," for mares so lacerated are most unpleasant animals to work. In examining the region of the back remember to look for curb, which in all horses expected to haul heavy loads is a serious defect; thoroughbred, too, is practically incurable and easily detected. Occult spots, as termed by Dr. Wood, can not be detected by farmers; but they can at once recognize "malleanders" and "sallenders," "grease" and "grease heel," and tell whether or not a horse interferes, either in front or behind. Taken in conjunction with Dr. Wood's remarks the foregoing will, we trust, prove useful to farmer in detecting unsoundness and defects in horses.—V. S., Cook County, Ill.

Electricity vs. Horses. A party who writes a good deal under the nom de plume of "St. George," has compiled some interesting statistics regarding the number of horses which have been displaced by electricity and the bicycle. He reasons from his figures that the sudden transformation of travel from the horse to the electric car, and from the buggy to the bicycle, has had a great deal to do in precipitating the financial disaster in this country. It will be surprising to many people to know, he says, that these modifications in travel have thrown out of employment twenty-four horses to every 1,000 inhabitants. That is the number of horses in the United States which have lost jobs on account of the introduction of the electric car and bicycle amounts to more than 1,000,000. It required \$100,000,000 a year to buy oats, corn hay and bedding for these horses, and \$12,000,000 to shoe them, and \$12,000,000 for harness and repairing harness. It required 200,000 men to groom and drive them, and to feed and hire this army of men required an annual expenditure of \$75,000,000; then there was an outlay of \$30,000,000 a year to keep up the supply of oats, corn and hay that have not been consumed; a shrinkage in value in these products in the United States to the amount of \$30,000,000. The loss in the sale of buggies, carriages and other vehicles is probably \$5,000,000 a year. He next gives a statement as to the amount of money that has been taken from the circulation on account of sudden change in the methods of travel, and estimates that this condition of things has been going on for five years. One million horses fed, each a year \$100, \$500,000, \$15 for shoeing each horse a year for five years, \$60,000,000; \$12 for each pair of harness a year for five years, \$60,000,000; 200,000 men at \$365 a man for five years, \$365,000,000; \$30,000,000 a year for purchasing horses for five years, \$150,000,000; shrinkage in pro- vender a year, \$30,000,000, for five years, \$150,000,000; shrinkage in the value of horse stock, \$50,000,000. Total, \$1,285,000,000.

Cotton. The world has about 85,000,000 spindles, representing an investment of \$2,000,000,000. Of this vast industry the United States have a little over one-fifth in capital invested, or over \$400,000,000, used less than one-fifth in the number of spindles, or 15,000,000. Though the south produces over 50 per cent of all the world's cotton crop, it has only about one-third of the total cotton manufacturing business. It furnishes the raw material for more than one-half of all the spindles of the world. For 100 years the south has been raising the cotton, shipping it to England and Europe, and permitting the manufacturers of those countries to grow rich on turning it into the finished product.—Farmers Review.

The poorer the farmer realizes that it doesn't pay to raise scrub, the quicker will he increase his income. It is a waste of time and money to raise the common breeds of fowls, for the reason that it costs no more to feed a first-class bird than it does a dunghill.

Covering on the roost causes restlessness to your flock. It is better to have too much than too little room for the roosts.

When locating your poultry yard strive to have a dry, well-drained location. A damp and clayey run is against the fowl's nature and brings disease among your flock.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(ITEMS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE)

Useful Information About Managing the Household—Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen—The Family Circle.

Granular Butter.

How many boys and girls on the farm have had an old apron tied around their waists and been told to churn until the butter will hold up the dasher? Such instructions are fatal to good butter, says Ohio Home-tender. In the first place the dash churn is ten years behind the times and ought to be thrown out of every farm, even if no more butter is made than to supply the family table. The box or barrel churn is cheap and it is so much more convenient and so much better butter can be made with it that there should be no hesitation in discarding the old dash churn in its favor. But no matter what kind of a churn is used, never churn butter until the butter is gathered in chunks large enough to hold up the dasher. There are several reasons why this should not be done. One of them is that the grain is destroyed. Good butter has a fine, distinct grain and when broken shows a distinct fracture like cast-iron. If this grain is destroyed by over-churning or over-working, the butter becomes a greasy mixture, like lard, and has a greasy taste. Again, it is necessary that the butter be well washed out or the butter will become strong and rancid in a short time. This cannot be done when the butter is churned in lumps, so in the latter case the grain, flavor, and keeping quality are all injured. The churn should always be stopped when the butter is in the form of small granules, ranging in size from a red clover seed to a grain of wheat; then the butter can be well washed out and the grain will be uninjured if the working is properly done. There is no reason why the farmer should not make just as fine butter as any one, providing he will take the trouble to do it right.

Some Reasons Why. Why should the udder, etc., of the cow and the hands of the milker be made as clean as possible before milking? To keep bacteria from getting into the milk. Why should the milk be removed from the stable as soon as possible after milking? To prevent absorption of any odors of the stable. Why should milk not be put at once, after milking, into closely covered cans? Because by so doing odors are retained in the milk. Why should milk that is to be set for cream in covered cans or put into cans for immediate delivery be aerated? To remove the animal and other odors from the milk. Why should milk be set as soon as possible? To stop the action of bacteria. Why should the temperature of the milk be reduced as quickly as possible for creaming? To prevent the formation of fibrin and the growth of bacteria. Why should milk that is to be set for cream be agitated no more than is necessary before setting? Because agitation favors the formation of fibrin. Why should milk pails, pans, cans, churns and every utensil used in the dairy be kept most carefully clean? Solely to keep out bacteria. Why is cream ripened before churning? To develop flavor and render churning easier. Why should the ripening process of cream not be allowed to continue too long? To prevent the development of bacteria that produce offensive products, such as bitterness, and destroy aroma. Why should a thermometer be used at every step of the process of making butter? To be sure that the temperature is the one desired in each stage or division of the work. Why does soiling the milk prevent or retard souring? It retards growth in bacteria. Why do milk and cream sour less rapidly in winter than in summer? There are fewer bacteria in the air and the temperature is lower. Why does the ripening of cream make it churn more easily? The albuminous matter of cream is rendered less tenacious. Why does milk become sour? Bacteria changes sugar into lactic acid. Why should the room in which milk is set be made perfect in its sanitary conditions, such as good ventilation, cleanliness of floors, walls, etc., freedom of bad odors, etc.? To keep out undesirable bacteria and keep products free from bad odors. Why is butter worked? To lessen the percentage of water and casein. Why does the percentage of casein in butter injure it? It affords nourishment to bacteria, which causes butter to decompose.

WOMEN AND FEATHERS.—Now arises again, this time in London, the eternal question of the justifiability of wearing birds' feathers in the trimming of feminine headgear. It seems that in the princess of Wales' autumn outfit there were a number of hats adorned with choicest specimens of plumage. This raised the usual criticism from the friends of the birds, and retort was made that the feathers were only such as are obtained from birds and poultry used for human food. We suppose that the princess of Wales is a good deal like other women, with perhaps even greater obligations handsomely to back her person. If a few feathered songsters and beauties have to be slaughtered to this end it only goes to show with special emphasis that the sex is still under the sway of savage instincts. The tendency to dook one's self with feathers, with bits of shiny metal and glittering minerals, is a survival of our savage origin, and its continuance among women will hold until a greater degree of civilization, and a broader realization of the sex—

THE NEW BREEDS.—The new breeds such as the Leghorns, Hamburgs and Minorcas mature early.

KEEP PLANTS HEALTHY.—Remember always that plants do not succumb to disease until they have in some way become weakened, so when they present a sickly appearance seek for the causes of weakness, remove them, if possible, and then apply preventive or curative treatment according to the nature of the case. Prevention is the best and cheapest remedy. Pay attention to the general health of your plants, see that they are not overcrowded, that they are not too dry, and one containing the food elements necessary for their best development. See also that their vitality is not sapped by the ravages of insects and fungi; which always cause the most injury, to the weakest plants.—Oregon Experiment Station.

SWISS CHEESE.—Switzerland sends to America large quantities of a popular and delicious cured hard cheese commonly called "Swiss" or "Emmental," but more properly "Emmental," though the same name is also applied to "Gruyere." It is a full cream cheese and frequently of enormous size, some reaching 120 pounds in weight. The most striking peculiarity in the process of manufacture is the unusual heat employed prior to adding the rennet and during the last draining of the whey. Also the delay in adding salt until after pressing, thus allowing the development of considerable acid, which gives it that rich flavor so enjoyed by connoisseurs. The production of "Gruyere" is by no means confined to Switzerland, the neighboring territory of France, Germany and Italy, and even Belgium supplying large quantities.—Ex.

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MIND READING.

When the Wife Will the Husband Conscientiously Obey.

One Saturday evening the gentleman whom the story names pondered as to just how he could best "fool" his wife, and decided that it would astonish her greatly if he carried home a box of candy, for as he was not personally fond of confectionery he had probably never made her a present in the sugar line before, his gifts generally being of more valuable character. Providing himself with a box of bonbons he started home, says the Boston Journal, and arrived there in company with the candy and a chuckie in advance at the expense of his wife and the state of surprise she would be in on opening the package.

"Here is something for you," he remarked, handing over the bundle. "Yes," she replied without even looking at the box, the character of which was concealed in brown paper. "It was very nice of you to bring me this confectionery from S. I was wishing all the afternoon that you would do so."

Here is another account of mind reading upon mind. A young lady was extremely anxious to obtain a pair of mousquetaire gloves to match a certain new lavender gown, but could not find her size—5—in the desired shade. After visiting several shops, she went home to fret because the "lovely new suit" would not be ready for wearing until the new gloves could be sent from the distant city and the dance came off the very next evening. In the meanwhile a certain young man had been racking his brains for a suitable gift for "her" approaching birthday. They had not been engaged very long, and many of her tastes he was only able to guess at. Strolling aimlessly into a shop on the very afternoon that she was fruitlessly searching for gloves in the rival establishment of the village, a bright idea from nowhere in particular darted through his mind, and he remembered that it was allowable to give gloves even to girls with whom one made trifling visits. It was only when the pert clerk inquired, "What size?" that he began to be bewildered. And then his state of "phase" did not last long.

Picking up a pair of snodes from a box open on the counter he recklessly ordered them wrapped up, and that very evening the gift, in a velvet-lined box, and accompanied by a big bunch of violets, was in the hands of the young lady. "Oh," she exclaimed delightedly, the next time he called, "the gloves were exactly what I wanted! But however did you find out that I wore 5, and that I was having a pale violet frock made for the assembly? Did your sister tell you?"

Some years ago the state department at Washington received through the minister from Ecuador to the United States specimens of a plant known as curatango, found in the province of Loja, in Ecuador, to which marvelous qualities in curing cancer were ascribed. The physicians in South America experimented on this substance and reported most wonderful cures. Its virtues are said to have been discovered by accident. An Indian had been suffering fearfully for a long time from internal cancer and his wife undertook to relieve him by shortening his life by poison. For this purpose she selected the curatango, making a decoction of the bark. To her astonishment the first dose appeared to benefit the patient, and by the continuance of this remedy he was completely cured in a short time.

Hobson's Choice. The gentleman from the far West sauntered into Delmonico's hushery, which is situated in the city of New York, and having been warned, he was approached by a garcon. "Got any bacon and cabbage?" he inquired. "The garcon shook his head." "Got any corn pone and side meat?" "Another shake." "Got any pickled pork and saleratus biscuit?" "Another shake." "Got any turnip greens and bulk shoulder?" The garcon responded in the negative, and the gentleman from the West, with a weary sigh, stretched his legs under the table. "Well," he said resignedly, "bring me some champagne and terrapin with the usual trimmings."

Choosing a Mayor. In ancient days, says a contemporary, the people of Grimby formed an admirable notion of the wisdom required for corporation honors. The burghesses assembled at the church and selected three of themselves for the mayoralty. The candidates were conducted, with a bunch of hay tied to each of their backs, to the common pound, in which they were placed blindfolded with a calf; and he whose bunch of hay was the first eaten by the calf was thereupon declared mayor for the ensuing year.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.

Dr. C. H. Porter, of Kentucky, Suffers for Over 25 Years Before He Finds Relief.

How He was Affected, How He Suffered, and How He was Cured—An Interesting Case.

From the Mt. Sterling, Ky., Gazette. In the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, several miles from the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, lives a retired physician and farmer, surrounded by a happy and interesting family. His name is Dr. C. H. Porter, and for 27 years he has ministered to the sick in the counties of Rowan and Morgan, and for years he suffered more than many of the patients on whom he called. He was at last cured, and his cure was so startling and miraculous that it was soon the talk of the mountains, and finally reached the Bluegrass. A reporter of the Gazette hearing of the remarkable case, concluded to investigate the matter in the interest of humanity.

The reporter reached the home of Dr. Porter, and after introducing himself, said: "Dr. Porter, I learn that for years you have been a great sufferer, and that you have at last been cured and by the way discovered a medicine. Will you oblige me by relating your experience?"

In reply, Dr. Porter related the following: "Twenty years ago, while living in Morgan county and practicing my profession, I had a terrible nervous shock that completely prostrated me, and from that time until a few months ago I suffered untold agony, and in fact never knew a well day. I tried everything in the way of medicine, and I could hear of, and consulted physicians for miles around, but I found no relief, and I resigned myself to the inevitable, as I thought, and awaited the end. A few months ago my son saw an account in your paper of a new medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and wanted me to try it. I told him it was no use, that they would do me no good; but finally he persuaded me to get Mr. B. L. Tabor, our merchant, to order some for me. After taking a few doses I felt better, and again hope revived in my breast. I continued taking the pills, and continued to improve, and now I believe I have finally recovered. That is about all of the story. I believe Pink Pills saved my life, and I never fail to recommend them to anyone who is suffering. In fact, I can tell you of a man that you will pass on your road home who has been almost completely cured of rheumatism after years of suffering, Mr. S. G. Bailey, is his name, and you can stop and see him."

After thanking Dr. Porter, and bidding him farewell, the Gazette man started for Mr. Bailey's residence. He was found on his farm cutting some trees down. In reply to our inquiry, Mr. Bailey said: "Yes, Dr. Porter has told you the truth. I suffered for years with rheumatism, and was only able to leave my room in good weather, and then was not able to do any work. I saw Pink Pills advertised, and was urged by Dr. Porter and other friends to try them, but I had no faith in patent medicines, and for several weeks positively refused to try them. They finally overcame my prejudices, however, and I am glad of it, for you can see yourself what Pink Pills have done for me. Come to the house, and I will show you my crutch and cane which Pink Pills have enabled me to lay aside. I have also been giving these pills to a neighbor's child, which has scrofula, and it is improving right along."

The reporter next visited the store of B. L. Tabor, who corroborated the testimony of Dr. Porter and Mr. Bailey. Mr. Tabor further said that he had never handled a medicine that had given such universal satisfaction as Pink Pills, and it was almost impossible to supply the demand. The address of all the gentlemen referred to is Elliottsville, Rowan County, Kentucky, and any one can have these statements verified by writing to them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 60 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. They are never sold in bulk or by the 100; by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

Smokeless powder has been followed by a chemical combination called "fog creator." A German named Reihm is the inventor. It is a shell which when it explodes sends shrouds in darkness the troops at whom it is aimed. It also causes soldiers to cough.

What We Eat.

When a sugar refinery wharf needs a new floor the old one is not thrown away or sold to a junk dealer, but carried into the refinery and boiled.

The planks are saturated with sugar and molasses, and a variety of other things not usually deemed edible. The refinery process, however, separates the absorbed sugar from the impurities, and the refinery makes a very handsome saving by boiling up the old floor. Nobody need be shocked at this economy, as sugar refining is all that the name implies.

What We Eat. A great many of the trunks that a few years ago so clogged up the New York public have offices in New York, but only a small percentage of them are now being shipped. The subject for which they were intended, control of particular industries, after another the manufacturers have been attacked by disease and many of them are now encountered among the ruins of their line.

Not Her Fate. Little Ethel—Your sister is engaged, isn't she? Playmate—Who says so? "Nobody." "Then how do you know?" "When the letter carrier rings the door to the door herself."—Good News.

Paganism in Europe. The inhabitants of the Malmnya district in the government of Viatica, in Russia, are still hopeless pagans, and quite recently offered up a human sacrifice to their gods. They are the only people remaining in any part of Europe whose religion is the paganism of their forefathers.

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PHILLIPS IS IN RUINS.

AT LEAST THIRTEEN PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

Only Thirty-Nine Out of Seven Hundred Buildings Left—Three Thousand People Homeless—It Is Not Known How Many People Perished.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30.—A Saturday special from Phillips, says: Thirty-nine buildings out of 700 stand amid smoke and ashes on the scene of what was the flourishing city of Phillips, the county seat of Price county, and one of the wealthiest and most prosperous of all the towns in the timber regions of Wisconsin. Three thousand people are homeless, and except those who have been offered shelter in the neighboring towns, whose people will themselves pass a sleepless night through fear that the fires raging in the forests on all sides will sweep away their homes any hour. Will have no covering for their own worn out bodies. Worse than all, at least thirteen people are known to have lost their lives. The property loss cannot, at this time, be accurately estimated, but it will reach at least \$1,200,000. The latest information is that the scene at Phillips suggests all description—the blackened faces of those who fought to save their homes stare with bloodshot eyes at the heaps of ruins which mark their once happy homes. Not since the terrible forest fires that destroyed Peshtigo has anything occurred which will compare with the scene of ruin there. Gov. Peck and his staff arrived from Madison yesterday morning. A dozen cars of provisions have arrived from various cities, and the organization for relief has been completed. Gov. Peck met with the committee at the town hall and offered many suggestions. He brought a large quantity of sheeting with him, which is being converted into tents. Great crowds of residents who were chased out of the city by the flames Friday are returning to look over the ruins. Already lumber is being shipped in for the purpose of rebuilding and operations have already begun. A relief committee has already been organized. It is a remarkable coincidence that all of the terrible fires in northern Wisconsin have occurred on July 27. It was on July 27, 1892, that Iron River, in the northern part of Wisconsin, was totally wiped out by the flames, and all the state responded promptly to the call for aid. Fairfield, another saw-mill town was almost totally wiped out by fire on July 27, 1893, and now comes the total destruction of Phillips on Friday, July 27, 1894. Two more bodies have been recovered from the river since the holocaust occurred. The boatmen on which desperate men, women and children took refuge, was shoved from the shore. Before it had gone far the suction of the flames drew it right into a regular furnace of fire. The boats were either overturned or the occupants jumped. It is estimated that fifteen lives were lost at that place. It is supposed that the bodies of several children are buried under the ruins of the wagon and foot bridge, which, it is said, gave way while they were trying to escape from the flames to the peninsula which runs out into the lake. All the relief necessary is at hand.

Hot Winds.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—A more withering blast never swept across parched Sabara than that which scoured the great plain between the Missouri and the Rockies yesterday. For two days the wind had blown from the southwest and each day was hotter than its predecessor. Day before yesterday the maximum temperature was 96 degrees. Yesterday it was 108. From all over the territory tributary to Omaha, a strip 500 miles north and south and 500 miles east and west, come reports of the terrible effects of the hot wind.

Strikers Still Obstreperous.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Policeman Lindgren was badly hurt in a fight which occurred in the Grand Trunk yards at Forty-ninth street yesterday. A small crowd of strikers attempted to stop a freight train and when the officer went to the rescue he was met with a volley of stones and coupling pins and felt bruised in a dozen places. Regaining his feet Lindgren fired, probably fatally injuring Alexander Hurt, and slightly wounding a striker named Donnigan. But one of the rioters was arrested.

Negro Hanged.

CLAYTON, Mo., July 28.—At 6:29 yesterday morning Harrison Duncan was hanged for the murder of Police Officer James Brady, whom Harrison murdered in a crap shooting den run by Charles Starke at No. 710 North Tenth street, St. Louis. Duncan was one of a large number of negro gamblers whom officer Brady, assisting two brother officers, tried to round up. In the fight ensuing Brady was killed. The trial was held and the execution took place at Clayton by reason of a change of venue.

Killed by a Woman.

RENO, Nev., July 27.—Mrs. M. A. Hartley shot and killed State Senator M. D. Foley yesterday evening. The cause of the shooting is not known. Mrs. Hartley is an artist and her rooms in the Bank of Nevada building were where the shooting occurred. Foley was shot in the stomach and died in half an hour. She was arrested.

Woman Charged With Bribery.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Mrs. Warren Springer, the wife of the Chicago millionaire, was held to the grand jury yesterday in bonds of \$5000 on a charge of jury bribing. Mrs. Springer is accused of attempting to bribe two jurors through their families in a condemnation suit in which her husband was interested.

Went to the Bottom.

WILKESBARR, Pa., July 27.—A number of Lehigh Valley Coal company officials went on a tour of inspection of the Exeter mine at West Pittston yesterday. The party com-

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Reformers Are Disgusted Beyond Measure, Yet It Is the Senate Bill or None Is the Way It Looks, and the House Will Not Yield.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Never since the tariff bill has been under consideration has the passage of that measure been in more doubt than at this moment. The oldest heads, the clearest minds, confess that they are groping in the dark. The Democratic senators say they have run the length of their leash and can go no further. They were over in the house Saturday, and up at the white house yesterday, and their story was the same: "We would spit upon the bill as we have passed it, so distasteful is it to us, but it is the best that could be done, and a change in it means its defeat." Mr. Catcheside of the house said: "The house cannot yield to the demands of the senate. We cannot go before the people with the senate bill as the fulfillment of our promise to the people to give them a fair and just tariff law. We cannot yield and we will not yield." This is considered significant, because he had just come from the president, whom he uttered it. There is still another phase to be considered: The notices have been sent out for a general conference among the conferees on tomorrow. Now suppose the Democrats on the committee split, which they will assuredly do. Then the Republicans of the committee will have the balance of power. They can force the Wilson bill on the senate and have the tariff legislation defeated, or they can force the senate bill on the house and have it defeated. It is hardly necessary to go on and state the troubles that confront the Democrats at this time.

A Sound Thrashing.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 28.—J. E. T. Bowden, who achieved notoriety as manager of the Duval Athletic club, which organization pulled off the Corbett-Mitchell fight last February, was horsewhipped to within an inch of his life yesterday. Bowden's assailant was one Brunson, a Pullman conductor, and the cause was an alleged insult to Mrs. Brunson. Brunson met Bowden in a saloon, covered him with a pistol and then proceeded to wear out a buggy whip on him. Bowden begged for mercy, but Brunson was implacable, and when he finished Bowden was in a pitiable condition. His face was a mass of bruises and quivering flesh and his clothing was cut to shreds. Brunson is a 6-footer and weighs over 250 pounds. Bowden is about 5 feet high and weighs about 95 pounds. It is feared that further trouble will follow. Bowden denies that he insulted Mrs. Brunson.

China and Japan.

TIENTSIN, China, July 28.—The gravity of the situation is fully realized here, now that hostilities between China and Japan have commenced. While no formal declaration of war, according to the usual diplomatic forms has been made either at Tokio or at Peking, the governments of both countries recognize that an actual state of war exists and more collisions between the forces of the two countries are expected hourly. Considerable anxiety is expressed here as to the result. The general opinion seems to be that while Japan may be looked upon as likely to score the first victories, the Chinese troops will eventually drive the Japanese out of Korea, even if millions of men have to be sent to the front to do so.

Remember Race War.

JACKSON, Miss., July 27.—News of a race war in Simpson county reached here yesterday. Negroes are alleged to have held secret meetings at which they entered into a conspiracy to murder the white people and burn their homes. One of these meetings was attended by white men who secreted themselves and heard the plot. A negro woman made a fierce speech and told her auditors to murder the white men and the negro women would look for the bodies of her own children. The exposure of the plot created great excitement among the whites, who took several of the negro leaders out and gave them severe whippings. The mob then took the negro woman to a swamp and no trace of her has been found since.

A Dark Good-bye.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.—Word has been received here of the wreck and total disability of the British wooden bark William La Lachour off Cape St. James, on Provost island, 600 miles from Singapore. The vessel left Singapore for Hong Kong on May 4 to load at the latter port for San Francisco. She never reached her destination and her bones are now bleaching on the rocks of Cape St. James, while the bodies of her crew are strewn along the shore or are lying at the bottom of the ocean. Out of the crew of seventeen not a man was left to tell the tale. When she went ashore is not known, but it was probably a few days after she left Singapore.

Killed by a Horse.

LEWISVILLE, Fla., July 25.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a mob of negroes, led by a negro preacher named Marshall, went to the house of Jack Thomas, colored, to lynch him for committing an assault on a negro girl. As the mob approached Thomas opened fire with a Winchester. His first shot killed Marshall, the preacher. Thomas continued firing, shooting down six other members of the mob, four of whom are thought to be mortally wounded. The mob fled at Thomas without effect. Thomas surrendered to the authorities.

Dynamiters.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 24.—Dynamiters made an attempt Sunday night to blow up the town of Dunbar, just north of here. At 1 o'clock a large bomb was exploded under the house of a non-union workman named Vaughn, in the center of the town. The building was blown to pieces and the larger part of the town was badly shaken by the explosion. Windows were broken all over the town and chimneys thrown down. The family escaped without injury, which is considered miraculous.

A Cashier's Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of W. G. Kerley, cashier in the freight office of the Missouri Pacific here, upon a charge of embezzlement. The amount known to have been taken is \$7000, but the investigation of Kerley's books is not nearly complete, and the aggregate is expected to be far in excess of the amount.

A Strange Story.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26.—John Collins, a market gardener, Tuesday night thought he heard thieves in his garden and started to investigate. He was followed by his daughter, Maggie. Mrs. Collins heard the two and supposed them thieves. Arousing her son, William, he got his gun and shot them both. The father is dead and the daughter is dying.

A Double Murderer Hanged.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., July 27.—Wallace Burt was hanged in the county jail here yesterday for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Lightly, September 24, 1893.

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A Good Day's Work.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Yesterday the house passed by a party vote the bill for the reinstatement of clerics dismissed from railway service between March 15 and May 1, 1892. The vote was yeas 140, nays 53. Bills were passed to issue patents to the Presbyterian board of home missions for land in the Omaha reservation for church purposes, to authorize the secretary of the interior to lease lands in the Hot Springs, Ariz., reservation for cold water reservoirs; to authorize an agreement with the state of Arkansas by the secretary of the treasury and interior of differences between the government and the state growing out of the issue of bonds by the state, which are owned and held in trust by the United States; a bill to confer the titles of settlers who entered lands in California, Nevada, Oregon and Arizona under the timber and stone act, but whose entries have since been declared invalid because the lands had been offered at public sale according to law, but have not been cancelled; to confirm titles to lands where citizens made homesteads or pre-emption of desert land entries on unsurveyed lands and afterward discovered them to be within railroad land grants, and one permitting settlers on public lands to secure surveys by depositing the amount of probable expenses with the land office official. The bill providing for examination and classification of lands in the grants of the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana and Idaho with regard to mineral deposits passed after a running debate, led by its author, Mr. Hartman of Montana. A bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell to railroad companies operating in public lands necessary lands for reservoirs and gravel pits passed.

No Quorum.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The house found itself without a quorum early in the day yesterday. The call showed 180 present, a few more than a quorum, but the committee on rules reported a resolution to direct the sergeant-at-arms to bring absentees to the bar of the house. Mr. Reed desired an adjournment to listen to the eloquent words of the senate, suggesting "our friends still seem to be answering the indictment, and are pleading complicity on the part of the grand jury" when the speaker sharply rapped him down. Mr. Reed thereupon demanded the yeas and nays on the rule. A failure to find a quorum resulted, and on motion of Mr. Bryan the house adjourned at 1:30.

To Confer Once More.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The senate at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill by the house of representatives. The text of strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of one-eighth of 1 cent on sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard. The chair then reappointed the conferees, Messrs. Voorhees, Jones, Vest, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich, and the senate, after transacting a little routine business, adjourned until Monday.

A Short Session.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The house held a very short session Saturday, but managed in two and a quarter hours it was in session to pass a good deal of business of a private character. Half a dozen private bills heretofore favorably acted upon at the Friday night session were passed, as were also a number of other senate and house bills.

Senate Tariff Tangle.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The tariff wrangle is but little changed in the senate. Mr. Vilas withdrew his motion to recede on sugar, and it was introduced by the Republicans. Mr. Vilas made a long speech defending Mr. Cleveland. By a vote of 64 the senate refused to recede from its amendments on coal and iron.

Galveston Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The day's proceedings in the house yesterday were dull in the extreme, and one by one the members left their desks until by 3:30 there was not a half hundred members in the chamber. The conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was agreed to. The day had been assigned to the committee on rivers and harbors and some twenty or thirty bills reported from this committee were passed, among them the following: To establish a lighthouse at the entrance to the Galveston harbor, Texas, at a cost of \$35,000; making Oakland, Cal., a port of entry; amending the act for the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconsin; to bridge the Osage river in Missouri and the Missouri river near DeWitt, Mo., and to authorize the St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern railway company to bridge Bayou des Glaisses and Atchafalaya river in Louisiana.

There is Some Hope.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—When the senate met yesterday morning it soon became apparent that there had been an understanding, a general agreement among the Democratic members that all speeches calculated to arouse feeling, friction or irritation should be suppressed. The time between the hour for convening, 12 o'clock, and the hour when the Democratic caucus should meet, 3:30, was to be thrown away. In pursuance of this plan the Democrats rushed forward with important and local measures, asking that they be passed, and this kind of business being cleaned up, Senator Caffery took the floor. He had said all he could say of any importance in his former speech, and his only object was to consume time. It cannot be definitely stated what will be the outcome, but everybody agrees that there is now a better prospect for the passage of the bill than ever before, and yet it may perhaps be said that the whole matter rests in what Vilas will do today in regard to his motion that the senate conferees withdraw from their contention for the one-eighth differential in favor of the sugar refiners.

Imported Labor Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The subcommittee of the committee on immigration, which had charge of Representative Lockwood's bill to protect American labor on the borders, reported it favorably to the full committee yesterday, with several changes. The bill forbids the employment in the United States of persons who retain foreign residence, and is aimed against Canadians and Mexicans who come across the borders to work, particularly sailors on the great lakes, and imposes heavy penalties upon their employers. The occupations of sheep herders and shepherds, the house servants and labor servants were exempted from the bill.

Carlsruhe and Crisp Confer.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Carlsruhe went to the house of representatives yesterday and held a conference with Speaker Crisp. It was the first time Mr. Carlsruhe had been at the house in some months, although he has been a frequent visitor at the senate during the tariff struggle. As Mr. Carlsruhe came away he was asked if the conference related to the tariff. "No," he said, "I wished to see the speaker on the free ship bill and a bill concerning the revenue marine service and the tariff was not discussed in any way. There is no significance in my seeing the speaker beyond my desire to expedite these two legislative matters."

No Quorum.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—There was not a quorum of members in the house yesterday at any time, and all the business that was transacted was by unanimous consent. Only once was there a hitch in the smooth-running congressional machinery, and in this case advantage was taken of the absence of a quorum to prevent action on a bill. The message announcing that the senate insisted on its amendments to the tariff bill and had agreed to the request of the house for a further conference, was received by the house at 3:15 p.m. without giving rise to any demonstrations. At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, and the evening session to be devoted to private bills.

An Exciting Day.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Yesterday was an exciting day in the senate. David B. Hill made a speech in which he defended President Cleveland for sending the letter on tariff to Mr. Wilson of the house. He was frequently cheered. Senator Caffery exposed the entire proceeding of the caucuses of the sugar senators, Messrs. Gorman and others, and told how they maneuvered each item, which created quite a sensation. Nothing was accomplished at the caucus of Democratic senators held yesterday at 3 o'clock. Senators Hill, Murphy, and Fry declined to attend the caucus.

BOTH IN ONE GRAVE.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED IN THE LEON.

One Lost His Life in Trying to Save the Other—A Baby Plays With Medicine and May Lose its Eyesight, Whisky Freely Used.

TEMPLE, Tex., July 30.—Saturday the two little sons of Doc Geisler, express messenger on the San Angelo branch, were buried in one grave. They had gone to the Leon fishing the day before with some other small boys, and while fooling around the race at the Belton electric light company's plant, the younger one, Rob, aged 9 years, fell in the water, and the elder brother, Dave, aged 11 years, sprang in to rescue him. Both were drowned. The boys who were with them were so scared to report, it was not until Mr. Geisler hunted up the companions of the boys along in the night that he learned of their fate. The bodies were recovered after several hours' search. Mr. Geisler had seven children, but only these two were boys.

Baby Plays With Medicine.

CALDWELL, Tex., July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hunt's little baby was playing Saturday with a large bottle of liniment composed of chloroform and ammonia. It succeeded in getting the stopper out and poured the contents all over its face and into its throat, swallowing a large quantity. The doctors saved its life, but almost despair of saving the eyes. The family of children are unfortunate. One was nearly ruined by falling, cutting his tongue nearly in two, and another had a heavy gate to fall on his foot, very nearly crushing it, all within a year.

Fond Dead.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 27.—Yesterday morning a dead man was found in the suburbs. Justice Schwander found the body of an old white man in a horribly decayed state. Upon investigation he was identified as a crazy German who had been wandering about the streets of Houston for the past two years and who has been a well known character about the police station. He never wore shoes, was half naked all the time and was about 60 years of age. His remains were interred in the potters' field.

It is Lawyer Hardin Now.

GONZALES, Tex., July 26.—The examining committee appointed by Hon. T. H. Spoorer to examine John Westley Hardin, testing his qualifications and knowledge of the law with the view to being admitted to the bar, made their report in court, holding that the applicant showed sufficient knowledge of the law to be granted a license to practice, and an order was entered accordingly. Mr. Hardin will open an office in this city as soon as his license is issued and will make a specialty of criminal law.

Whisky Freely Used.

ELKHART, Tex., July 30.—The primary elections for county officers were held in this (Anderson county) Saturday and whisky was freely used. Several became intoxicated and fighting became the order of the day. Robert Box was stabbed behind the left shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound about five inches long and penetrating the left lung. Thos. Daniels gave himself up to the officers after the cutting.

Augustine Case.

GONZALES, Tex., July 25.—The noted Dave Augustine case was called yesterday morning by Special Judge B. R. Abernathy. Hon. T. H. Spoorer having entered his disqualifications, and on application of the state the case was continued until the fourth Monday in January, 1895, owing to the absence of some of the most important witnesses.

Caught a Burglar.

GRAPEVINE, Tex., July 26.—Tuesday night the depot agent caught a burglar in the depot. On searching him the following goods were found on his person, all new: One Lone Star razor, \$2, one shaving brush, one gutta serena comb, one gold pen and case, one nickel match box, two pocket knives (White Hard company make). He claims to be an operator.

Fireists in Session.

SHERMAN, Tex., July 27.—The society of fireists and horticulturists held a very interesting meeting yesterday evening in the institute gymnasium. The attendance fully represented the interests of the river belt. The leading feature in the very full programme of papers was the lecture of Prof. T. V. Munson of Denison on the hybridization of grapes.

Rattlesnake Victim.

LAREDO, Tex., July 28.—Chow Vasca, a boy aged 12, living with his parents about ten miles from here, was bitten by a rattlesnake. The parents brought the child into this city for treatment Thursday evening, but too late for soon after reaching here he died from the effects of the poison.

Made a Fire With Kerosene.

WORTHAM, Tex., July 28.—Thursday evening while Henry Lindley's little girl was kindling a fire with kerosene oil the can exploded, throwing the contents and fire over her clothing and burning her to death.

He Stopped Proceedings.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 27.—Jonas Bright, colored, about 22 years old, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of seduction, but proceedings against him were stopped by his marrying the girl.

Shot to Death.

BELEVILLE, Tex., July 30.—A difficulty occurred on the Armstrong place between Louis Gertman and Amenon Washington, in which Gertman lost his life from the effects of a load of shot.

A Killing at Taylor.

TAYLOR, Tex., July 28.—About 9 o'clock Thursday night a difficulty occurred on First street, in which George Steadman, formerly a loco-

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CALDWELL, Tex., July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hunt's little baby was playing Saturday with a large bottle of liniment composed of chloroform and ammonia. It succeeded in getting the stopper out and poured the contents all over its face and into its throat, swallowing a large quantity. The doctors saved its life, but almost despair of saving the eyes. The family of children are unfortunate. One was nearly ruined by falling, cutting his tongue nearly in two, and another had a heavy gate to fall on his foot, very nearly crushing it, all within a year.

Fond Dead.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 27.—Yesterday morning a dead man was found in the suburbs. Justice Schwander found the body of an old white man in a horribly decayed state. Upon investigation he was identified as a crazy German who had been wandering about the streets of Houston for the past two years and who has been a well known character about the police station. He never wore shoes, was half naked all the time and was about 60 years of age. His remains were interred in the potters' field.

It is Lawyer Hardin Now.

GONZALES, Tex., July 26.—The examining committee appointed by Hon. T. H. Spoorer to examine John Westley Hardin, testing his qualifications and knowledge of the law with the view to being admitted to the bar, made their report in court, holding that the applicant showed sufficient knowledge of the law to be granted a license to practice, and an order was entered accordingly. Mr. Hardin will open an office in this city as soon as his license is issued and will make a specialty of criminal law.

Whisky Freely Used.

ELKHART, Tex., July 30.—The primary elections for county officers were held in this (Anderson county) Saturday and whisky was freely used. Several became intoxicated and fighting became the order of the day. Robert Box was stabbed behind the left shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound about five inches long and penetrating the left lung. Thos. Daniels gave himself up to the officers after the cutting.

Augustine Case.

GONZALES, Tex., July 25.—The noted Dave Augustine case was called yesterday morning by Special Judge B. R. Abernathy. Hon. T. H. Spoorer having entered his disqualifications, and on application of the state the case was continued until the fourth Monday in January, 1895, owing to the absence of some of the most important witnesses.

Caught a Burglar.

GRAPEVINE, Tex., July 26.—Tuesday night the depot agent caught a burglar in the depot. On searching him the following goods were found on his person, all new: One Lone Star razor, \$2, one shaving brush, one gutta serena comb, one gold pen and case, one nickel match box, two pocket knives (White Hard company make). He claims to be an operator.

Fireists in Session.

SHERMAN, Tex., July 27.—The society of fireists and horticulturists held a very interesting meeting yesterday evening in the institute gymnasium. The attendance fully represented the interests of the river belt. The leading feature in the very full programme of papers was the lecture of Prof. T. V. Munson of Denison on the hybridization of grapes.

Rattlesnake Victim.

LAREDO, Tex., July 28.—Chow Vasca, a boy aged 12, living with his parents about ten miles from here, was bitten by a rattlesnake. The parents brought the child into this city for treatment Thursday evening, but too late for soon after reaching here he died from the effects of the poison.

Made a Fire With Kerosene.

WORTHAM, Tex., July 28.—Thursday evening while Henry Lindley's little girl was kindling a fire with kerosene oil the can exploded, throwing the contents and fire over her clothing and burning her to death.

He Stopped Proceedings.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 27.—Jonas Bright, colored, about 22 years old, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of seduction, but proceedings against him were stopped by his marrying the girl.

Shot to Death.

BELEVILLE, Tex., July 30.—A difficulty occurred on the Armstrong place between Louis Gertman and Amenon Washington, in which Gertman lost his life from the effects of a load of shot.

A Killing at Taylor.

TAYLOR, Tex., July 28.—About 9 o'clock Thursday night a difficulty occurred on First street, in which George Steadman, formerly a loco-

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Interesting Items Carefully Selected from the Leading Dailies.

Simon Roskine, a Russian, made a malicious assault upon the residence of George M. Pullman, recently. He hurled many stones at the massive building, breaking out ten or a dozen large plate glass windows. He was arrested. When arrested he delivered himself of curses against the United States government and George M. Pullman, and said this was not the last Pullman would see of him.

A boy named Bush died into a farmer's cistern, near Eldon, Monticome county, Missouri, and rescued a child who had fallen in. There was sixteen feet of water there, but the parents of the child gave the boy \$75 for his bravery, and he says he would have done the same thing if the water had been a mile in depth.

The negotiations between the United States and Spain relative to the refunding of excessive duties collected by the Cuban customs officers on American goods entering Cuba have come to a satisfactory conclusion. The excessive duties were collected by mistake and will be refunded.

William Melville, the corresponding clerk of the Bank of California, at San Francisco, has made a confession that has astonished the bank officials and startled the community. Melville says during the past thirteen years he has stolen \$35,000 of the bank's funds.

The coal miners' strike, which has been on since April 1, is declared unconditionally and work resumed at Krobs, Savanna, Lehigh and Coalgate, I. T. The original cause of the strike was a reduction of wages, which reduction was agreed to.

The cases of Eugene V. Debs, Howard Kellher and Rogers, for contempt of court, have been postponed on motion of the government to September 5. They each gave bond in the sum of \$7000 and were released.

Gov. Tillman announces that the South Carolina dispensary system will be put in operation again on Aug. 1. A change in the supreme court at that time will make it possible to enforce it.

A gasoline stove exploded, recently in a house in St. Louis, setting the building on fire, and Mary Maher and John O'Malley perished in the flames, and John O'Malley barely escaped with his life.

At a recent fire in Washington, D. C. five firemen lost their lives, and several others were overcome by heat. Over 200 draft horses belonging to the Adams Express Company were cremated.

The whole country of Nicaragua is in a ferment. Business is at a standstill. The troops and the government's civil employes are unpaid. It is impossible to move troops.

Deposits of quicksilver have been discovered recently in Utah, but nobody has tried to work them as yet. The entire product of this country comes from California.

Capt. John Crangle, a lake navigator, shot his wife twice and then killed himself at Rac

ALL OVER THE WORLD

HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL.

A Comprehensive Epitome of Serious and Sensational Events Condensed from all the Leading Dailies for the Past Week.

A carrier pigeon stopped in its flight to lunch in Soima, Ala., recently, and its Stein caught it while it was eating corn from a coop of chickens. The bird appeared very hungry and tired, and made no effort to fly when approached by the boy. On the wing feathers were printed the following: "If caught or shot, report to Charles G. Jones, 10 South Broad, Philadelphia, Pa." On both feet were brass bands, numbered 1717.

Senator Allen of Nebraska has introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of state for information as to whether any office bureau has been established on Ennis island, New York harbor or any other property of the government for the purpose of furnishing information to Italian or other immigrants relative to employment, and whether the expense of the bureau is borne by the United States.

At Los Angeles, Cal., a suit has been filed by United States Attorney Dennis under the direction of Attorney General Olney. It being a bill in equity against the Southern Pacific company of Kentucky. The bill asks that all corporations which have combined with the Southern Pacific be separated, and that the agreement under which they are now working be annulled and cancelled.

It is stated that the president has in addition to Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, chosen Judge Lyman Trumbull of Chicago and a prominent New Yorker, who has always taken a deep interest in the cause of labor and whose judgment in questions of this kind is regarded as fair and impartial, to serve as members of the commission to investigate the Chicago strike.

The cholera epidemic is assuming alarming proportions in Germany. The present visitation is of a more intense and more fatal character than were the outbreaks of the two previous years. The disease has even penetrated into Finland, which has hitherto been absolutely free from cholera. The sanitary commission will henceforth sit permanently.

For a month the whereabouts of John Witt of Bristol, Tenn., have been a mystery, which has been expected to be solved by the discovery of murder. This theory has proven true, the body of Witt having been found in a cave near Chilhowee. The abdomen had been cut open and the cavity filled with stones.

The members of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor are in Chicago and a several days' session of the board is expected. Routine business is said to be the cause of the meeting, though the strike will be taken up and measures will be adopted to push forward an impeachment of Attorney General Olney.

The report of the United States bureau of statistics giving the value of exports from the entire country for the eleven months ending May, 1894, shows a total increase over the corresponding time of 1893 of \$52,000,000. Of this sum \$27,000,000, or over half, was from southern ports.

A cyclone swept over Idaho recently doing great damage. Houses were wrecked and the debris strewn in every direction. A heavy fall of hail accompanied the storm. Advice state there was no loss of life, the region being sparsely settled.

A man, supposed to be J. L. Daw, a wealthy cattleman of Seven Rivers, New Mexico, and Charles Jones, a negro, were dragged and robbed recently at Jarez, Mex., by unknown parties. The white man died, but the negro may recover.

A few days since, on the same day, one shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Louis, Mo., two at Memphis, Tenn., two at Cairo, Ill., three at Fulton, Ky., one at New Madrid, Mo., three at Covington, Tenn., and two at Union City, Tenn.

The Central market building at Minneapolis, Minn., was completely destroyed by fire one night recently. Loss \$475,000. Myron Finley, an electric light lineman, was killed by coming in contact with a live wire during the fire.

Eruption of Colima volcano, in Mexico, continues. There is a high, lurid flame at night and at all hours unearthly subterranean rumblings. The entire neighborhood is terribly frightened. The nearest residents are fleeing.

Marion Howard, colored, was taken from the court house at Scottsville, Ky., recently by a mob and hanged from a tree in the court house yard. Howard was being tried on the charge of assaulting little 10-year-old Belrah Davidson.

At Paterson, N. J., recently, Rene Beare, 6 years old, and Nellie, 3 years old, are dead, and Mrs. Morison Baker and Mrs. Isabella Laugenberg are dying from the effects of cherry beer which they drank.

E. B. Baker and A. W. Neville arrived in Vicksburg, Miss., one evening recently from Paris, Tex., en route to Lexington, Miss., on wheels. The trip, covering a distance of 411 miles, was made in ten days.

Clifton B. Breckinridge, a congressman from Arkansas, and who was defeated for the nomination recently, has been appointed by the president minister to Russia, to succeed A. D. White, resigned.

Near Urbana, O., Samuel Rose, a feeble-minded man married a few months ago and recently murdered his wife with a revolver on a causeless insane impulse and then surrendered to officers.

In opposing assessment of the franchise of the Milwaukee, Wis., Street Railway company, Vice President Payne sold the property, which is valued at \$11,000,000, for not worth \$200,000.

Cattle killing in the state of Pueblo, Mexico, is increasing.

TEXAS NEWS BRIEFS

Items of General Interest Carefully Selected From Many Sources.

Recently, near Daingerfield, a horse ran away with Miss Minnie Bass and killed her. She went with Miss Effie Owens in a road cart four miles to church, and while returning home the cart wheel struck a stump. Miss Minnie was thrown out and her foot caught under the single-tree. The horse ran and she was dragged over a mile. Her neck was broken and she was frightfully mutilated. When parties reached her she was dead. Miss Owens jumped and was not hurt.

A negro, Cal Davis, living about five miles north of Ellinger, Fayette county, had a quarrel with one of his neighbors the other evening and left home in an excited condition and was seen no more for several days when he was found by some negroes in a pasture near his home, face downward, dead. The verdict of the coroner's jury was death from heart disease.

The Colored Baptist association, composed of Houston and several adjoining counties, was recently in session at Crockett. Over 500 people were in attendance. The last night the assembly split wide open. The ministers and delegates became involved in a general row, calling each other liars. Several came out with broken heads and noses.

At Galveston E. E. Ephriam, better known as "Uncle Eph," the pawnbroker, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by R. L. Deal. Deal claims to have pawned a ring and watch with Ephriam. When he went to get the pledges out of pawn Deal says that Ephriam told him they had been stolen. Ephriam was released on \$300 bond.

The first standard gauge railroad locomotive ever seen in Nacogoches is at the depot there. It was hauled there upon a narrow gauge flat car. There are some broad gauge boarding cars on the track also. This is preparatory to the widening of the gauge of the Houston, East and West Texas railway, in which the people here are greatly interested.

Dr. O. H. Cooper, superintendent of the city schools of Galveston, has received notice of his election as a member of the national council of education. The council is an inner circle of the national educational association and elects its own members. The selection was made by the council at its late meeting at Asbury Park, N. J.

At Caldwell, two children were attacked by a strange parasitic disease, both of whom are of American birth, and their parents, though Bohemian, were both born and raised in Texas. The local physicians are much puzzled as to the nature of the disease. It is accompanied by a fever similar to typhus.

G. W. Angle, receiver of the Brazos River Channel and Dock company, has just filed his report at Galveston for the quarter ending June 30. It shows the total receipts and disbursements for the period named to be: Receipts \$11,564.41, disbursements \$10,978.00, cash on hand July 1, 1894, \$585.51.

Not long ago Maggie Jones, colored, brought suit in the Tarrant county district court against her husband, J. A. Jones, for divorce. The plaintiff has since died at Marshall, and the defendant was the colored porter killed in the cannon ball wreck at Texarkana a few days ago.

William Schlatter, a German, of Cameron, accidentally shot and killed himself a few days ago. He was hunting and in climbing a fence the gun was discharged, the lead taking effect in the left side, entirely shattering the heart. He leaves a large family in poor circumstances.

The Citizens' bank of Henrietta failed to open for business morning for business and the following notice was posted on the front door: "I have this day made an assignment for the benefit of all creditors. C. W. Easley, Pres. Citizens' Bank, and C. W. Easley, Individually."

A. J. Williams, about 80 years old, cut the arteries of his leg and arm one night recently, at Summit, Tyler county, with suicidal intent, but was found in time to check the flow of blood and will recover. He said he was overburdened with trouble.

Antonio Happy, now nearing 80 years of age, and who has been confined in jail at Fort Worth for over a year past under indictment for the murder of Miss Margaret Twemey, has at last made the \$4000 bond exacted and is now at liberty.

"Brother Matlock," charged with trying to get away with Sin Killer Griffin's collection at Cleburne the other night, had a preliminary trial and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$500.

DeWitt county has compromised the Timon bond suit for \$7000 and the trial has been received for that amount. This is the forfeited bond of W. D. Meador of \$10,000, taken about thirteen years ago. Meador is now dead.

The new \$6000 garbage furnace at Taylor has been tested and does not work satisfactorily. A date for a second trial has been fixed.

A. V. Gates, of Kendall county, was nominated for congress by the Populists of the twelfth district at Fredericksburg recently.

In a runaway recently at Hutchins, Dallas county, Maude Reynolds was thrown from a buggy and sustained injuries rendering her unconscious. She was thrown about twenty-five or thirty feet upon her head, but no bones were broken.

The wife and infant child of Ed Scott, a worthy colored man at Gonzales, died recently within twenty minutes of each other.

The 7-year-old son of Larkin Brasley of Marion county, was killed recently by the accidental discharge of a small rifle.

As a negro boy was going to Navasota a few days since he was pursued by a dog which finally overtook him and bit him severely on the thigh. After he was bitten and a doctor examined him, it was found that the dog was mad.

RAISES SUNKEN SHIPS.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH A VETERAN DIVER.

Abram Onderdonk Tells of Submarine Experiences—Deep Sea Monsters to Contend With—Raising Dead Bodies Requires Courage.

Abram Onderdonk is the oldest submarine diver in the United States. During thirty-seven of the fifty-nine years of his life he has been continuously engaged in the pursuit of his vocation.

"These travels under the waves have their terrors and danger occasions," said he to a New York Herald representative, "but nerve, with prudence, are reasonable guarantees of safety. In some localities the greatest terror to a diver is the swordfish, whose short, bony sword protruding from its head is almost as strong as steel. Well, this fish speeds along through the water, charging dead ahead, never veering from a straight course for anything except a rocky ledge or the iron hull of some large vessel. He seems to instinctively distinguish an iron hull from a wooden one. When he strikes a wooden craft his sword almost invariably pierces through it."

"I thank my lucky stars that I never directly confronted but one of these frightful creatures, and that was a young one with a cartilaginous sword. I saw him coming from quite a distance and working straight toward me. I guess my hair stood up as straight and stiff as porcupine quills; anyhow, I was working with an axe on the deck of a sunken ship, and quickly raised the axe and made ready to hit him, but he glided past me out of his guard's range, and you may imagine how much easier I breathed as I watched him forging his course far away from me."

"A tropical seas, as in the West Indies, the water is so beautifully clear and transparent that the bottom is visible at the depth of from sixty to a hundred feet below the surface."

"Along the coast of the island of Margariteta, and in many parts of the Caribbean sea, there are scenes of surpassingly lovely submarine wonders. In many places the bed of the ocean is as smooth and firm as a house floor, and the water is as transparent as crystal."

"The white sandy bottom acts as a reflector to the bright sunshine above the surface. If you have ever looked through a clean glass jar or bottle filled with clear water and examined some object placed on the opposite side, you realize the magnifying effect, which is about the same under the sea in clear water. Walking in a diving suit is an easy, gliding motion. It is slow without being at all laborious, and the scope of vision is about an eighth of a mile."

"There are many queer-looking creatures. Some have horns and wing-shaped fins; others have double flapping tails and there is a peculiar kind having but one eye, in the center of the head. The largest, queerest and quaintest of all is the Jew fish, averaging from three to five feet each in length. Bright green streaks extend over their backs, blue scales cover their sides and their bellies are glistening white."

"There are, however, some terrible sea monsters, though—the worst and most formidable of all is the octopus, or 'devil fish'—they are frightful, almost beyond description. When I was in New Zealand, one of my men, Archie McGavan, while playing some wharf blocks was suddenly surprised by an immense creature of that kind. Despite Archie's struggles (and he was a powerful man) the monster completely overpowered him. He was locked in the tremendous claws of the devil fish, and fastened helpless against a submerged spile. The man realized his peril, and kept quiet until his assailant—whose arms measured fully nine feet—loosened his hold. Then Archie signaled to be drawn up, and came to the surface with the hideous creature clinging to his back."

"Divers sometimes look upon awful scenes and situations, some of them being frightful beyond expression. Human nerve cannot withstand some of these spectacles of horror—they are enough to drive the strongest nerved man stark mad. About three years an old mate of mine, Victor Hinton, was employed by the Pacific Coast steamship company, of San Francisco, at the pay of \$150 per day to dive and examine the steamship City of Chester, that had been sunk in a collision with the steamer Oceanic. He located the vessel in fifty fathoms of water. She had been cut in two as if split by a single blow of an immense axe."

"While walking into the stowage of the first object that met his gaze was the form of a man standing upright, entangled in a pile of rope. The ghastly face of the corpse was terribly distorted, and the tongue, protruding, hung from the mouth, while the body was swollen to twice the natural size. Going a little further he saw another victim of the wreck, who had fallen on his knees and grasped a third man around the waist. This awful spectacle almost paralyzed his nerves, so he returned to the surface and reported what he had seen. Nothing could induce him to go down again on that wreck until accompanied by another diver."

"I had almost forgotten to mention an incident of the wreck of the Stenington. I had to feel my way, for it was dark, and one stowage door had to be cut out to effect an entrance. I felt around until my hands came in contact with a corpse which I took out and carried up to the surface."

"It proved to be a woman, and clasped to her bosom so firmly that no effort could separate them was a beautiful babe. It was a picture that I can never forget. Both seemed to have died in sleep, and the expression of perfect peace and rest on their faces was remarkable. I heard that they were buried just as they were found—together."

"I forget to mention now that we use the incandescent submarine lamps, which light up the darkest places in submarine wrecks, so that the diver can see distinctly. Light especially electric lamps are used. They will be something like the water sacrifice to a wonderful sea."

HE BECAME A CHAMPION.

After Trying Many Things He Struck the Right Thing at Last.

"No," said the tall young man to a Buffalo Express writer, "I must confess that I did not win renown in college in the usual way. When I first went there I decided I would not cut out for an athlete, and I made up my mind that I would win scholastic honors. I vowed that I would come away from that institution of learning with all sorts of medals and degrees, and I went at it hammer and tongs. I dug and dug and dug, and a blessed the midnight oil, and all that sort of thing for six weeks. Then I found that there were a dozen men in my class any one of whom could give me a half of brains and then have more left than I had, and I kind of quit the scholastic honor lay and tackled something else."

"I had myself examined by a doctor, and he told me that with practice I might get to be a good oarsman or baseball player, or something of that sort. I went into the gymnasium, throwing my former ideas about athletics to the winds, and spent hours there each day. I did all sorts of exercises, and just when I had concluded that I was about good enough to do something publicly, I ran across a lot of the crack athletes at work, and after watching them for half an hour, gave my gymnasium rig to the first man I met and never entered the place again."

"Literature seemed to be about the only thing left open to me; I set out to be known as the brightest writer in the varsity. I wrote a whole lot of stuff for the college periodicals, and sat down and waited for it to be printed, so that I could be hailed as a genius. The editors didn't look at the stuff in the light I did, and they refused every blank word of it. All avenues for greatness seemed closed to me then, and I was pretty blue for a few days. Finally I hit on something and I made a grand success of it. I was the greatest man in my line Harvard ever had."

"The tall young man passed impressively, and then said: 'I came away from that institution of learning owing more money than any person who preceded or had followed me.'"

Sweetening Sugar With Salt.

Professor Zunte, a German chemist and an expert before some big Berlin physiological society, accidentally discovered the fact that sugar's sweetening properties were actually strengthened by the addition of a minute quantity of salt. From his experiments he finds that if to a solution of sugar there be added a slight amount of salt and water, so weak that it excites no saline taste, the result proves that the strength of the sugar is much augmented thereby. He also says that the very weakest possible solution of quinine and water produces a similar effect. The explanation which the learned professor gives of the above seeming incongruity is this: That, by the saltiness or bitterness ever so feeble, providing it is sufficient to excite the follicles of the tongue at all, it imparts an increased sensibility to the organs of taste.—St. Louis Republic.

Curious Alleghany Springs.

There are several springs along the range of the Alleghany mountains that are great curiosities. From these springs a very considerable current of hot air passes constantly, sufficient at any time to blow a handkerchief out of a person's hand, unless it is held very tightly. These phenomena have never been explained, but it is generally believed that they indicate caves, and that the breeze comes from the internal air passages. The best known of these is called Blowing springs, and is at the foot of Lookout mountain about six miles from Chattanooga. This is visited by a great many curiosity seekers and scientists. Others not so well known are found in North Carolina and Georgia.

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The Port of Paris.

The importance of the movements of the port of Paris, which includes the whole department of the Seine, will astonish many readers. The arrivals in 1893 gave a total tonnage of 1,621,556 tons and the departures 6,054,804, which, compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 97,185 tons and 78,190 tons, respectively.

The Kites of Normandy.

A form of sport very popular in Normandy is that of flying kites, which are, some of them, of very large dimensions. There has been a competition at Rouen, on the heights of St. Catherine. The victorious kite rose to the height of 8,500 feet and would have soared higher but for lack of string.

He Was Much Obligated.

Tramp—I'm very much obliged for that piece of fresh bread you gave me, mum. Young Housekeeper—You are welcome, Tramp—Yes, mum. It was a little too doughy to eat, mum, but it lightened my leaky shoes up elegant.—N. Y. Weekly.

Forwashed.

Mrs. Cobvigger—I bought a beautiful hair yesterday, and the one you sent home wasn't anything like it. Hairdresser—The one you sent, madam, was plucked out by your husband a month ago in case you had bought one for him.—Foot.

A Head Shown.

In Holland the custom is to give without a head of a young man for the same reason. I discovered someone who had stolen a young man's head and he was hanged for it.

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A form of sport very popular in Normandy is that of flying kites, which are, some of them, of very large dimensions. There has been a competition at Rouen, on the heights of St. Catherine. The victorious kite rose to the height of 8,500 feet and would have soared higher but for lack of string.

He Was Much Obligated.

Tramp—I'm very much obliged for that piece of fresh bread you gave me, mum. Young Housekeeper—You are welcome, Tramp—Yes, mum. It was a little too doughy to eat, mum, but it lightened my leaky shoes up elegant.—N. Y. Weekly.

Forwashed.

Mrs. Cobvigger—I bought a beautiful hair yesterday, and the one you sent home wasn't anything like it. Hairdresser—The one you sent, madam, was plucked out by your husband a month ago in case you had bought one for him.—Foot.

A Head Shown.

In Holland the custom is to give without a head of a young man for the same reason. I discovered someone who had stolen a young man's head and he was hanged for it.

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His Soul is Marching On.
John Brown's soul seems to be still on the march. A national committee has been organized among the citizens of Harper's Ferry and of the District of Columbia for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to build a splendid monument to the old rebel at the scene of his foolish rebellion. The engine house which he used as a fort in his hopeless stand against the United States marines, under the command of the afterward famous Robert E. Lee, has been permanently removed. While it stood it was speaking monument of the occasion, but now there is nothing even to mark the site, which is constantly visited by a great many curious sightseers. Harper's Ferry does not care to have this its greatest attraction to visitors removed, and proposes to raise some \$12,000 to mark the spot and satisfy the curious.

Small Brains.
Scientists have agreed that it is not the amount of brain—the weight of the brain—which decides the intellectual or idiotic destiny of man, but the amount of working surface of the brain; that is, the number and intricacy of convolutions on the brain determine the mental status of its owner. Thus, a very large brain, if comparatively smooth, would have a much less thinking surface than a smaller brain if highly convoluted. The brain of Byron was unusually small, as was also that of Sir Walter Scott, the gentle wizard of the north, who wove the old traditions of his Scotland into so many charming romances in prose and poetry. The brain of a statesman, on the other hand, is much smaller after he is elected than it did before. There must be expanding and shrinking brains that scientists have not yet discovered.

A Murderous Child.
Ottawa, Ont., has a human monster, who rivals in blood-thirsty malice Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer of Boston. His name is Blanchard, and he is but 13 years old. A few days ago he induced a little companion, 8 years old, to go wading in a stream with him. Getting his victim into water deep enough to suit his murderous purpose, he threw him down and stood on him with his knees, holding him on the bottom till life was extinct. When he felt sure that the other was dead he ran away. He has been arrested and will be put on trial for murder. No possible motive for the crime is known, save the mere desire to kill.

The Latest from Wellman.
Late news has been received from a Chicago paper's polar expedition, which sailed for the north, under the command of Walter Wellman, in the steamer Reginald Earl some time ago. The news was brought by the yacht Sade, of the royal yacht squadron, which called at Dane's Island, on the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, on July 15. She found that the steamer had been there not long before her, and, going to look for her, found her locked in the ice in longitude 89:12 east. The ice formation seemed but temporary, and all on board were found to be well.

Vanilla Flavor.
Although the art of ice cream making has been vastly improved of late years, and the range of flavors has been greatly widened, vanilla, the old-fashioned favorite of all sorts of people, still holds its place in the esteem of the public. When an ice cream saloon must deal in few flavors it always includes vanilla, and this flavor sells well, even when fresh fruits are obtainable as ingredients of ice cream.

One Effect.
A man whose business it is to solicit subscribers for several medical periodicals complains that doctors are feeling the hard times. Many decline to subscribe, and more who subscribe delay payment. The fact is that many sick folks are making shift to get along without the doctor, while some are seeking advice at the hands of less expensive men than they have usually employed.

Quack Doctors.
Quack doctors have a harder time in New York than in any other city in the United States. The man who tries to practice medicine there without license is in constant danger of detection, arrest and punishment. The members of the County Medical Society and the officers of the department of health are always on the watch for irregular practitioners.



KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embodied in the remedy, Syrup of Fig. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Fig is for sale by all druggists in 5c and 10c bottles, but is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., the only name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Fig, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

WHEN MITHER'S GANE.
It makes a change in a thing soon
When mither's gane
The cat has been contented croon,
The kitchen has a howl in tone,
There's a methin' has s'ze w'ithe a seet,
Sin mither's gane.
The barin's gang w'it razed elax,
Sin mither's gane
There's a name to mend their broken taes,
Or laugh at at their pawky waes,
The nights are longer than the days,
When mither's gane
Wha' cheers them when there's eeb't amils,
Sin mither's gane
Wha' is the heart that is in 1918,
An' o'it o' trouble mak's a biles,
Wi' kindly word an' gold nicht kiss—
Dear mither's gane.
The father's there but fesh't put man,
Sin mither's gane
Although he does the best he can,
He hasn't a 's'nder han'
The bottom's out o' nature's plan'
When mither's gane.
O' lonely hoos, O' empty chair—
The mither's gane
Yet fash't her there,
Wi' a smile she used to wear,
Whil' brings her heart maid to despair
—Dear mither's gane.
Detroit Free Press.

THE MERCHANT'S CRIME.
BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.
CHAPTER XI—CONTINUED.
They soon found themselves on the island, and advancing reached an exposed point from which they could look down upon the foaming waters beneath. Cromwell maneuvered so as to have the boy on the side toward the water.
"What a grand sight!" exclaimed Robert, surveying the great fall with boyish enthusiasm.
He had scarcely uttered these words when he felt a violent push at the side, and felt himself impelled toward the brink of the precipice. He would infallibly have fallen if he had not seized with the desperate clutch of self-preservation the arm of James Cromwell. As it was, he hung balancing over the brink, and nearly carried the clerk with him. Cromwell saw that it must be either both or neither, and he drew Robert back to a place of safety.
"Good heavens! Mr. Cromwell," exclaimed the boy, his face pale with horror, "what does this mean? Did you mean to push me over?"
"What a question!" returned Cromwell, himself pale. "Thank heaven! I have saved you!"
"But you pushed me," said the boy suspiciously. "If I hadn't clung to you, I should have fallen!" and he shuddered at the thought.
"Yes; it is true. I will explain. I am troubled with fits occasionally which make me rigid and convulsed. Whenever I feel one coming on I grasp convulsively at whatever is nearest me. I felt one coming on a moment ago, and that led me to seize you. But I believe my terror, for a time near going over the precipice with you, has saved me from the threatened attack."
"Do you often have these fits?" asked Robert.
"I have not had one for three months, but lately I have been apprehending one, for I have not felt as well as usual. Indeed, I will go to the hotel and lie down, if you can amuse yourself for awhile."
"Yes, you had better do so. I can get along quite well."
Robert easily credited the plausible explanation which had been given, for he could not believe that Cromwell would deliberately seek his life. He did not know the powerful motive which prompted him.

CHAPTER XII.
The Veil is Lifted.
About a fortnight from the time of their departure the two travelers reached a town in Southern Indiana, which we will call Madison. They had traveled leisurely, stopping at several places on the way. Cromwell had not ventured upon a second attempt upon the life of Robert Raymond. The first failure had left on his mind an impression of fear, and he resolved that he would not again attempt open violence. If anything was to be done, it should be by more subtle and hidden ways.
As for Robert, his first feeling of suspicion was entirely dissipated. He accepted Cromwell's explanation in good faith, and thought little more about the matter, but gave up his time and thoughts to the new scene into which each successive day brought him. He had not got to like Cromwell, nor was there any chance that he would, but the two did not interfere with each other, but kept by themselves so far as it could be done under the circumstances. On arriving in Madison, a town of which Cromwell had formerly known something, they went to the Madison house, as the hotel was called, and entered their names. The next morning Cromwell went around to the village drug store, kept by an old acquaintance, formerly a fellow clerk, named Leonard Grover.
"How do you do, Grover?" he said, as he entered the shop.
Grover surveyed him scrutinizingly.
"Don't you know me?" asked Cromwell.
"What! James Cromwell? How came you out here? And where have you been for some time?" Sit down and tell me all about it."
The two took chairs, and Cromwell said as much as he chose to say. "I have been employed in New York," he said, "but I got tired of that city, and came out here to see if I couldn't find an opening somewhere."
"You don't like New York then?"
"Not particularly. At any rate, I have determined to make a change."
"Well, that is curious."
"Why curious?"
"I have heard while you are tired of New York, I am anxious to get there."
"You are? Why don't you then?"
"Because I am tied down to this store. If I could sell out to anybody for any decent price, I would start for New York, mighty quick."
"Then I suppose you are not doing well here?"
"Yes, I am doing well, but I don't think my health is as good here as at the East. Besides, I have some relations in New York, and that would make it pleasant for me to be there."
"What would you sell out for?" asked Cromwell.
"Do you mean business?"
"Yes, I have been thinking that if I could get a shop on favorable terms, I would buy one. Tell me what is the best you can do."
"If you will come in to-morrow, I will do so. I must take a little in-

ventory of my stock, so as to see how I stand."
"Very well, I will do so."
The next day James Cromwell arranged to purchase the shop, with its present stock, at fifteen hundred dollars, cash.
"It's worth two thousand," said the proprietor, "but I am willing to sacrifice twenty-five per cent for the sake of freeing myself. You get it dirt cheap."
"If I did not, I could not buy it at all," said Cromwell.
James Cromwell was authorized to draw upon Paul Morton for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, whenever he could make an arrangement to purchase a drug shop. Although he had agreed to pay fifteen hundred, he drew for the entire sum, and this draft was honored. In the course of a week all the arrangements were completed. While these arrangements were in progress, Robert Raymond was left in complete ignorance of them. He spent the day in roaming over the neighborhood, with which he had by this time become quite familiar. It had occurred to him several times to wonder why Mr. Cromwell was fit to remain so long in a town which seemed to possess no special attractions. He once or twice put the question, but was put off with an evasive answer, and did not repeat it. But one morning as he walked through the principal street, he saw the new sign going up, and he was struck with surprise.
"What does it mean, I wonder?" he asked himself.
Just at this moment James Cromwell himself appeared at the door of the shop. His hat was off, and it was evident that he was at home here.
"What does that mean, Mr. Cromwell?" asked Robert pointing to the sign.
"It means that this shop is mine; I have bought it."
"But I thought you were only going to stay in Madison a few days? I did not know you intended to go into business here."
"No, I suppose not," said Cromwell coolly. "I did not know that there was any necessity of telling you all my plans."
"Of course not," said Robert. "I do not wish you to tell me any more than you think proper of your affairs. But I was thinking how I should go back to New York, as now you will probably be unable to accompany me."
"Yes, I shall be unable to accompany you," said Cromwell, "but I don't think there will be any trouble about that."
"I am glad to hear that," said Robert, "but I have been over the route once with you, and I think I can get along well enough."
"You seem to have made up your mind that you are going back to New York?" said Cromwell, with a slight sneer.
"Of course, my guardian told me that I was to go on a short journey, and would return to my old school again."
"He did not tell me that," said his companion.
"What did he tell you, Mr. Cromwell?" asked Robert, beginning to feel nervous and anxious, for he was very desirous of returning to his old school, where he had many valued friends.
"He can explain that best himself," said Cromwell, in reply.
"Here is a letter which he told me to hand to you when the time came that rendered it necessary."
He drew, as he spoke, a letter from the inner pocket of his coat, addressed to
MASTER ROBERT RAYMOND.
Robert opened it hastily and read in the merchant's handwriting, the following:
ROBERT—Circumstances have led me to decide that it would be best for you to remain at the West for some time, instead of returning to your former school, as you doubtless desire. It is not necessary for me to detail the reasons which have led me to this resolution. As your guardian must see my determination and judgment, and it is not for you to question either, Mr. Cromwell will look after your welfare, and make all necessary arrangements for you, such as finding a school for you to attend in the town where he intends to establish himself. Of course, you will board at the same place with him, and be under his charge. Expect you to be obedient to him in all things.
Your guardian,
PAUL MORTON.

Robert Raymond read this letter with mingled disappointment and indignation. He felt that he had been treated very unfairly, and that he had been entrapped into this Western journey under false pretenses.
He looked up after he had finished reading the letter.
"Mr. Morton has not treated me right," he said.
"Why not?"
"He ought to have told me all this before we started."
"If he had you would have made a fuss and he wished to avoid this."
"I think it was mean and unfair," said Robert, hotly.
"Perhaps you had better write and tell him so," said James Cromwell, sneering.
"I shall write to him," said Robert, firmly.
"My father never would have sanctioned such an arrangement as this. Besides, I am sure there is any good school out here."
"It is just possible that there may be somebody in Madison who may know enough to teach you," said Cromwell, with an unpleasant sneer.
Robert Raymond looked at him angrily. He felt instinctively that he should obtain no sympathy in his complaints, and he became silent.
He went back to the hotel and wrote a letter to Mr. Morton, in which he set forth respectfully his objections to remaining at the West. The letter reached its destination, but his guardian did not see fit to answer it.

CHAPTER XIII.
Clara Manton.
James Cromwell did not remain at the Madison hotel, but secured board for himself and Robert at a private house in the village where the only other boarders were a gentleman and his daughter. The latter was about nineteen, passably pretty, and fond of attention. Her name was Clara Manton. Her father was in ill health, and for a year or two had been out of business. He was possessed of about \$15,000, well invested and the income of this sum in a place like Madison yielded him and his daughter a very comfortable support.

"When Clara Manton heard that they were to have two fellow-boarders, and that one of them was a young man, she determined, as she expressed it to her friend, Leiska Bates, "to set her cap for him."
"Would you marry him?" inquired Leiska of her friend.
"As to that, I can't tell. I haven't seen him yet. He may be very disagreeable for all I know. But even if he is, I am going to flatter him up, and make him fall in love with me. Then, when he offers himself, I can take his case into consideration."
"Perhaps you'll fall in love yourself, Clara," suggested her friend.
"I am not very susceptible. I wouldn't marry a masculine angel, unless he had some money. I must find out how Mr. Cromwell stands in that way first."
When James Cromwell first made his appearance at Mrs. Shelby's table, Clara Manton, who sat opposite, fixed her blue eyes upon his face, and examined him attentively. As James Cromwell's personal appearance has previously been described, it will readily be believed that Clara was not fascinated with the retreating forehead, ferret-like eyes, mottled complexion and insignificant features.
"He's horrid ugly!" she said to herself. "I don't think I ever saw a homelier man. The boy is much better looking. I wish he were the young man. There'd be some satisfaction in exercising my fascinations on him. However, beauty is only skin deep, and if Mr. Cromwell has got money, I don't know that I would object to marrying him. What I want is a nice home and an easy life."
"On sitting down to the table, she was introduced by Mrs. Shelby.
"How do you like Madison, Mr. Cromwell?" she said, with much suavity.
"Pretty well, thank you, said Cromwell, rather awkwardly, for he always felt uncomfortable in the society of ladies, particularly if they were young, or in any way pretty or attractive. It might have been a vague idea of his own personal disadvantages that produced this feeling, but it was partly because he had very limited opportunities of becoming acquainted or associating with the opposite sex.
"I am glad you like us well enough to establish yourself here," said the young lady graciously. "I hear you have gone into business in the village, so that we may hope to have you as a permanent accession to our village society."
"Thank you, Miss Manton, said James Cromwell, trying to think of something more to say, but not succeeding.

TO BE CONTINUED.
"HEAR! HEAR!"
An Expression in Constant Use in the English Parliament.
The use of the expression, "Hear, hear!" is so common in England that Mr. O'Connor declares the American audience struck him as cold and unsympathetic. Of the house of commons he says: "A speaker is hardly allowed to utter half a sentence without an interruption of some kind, either of assent or dissent, while the 'Hear, hear!' itself carries a speaker along from point to point in a way that cannot be understood only by those who have been subjected to its influence." At a time when a contingent of troops from India were visiting England, a number of their native officers, arrayed in strange and gorgeous uniforms, were ushered into the gallery for distinguished strangers, says the Argonaut. The sudden contrast of these Oriental soldiers with British lawmakers—their proud suggestion of the vastness of the empire to which they belonged, and which both so differently served—aroused an unusual sentiment in the house, and spontaneously, from all directions and all parties, broke a great "Hear, hear!" so loud, so prolonged, so charged with welcome and emotion, that the strangers understood. They started to their feet, and standing erect and solidly, with grave faces and flashing eyes, each man brought his hand to his turban in salute.

IN MODERN JAPAN.
The Picturesque Native Costume Giving Way to European Fashion.
Judith Gautier gives in Harper's Weekly an account of the progress made by the Japanese in adopting Western customs. It seems by the following that the transformation from native to foreign attire is attended with some difficulty. "Many of the men are in a melancholy state of indecision about their toilets, and come out in the most extraordinary combination of garments, some national, others foreign. One sees a man sometimes wearing European boots, a Japanese robe, a loose overcoat, and an English hat, while he holds above it all a paper umbrella. For officials, military men, and police agents complete disguise is obligatory, and in official balls the black coat for men and a Parisian costume for women are compulsory. This obligation led, especially when first in force, to some ridiculous effects; one among many others has become historic.
"One evening at Kioto, the now abandoned capital, a very noble seigneur appeared, according to etiquette, in a black dress coat, waistcoat and trousers, but he also wore socks without shoes, and a waistcoat cut very low left the hairy chest of the daimio exposed to view. The great man knew nothing about shirts or patent-leather shoes and thought he was in a very correct French get-up. It was only those Japanese who had traveled in Europe and so also other who noted the irregularities of the costume and had much ado to stifle their laughter.
"Many Japanese have confided in me with what difficulty they accustomed themselves to our costume, especially to the high collars and boots, which put them to perfect martyrdom. They would start off on an excursion sometimes very proud of their exotic boots, and how often they returned looking pitiable objects, with bleeding feet and their boots in their hands. A little while ago the wife of a general went to see the chrysanthemum show, and wishing to be in quite the latest fashion she laced herself into a pair of European stays, but she could not endure the pressure, fainted away in the middle of the fete, and nearly died. But what of that? One must do it 'tis the fashion!"
"It is impossible to understand by what curious fascination the Japanese are carried away, altogether losing their judgment. Very soon the gloomy looking European costume, which cramps them, dwarfs them, makes them ridiculous, and destroys their character, will everywhere replace, at least in the towns, the ample, supple national dress of noble style, which gave such dignity to its wearers and suited the Japanese type so well."

The Economy of Pure Food.
There are many persons who, from a misguided sense of economy, purchase food which they know to be inferior, so that they may thereby save, in order to meet other demands of the family. Handsome clothing and the houses in aristocratic neighborhoods are desirable, we admit, but not at the expense of food, the most important factor of our existence; especially when we know that pure, nourishing food is the immediate cause of pure blood, and consequently, more perfect nerve and brain power. It is not only false economy but positive crime to obtain edibles below the standard for the purpose of sustaining both the mental and physical health of any human being.

Two Lightning Calculators.
The late George Bidder at the age of 8 years, could answer almost instantaneously how many farthings there would be in any sum under £300,000,000. Zerah Coburn was another lightning calculator of the same generation. While yet a small school boy he was asked to name the square of 999,999, which he instantly stated to be 999,998,000,001. To further illustrate his powers he multiplied the above sum by forty-nine and the product by the same number. He once calculated the cube root of 413,993,348,677 in exactly five seconds.

Amanties and Medics.
Dr. Wisemanne, examiner of the medical college—if a tramp should die of delirium tremens on your hands, to what would you ascribe his death?
"The student.—To drunkenness."
Dr. Wisemanne—And if the victim were Mr. Mannybags, the millionaire?
"The student.—To acute alcoholism, superinduced by nervous troubles."
Dr. Wisemanne—Here's your diploma.—Chicago Record.

Not Worthy of Him.
She—It cannot be—I am not worthy of you.
He—Nonsense!
"It is true, too true."
"Impossible. You are an angel."
"No, no; you are wrong. I am an idle, silly girl, utterly unfit to become your companion through life."
"This is madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?"
"A careful, calculating, practical woman who can live on your small salary."
Disheartening.
"This is a cold, cruel world," said Meandering Mike. "Folks ain't satisfied with turnin' a man down; they goes an' does it disagreeable."
"What's the matter?"
"I jes' made a call at the farmhouse. 'Madam,' says I, 'I'm hungry. I am.'"
"An' what did she do?"
"She jes' looked at me, significant like, an' says: 'so's my dog.'"—Sunday Mercury.

Sure to Move Them.
Traveler.—Deadlock in your state legislature.—
Native.—Yes.
"Why don't you break it?"
"Why would I?"
"Nothing is easier."
"How?"
"Introduce a bill to raise salaries."

Still in the Swim.
"Did Smith pass the civil service examination?"
"No; missed on spellin' an' 'rithmatic."
"What's he doing now?"
"He's a teachin' of a high school in Georgia!"

When Lot's wife looked back,
said the Sunday school teacher,
"What happened to her?"
"She was transmuted into chloride of sodium," answered the class, with one voice.—Chicago Tribune.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

Forged Signatures.
The saloonkeepers of Sioux City, Iowa, were driven to desperate resorts to get the number of signatures on their petitions, which the law requires, and now they are likely to get into trouble about it. The anti-saloon element is very strong and active, and some of them have been at the pains to verify the signatures attached to the petition, with the result of ascertaining that many of them were not put there by their owners. There are some thirty saloons in operation, and it is claimed that every one of them had forged signatures attached to the petition for a license. All the proprietors and barkeepers are to be prosecuted under an old law of forgery and some of those who took oath to the correctness of the petition are to be prosecuted for perjury.

A Chinese Enterprise.
A Chinese engineer, educated in New Haven, Conn., is about completing a telegraph line 3000 miles long, across the Gobi desert, from Peking to Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. It has been three years under construction and poles in places were hauled 600 miles. Branch lines connect it with the Russian system.

But Little Advancement.
The jewelry recently found in an excavation near one of the pyramids of old Memphis, Egypt, exhibits about as much skill in working gold and precious stones as now exists, although the articles found were made 4300 years ago. The figures cut on amethyst and carnelian are described as exquisite and anatomically correct.

She is Crazy.
Ex-Empress Carlotta is reported by the latest Brussels papers as being in a worse condition than ever. It is known that she has been insane since the death of her husband, but it is said now that the moments of lucidity which she was having from time to time have become more and more rare.

Scientific Experiments.
Additional evidence on the subject of the supposed heat from the sun's rays is furnished by an experiment recently reported in France. A balloon with registering instruments was sent up a distance of ten miles above the earth's surface, where the temperature registered was found to be 94 degrees Fahrenheit.

Four Man's Light.
The rushlight, or rush candle, which has been the "poor man's light" for many centuries, was prepared by stripping a dried rush of its bark, except one small strip, which held the rush together, and dipping it repeatedly in the tallow.

Wouldn't Appear.
The curtain at a New York theater was delayed nearly half an hour the other evening on account of the prima donna being unable to find a certain sig and refusing to appear without it.

Where the Meat Is.
The tail of the kangaroo is the fleshiest part of the animal. It is considered dainty food when boiled in its own skin, which afterward may be drawn off like a glove.

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The use of the expression, "Hear, hear!" is so common in England that Mr. O'Connor declares the American audience struck him as cold and unsympathetic. Of the house of commons he says: "A speaker is hardly allowed to utter half a sentence without an interruption of some kind, either of assent or dissent, while the 'Hear, hear!' itself carries a speaker along from point to point in a way that cannot be understood only by those who have been subjected to its influence." At a time when a contingent of troops from India were visiting England, a number of their native officers, arrayed in strange and gorgeous uniforms, were ushered into the gallery for distinguished strangers, says the Argonaut. The sudden contrast of these Oriental soldiers with British lawmakers—their proud suggestion of the vastness of the empire to which they belonged, and which both so differently served—aroused an unusual sentiment in the house, and spontaneously, from all directions and all parties, broke a great "Hear, hear!" so loud, so prolonged, so charged with welcome and emotion, that the strangers understood. They started to their feet, and standing erect and solidly, with grave faces and flashing eyes, each man brought his hand to his turban in salute.

Amanties and Medics.
Dr. Wisemanne, examiner of the medical college—if a tramp should die of delirium tremens on your hands, to what would you ascribe his death?
"The student.—To drunkenness."
Dr. Wisemanne—And if the victim were Mr. Mannybags, the millionaire?
"The student.—To acute alcoholism, superinduced by nervous troubles."
Dr. Wisemanne—Here's your diploma.—Chicago Record.

Not Worthy of Him.
She—It cannot be—I am not worthy of you.
He—Nonsense!
"It is true, too true."
"Impossible. You are an angel."
"No, no; you are wrong. I am an idle, silly girl, utterly unfit to become your companion through life."
"This is madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?"
"A careful, calculating, practical woman who can live on your small salary."
Disheartening.
"This is a cold, cruel world," said Meandering Mike. "Folks ain't satisfied with turnin' a man down; they goes an' does it disagreeable."
"What's the matter?"
"I jes' made a call at the farmhouse. 'Madam,' says I, 'I'm hungry. I am.'"
"An' what did she do?"
"She jes' looked at me, significant like, an' says: 'so's my dog.'"—Sunday Mercury.

Sure to Move Them.
Traveler.—Deadlock in your state legislature.—
Native.—Yes.
"Why don't you break it?"
"Why would I?"
"Nothing is easier."
"How?"
"Introduce a bill to raise salaries."

Still in the Swim.
"Did Smith pass the civil service examination?"
"No; missed on spellin' an' 'rithmatic."
"What's he doing now?"
"He's a teachin' of a high school in Georgia!"

When Lot's wife looked back,
said the Sunday school teacher,
"What happened to her?"
"She was transmuted into chloride of sodium," answered the class, with one voice.—Chicago Tribune.

**When Clara Manton heard that they were to have two fellow-boarders, and that one of them was a young man, she determined, as she expressed it to her friend, Leiska Bates, "to set her cap for him."
"Would you marry him?" inquired Leiska of her friend.
"As to that, I can't tell. I haven't seen him yet. He may be very disagreeable for all I know. But even if he is, I am going to flatter him up, and make him fall in love with me. Then, when he offers himself, I can take his case into consideration."
"Perhaps you'll fall in love yourself, Clara," suggested her friend.
"I am not very susceptible. I wouldn't marry a masculine angel, unless he had some money. I must find out how Mr. Cromwell stands in that way first."
When James Cromwell first made his appearance at Mrs. Shelby's table, Clara Manton, who sat opposite, fixed her blue eyes upon his face, and examined him attentively. As James Cromwell's personal appearance has previously been described, it will readily be believed that Clara was not fascinated with the retreating forehead, ferret-like eyes, mottled complexion and insignificant features.
"He's horrid ugly!" she said to herself. "I don't think I ever saw a homelier man. The boy is much better looking. I wish he were the young man. There'd be some satisfaction in exercising my fascinations on him. However, beauty is only skin deep, and if Mr. Cromwell has got money, I don't know that I would object to marrying him. What I want is a nice home and an easy life."
"On sitting down to the table, she was introduced by Mrs. Shelby.
"How do you like Madison, Mr. Cromwell?" she said, with much suavity.
"Pretty well, thank you, said Cromwell, rather awkwardly, for he always felt uncomfortable in the society of ladies, particularly if they were young, or in any way pretty or attractive. It might have been a vague idea of his own personal disadvantages that produced this feeling, but it was partly because he had very limited opportunities of becoming acquainted or associating with the opposite sex.
"I am glad you like us well enough to establish yourself here," said the young lady graciously. "I hear you have gone into business in the village, so that we may hope to have you as a permanent accession to our village society."
"Thank you, Miss Manton, said James Cromwell, trying to think of something more to say, but not succeeding.**

TO BE CONTINUED.
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Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

Forged Signatures.
The saloonkeepers of Sioux City, Iowa, were driven to desperate resorts to get the number of signatures on their petitions, which the law requires, and now they are likely to get into trouble about it. The anti-saloon element is very strong and active, and some of them have been at the pains to verify the signatures attached to the petition, with the result of ascertaining that many of them were not put there by their owners. There are some thirty saloons in operation, and it is claimed that every one of them had forged signatures attached to the petition for a license. All the proprietors and barkeepers are to be prosecuted under an old law of forgery and some of those who took oath to the correctness of the petition are to be prosecuted for perjury.

A Chinese Enterprise.
A Chinese engineer, educated in New Haven, Conn., is about completing a telegraph line 3000 miles long, across the Gobi desert, from Peking to Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. It has been three years under construction and poles in places were hauled 600 miles. Branch lines connect it with the Russian system.

But Little Advancement.
The jewelry recently found in an excavation near one of the pyramids of old Memphis, Egypt, exhibits about as much skill in working gold and precious stones as now exists, although the articles found were made 4300 years ago. The figures cut on amethyst and carnelian are described as exquisite and anatomically correct.

She is Crazy.
Ex-Empress Carlotta is reported by the latest Brussels papers as being in a worse condition than ever. It is known that she has been insane since the death of her husband, but it is said now that the moments of lucidity which she was having from time to time have become more and more rare.

Scientific Experiments.
Additional evidence on the subject of the supposed heat from the sun's rays is furnished by an experiment recently reported in France. A balloon with registering instruments was sent up a distance of ten miles above the earth's surface, where the temperature registered was found to be 94 degrees Fahrenheit.

Four Man's Light.
The rushlight, or rush candle, which has been the "poor man's light" for many centuries, was prepared by stripping a dried rush of its bark, except one small strip, which held the rush together, and dipping it repeatedly in the tallow.

Wouldn't Appear.
The curtain at a New York theater was delayed nearly half an hour the other evening on account of the prima donna being unable to find a certain sig and refusing to appear without it.

Where the Meat Is.
The tail of the kangaroo is the fleshiest part of the animal. It is considered dainty food when boiled in its own skin, which afterward may be drawn off like a glove.

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