

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 16.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, March 30, 1901

No. 13.

Professional Card

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

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.

Office at Terrell's Drug store.

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

Dr. R. G. LISSEY,
DENTIST,
Office over the Bank.

All kinds of Dental work neatly and substantially done
Prices moderate

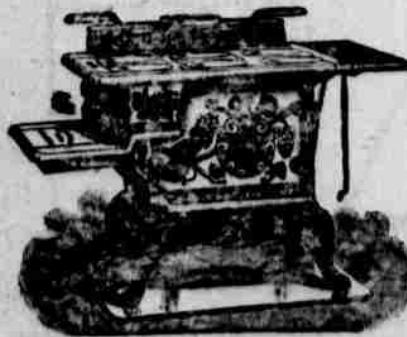
Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by J. B. Baker.

I have for sale several high grade Hereford and Durham males one year old. They can be seen at my place 5 miles northwest of Haskell, if H. S. POST.

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

McCullum & Cason.



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

We carry the old reliable **BAIN WAGONS** in all sizes

Also a full line of the justly celebrated **CANTON FARM IMPLEMENTS,**

Whose merits have made them popular in this section.

A Complete Line of Shelf Hardware, Tools, Etc.

STOVES Cooking and Heating: We handle the Celebrated Bridge, Beach & Co., stoves. None better. See us when you want a stove.

FURNITURE—We are carrying a well selected stock of good and serviceable furniture at moderate prices, to which we invite the attention of all who desire anything in this line.

Besides the Above, We Carry a Full Line of Tinware, Graniteware, Queensware and Delft-ware and Household Supplies. We solicit a call and inspection of our goods.

RESPECTFULLY,
M'COLLUM & CASON.

Spring Dry Goods

An Endless Variety.

We are now ready for the spring trade with our new stock of everything pertaining to a first-class dry goods store. We have no hesitancy in saying that in quantity and quality, beauty of fabrics and range of varieties it far excels any stock we have ever handled.

LADIES DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT



In our we have several new fabrics, among which we will mention:—TAKU SILKS (a Chinese fabric) beautiful, bright goods in the choicest colors, very cheap for its quality and handsome appearance in make-up.

YANG TSE-FOULARDS (Chinese) these have a fine lustre and the most delicate colors.

ORMONDE SILKS, a Mercerized fabric of rich lustre and excellent wearing qualities. Specially adapted for dress skirts
SILK STRIPE ZEPHYRS, a dainty filmy fabric for a spring dress.
ZEPHYR TISSUES, a light, airy fabric in beautiful stripes and figures.

Besides the above mentioned specialties we have an immense variety

All Over Embroidered Goods, Tuckings and All Over Laces, White Linon Lawns, Etc., Tavou Madras Goods Percals, Organdies, Prints.



..NOTIONS and TRIMMINGS..

This department embraces all the latest things and is immense in variety. You can't fail to find what you want.

Dress Linings: All the best grades embracing Silicias, Cambrics, Robin Hood, Silks, Etc.

A Large Assortment of Single Dress Patterns in fancy striped and figured piquets.

The Latest Novelties in Ladies Belts and a fine line of Gloves, Ties and Handkerchiefs.

STAPLE DRY GOODS

The leading brands. We have them in great stacks and piles.

SHOES: We come up heavy in this line with everything from an old lady's comfort to the latest style lady's dress boot and the daintiest of slippers and sandals.

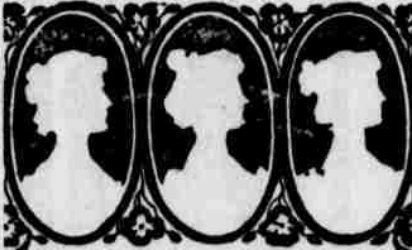
MEN'S CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR

We are still to the front in these lines with a choice stock of all grades for spring and summer wear.

Come and look over this stock—we haven't mentioned the tenth part of it—merely sketched an outline. We Guarantee the Prices right.

S. L. ROBERTSON.

The latest and choicest things in ladies dress fabrics will be found at F. G. Alexander & Co.



Young Women

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

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

WINE OF CARDUI

A test measurement of the flow of the great Beaumont oil well was made a few days ago when it poured forth 35,000 barrels in 12 hours lacking 12 minutes, or at the rate of 70,000 barrels a day of 24 hours, worth at 40 cents per barrel \$28,000. If it were to maintain that flow for only one year its output would be \$20,220,000.

The Weatherford and Mineral Wells Railroad Company completed the survey of a line from Mineral Wells to Jacksboro last week. It is a straight drive from there on west to Haskell and if the company would make it they would have a road that would be worth something.

SPRING OPENING....

Our new goods are here and ready for you to look at and to buy. You never saw such stacks and piles of dry goods west of Fort Worth before. In our

Ladies' Dress Goods Department.

You will find everything a lady could desire to make the most stylish and up-to-date costume. In short, the varieties, styles and colorings are endless, and there are many new fabrics never before shown in this market.

OUR NOTIONS DEPARTMENT

contains all that is new, stylish and desirable in the way of trimmings or accessories to a lady's toilette.

IN MILLINERY

Mrs. West will fit you up to the Queen's taste in the very latest and daintiest of headgear.

Men's Clothing, Underware and Furnishings is one of our strongholds. We have the latest goods and the latest styles in everything from a dress suit to a handkerchief.

And in STAPLE DRY GOODS we have everything.

Boots, Shoes and Hats

are a line in which we also hold a strong hand. We undoubtedly have in our big stock of these the quality and the style to suit everybody.

Now whether you want to buy or not, come and see our stock and learn something about our prices, then we are sure you will come back to us when you want to buy.

No trouble for our clerks to show goods and answer questions about them. More anon,

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE, HASKELL MEAT MARKET.

Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

Handles only the Purest and Best drugs. Carries a nice line of.....

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

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, G. R. Couch, Marshal Pierson, Lee Pierson D. R. Couch.

Working 24 Hours a Day.

There's no rest for those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy, curing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headache, drive out Malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them. 25c at J. B. Baker's.

While we were having a little chilly weather, the thermometer registering as low as 35 degrees one night last week, they were having a severe blizzard and snow storm in the north-west, with railroads blocked and considerable damage to livestock.

Children often inherit feeble digestive power and colic of a more or less severe character results, when food is taken which is at all difficult to digest. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE acts as a general and permanent tonic. Price, 25c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Try My New Jersey Champagne Cider. Waukesha Natural Mineral Water, AND Belfast Ginger Ale.

These drinks are all healthful and invigorating and are not intoxicating....

I also carry a nice stock of Candies, Fruits and Nuts and solicit your trade.

Months at all Hours. I run a restaurant in same building, every-thing nice, clean and fresh, and furnish meals or lunches at any time. Give me a call when you are hungry or thirsty
W. M. REEDY.

Notice to Farmers and Thresher-men.

I am Agent for Haskell and Jones Counties for the Celebrated "ADVANCE THRESHING MACHINERY" THE BEST MADE.

For testimonials I will refer you to any Farmer or Thresherman in your County who seen the work of Messrs. Floyd & Snider's "Advance" Steam outfit last season. Write for Catalogue.

J. S. Massey, Agent,
Iredel, - - Texas.

HASKELL AND STAMFORD TRANSFER.

Connects with incoming and outgoing trains, avoiding any layover at Stamford for passengers or express.

Livery Stable at Haskell

Good teams and vehicles furnished promptly to order.

J. W. JOHNSON & SON, proprs.

NOTICE OF Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Panhandle and Gulf R'y. Company.

Public notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Panhandle & Gulf Railway Company has been and is hereby called, by order of the board of Directors, to be convened and held at the office of the Company, in the Banking-house of Thomas Trammell & Company, in Sweetwater, Nolan County, Texas, on the 25th day of April, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and acting upon the following propositions:

1st. To authorize the Directors of the Company to apply to the Railroad Commission of the State of Texas for authority to issue the bonds of the Company in an amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, \$16,000, per mile for each mile of the railroad of this Company, built and to be built.

2nd. To authorize the execution, issuance and disposition of the bonds of the Company, in such sum as may be deemed advisable and the Railroad Commission may authorize, not exceeding \$16,000, per mile of the railroad built and to be built,—the date, rate of interest, time of maturity and other provisions of the bonds to be fixed and determined at the meeting.

3rd. To authorize the execution and delivery of a mortgage to some trustee or trustees, conveying all of the property, assets and franchises of the Company, in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds.

4th. To do any and all things germane to the above matters.

A. E. STILWELL, Pres.,
J. S. TRAMMELL, Sec.,
A. E. Stillwell
W. W. Sylvester
W. A. Rule
Thos. Trammell
R. L. McCasley
J. R. Daugherty
J. P. Trammell
H. C. Hord
Directors
(8-16)

H. E. KEISTER, Propr.,

Solicits Your Patronage.

Will keep in season,
Beef, Pork, Mutton,
Lard, Sausage, Etc.



I have an experienced cutter who will give you just the cut you want.

I will buy your hides and furs. West side of square.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 38 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at J. B. Baker's drug store.

On last Monday the Panhandle & Gulf Railway Company (the Texas section of the Stillwell road) filed an amended charter with the secretary of state, which provides for building a main line through the state from Red River on the northern portion of Wilbarger county to the Rio Grande, either in Presidio or Brewster county, also for the building of a branch line from the main line at San Angelo to Brownsville, near mouth of the Rio Grande, crossing the Southern Pacific at Spofford, thence down the Rio Grande valley to Brownsville.

Contrary to the general expectation the price of cotton continues to go down. Yesterday's quotations in Houston were, for good ordinary 6-2-3, low middling 7 1/2, middling 8 cts.

In view of the general tendency to plant a big cotton crop this year this drop in prices at the end of the season will prove a blessing instead of an injury to the farmers if they will take the proper cue from it, call a halt and cut down the contemplated acreage about one-half. With the strong prospect of a Japanese-Russian war looming up and in which Europe will very likely become involved, the promise of good prices for grain, feed stuffs, horses and cattle is a hundred per cent better than it is for cotton to be worth 6 cents if a heavy crop is produced.

Couldn't help getting a cold never cures it; but carrying home a bottle of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP, and using it as directed, will cure the worst kind of cough or cold. Price, 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Ex-Senator R. Q. Mills' income from his Corsicana oil property is said to be \$15,000 a month.

An Honor Medicine for La Grippe. George W. Waitt, of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by J. B. Baker.

Now is the accepted time for some one to bring us sorghum or millet on subscription account, as our supply is getting low.

Have you given the question of a water supply for fire protection any thought? It has been said that it can not be obtained in any other way it would be good policy to incorporate the town and levy a tax to provide it. Be at the Club meeting Tuesday night.

Many towns report much building. Dallas is erecting a number of houses.

The Citizens National bank of Jacksboro, capital \$30,000, has been organized. Walter Sutton, 21 years old, suicided at Stockdale by shooting himself through the head.

The Swain Cattle company of Fort Worth, capital stock \$100,000 has filed its charter at Austin.

The Denton county Blooded Stock and Fair association will hold its fair this year Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Grandma McCrary, died at Ovilla, Ellis county, aged 82 years. She was a Tennessee by birth but came to Texas in 1853.

Measles are playing havoc with the public schools of Collin county. It is estimated that one-third of the schools have suspended.

A little daughter of S. L. Lane, living at Slate Rock crossing, on the Trinity near Ennis, died of lockjaw, caused by sticking a nail in her foot.

The freight depot of the Cotton Belt railway at Fort Worth burned. The building was valued at \$2500. Two freight cars were also destroyed.

Kilgore was visited by burglars. The postoffice was robbed of between \$40 and \$50 in postage stamps and about \$250 taken from L. P. Griffin's safe.

A party of ten Creoles passed through Denison en route to San Francisco, where they will take a steamer for the Hawaiian islands to make their homes.

A large female seminary under the presidency of Prof. W. D. Allen, recently of Oak Cliff, has been contracted for at Hyson Springs, six miles west of Marshall.

Lewis Gates, a brakeman, was mangled so badly he died by a steam shovel near Grand Saline, being hauled on him. Arthur Hall, who was with him, had a leg broken.

At the preliminary trial of Walter I. Wilson, at Galveston, charged with having shot and killed his wife, Judge Allen held the accused for the grand jury in \$10,000 bail.

A little child of F. W. Sparks, a farmer below Clardy, Lamar county, died from burns received some time ago. While rocking in front of the hearth, it was pitched into the fire.

Sister Magdalen Haugh, an inmate of the convent at Gainesville, died at St. Paul's Sanitarium, Dallas, death resulting from peritonitis. She was born in New Jersey, and was 28 years of age.

Gen Van Zandt, commander of the Texas division of the United Confederate Veterans, has appointed Miss Decca Lamar West of Waco to be sponsor for the division at the tenth annual reunion, to be held at Waco on May 8-9 next.

Berry Freney, a negro engine wiper, was run over and killed in the Texas and Pacific yards at Longview Junction. Freney was climbing down the ladder of the rear end of the tender of an engine when he missed a round, slipped and fell.

The wife of a farmer was arrested in Lamar county by Sheriff Martin on a complaint charging her with maiming and disfiguring. The alleged victim is an orphan and a niece of defendant, whose husband is the girl's guardian. She was released on bond.

In the district court at Sherman Mrs. Maggie Matthews was awarded damages in the sum of \$10,000 against the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway company for the alleged negligent killing of her husband in defendant's yard at Fort Worth.

On the 11th, 12th and 13th of April the old fiddlers' contest under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy will be given in Fort Worth. Liberal prizes and other inducements will be offered to contestants.

Bob Ballard, a negro, charged with shooting one Boheman and killing another near Bryan, some months ago, entered a plea of guilty of assault to murder in the district court and was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

United States Marshal George Seibrecht left San Antonio for Cuba with a requisition for a man who is wanted by the United States authorities on a charge of smuggling cattle from Texas to Cuba.

Through Mayor McCall, citizens of Austin have invited President McKinley to visit that city on his way to California, and President Frather of the University of Texas has extended a like invitation on the part of the faculty of that institution.

Hon. W. W. Dillard, representative from Bowie county in the lower house of the legislature, has resigned. The cause of Mr. Dillard's taking this course is said to be due to the passage of the railroad lease bill without an amendment of his he desired.

The Texas Southern railway has a large force grading grounds for machine shops and roundhouses at Marshall. The shops are to be erected in the northwestern part of the city adjacent to the main line of the Texas and Pacific railway.

T. A. Wilson has brought suit in the district court at Paris against the Western Union Telegraph company to recover the sum of \$20,000 as damages for the alleged failure of the defendant company to send and deliver a telegram.

PROTEST OF HAY

Relative to the Manchurian Treaty is Given Out.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE AS GIVEN.

Principle of the Open-Door Policy Will be Most Emphatically Maintained by Our Government.

Washington, March 27.—The crisis in the Chinese question, brought about through the expiration of the period allowed for the signature by China of the Manchurian agreement, was the principal topic before the cabinet Tuesday. The conviction obtained that the United States has done all that it could do to prevent the consummation of this arrangement and to make clear to the public the complete disapproval which is entertained by the United States government for this sort of secret treaty-making, it was deemed proper to give out for publication the following memorandum:

"Chinese Correspondence—March 1, 1901. Telegraphic instructions sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg.

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1901.—The following memorandum which was handed to the Chinese minister Feb. 19 is transmitted to you for your information and communication to the government to which you are accredited: The preservation of the territorial integrity of China has been recognized by all the powers now engaged in joint negotiation concerning the injuries recently inflicted upon their ministers and nationals by certain officials and subjects of the Chinese Empire, it is evidently an advantage to China to continue the present international understanding upon this subject. It would be therefore, unwise and dangerous in the extreme for China to make any arrangement to consider any proposition of a private nature involving the surrender of territory or official obligations by convention with any particular power, and the government of the United States, aiming solely at the preservation of China from the danger indicated and the conservation of the largest and most beneficial relations between the empire and other countries, in accordance with principles set forth in its circular notes of July 3, 1900, and in a purely friendly spirit toward the Chinese empire and all the powers now interested in the negotiations, desires to express its sense of the impropriety, inexpediency and even extreme danger to the interests of China of financial arrangements, at least, without the full knowledge and approval of all the powers now engaged in negotiation.

"HAY."

"Assuming that the arrangement is to be carried out it is still the understanding of the state department that nothing has occurred to change the status of the United States toward the 'open door' as applied to any part of China including Manchuria. As far as written pledges can commit a power, Russia stands pledged to accord to the United States the 'open door' if she takes control of Manchuria either directly, by annexation or indirectly, but quite effectually by the means proposed in this Russo-Chinese agreement. That is the view of the state department and that view is endorsed by the entire cabinet.

The administration believes that the secret agreement between Russia and China is in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the general understanding to which all powers subscribed last summer and the United States government is prepared to use all its moral suasion and influence to prevent its consummation. Further than that, however, this government is not prepared to go.

It is said that the powers of either man or woman are developed five-fold by working with a life-companion who is in entire harmony. The ideal wife as a rule has it in her power to make the ideal husband. What constitutes the ideal wife is discussed in an extremely able article by Lavina Hart in the April Cosmopolitan.

Oliver McMackin, a horse trainer, was shot and killed at New Albany, Ind.

To Fight Tin-can Trust. New Orleans, La., March 27.—The oyster canners and packers on the gulf coast from Mobile to Sabine Pass met here in secret conference and launched a movement looking to forming of a combine to fight the tin can trust, which was chartered under the laws of New Jersey last week, capitalized at \$8,000,000. Price of cans has been advanced 25 per cent and the canners say they can't stand the price. They will fight the trust by forming a trust.

Fresh Instructions. Washington, March 27.—Fresh instructions have been sent to the consul general at Tangiers to obtain from the sultan of Morocco immediately disagents and a prompt settlement of the pending claims.

Great Britain, Germany and Japan have given notice to the United States if the Manchurian treaty is signed it will release them from the obligations they assumed last summer.

BLOW AT BIRMINGHAM.

Revised List Shows Death Not of Sixteen, and \$300,000 Property Damage.

Birmingham, Ala., March 27.—Under the harmonious working of the state militia and local police force much order has come out of Monday's chaos incident to the fatal storm which swept portions of this city. A careful revision of the death list places the total number of dead in Birmingham and vicinity at sixteen.

Thirty-five persons were more or less seriously hurt, but their number is being augmented by the addition of many names of persons who were slightly bruised or scratched in their marvelous escape from death.

Sarah Brown, a negro, died from fright.

Mrs. R. H. Thompson and Mrs. W. F. Dickinson, who are at St. Vincent's hospital, are in a precarious condition.

In the ruins a body, much disfigured was found and it was discovered to be that of L. C. Chamulpe, a German, who was in the store making a purchase when the cyclone struck.

Tuesday's beautiful weather was apparently an incentive to active efforts and the storm center presented a busy scene. Everywhere furniture and householders were being carted off, roofs patched, and chimneys built. Linemen were gathering up masses of tangled wire and housewives were hanging out blankets, bedding and clothes to dry.

The saddest features of Tuesday were the funerals, that of Mrs. Robert J. Lowe and child taking place in the morning at a neighbor's home. The house was crowded with men, women and children and every one wept. The young mother was a beautiful and charming woman and her death touched every heart. Her babe lies in her arms and both were taken to Athens, Ala., where Mrs. Lowe was born.

The relief fund is growing with astonishing rapidity, over \$1000 having already been received. Mayor Drennan authorizes the statement that the sufferers are not in need of outside contributions.

The property loss is placed at about \$300,000.

Hobson Honored at Home. Montgomery, Ala., March 27.—Capt. Hobson received an ovation at his home in Greensboro, the occasion being the presentation to him of a silver service costing \$1000 by his neighbors and friends. The presentation took place in the opera-house and the speech was made by Hon. E. W. DeGraffenreid. Letters of regret were read from Gov. Samford, Senator Morgan and Gen. Wheeler. In receiving the service Capt. Hobson said he felt peculiarly thankful to the people of his home whom he had known from early boyhood days. His remarks were specially directed to the scenes of his boyhood and his love for them. The testimonial, he said, would serve as an inspiration for him to work in behalf of his country. He particularly regretted that his men, Admiral Cervera, and Admiral Sampson could not be present to join in his pleasure. The remarks were cheered to the echo.

Terrible Affair. Liberty, Tex., March 27.—A difficulty occurred here Tuesday between Wharton Branch, W. B. Duncan and W. K. Wall, in which Duncan and Wall were instantly killed, being shot with a pistol. The trouble arose in a saloon. Branch is a well known lawyer, having practiced at Galveston and Dallas, but has been residing at Liberty for several years. Mr. Duncan has been for a number of years constable and deputy sheriff at this place. He was about 34 years of age and leaves a wife and several children, besides a number of other relatives in this county. Mr. Wall was the father-in-law of Mr. Duncan. He was 50 years old and leaves a wife. A charge of murder was filed against Mr. Branch and he was taken to Houston by Sheriff Shearman.

Sheriff Johnson of Dallas county arrested seventy-five negro men and women at Dallas.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, recently took one of the contributors of The Ladies' Home Journal with him on one of his famous fishing trips on the coast of Florida, and the story of the trip, with photographs of the actor at his favorite sport, will shortly be given in the magazine.

Broker Died. Memphis, Tenn., March 27.—A. W. Hogan the broker who was shot Monday night by the woman, Dorcas Noble, died at St. Joseph's hospital.

Crew Held. El Paso, Tex., March 27.—A Mexican Central switch engine driving a string of cars ran over Merceda Lara in Juarez and the wheels literally ground him to pieces. The train crew was arrested. The engineer was a Mexican, and nothing could be learned of them except that they are likely to be held until the court investigates, as provided for by the law of 1820, which especially applies to railroad operatives in Mexico.

Mine Discovered. London, March 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris states on the highest authority that a mine has been discovered beneath the palace of Emperor Nicholas at Tazarskoe-Selo, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg.

Several notabilities, the dispatch further says, are implicated in the plot against his majesty. The Russian press was not permitted to mention the affair.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Working Away on the Appropriation Measures.

Austin, Tex., March 27.—On motion of Paulus, the senate Tuesday concurred in house amendment to senate bill fixing the venue in damage suits against railroads in the country in which the accident occurs, or in the county of the residence of the plaintiff.

On motion of Lipscomb the senate concurred in house amendments to his bill adding university work at the Prairie View normal.

Harris of Bezar secured the engrossment and final passage of his bill defining the character and quality of possession of real property which is sufficient to operate as constructive notice of the possessor's right or title.

Wilson had passed to a third reading the house bill validating Confederate land certificates.

The general appropriation bill was laid before the senate.

An amendment by Hanger was adopted fixing the salary of the school and warrant clerk at \$1200. Adopted.

Another amendment fixing the salaries of two patent clerks at \$1200 was adopted.

Turner offered an amendment inserting \$600 each year for maintenance of a quarantine guard at Corpus Christi pass. Adopted. A number of other amendments were offered and some adopted.

When the house convened the speaker caused to be read a letter from W. W. Dillard, stating he has resigned his seat in the house, and giving as a reason the belief that he could no longer properly represent his people in the house on account of the influences which he believes control that body.

Hill arose and said he had a copy of a Shreveport paper containing a report of a speech at New Boston, Bowie county, by one Dillard. Hill read from the report in which Dillard says the "legislature is under the control of the railroads."

Continuing, Mr. Hill said, if these charges were true the members of the house should keep silent. But if they were false every member should resent them.

Hill said he believed the members of the house were high-toned gentlemen. The bill by Looney and Ellis permitting branch lines was engrossed.

The bill establishing an asylum for imbeciles in connection with the Austin insane asylum was laid before the house.

An amendment by Mr. Bryan locating the asylum at Abilene and making it a branch of the epileptic asylum and reducing the appropriation from \$30,000 to \$15,000 was adopted and the bill was engrossed.

McFall sought to have his bill for the charter of the Waters-Pierce Oil company set for a special order, and a long argument ensued. The speaker ruled him out of order and he appealed to the house. The speaker was sustained.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being a motion by Wells of Grayson to strike out appropriations to reimburse six Italians for occupation taxes paid as one-horse peddlers, the tax having been declared unconstitutional.

Pending consideration, a message from the governor returning the libel bill, which was enrolled without the enacting clause, was read.

Grisham and others offered an amendment to general deficiency appropriation bill allowing each veteran in the Confederate home \$1 a month for services he may perform about the home.

Mr. Schluter and Mr. Henderson of Lamar opposed it. The amendment was adopted.

Another Tusher. Beaumont, Tex., March 27.—The episode of the Lucas gushing oil well has been repeated, and the Beaumont oil field now contains a second well in every way the equal of the first and in many respects a better well. It bids fair to prove a better proposition than the Lucas spouter. Every one in this section has had his eyes strained on the oil field for the last few days and was feverishly awaiting some developments in the geyser line. When the first rays of the morning sun were peeping over the horizon Tuesday the drill of the well digger penetrated the wondrous sea of oil and the coveted fluid spouted into the air with the force of a Lucas.

The well, if permitted to now unconfined would force a 6-inch stream into the air as high, if not higher, than the Lucas well, 20,000 barrels per day, or as much as the Lucas well. It belongs to Corsicana parties.

Fire at Athens. Athens, Tex., March 27.—About o'clock Tuesday morning fire was discovered in the ice and cold storage house in the block south of the Cotton Belt depot and soon spread to the adjoining buildings, which were all frame.

The adjoining brick block was saved from total loss by heroic efforts of citizens, but is badly damaged, all the doors and windows being burned out. Total amount of loss is not yet known.

Two Reports. Austin, Tex., March 27.—The senate internal improvements committee reported adversely, with notice of a favorable minority report, the house bill placing express companies under the control of the railroad commission, whether incorporated or otherwise.

It agreed to report favorably, with an adverse minority report, house bill authorizing the leasing to outside connecting lines of roads of less than 115 miles.

His Other Thoughts.

He was the sole survivor of the wreck of the Mary Ann on Lake Erie, and when asked what his thoughts were as he found the steamer sinking under his feet, he replied: "I thought of the future, of course."

"You mean that your thoughts turned toward eternity?" "No sir, I don't. I mean that my thoughts turned toward home, and I tried to figure out how I could swim fourteen miles, walk ten more, and get home in time to feed her."

His thoughts were evidently of a practical kind.

No Bed for Sheridans. George E. Cole, an old Oregon pioneer, who had charge of the supplies received at Corvallis for Fort Hoskins some fifty years ago, relates that Lieut. Phil H. Sheridan, then quartermaster and commissary, frequently came of his store and sometimes remained over night. He never would accept the offer of a bed, but preferred to sleep on blankets spread on the counter. Mr. Cole says quaintly that he has been told on the best authority that later Sheridan became thoroughly cured of that camp-life habit and never tried it again.

If You Have Rheumatism. Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., box 124, for his medicine of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, expressed. If cured pay \$2.50 if not it is free.

If you want your light under a bush or put it there yourself.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease? It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y.

Some speakers clear the hall quicker than they clear their throat.

We thank you for trying Wizard Oil for rheumatism or neuralgia, then you will thank us. Ask your druggist.

Some people stoop entirely too low to be victorious.

Dog Census Latest Fad.

The woman and the dog have attracted the attention of a Massachusetts preacher possessing the euphonious name of Puddlefoot. He has taken a sort of dog census and declares that the women of Boston waste their time nursing 35,000 dogs, while three times that number are taken care of in New York city.

The strange part of the story, that says the Atlanta Constitution, is that those women who waste their maternal instincts upon dogs appear to be greatly interested in charities and reformatories.

He who conquers his prejudices has achieved a great victory.

Passing of Yellowstone Park. It is said that the geysers which have made this park famous, are gradually declining. This brings to mind the fact that decline is the law of the world. Health is the most precious possession in the world, and too great care cannot be given to it. In the spring, you should renew your strength, revitalize your blood and nerves with the best of all medicines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It also cures stomach disorders. Try it.

Thoughtfulness is often selfishness with another name.

In the Spring, take Garfield Tea. This wonderful Herb Medicine purifies the blood and gives new and vigorous life to systems depleted by the trying winter season.

Honor is a stern master, but is worthy of being obeyed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic. Sic a bottle.

Our memory is usually something that should be taxed more.

\$15 Railroad Fare, \$4 Steeper Fare. \$29 the total cost of a trip to California, including Double Berth in through Pullman tourist sleeper via Santa Fe Route. Tourist sleepers afford every comfort and convenience provided for in standard Pullman sleepers. A glorious trip to the Golden West, through a country of historic and romantic interest. For complete information address any Santa Fe agent, or W. S. Keenan, G. P. A., Galveston.

California Prunes.

The California prune, the finest in the world, is to have its superior merits exploited in the newspapers and magazines of the country at an expenditure of \$250,000 during the next few months.

This appropriation was made recently by the Pacific Coast Fruit Growers' association, and the contract for the placing of the advertising has been made with the H. E. Lean Advertising company, of St. Louis.

The prune crop in California is the largest and finest in years and the growers will make a campaign for their benefit.

We often worry because we have nothing to worry about.

We ought to think our fathers and mothers married their ideals.

Two Big Pains seem to be the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz:

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

St. Jacobs Oil

The Making of Good Coffee. Begins in the growing. Anywhere and the coffee pot the flavor may be changed, the quality spoiled by carelessness, inexperience, or unscrupulous methods. From the time Arbuckles' Coffee leaves the hands of the grower until it reaches the user in a sealed packet, it is handled with the same watchful care, the same thought for cleanliness, that you would give any article of food that goes on your table. That's the reason it costs the grocer a cent a pound more than its cheap imitations. The extra cent you pay for ARBUCKLES' Roasted Coffee buys much more than a cent's worth of quality and strength. A pound of Arbuckles' Coffee will give you more cupfuls of better coffee than you would get from other package coffees. Be sure you get Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. Other package coffees are but imitations of Arbuckles'. In each pound package of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee there is a list of articles. With each package in which the list is found the purchaser has bought a definite part of some article to be sent by him or her from the list, subject only to the condition that the signature on the package is to be cut out and returned to our Notion Dept. You should see this list. Address all communications to ARBUCKLE BROS., NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

The Makers of Wetmore's Best. CHEW Wetmore's Best. believe that the most men chew tobacco for the good of the tobacco and not for the sake of a premium. They are putting the value of the premiums all in the quality of the tobacco. The man who chews Wetmore's Best gets his money's worth in good tobacco. He notices the difference in flavor in lasting quality in satisfaction, and finds that all this goodness costs him less than cheap tobacco. Try a piece of Wetmore's Best and satisfy yourself that it's "all in the quality." Made only by M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. The largest Independent Factory in America.

AWFUL IN ALABAMA

Birmingham and Immediate Section Have Been

TORN BY A TERRIFIC TORNADO.

It is estimated that at least twenty-five victims is the result of the wrath of the wind.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—Shortly before 10 o'clock Monday morning a fearful tornado swept over the southern section of this city, traveling in an easterly direction. The number of killed is estimated at twenty-five, but only five of them are white. The destruction of property is placed at \$250,000. Eighteen bodies had been recovered up to dark Monday, and scores of injured have been removed to the hospitals. Among the dead are Dr. G. C. Chapman of the firm of Tally & Chapman, who conduct a private infirmary in this vicinity.

The wife and child of Hon. Robert J. Lowe, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, were also killed.

Fully 500 houses were demolished or badly damaged, and at a late hour Monday night the total property loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The storm struck the city to the extreme southwestern corner and plowed its way eastward, leaving a path 150 feet wide through the entire southern section, extending from Green Springs on the west to Avondale on the east, and continued its course until its fury was spent in the mountains beyond Irondale, a small town six miles east of the city. The morning dawned cloudy and sultry, and grew more threatening as the day advanced. Clouds began to gather, and shortly after 9 o'clock sharp lightning flashed from the southwest. The air became heavy and stifling. The velocity of the wind suddenly began to increase and from out of the overcast sky the dreaded funnel-shaped cloud made its appearance. Hugging close to the earth, it passed through the city in leaps and bounds. The altitude of the cyclone was not more than seventy-five feet.

The negro shanties and cottages in the lowlands in the path of the storm were the principal sufferers. The larger residences on the higher ground suffered but slightly. The large trees on the hillside of the St. Vincent's hospital were torn up by the roots, and large masses of stone were broken out of the ground and were broken and scattered all over the driveways of the entrance to the institution.

From Eighth to Tenth streets the wind bounded like a rubber ball and when it descended it struck a two-story house occupied by Jos. Busenbeler and almost razed it to ground. The 11-year-old daughter of John Krunzja, a rolling mill man, was caught under the debris and severely injured.

A house occupied by Taylor Hanson near by was unroofed and three small negro houses demolished. Onward the wind sped in its fury, demolishing trees and fences until it reached Eleventh street, where a house occupied by John Hayes was leveled to the ground. Skimming close to earth, the storm swept through a small pine grove, tearing the trees up by the

AWFUL IN ALABAMA

roots and hurling them through the air like arrows. A house occupied by Fred Schriffler at 814 South Eighteenth street and a small frame building a few doors north, occupied by L. H. Stewart, were badly damaged. Almost a clean sweep was made of the district lying between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets and Avenue H and I, two blocks. Here the scene is one of complete demolition. The frame cottages were reduced to flattened piles of debris; every tree, large or small, was either crushed down or uprooted, and fallen telephone poles and their tangled wires made a mass of destruction.

Continuing in an eastward direction the storm swept everything in its path of seventy-five yards width until it passed beyond the city limits and struck the Lake View hill about Thirty-fourth street. There were no houses of any description in its path after it had passed the city limits, and consequently there was no damage until it reached Avondale.

At Faggett's Hill, just south of Avondale, a number of persons were seriously injured and many houses badly damaged. The residence of Mr. Miller Harbin was blown down and Mr. Harbin, his wife, child and father-in-law were seriously injured. Jennie Shelton and Mrs. J. J. Henden were also hurt, and a number of other persons suffered slight bruises. Twelve houses were demolished and trees, out-houses and fences in the path were leveled.

Onward the cyclone swept, and at Avondale again repeated its work of destruction. Houses and fences were leveled to the ground, and up to this writing several bodies have been recovered. A number of injured were reported and great property loss was entailed.

Bessemer, Pratt City, Enslie, North Birmingham and other suburban towns were visited by the storm, and in each of these places much destruction was wrought, but no loss of life is reported. Many houses were demolished at Pratt City, including a number of churches. At Powderly there was also much damage and destruction, and at Cleveland Mrs. George Natt was struck by lightning and will probably die.

A terrific rainstorm followed the wind and greatly retarded the work of relief.

Mayor Drinnan and many of the city officials were soon on the scene, and a relief station was established at the corner of Avenue I and Twenty-fourth street. The private secretaries of the mayor and the chief of police are keeping a record of the dead, injured and suffering. Men with axes and spikes were put to work in rescuing those caught beneath the rafters and timbers of the ruined buildings, and afterward in rescuing what property or effects they could. Every horse and vehicle in town was engaged by persons anxious to view the scene, and every furniture van or wagon was in use, moving mattresses and the remains of household effects to new quarters. The dead were removed to the various undertaking establishments, while every available ambulance in the city was pressed into service in removing the injured to the hospitals.

At Chambers, six miles from Rome, Ga., the gale blew down J. A. Roussaville's home and wrecked the cotton mill and three barns belonging to Roussaville, and many head of livestock were killed. Much damage has been done to fruit trees. The rivers are rising rapidly. Thousands of feet of lumber is in danger of washing away, and large forces of hands are at work moving it to places of safety.

Answer of Britain.
Washington, March 25.—The answer of the British government regarding its inability to accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the form amended by the United States senate was made public Monday. It was in the form of a communication from Lord Lansdowne, British minister of foreign affairs, to Lord Pauncefote and asks the latter to read the dispatch to the secretary of state and to leave a copy in his hands.

Lord Lansdowne begins by showing that there was no desire on the part of the British government to change the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But some of its provisions, he says, had been regarded with disfavor by the government of the United States and in the president's message of December, 1896, it was urged that the national policy called more imperatively than ever for the "control" of the projected highway by the government of the United States.

Memphis Breaker Shot.
Memphis, Tenn., March 25.—A. W. Hogin, senior member of the firm of A. W. Hogin & Co., prominent brokers, was shot by Dorris Noble, a notorious woman, in front of the Beale street market house, this city, shortly after 9 o'clock Monday night. The ball entered Hogin's abdomen and ranged upward. The reason was that the woman was liquor-mad at the time, and being accused of drunkenness by Hogin shot him.

Opposes the Bill.
Ardmore, La., March 25.—Rev. C. C. Weyth, pastor of the Presbyterian church, openly denounced from the pulpit the Royal Hord of Buffalo, the new nock secret order which is sweeping the country and which has been lately introduced into this city. Rev. Weyth in the course of his remarks said that he understood that no male person was eligible in the order unless he could take a drink, and this was the basis of his denunciation.

El Paso, Tex., March 25.—Thomas Ketcham, alias "Black Jack," the most noted desperado of the southwest, who was sentenced to be hanged by Chief Justice William J. Mills of the supreme court of New Mexico on March 23, has been respited for thirty days, and will hang on April 23 at Clayton, Union county, New Mexico. Gov. Otero granted the respite on March 18. Nothing more can be done for Black Jack.

A DIRE DISASTER

Results From the Breaking in Two of an Oil Train.

SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS OCCUR,

Flery River is Created, a Town Reduced to Ashes and the Inhabitants Flee from the Parish.

New York, March 25.—A river of flaming oil swept down upon the little village of Glen Gardner, N. J., while its inhabitants were asleep, and reduced eleven buildings, stores and residences, to ashes. The conflagration was decidedly extraordinary in character and in its origin. The village is in a valley along the line of the Jersey Central railroad.

An immense freight train was coming east at 6:30 a. m. It was composed of a string of coal cars and eighteen tank cars.

High over the village the tracks of the railroad run along the side of a mountain. They descend as the approach the village, but even the station is considerably above the main street, which runs up to the depot at a steep incline. A few miles west of the village, while coming down the incline around the mountain, the train parted. The engineer, on the forward part, pulled open the throttle of the engine and tried to race away from the rear section, which was increasing its speed every minute. He managed to keep clear of the racing cars until he got opposite the depot at Glen Gardner, when the second section crashed into the first.

The first section, composed of the coal cars, was going at a high rate of speed and none of its cars were jolted off the track. The forward car, one of the oil tanks, of the runaway section, was hurled sidewise across the tracks and the oil tank cars behind it were piled up on top of it. The crash caused the oil in one of the tank cars to explode, and the oil and the terrible heat caused the other cars to explode one after the other, the main street acting as a sluice for the burning oil, and it poured into the chief thoroughfare of the village, setting fire to everything it touched. The houses, fences, trees, shrubbery and barns were reduced to ashes in an incredibly short time.

Villagers awakened by the explosions rushed from the oncoming flood of blazing oil, carrying children in their arms. Some risked their lives to free horses, cows and dogs in outbuildings, but other unfortunate animals could not be reached in time and were burned.

Within five minutes after the first explosion the flowing river of oil had reached the Masonic temple in the heart of the village, and ten minutes later that structure was enveloped in flames. Then building after building, all of them frame, took fire as the oil reached them, and within a half hour an area 500 feet square was a mass of flame. The oil from the wrecked cars also flowed down the incline and burned all the ties and twisted the track. The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Large colonies of Mormons will be established in Mexico.

Serious street car riots prevailed in Marseilles, France.

Quarantine Limit Extended.
Tallahassee, Fla., March 25.—Surgeon General Wyman of the United States marine hospital service at Washington has sent to the Florida state board of health notice that the close of active or summer quarantine season, as it is variously called, has been postponed until April 15. This is an extension of fifteen days over the order issued a few days ago, and is fifteen days longer than usual. The state board has issued an order to this effect.

Treaty Kept Secret.
London, March 25.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg wires: When, at Lord Lansdowne's request, Sir Charles Scott (British ambassador to Russia) asked for a copy of actual draft of the Manchurian agreement, Count Lansdowne angrily and peremptorily refused to give one, adding that he had already offered a full and sufficient explanation. The Russian foreign minister also expressed indignation at disclosure of terms of agreement by Li Hung Chang.

soon Takes Charge.
Pittsburg, Pa., March 25.—The United States Steel corporation, the greatest combination of interests in the world, will formally begin its business on April 1, and in the Pittsburg district, the largest iron center of the country, over 50,000 employes in the mills and blast furnaces will have new employers.

Committed Suicide.
Rio de Janeiro, March 25.—Baron de Burgal committed suicide. The cause was believed to have been domestic troubles, but there are evidences the suicide was due to the conspiracy discovered by police. Baron de Burgal was one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, but desiring to avenge personal enemies he told of plots and accused various persons. Among them was the mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Leite Ribeiro.

MRS. NATION

Comes to the Front Once More in Some Hours of Sensation.

Kansas City, Mo., March 25.—After an eventful day at Leavenworth Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived here Sunday evening and left immediately for St. Louis en route for Cincinnati, where she is booked to deliver half a dozen lectures. It was believed she would make an attempt at joint smashing at Leavenworth. Two policemen remained with her all the time she was in that city. She wanted to make a speech in the Leavenworth opera house, but the house was locked against her. She then attempted to speak on the public square, but officers stopped her. Later she went to the southern part of the city and addressed an audience of 500 persons on a vacant lot. She visited the National Soldiers' home at Fort Leavenworth and began abusing Gov. Rowland for allowing a canteen to be run on the ground. After listening to her for a short time the governor called a captain of police, who escorted her of the grounds and put her on a car for the city. Along the route from Leavenworth to Kansas City she made rear platform speeches at every stop.

Mrs. Nation met with very cool reception Saturday at Atchison, Kan. She attempted to address a large crowd in the bar-room of the Byram hotel, where she was hooted repeatedly by the mob. The bartender mounted the bar three times in an effort to restore order and to enable Mrs. Nation to receive a respectable hearing. Mrs. Nation, after trying to talk for some time, gave it up, and in the custody of two policemen she went out on the street. Here she attempted to enter another saloon, but was stopped by the chief of police with the remark that she had better go to her lodgings before any further trouble ensued. She took his advice and was removed by the police from the crowd which had gathered.

Oil From Beaumont.
New York, March 25.—A shipment of 2000 barrels of crude oil from the new Texas oil fields has arrived in port on the tank steamer Atlas, consigned to the Standard Oil company. This shipment is said to be for experimental purposes, and it is not the intention of the company to operate a regular service from Texas at present. The oil was shipped from Beaumont, Tex., and loaded in the tank steamer at Sabine Pass. The Atlas left Sabine Pass on March 11 and went to Havana, where she picked up the company's barge No. 18, which has a cargo of molasses. The barge was dropped at Delaware breakwater and was towed to Philadelphia. There are only two tank steamers, the Atlas and the Maverick, operated by the Standard Oil company under the American flag, so these are the only available boats for the Texas oil traffic, coming as it does, under the head of domestic traffic. The company, however, has a number of barges of large capacity which may be towed by these steamers.

Home for Schley.
Washington, March 25.—At a meeting of the committee appointed at a mass-meeting of citizens at Washington for the purpose of presenting Admiral Schley with a modest home, it was reported \$6000 had been contributed to the fund. It is expected that by April 15 \$15,000 will have been raised, and this will be used to purchase a home in the suburbs of Washington to be presented on his arrival in this country about April 20.

May Reside.
Shanghai, March 25.—There is no confirmation of the reported concentration of Russian warships in Korean waters or of the rumored mobilization of the Japanese fleet. While foreign circles here generally doubt that an outbreak of hostilities will occur, the Chinese are satisfied that Japan is determined to resist Russian designs in Manchuria.

Griggs Resigns.
Washington, March 25.—Attorney General Griggs has handed to the president his resignation, to take effect March 31. Mr. Griggs intends to leave Washington on Saturday next for his home in New Jersey, where he will hereafter reside. His intention is to resume immediately the practice of his profession. It is stated that he will be associated as counsel with the firm of Dill, Romeister & Baldwin of New York city.

Objection to Milner.
London, March 25.—The colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the house of commons said no specific objections had been made by Gen. Botha to any of the peace terms, and Gen. Botha made no counter proposals. The only information in possession of the government outside of that published in the papers was contained in a private telegram from Gen. Kitchener saying Gen. Botha objected to Milner.

Have Disagreed.
Topeka, Kan., March 25.—Mrs. Nation has dissolved partnership with Nick Chiles, the colored publisher. She will hereafter endeavor to edit and have printed her paper, "The Smashers' Mail," without his assistance. The trouble grew out of the suppression by Chiles of an editorial written by Mrs. Nation, scoring District Judge Hansen, before whom she appeared a number of times.

PEACE TO PREVAIL

As Both Great Britain and Russia Will Withdraw

THEIR TROOPS FROM TIEN TSI.

The Question of Title to the Line of Railway Will be Left for Settlement Later On.

London, March 25.—In the house of lords the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory at Tien Tsin and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent examination. Lord Lansdowne supplemented the announcement by explaining the dispute concerning an extensive area on the left bank of the Pei Ho river which the Russians occupied in the autumn and claimed by right of conquest. Subsequently the government was informed of an agreement placing the area under Russian occupation. The area, however, comprised plots belonging to the Northern Chinese railway, and was therefore part of the security of the British bondholders.

The line was part of the railway recently transferred by Russia to Field Marshal von Waldersee, who afterward transferred it to the British. The necessities of the allies required the construction of a siding on one of the plots referred to, and the presence of British workers on the plot was treated as a trespass on Russian territory. It was subsequently alleged that the Russian boundary marks had been removed by the British. In these circumstances the government on March 16 telegraphed to its representative in China that it thought the rights of the British or Russian troops to occupy the disputed points could be best settled by Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as the commander-in-chief, and Gen. Gaselee (the British commander) was instructed to request the field marshal to settle the immediate differences, reserving for future examination the question of the validity of the alleged private rights. Gen. Gaselee was also instructed to refrain from using force except to repel aggression.

On March 20 the alleged removal of the Russian boundary pillar occurred, and the government instructed the British minister at Peking, Sir Ernest Satow, that Great Britain was ready to transfer the facts to Field Marshal von Waldersee on the understanding that if either side was found to have committed an irregularity it should apologize to the other. The government added that the construction of the siding should continue under whatever conditions the field marshal thought fit to impose. He (Lord Lansdowne) was glad to say he had heard from the British ambassador at St. Petersburg that the Russian foreign minister, Count Lansdowne, had proposed that they should agree to reserve all questions of title and proprietary right for the examination of the two governments, and that in the meanwhile an order be forthwith sent for the withdrawal of the troops of both sides from the disputed points. Great Britain had entirely concurred, and thought the withdrawal should be carried out to Field Marshal von Waldersee's satisfaction.

Lord Lansdowne added that Count Lansdowne had expressed a very moderate and statesmanlike desire to avoid any cause for friction between the two governments, and since the receipt of Count Lansdowne's proposal the government had ordered the military authorities to carry out the simultaneous withdrawal of the troops to the satisfaction of Field Marshal von Waldersee, so that there might be no reason for renewed misunderstanding in regard to matters of details.

Expected Date.
Washington, March 25.—The transfer from the military to the civil government in the Philippines is expected to occur June 30, according to calculations made at the war department upon information received from the Taft commission and Gen. MacArthur. It is not known where the government are to be established. It is the intention to withdraw the military as far as possible, however, from any participation in governments established.

Visited President.
Washington, March 25.—Representative Burleson called upon the president and again urged the appointment of Col. H. K. Robert to succeed Chief of Engineer Wilson, in the event the latter retires before May 2. On a former visit, on the same mission, the president gave Mr. Burleson to understand that Col. Robert would receive the most favorable consideration when the matter of a successor to Gen. Wilson was taken up.

New Province.
Hollo, island of Panay, March 25.—The islands of Masbate, Ticao and Burias, with a population of 4000 have been constituted the province of Masbate. Masbate island has been impoverished by the Rinderpest, which has killed the cattle, the raising of which is almost the only industry of the inhabitants. The people welcome the idea of a civil government and promise to extend their timber and agricultural operations.

SLEW THE SIX.

An Incessant Mother Murders Her Children and Attempts Suicide.

Goldbrook, Mass., March 22.—Mrs. Lizzie Naramore, white in a fit of insanity, killed her six children at her home, a farm house half a mile from this village, and then tried to take her own life. The children ranged from 19 years to a babe 10 months old, and their lives were taken by the mother with an ax and a club. She laid the blood-drenched bodies on the beds, two on one bed and the other four on a bed in another room, and then tried to take her own life by cutting her throat with a razor. When discovered she was in the bed on which the bodies of the four children were lying. Although she cut a deep gash in her throat and suffered the loss of much blood, it is believed she will recover. The husband and father left his home at an early hour in the morning to go to his work in a sawmill, and at that time his wife did not attract his attention by acting strangely.

It is supposed the crime was committed shortly after noon, the discovery being made by George Thrasher, who visited the Naramore house at 4 o'clock to deliver groceries. He was unable to get in the house by the door, and he looked in a window and noticed blood on the floor, while Mrs. Naramore was lying on a bed. He was surprised also at the absence of the children, whom he was accustomed to see playing in or about the house. He returned to the village and told what he had seen.

A party then visited the Naramore house, and the mutilated bodies of the six children in two beds were found. Mrs. Naramore, who was alive, but was very weak from the loss of blood, was removed to the village hotel, and late at night the physicians were confident she would survive.

During the evening a number of neighbors were told by Mrs. Naramore how she killed her six children. She said she killed them in different rooms, and as he killed one child the body was placed on a bed. The children were Ethel, 10 years old; Walter, Charlie, Chester, Bessie and Lena, whose ages range from 8 years to 10 months, Lena being the baby.

Mrs. Naramore told her most intimate friends that she killed Ethel and then followed with the five others, each time taking the oldest. Five were killed by being struck in the head with the back of an ax, while little Lena was killed with a club. She said she fully expected the gash in her throat would cause her death, and that when her husband returned at night he would find all of the bodies in two beds. She appeared rational in the evening and displayed signs of sorrow for the deed she had committed, although she is unable to give any reason for killing the children.

Each of the children had evidently received several blows. Their heads were terribly bruised and blood was scattered in all directions about the rooms. Mrs. Naramore had evidently made preparations for the deed, as the doors were all locked and barred with sticks of wood.

At about 9 o'clock Mrs. Naramore experienced a change for the worse, and it is believed she will not live. Her husband has been in the hotel, but he has not made any request to see her since his arrival.

Deeds of a Father.
Waterville, Me., March 22.—Jacob Dearborn of Clinton killed his three children with an ax at their home in that town.

Says He Did the Kidnaping.
Dallas, Tex., March 22.—County Attorney Hatton W. Summers said Thursday night: "H. E. Henderson, who was recently convicted here of fraudulently obtaining various sums of money, late this evening made the statement to me that he is the kidnaper of young Cudaby of Omaha. This was made by him to me in the presence of Sheriff Johnson and after he had been duly warned as provided by law, but was not sworn to. I asked him if he could tell of the facts and circumstances of the crime and he said there was no use of that, for young Cudaby would identify him the minute they met."

Botha's Brother Killed.
London, March 22.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated at Pretoria March 20 says: "Philip Botha, a brother of the Boer commanding general, was killed on the Dornberg. His two sons were wounded."

Pork Drops.
Chicago, Ill., March 22.—May pork, popularly supposed to have been cornered, advanced to \$17.10 early Thursday's session on the board of trade and then made a drop sensational in its rapidity, the decline not stopping until \$16.20 was quoted for the option. Armour interests have been credited with having long lines of May and brokers supposedly acting in their behalf were heavy sellers. The market broke rapidly under the liquidation.

Sudden Death.
London, March 22.—Advices received from Mengo, in Uganda, Africa, say that Muliddi, the Mohammedan prophet, who recently proclaimed himself as leader of a new religious doctrine in Uganda, died at Mengo under extraordinary circumstances after a short reign as a prophet. The sultan of Imbogo, the head of Mohammedan Uganda, denounced the new doctrine preached by Muliddi and he was called an impostor.

FIELD AND FLOCK.

How is to have a grain elevator. Corn in some places peeps up. Ellis county wheat loos fine. Tarrant county farmers are diversifying. Strawberries are being shipped right along. Gardening progresses around Arlington. Cattle around Stamford wintered splendidly. Corpus Christi is to have a cabbage carnival. Hood county farmers have in a large oat acreage. Hood county expects to have an average wheat crop. Cotton planting is under headway in many counties of Texas. Recent rains in Cherokee county have greatly benefited upland farms. Lack of rain has retarded farming operation in a number of localities. Ed Byrd of Detroit shipped three cars of hogs to St. Louis recently. Neill & Douglass of Van Alstyne shipped three cars of hogs to Sherman. W. T. Norris & Bro. of Detroit shipped six cars of cattle to St. Louis that they had fed here. Much new land is being put in cultivation around Midlothian, on nearly all of which cotton will be cultivated. Chas. Schreiner of Kerrville sold to J. M. Slater of San Angelo 7000 3s and 4s at a price close around \$23.50. The ravages of the green bug are very serious in the wheat in Grayson county, and farmers are despondent. W. W. Jones of Starr county, has sold to J. M. Doble of Live Oak county about 2000 yearlings at \$13 for April delivery. According to the Planters' Monthly the crop of sugar which should be produced in Hawaii this year should exceed 300,000 tons. The San Francisco Chronicle estimates the 1900 hop crop of California to be 8,000,000 pounds, against 11,000,000 pounds in 1899. The H. L. McNew purchased from Miner Fulcher and Jake Baldwin 646 acres of land near Honey Grove. The consideration was \$27,500. The Bremen bourse reports that the cotton receipts at Bremen last year aggregated 1,567,047 bales as against 1,382,179 in the previous year. Frank Byler of Lagarto sold J. H. Gage of Hico 650 head of 3s and 4s which, with some 250 or 400 head Mr. Gage had in hand, will go to the Creek country. Dallas received one day last week from Mexico nearly 100 crates of tomatoes, but owing to delay in transit were overripe, consequently of little marketable value. A. P. Rachal bought J. M. Chittim's one-half interest in 6000 double wintered 4s and 5s in the Kiowa and Comanche reservations, owned by Chittim & Parr, at private terms. Exports of corn from the United States during the calendar year 1900 amounted to 190,286,489 bushels, valued at \$84,284,733, against 206,135,253 bushels, valued at \$82,728,589 in 1899. Some stockmen in the Santa Ana country are losing a great many cattle from blackleg, but the disease seems to be confined to certain localities and altogether among yearling cattle. The Louisiana state board of agriculture estimates the area of the 1900 rice crop of that state at 151,664 acres, against 141,520 acres in 1899; production, 64,844,380 pounds, against 54,172,110 pounds in 1899. A. F. Rachal bought from S. R. Walker, manager of Dull Bros., 2200 wintered 4s and 5s and 250 cows off the Peacor county ranch. The price is not given out, but the aggregate is figured from \$52,500 to \$55,000. One of the biggest little things in Bonham is W. R. White's poultry, egg and rabbit industry. He handles yearly from 10,000 to 15,000 turkeys and eggs and poultry in large mounts. During past two or three months he has shipped 47,000 cottontail rabbits. Dr. W. H. Freeman, who resides at Ezra, Cooke county, says the wheat in his section is literally ruined, and that the farmers will have to plough it up and plant the land in corn and other products. The farmers are much discouraged. Sales of land have been very active around Nevada, Collin county, at good prices. A large deal was consummated recently by Mr. T. W. Leverett for a large tract to a gentleman from Leonard at \$45 an acre. Transaction was all cash. William Humphrey and W. J. Cox, representatives of the Riverside Herford Cattle company of Nebraska, have closed a deal with McCutcheon Bros. of Fort Davis involving the transfer to the Nebraska people in April and May of 3700 head of cattle. There is a gratifying increase this year in exports of live cattle from the United States. In January the output was 32,077 head, a gain over the same month last year of 9417. February exports this year were 31,463, gain of 1592. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson estimates that over \$6,000,000 worth of young livestock throughout the country was saved during 1900 by prompt use of medicine for black leg which was sent out by the department. Much vaccine was distributed also. The farmers in the vicinity of Hobank have made good progress planting corn and garden truck, despite the strong winds that have prevailed for several days, and a good amount of both is being planted. The corn sown was beneficial.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING. THE SUBJECT ON SUNDAY.

Preached from Luke V: 6 as follows: "They Enclosed a Great Multitude of Fishes, and Their Net Broke" - Strong Fish for the Old-Fashioned Revival.

Copyright, 1891, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y. Washington, March 24.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is most pertinent at this time when a widespread effort for religious awakening is being made; text, Luke v, 6. "They enclosed a great multitude of fishes, and their net broke."

Simon and his comrades had experienced the night before what fishermen call "poor luck." Christ steps on board the fishing smack and tells the sailors to pull away from the beach and direct their nets into the sea. Sure enough, very soon the net is full of fishes, and the sailors begin to haul in. So large a school of fishes was taken that the hardy men began to look red in the face as they pulled, and loudly have they begun to rejoice at their success when, snap, goes a thread of the net, and, snap, goes another thread, so there is danger not only of losing the fish, but of losing the net.

Without much care as to how much the boat tilts or how much water is splashed on deck the fishermen rush about, gathering up the broken meshes of the net. Out yonder there is a ship dancing on the wave, and they hail it: "Ship ahoy! Hear down this way!" The ship comes, and both boats, both fishing smacks, are filled with the floundering treasures.

"Ah," says some one, "how much better it would have been if they had stayed on shore and fished with a hook and line and taken one at a time instead of having this great excitement and the boat almost upset and the net broken and having to call for help and getting sopping wet with the sea!"

The church is the boat, the gospel is the net, society is the sea, and a great revival is a whole school brought in at one sweep of the net. I have admiration for that man who goes out with a hook and line to fish. I admire the way he unwinds the reel and adjusts the bait and drops the hook in a quiet place on a still afternoon and here catches one and there one, but I like also a big boat and a large crew and a net a mile long and swift oars and stout sails and a stiff breeze and a great multitude of souls brought— to great a multitude that you have to get help to draw it ashore, straining the net to the utmost until it breaks here and there, letting a few escape, but bringing the great multitude into eternal safety.

Not in Revivals. In other words, I believe in revival. The great work of saving men began with 3,000 people joining the church in one day, and it will close with forty or a hundred million people saved in 24 hours, when nations shall be born in a day. But there are objections to revivals. People are opposed to them because the net might get broken and if by the pressure of souls it does not get broken, then they take their own penalties and sink the net. They enclosed a great multitude of fishes, and the net broke.

It is sometimes opposed to revivals of religion that those who come into the church at such times do not hold out. As long as there is a gale of blessing they have their sails up. But as soon as strong winds stop blowing then they drop into a dead calm. But what are the facts in the case? In all our churches the vast majority of the useful people are those who are brought in under great awakenings, and they hold out. Who are the prominent men in the United States in churches, in prayer meetings, in Sabbath schools? For the most part they are the product of great awakenings.

I have noticed that those who are brought into the kingdom of God through revivals have more perseverance and more determination in the Christian life than those who come in under a low state of religion. People born in an inchworm may live, but they will never get over the cold they caught in the leechouse. A cannon ball depends upon the impulse with which it starts for how far it shall go and how swiftly, and the greater the impulse force with which a soul is started the more far-reaching and far-reaching will be the execution.

Gathered in the Young. It is sometimes said that during revivals of religion great multitudes of children and young people are brought into the church and they do not know what they are about. It has been my observation that the earlier people come into the kingdom of God the more useful they are. Robert Hall, the prince of preachers, was converted at 15 years of age. It is likely he knew what he was about. Matthew Henry, the commentator, who did more than any man of his century for increasing the interest in the study of the scriptures, was converted at 11 years of age; Isabella Graham, immortal in the Christian church, was converted at 10 years of age; Dr. Watts, whose hymns will be sung all down the ages, was converted at 8 years of age; Jonathan Edwards, perhaps the mightiest intellect that the American pulpit ever produced, was converted at 7 years of age, and that father and mother take an awful responsibility when they tell their child at 7 years of age, "You are too young to be a Christian," or "You are too young to connect yourself with the church." That is a mistake as long as eternity.

If during a revival two persons present themselves as candidates for the church and the one is 10 years of age and the other is 40 years of age, I will have more confidence in the profession of religion of the one 10 years of age than the one 40 years of age. Why? The one who professes at 40 years of age has 40 years of impulse in the wrong direction to correct, and the child has only ten years in the wrong direction to correct. Four times 10 are 40. Four times the religious prospect for the lad that comes into the kingdom of God and into the church at 10 years of age into the man at 40.

Oh, I am afraid to say anything

against revivals of religion or against anything that looks like them, because I think it may be a sin against the Holy Ghost, and you know the bible says that a sin against the Holy Ghost shall never be forgiven, neither in this world nor the world to come. Now, if you are a painter, and I speak against your pictures, do I not speak against you? If you are an architect and I speak against a building you put up, do I not speak against you? If a revival be the work of the Holy Ghost and I speak against that revival, do I not speak against the Holy Ghost? And whose speaketh against the Holy Ghost, says the bible, he shall never be forgiven, neither in this world nor in the world to come. I think sometimes people have made a fatal mistake in this direction.

Many of you know the history of Aaron Burr. He was one of the most brilliant men of his day. I suppose this country never produced a stronger intellect. He was capable of doing anything good and great for his country or for the church of his God had he been rightly disposed, but his name is United States government, which he tried to overthrow, and with liberalism and immorality. Do you know where Aaron Burr started on the "downward road"? It was when he was in college and he became anxious about his soul and was about to put himself under the influence of a revival, and a minister of religion said: "Don't go there, Aaron; don't go there. That's a place of wildfire and great excitement. No religion about that. Don't go there." He hurried away. His serious impressions departed. He started on the downward road. And who is responsible for his ruin for this world and his everlasting ruin in the world to come? Was it the minister who warned him against that revival? When I speak of excitement in revivals I do not mean temporary derangement of the nerves, I do not mean the absurd things which we have read as transpiring sometimes in the church of Christ, but I mean an intelligent, intense, all absorbing agitation of body, mind and soul in the work of spiritual escape and spiritual rescue.

Coldness of the Objector. Now I come to the real, genuine cause of objection to revivals. That is the coldness of the objector. It is the secret and hidden but unmistakable cause in every case, a low state of religion in the heart. Wide awake, consecrated, useful Christians are never afraid of revivals. It is the spiritually dead who are afraid of having their sepulcher molested. The chief agents of the devil during a great awakening are always unconvinced professors of religion. As soon as Christ's work begins they begin to gossip against it and take a pall of water and try to put out this spark of religious influence, and they try to put out another spark. Do they succeed? As well when Chicago was on fire might some one have gone out with a garden water pot trying to extinguish it. The difficulty is that when a revival begins in a church it begins at so many points that while you have doused one anxious soul with a pall of cold water there are 500 other anxious souls on fire. Oh, how much better it would be to lay hold of the chariot of Christ's gospel and help pull it on rather than to fling ourselves in front of the wheels, trying to block their progress. We will not stop the chariot, but we ourselves will be ground to powder.

An Unconvinced Minister. But I think, after all, the greatest obstacle to revivals throughout Christendom is an unconvinced ministry. We must believe that the vast majority of those who officiate at sacred altars are regenerated, but I suppose there may float into the ministry of all the denominations of Christians men whose hearts have never been changed by grace. They are all antagonistic to revivals. How did they get into the ministry? Perhaps some of them chose it as a means of livelihood. Perhaps some of them were sincere, but were mistaken. As Thomas Chalmers said, he had been many years preaching the gospel before his heart had been changed, and as many ministers of the gospel declare they were preaching and had been ordained to sacred orders years and years before their hearts were regenerated. Gracious God, what a solemn thought for those of us who minister at the altar! With the present ministry in the present temperature of piety, this land will never be enveloped in revivals. While the pews on one side the altar cry for mercy, the pulpits on the other side the altar minister cry for mercy. Ministers quarreling. Ministers trying to pull each other down. Ministers struggling for ecclesiastical place. Ministers lethargic with whole congregations dying on their hands. What a spectacle!

Aroused pulpits will make aroused pews. Pulpits aflame will make pews aflame. Everybody believes in a revival in trade, everybody likes a revival in literature, everybody makes a revival in art, yet a great multitude cannot understand revival in matters of religion. Depend upon it, where you find man antagonistic to revivals, whether he be in pulpit or pew, he needs to be regenerated by the grace of God.

More Troops Wanted. During our civil war the president of the United States made proclamation for 75,000 troops. Some of you remember the big stir. But the King of the universe today asks for twelve hundred million more troops than are enlisted, and we want it done softly, imperceptibly, no excitement, one by one. You are a dry goods merchant on a large scale, and I come to you and want to buy 1,000 yards of cloth. Do you say: "Thank you, I'll send you 1,000 yards today, and 20 tomorrow, and 20 the next day, and if it takes me six months, I'll send you the whole thousand yards. You will want as long as that to examine the goods, and I'll want as long as that to examine the credit, and besides that 1,000 yards of cloth is too much to sell all at once?" No, you do not say that. You take me into the counting room, and in ten minutes the whole transaction is consummated. The fact is we cannot afford to be fools in anything but religion.

That very merchant who on Saturday afternoon sold me ten thousand yards of cloth at one stroke the next Sabbath in church will stroke his beard and wonder whether it would not be better for a thousand souls to come straggling along for ten years instead of bolting in at one service.

We talk a good deal about the good times that are coming and about the world's redemption. How long before they will come? There is a man who says 500 years. Here is a man who says 200 years. Here is some one more confident who says in 50 years. What, 50 years? Do you propose to let two generations pass off the stage before the world is converted? Suppose by prolongation of human life at the end of the next 50 years you should walk the length of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, or the length of Broadway, New York. In all those walks you would not find one person that you recognize. Why? All dead or so changed that you would not know them. In other words, if you postpone the redemption of this world for 50 years you admit that the majority of the two whole generations shall go off the stage unborn and un saved. I tell you the church of Jesus Christ cannot consent to it. We must pray and toil and have the revival spirit, and we must struggle to have the whole world saved before the men and women now in middle life part.

The Coming Great Revival. It seems to me as if God is preparing the world for some quick and universal movement. A celebrated electrician gave me a telegraph chart of the world. On that chart the wires crossing the continents and the cables under the sea looked like veins red with blood. On that chart I see that the headquarters of the lightnings are in Great Britain and the United States. In London and New York the lightnings are stabled, waiting to be harnessed for some quick dispatch. That shows you that the telegraph is in the possession of Christianity. It is a significant fact that the man who invented the telegraph was an old-fashioned Christian, Cyrus W. Field, and that the president of the most famous of the telegraph companies of this country was an old-fashioned Christian, William Orton, going from the communion table on earth straight to his home in heaven. What does all that mean?

I do not suppose that the telegraph was invented merely to let us know whether four is up or down or which horse won the race at the Derby or which marksman beat at the latest contest. I suppose the telegraph was invented and built to call the world to God. In some of the attributes of the Lord we seem to share on a small scale. For instance, in his love and in his kindness. Next, the world's expectation. Next, the world's dominion. Next, the judgment. What becomes of the world after that I care not. It will have suffered and achieved enough for one world. Lay it up on the dry docks of eternity, like an old man-of-war gone out of service, or fit it up like a Constellation to carry bread of relief to some other suffering planet or let it be demolished. Farewell, dear old world, that began with paradise and ended with judgment conflagration.

"Strategy" and "Tactics." There is a marked distinction between "strategy" and "tactics." Strategy has been called the art of planning a battle or a campaign, the "art of making war on the map," the art of rightly directing masses of troops so that they may arrive simultaneously at strategic points, so as to be ready to effectively strike the enemy; while tactics consist in the "employment and manœuvring of troops, or the presence of, or in contact with, the enemy." Thus tactics are subsidiary to strategy. Strategy has a place in the absence of the enemy, while tactics have not. Strategy merges into tactics when the enemy comes within striking distance, and the latter have sometimes been called the strategy of the battlefield. From the earliest days of warfare strategy has been recognized as an important part of military science; to-day its rules are similar to those in the time of Caesar. Tactics in an art that varies with the spread of civilization. Most great inventions as bear upon the armament, equipment and conveyance of troops that the tactics of armies have to be frequently remodeled in consequence. Naval strategy is defined as "the science of combining and employing fleets, or single ships at sea or against an enemy's coast," while naval tactics is "the art of manœuvring ships and fleets for the purposes of battle."—New York Weekly.

Talking Shop in the Woods. Mr. Blank, a busy and successful oculist, spent his summer vacation in the woods with his new shotgun. Noticing one day that when using the left-hand barrel he generally brought down his game, and when using the other barrel he invariably missed, he tackled a small target to a tree and fired at it several times with each barrel, in order to bring the matter to a test. The result confirmed his suspicions. One barrel was all right, or nearly so, and the other was all wrong. "Well," he said, "as nearly as I can make out, this gun has a severe case of strabismus, with strong symptoms of astigmatism."—Youth's Companion.

The enormous production of tea in India and Ceylon has led English traders to take steps to reduce the quantity somewhat and to improve the quality.

He got some peas on the highway and put them all the peas into his pants.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

A SAMPLE OF HARMONY.

It is fortunate for the democracy of the nation that at the very beginning of the fight the reorganizers furnish a sample of the harmony which they recommend to the party at large. St. Louis, the chief city of one of the great democratic states, is chosen as the theatre for the exhibition of this model reconciliation. It is a matter to be chosen who will hold office during the world's fair, and certain men who did not think it important that the nation should have a democratic president, the democratic party. It is a matter of paramount importance that St. Louis should have a democratic mayor. Of course, it was thought necessary that so important an office as so important a time should be filled by a man of "eminent democratic ability," but it is strange that among the many thousands in St. Louis who are in the habit of voting the democratic ticket, not one could be found who measured up to the standard set by the reorganizers.

Mr. Rolla Wells, the gentleman who was nominated by the democratic city convention, renounced his allegiance to the democratic party. It is a matter of record that he resigned the presidency of the St. Louis democratic club. He actively co-operated with the bolting contingent which supported the republican ticket that year, and in 1898 he openly opposed the democratic candidate for congress in his district. In 1900 his influence was given to the republican national ticket, and he has not since that time returned to the democratic principles as set forth in the party platform.

The resolutions adopted by the local convention which nominated him include an endorsement of "the fundamental principles of democracy," but he will be elected by a vote which will define and construe those principles to suit himself.

Mr. Wells is personally, no doubt, a good man. According to the Republic, an eminent National Lead company, a republican, gives Mr. Wells a certificate of good character, and Mr. Walsh of the Terminal Railroad company indorses the certificate. Even the Globe-Democrat cannot withhold its testimony to his respectability.

It may be that the situation in St. Louis is such as to make it necessary to disregard party lines, but if such is the case, the candidate would run as a non-partisan or as an independent. Mr. Wells has been affectionately described by his friends as "a man who can win," but what if he can win? It would not be fair to the democratic party to have the administration of a man who, by his own act, repudiated his principles.

A party must have principles as well as a name. The republican party convention is the proper body to declare those principles. If, after a platform is adopted, any member cannot conscientiously support that platform, he has a perfect right to leave the party, and no one can justly criticize his action if he is honest with himself and with his party. But a man cannot be outside of a party and inside at the same time. Those who remain inside the party have rights as well as those who desert it. They have a right to insist that any one who leaves his party and opposes its platform and candidates shall return in some open and honorable way before he can again consider himself a member. It is not enough that Mr. Wells condescends to accept a nomination and a chance of election to an important office; that is merely an attempt to reap a benefit from a party which he repudiated and spurned. Before he is entitled to be called a democrat he must in some way manifest his willingness to accept the party creed. He may be willing to have the party accept his principles, but not willing to accept the party's principles. He may think it humiliating to return to the party, but it is not more humiliating for the party to surrender to him.

The democratic party showed in the campaign of 1900 that it was ready to welcome any returning democrat, and it is doubtless just as ready now to extend a welcome to those who opposed the ticket in 1900, provided they express a willingness to accept the principles of the party and give some evidence of their intention to support the party's candidates in the future. The prodigal son is always well treated when he sees the error of his ways and rejoins the family, but he ought not to demand a deed to the house as a condition of his return. The nomination of Mr. Wells may, in St. Louis, be attributed to his private character or personal merits, but outside of St. Louis it is everywhere hailed as a triumph for the reactionary elements of the party.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says of it: "This action of the party in St. Louis (the democratic nomination) is a clear evidence that the process of reunion is going on. It also shows how rapidly the silver issue is passing from public view in such an extreme democratic state as Missouri, and that the party is ready to return to the masses to the old leaders under whom it was led to victory in former years. To what extent the democratic party stood for the Declaration of Independence and for industrial independence as well as for financial independence, and the democrats of St. Louis gave loyal support to the ticket. The republican party stood for an imperial policy and trust domination as well as for the gold standard, and Mr. Wells gave his influence to that party. The more prominent he was as a man and the more influence he had, the more valuable was his support to the republican ticket, the greater the loss to the democratic cause. Mr. Wells has changed his views to let him publicly announce his conversion to democratic principles and his sins, though they may be many, will be forgiven if he comes to the conclusion that it did not occur until after he made up his mind to seek the nomination for mayor, or some might doubt the sincerity of the change, but so far he has failed to give even that much comfort to the democratic party."

If Mr. Wells has undergone no change of opinion, what reason is there to doubt that he will use the influence of his office to defeat democratic progress in 1901, or to use his individual influence to defeat democratic congressmen in 1898, 1898 and 1900? Is there any reason to believe that the environment which led him over to the republican party has lost its controlling influence over him? If he is the same man that he was in 1898, 1898 and 1900, official position will simply increase his power to do harm and weaken the party in its efforts to reorganize the democratic party. Mr. Wells' nomination is a part of the plan of the reorganizers—national in its extent—to capture the organization by stealth and then make the democratic so much like the republican party that there will be little choice between them.

The democratic party now stands for definite principles and it aggressively opposes republican policies. The party is not an embodiment of the principles of the party, and the rank and file of the party are attached to those principles. Those who oppose the Kansas City platform will not make an open fight against it—Mr. Wells would not have been willing to risk a nomination on a platform repudiating the Kansas City platform—but under the pretense that success can be won under the leadership of the reorganizers, men are being pushed forward for local offices who have no sympathy with democratic principles.

The election of 1894 gave some indication of the fate which awaits the party if it continues the tool of organized greed and bids only for the favor of the plutocratic element of the country. Democrats cannot afford to lose sight of democratic principles in their eagerness to secure a local victory, which when secured, is nominal rather than real.

The record of the Fifty-sixth congress is completed, and it is not an enviable one. For extravagance it has never been equaled, and no previous congress has ever shown anything like the contempt for American principles and traditions. The republican party in 1896 promised international bimetallism and this congress redeemed the promise by retiring the greenbacks and giving the country as large a dose of the gold standard as it thought the patient was able to bear. It has fastened a large army upon the United States—an army larger than the president would have been willing to defend during the late campaign.

It has violated the solemn promise made to Cuba and demanded a supervision of Cuban affairs which amount to a denial of independence. It has conferred upon the president authority over the Philippines as unlimited, as arbitrary and as tyrannical as George III. ever exercised over the colonies. In addition to its sins of commission it has sins of omission to answer for. It has failed to respond to the demand of the wage-earners for relief in the way of shorter hours and it has neglected to abolish government by injunction.

It has refused to give the people any relief from extortionate railroad rates and has declined to enact anti-trust legislation, although a billion dollar trust was organized while it was in session.

It has repudiated the party's promise in regard to the inter-oceanic canal. For years the republicans advocated the Nicaragua canal; in 1900 they substituted an inter-oceanic canal, but the trans-continental railroad lines have sufficient influence with the republican party to prevent its carrying out any canal project.

It has failed to recognize the desire of the people for election of senators by a popular vote; and it would have committed the country to the infamous ship subsidy legislation but for the filibustering resorted to by the democrats, populists and silver republicans. A fifty million dollar river and harbor bill was also defeated by a few filibusters led by Senator Carter of Montana.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

A SAMPLE OF HARMONY.

It is fortunate for the democracy of the nation that at the very beginning of the fight the reorganizers furnish a sample of the harmony which they recommend to the party at large. St. Louis, the chief city of one of the great democratic states, is chosen as the theatre for the exhibition of this model reconciliation. It is a matter to be chosen who will hold office during the world's fair, and certain men who did not think it important that the nation should have a democratic president, the democratic party. It is a matter of paramount importance that St. Louis should have a democratic mayor. Of course, it was thought necessary that so important an office as so important a time should be filled by a man of "eminent democratic ability," but it is strange that among the many thousands in St. Louis who are in the habit of voting the democratic ticket, not one could be found who measured up to the standard set by the reorganizers.

Mr. Rolla Wells, the gentleman who was nominated by the democratic city convention, renounced his allegiance to the democratic party. It is a matter of record that he resigned the presidency of the St. Louis democratic club. He actively co-operated with the bolting contingent which supported the republican ticket that year, and in 1898 he openly opposed the democratic candidate for congress in his district. In 1900 his influence was given to the republican national ticket, and he has not since that time returned to the democratic principles as set forth in the party platform.

The resolutions adopted by the local convention which nominated him include an endorsement of "the fundamental principles of democracy," but he will be elected by a vote which will define and construe those principles to suit himself.

Mr. Wells is personally, no doubt, a good man. According to the Republic, an eminent National Lead company, a republican, gives Mr. Wells a certificate of good character, and Mr. Walsh of the Terminal Railroad company indorses the certificate. Even the Globe-Democrat cannot withhold its testimony to his respectability.

It may be that the situation in St. Louis is such as to make it necessary to disregard party lines, but if such is the case, the candidate would run as a non-partisan or as an independent. Mr. Wells has been affectionately described by his friends as "a man who can win," but what if he can win? It would not be fair to the democratic party to have the administration of a man who, by his own act, repudiated his principles.

A party must have principles as well as a name. The republican party convention is the proper body to declare those principles. If, after a platform is adopted, any member cannot conscientiously support that platform, he has a perfect right to leave the party, and no one can justly criticize his action if he is honest with himself and with his party. But a man cannot be outside of a party and inside at the same time. Those who remain inside the party have rights as well as those who desert it. They have a right to insist that any one who leaves his party and opposes its platform and candidates shall return in some open and honorable way before he can again consider himself a member. It is not enough that Mr. Wells condescends to accept a nomination and a chance of election to an important office; that is merely an attempt to reap a benefit from a party which he repudiated and spurned. Before he is entitled to be called a democrat he must in some way manifest his willingness to accept the party creed. He may be willing to have the party accept his principles, but not willing to accept the party's principles. He may think it humiliating to return to the party, but it is not more humiliating for the party to surrender to him.

The democratic party showed in the campaign of 1900 that it was ready to welcome any returning democrat, and it is doubtless just as ready now to extend a welcome to those who opposed the ticket in 1900, provided they express a willingness to accept the principles of the party and give some evidence of their intention to support the party's candidates in the future. The prodigal son is always well treated when he sees the error of his ways and rejoins the family, but he ought not to demand a deed to the house as a condition of his return. The nomination of Mr. Wells may, in St. Louis, be attributed to his private character or personal merits, but outside of St. Louis it is everywhere hailed as a triumph for the reactionary elements of the party.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says of it: "This action of the party in St. Louis (the democratic nomination) is a clear evidence that the process of reunion is going on. It also shows how rapidly the silver issue is passing from public view in such an extreme democratic state as Missouri, and that the party is ready to return to the masses to the old leaders under whom it was led to victory in former years. To what extent the democratic party stood for the Declaration of Independence and for industrial independence as well as for financial independence, and the democrats of St. Louis gave loyal support to the ticket. The republican party stood for an imperial policy and trust domination as well as for the gold standard, and Mr. Wells gave his influence to that party. The more prominent he was as a man and the more influence he had, the more valuable was his support to the republican ticket, the greater the loss to the democratic cause. Mr. Wells has changed his views to let him publicly announce his conversion to democratic principles and his sins, though they may be many, will be forgiven if he comes to the conclusion that it did not occur until after he made up his mind to seek the nomination for mayor, or some might doubt the sincerity of the change, but so far he has failed to give even that much comfort to the democratic party."

If Mr. Wells has undergone no change of opinion, what reason is there to doubt that he will use the influence of his office to defeat democratic progress in 1901, or to use his individual influence to defeat democratic congressmen in 1898, 1898 and 1900? Is there any reason to believe that the environment which led him over to the republican party has lost its controlling influence over him? If he is the same man that he was in 1898, 1898 and 1900, official position will simply increase his power to do harm and weaken the party in its efforts to reorganize the democratic party. Mr. Wells' nomination is a part of the plan of the reorganizers—national in its extent—to capture the organization by stealth and then make the democratic so much like the republican party that there will be little choice between them.

The democratic party now stands for definite principles and it aggressively opposes republican policies. The party is not an embodiment of the principles of the party, and the rank and file of the party are attached to those principles. Those who oppose the Kansas City platform will not make an open fight against it—Mr. Wells would not have been willing to risk a nomination on a platform repudiating the Kansas City platform—but under the pretense that success can be won under the leadership of the reorganizers, men are being pushed forward for local offices who have no sympathy with democratic principles.

The election of 1894 gave some indication of the fate which awaits the party if it continues the tool of organized greed and bids only for the favor of the plutocratic element of the country. Democrats cannot afford to lose sight of democratic principles in their eagerness to secure a local victory, which when secured, is nominal rather than real.

The record of the Fifty-sixth congress is completed, and it is not an enviable one. For extravagance it has never been equaled, and no previous congress has ever shown anything like the contempt for American principles and traditions. The republican party in 1896 promised international bimetallism and this congress redeemed the promise by retiring the greenbacks and giving the country as large a dose of the gold standard as it thought the patient was able to bear. It has fastened a large army upon the United States—an army larger than the president would have been willing to defend during the late campaign.

It has violated the solemn promise made to Cuba and demanded a supervision of Cuban affairs which amount to a denial of independence. It has conferred upon the president authority over the Philippines as unlimited, as arbitrary and as tyrannical as George III. ever exercised over the colonies. In addition to its sins of commission it has sins of omission to answer for. It has failed to respond to the demand of the wage-earners for relief in the way of shorter hours and it has neglected to abolish government by injunction.

It has refused to give the people any relief from extortionate railroad rates and has declined to enact anti-trust legislation, although a billion dollar trust was organized while it was in session.

It has repudiated the party's promise in regard to the inter-oceanic canal. For years the republicans advocated the Nicaragua canal; in 1900 they substituted an inter-oceanic canal, but the trans-continental railroad lines have sufficient influence with the republican party to prevent its carrying out any canal project.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

A SAMPLE OF HARMONY.

It is fortunate for the democracy of the nation that at the very beginning of the fight the reorganizers furnish a sample of the harmony which they recommend to the party at large. St. Louis, the chief city of one of the great democratic states, is chosen as the theatre for the exhibition of this model reconciliation. It is a matter to be chosen who will hold office during the world's fair, and certain men who did not think it important that the nation should have a democratic president, the democratic party. It is a matter of paramount importance that St. Louis should have a democratic mayor. Of course, it was thought necessary that so important an office as so important a time should be filled by a man of "eminent democratic ability," but it is strange that among the many thousands in St. Louis who are in the habit of voting the democratic ticket, not one could be found who measured up to the standard set by the reorganizers.

Mr. Rolla Wells, the gentleman who was nominated by the democratic city convention, renounced his allegiance to the democratic party. It is a matter of record that he resigned the presidency of the St. Louis democratic club. He actively co-operated with the bolting contingent which supported the republican ticket that year, and in 1898 he openly opposed the democratic candidate for congress in his district. In 1900 his influence was given to the republican national ticket, and he has not since that time returned to the democratic principles as set forth in the party platform.

The resolutions adopted by the local convention which nominated him include an endorsement of "the fundamental principles of democracy," but he will be elected by a vote which will define and construe those principles to suit himself.

Mr. Wells is personally, no doubt, a good man. According to the Republic, an eminent National Lead company, a republican, gives Mr. Wells a certificate of good character, and Mr. Walsh of the Terminal Railroad company indorses the certificate. Even the Globe-Democrat cannot withhold its testimony to his respectability.

It may be that the situation in St. Louis is such as to make it necessary to disregard party lines, but if such is the case, the candidate would run as a non-partisan or as an independent. Mr. Wells has been affectionately described by his friends as "a man who can win," but what if he can win? It would not be fair to the democratic party to have the administration of a man who, by his own act, repudiated his principles.

A party must have principles as well as a name. The republican party convention is the proper body to declare those principles. If, after a platform is adopted, any member cannot conscientiously support that platform, he has a perfect right to leave the party, and no one can justly criticize his action if he is honest with himself and with his party. But a man cannot be outside of a party and inside at the same time. Those who remain inside the party have rights as well as those who desert it. They have a right to insist that any one who leaves his party and opposes its platform and candidates shall return in some open and honorable way before he can again consider himself a member. It is not enough that Mr. Wells condescends to accept a nomination and a chance of election to an important office; that is merely an attempt to reap a benefit from a party which he repudiated and spurned. Before he is entitled to be called a democrat he must in some way manifest his willingness to accept the party creed. He may be willing to have the party accept his principles, but not willing to accept the party's principles. He may think it humiliating to return to the party, but it is not more humiliating for the party to surrender to him.

The democratic party showed in the campaign of 1900 that it was ready to welcome any returning democrat, and it is doubtless just as ready now to extend a welcome to those who opposed the ticket in 1900, provided they express a willingness to accept the principles of the party and give some evidence of their intention to support the party's candidates in the future. The prodigal son is always well treated when he sees the error of his ways and rejoins the family, but he ought not to demand a deed to the house as a condition of his return. The nomination of Mr. Wells may, in St. Louis, be attributed to his private character or personal merits, but outside of St. Louis it is everywhere hailed as a triumph for the reactionary elements of the party.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says of it: "This action of the party in St. Louis (the democratic nomination) is a clear evidence that the process of reunion is going on. It also shows how rapidly the silver issue is passing from public view in such an extreme democratic state as Missouri, and that the party is ready to return to the masses to the old leaders under whom it was led to victory in former years. To what extent the democratic party stood for the Declaration of Independence and for industrial independence as well as for financial independence, and the democrats of St. Louis gave loyal support to the ticket. The republican party stood for an imperial policy and trust domination as well as for the gold standard, and Mr. Wells gave his influence to that party. The more prominent he was as a man and the more influence he had, the more valuable was his support to the republican ticket, the greater the loss to the democratic cause. Mr. Wells has changed his views to let him publicly announce his conversion to democratic principles and his sins, though they may be many, will be forgiven if he comes to the conclusion that it did not occur until after he made up his mind to seek the nomination for mayor, or some might doubt the sincerity of the change, but so far he has failed to give even that much comfort to the democratic party."

If Mr. Wells has undergone no change of opinion, what reason is there to doubt that he will use the influence of his office to defeat democratic progress in 1901, or to use his individual influence to defeat democratic congressmen in 1898, 1898 and 1900? Is there any reason to believe that the environment which led him over to the republican party has lost its controlling influence over him? If he is the same man that he was in 1898, 1898 and 1900, official position will simply increase his power to do harm and weaken the party in its efforts to reorganize the democratic party. Mr. Wells' nomination is a part of the plan of the reorganizers—national in its extent—to capture the organization by stealth and then make the democratic so much like the republican party that there will be little choice between them.

The democratic party now stands for definite principles and it aggressively opposes republican policies. The party is not an embodiment of the principles of the party, and the rank and file of the party are attached to those principles. Those who oppose the Kansas City platform will not make an open fight against it—Mr. Wells would not have been willing to risk a nomination on a platform repudiating the Kansas City platform—but under the pretense that success can be won under the leadership of the reorganizers, men are being pushed forward for local offices who have no sympathy with democratic principles.

The election of 1894 gave some indication of the fate which awaits the party if it continues the tool of organized greed and bids only for the favor of the plutocratic element of the country. Democrats cannot afford to lose sight of democratic principles in their eagerness to secure a local victory, which when secured, is nominal rather than real.

The record of the Fifty-sixth congress is completed, and it is not an enviable one. For extravagance it has never been equaled, and no previous congress has ever shown anything like the contempt for American principles and traditions. The republican party in 1896 promised international bimetallism and this congress redeemed the promise by retiring the greenbacks and giving the country as large a dose of the gold standard as it thought the patient was able to bear. It has fastened a large army upon the United States—an army larger than the president would have been willing to defend during the late campaign.

It has violated the solemn promise made to Cuba and demanded a supervision of Cuban affairs which amount to a denial of independence. It has conferred upon the president authority over the Philippines as unlimited, as arbitrary and as tyrannical as George III. ever exercised over the colonies. In addition to its sins of commission it has sins of omission to answer for. It has failed to respond to the demand of the wage-earners for relief in the way of shorter hours and it has neglected to abolish government by injunction.

It has refused to give the people any relief from extortionate railroad rates and has declined to enact anti-trust legislation, although a billion dollar trust was organized while it was in session.

It has repudiated the party's promise in regard to the inter-oceanic canal. For years the republicans advocated the Nicaragua canal; in 1900 they substituted an inter-oceanic canal, but the trans-continental railroad lines have sufficient influence with the republican party to prevent its carrying out any canal project.

A Kick About Roads.

Marcy, March 9th, 1901.

Editor FREE PRESS.

I would like to ask a few questions through our county paper. When our county candidates were canvassing and speaking, making promises and begging for the offices, some being successful and some being defeated, I would like to know why the successful ones have not complied with the promises.

I think every candidate for county judge promised to open public highways for the convenience of the people. Not a public road has been opened and not one worked from my neighborhood, and I think if the road supervisor were to summon hands it would surprise them. I live in the northwest part of the county and have no public road to go to my county seat or my gin and postoffice. The heaviest settlement of the county is in this direction and Mr. Jones, the gin man, says we make one-third of the cotton of the county and I know we pay one-third of the taxes paid by residents.

It occurs to most of us that the \$1300 contracted to be paid for a bridge on the Albany road, where hardly anybody lives is the county beyond it, and when there is no longer any travel to Albany, would have been much better spent on the roads where they are needed and the people use them.

Now I and many others would like for our county judge and commissioners to comply with those road promises at least.

They should remember that there is a future and we clodhoppers at the forks of the roads are the ones they look to for votes.

Crop prospects backward, grass slowly peeping up and everything bespeaks a late spring, but, brother farmers, don't get discouraged for there is plenty of time yet.

By the way, the Railroad geographical survey goes a half mile north of my house and my land goes up to \$40 an acre.

B. T. LANIER.

Guaranteed \$900 Salary Yearly.

Men and women of good address to represent us, come to travel appointing agents, others for local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly, extra commissions and expenses, rapid advancement, old established home. Grand chance for earnest man or woman to secure pleasant, permanent position, liberal income and future. New, brilliant lives. Write at once.

STAFFORD PRESS,
25 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

..The.

COMMONER,

**William J. Bryan's
new paper**

We have made an arrangement to club the FREE PRESS with Mr. Bryan's paper.

The FREE PRESS, \$1.50
THE COMMONER, \$1.00

We will send both papers to cash subscribers one year for

\$2.10

MR. BRYAN says that he expects to devote his life to the study and discussion of public questions—social economic and political problems, and desires through his paper to present his views to the American people.

THE COMMONER will have no traveling canvassers. All subscriptions must be sent direct or through papers clubbing with it.

ALL THE NEWS!

- Foreign News
- Campaign News
- Industrial News
- National News
- State News

You can get both the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) and THE HASKELL FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.10. You thus get three papers a week (100 a year) which will give you at a merely nominal cost all the news of the week. The closing of the 19th Century will be a period of unusual interest, and you will also be the year 1901. Keep posted! Take the Semi-Weekly News in connection with your local paper and thus get your information quickly. Subscribe now. Send in your subscription at once to the FREE PRESS.

Twenty cents for 20 words or less. This is the rate for classified advertising in any one of the following papers: Galveston Semi-Weekly News, Dallas Semi-Weekly News, Galveston Daily News, Dallas Morning News. Send cash with order for advertising to Dallas News.

Special Clubbing Offers.

We have made clubbing arrangements with several leading papers for the convenience of persons who desire to take some other paper in connection with their home paper. Under these clubbing offers the subscriber saves 47 cents by taking the two papers together, viz: 40 cents on the subscription price and 5 cents money order fee and 2 cents postage, that he would have to pay if he sent his own subscription order to any of these papers.

As a matter of fact, however, taking the FREE PRESS with its two to three pages of solid state and general news each week, in which all of the leading events of the day are fully given, there is little use in taking one of the city papers. Two columns of extracts from the "COMMONER," Wm. J. Bryan's paper, will be a regular feature of the FREE PRESS from now on, and it is a feature that will interest most persons who do not subscribe for his paper.

The Free Press Alone is, Per Year \$1.50.

Clubbed with either of the papers named below, the price for the two is \$2.10 per year, viz:

- Dallas Semi-Weekly News,
- Houston Semi-Weekly Post,
- St. Louis Semi-Weekly Republic,
- Texas Farm and Ranch,
- The Commoner.

Or, if more than one of the above papers is desired, we will give the FREE PRESS and any two of the above for \$2.90.

Another Offer.

The Western Poultry News, is a 16-page journal published monthly at Lincoln, Neb., and devoted to the Poultry raising and Belgian hare industry. The larger part of its space being devoted to articles on the various breeds of fowls. It is one of the best papers of the kind we have ever seen.

But by quoting the titles of some of the articles in the issue before us we can give the best idea of its value, we find articles on: "Shows and showing; The Corn Fed Hen; The Popular Langshan; The Blue Andalusian; The Trap Nest; Buff Orpingtons; About Capons, Report of Poultry Shows; A Good Arkansas Show; Exhibition of the Michigan Fanciers' Association; Hints to Show Managers; Meeting of American Buff Leghorn Club; Utah Poultry Experiments; White Wyandottes; Poultry and Eggs Poultry or Hare; Economic Value of Belgian Hare; Passing of Belgian Hare; Points of a Belgian Hare; Raising Woodchucks; Great Exhibitions of the Year Now in Progress; What the Poultry Papers Say (being extracts from various poultry journals); Overlaid Birds; Don't Mistake Cause for Effect; Difference in Management; The Fancier; Canker; Health and Disease; The Prolific Hen; The Village Fancier; How I Raised My Incubator Chickens Without a Brooder; Poultry Crop for 1900"

The above are all titles from one copy of the Poultry News—and are not near all it contains.

NOW we propose to give a year's subscription to the Northwestern Poultry News to each new subscriber who pays us \$1.50 for the FREE PRESS during the NEXT SIXTY DAYS without clubbing with any other paper

AND we will give the same to every old subscriber who renews for the year in advance.

AND we will give the same to every one who is as much as two years in arrears and pays up to date.

These are very liberal offers; don't delay beyond the 60 days.

Call at the FREE PRESS office or enclose money order by mail to

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

Haskell, Texas.

Citation.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Haskell

To C. S. Robinson greeting:
WHEREAS, The State of Texas, through its County Attorney, did on the 29 day of August A. D. 1900, file in the District Court of Haskell county, in the State of Texas, its petition in suit No. 279 on the Civil Docket of said court, being suit brought by the said The State of Texas, as Plaintiff, against C. S. Robinson as defendant and the nature of the plaintiff's demand as stated in the said petition being an action to recover of the defendant as the owner of the lands and lots returned delinquent (or reported sold to the State) for the taxes due thereon for the years 1892 to 1898 inclusive; and, Whereas, the said owner is non-resident of the state and upon the affidavit of Oscar Martin having been made, setting forth that said owner is non-resident of the State of Texas.

These are, therefore, to cite all interested parties and to make parties defendant by notice in the name of the State of Texas, and the County of Haskell directed to all persons owning or being in any way interested in the lands delinquent to the State and County for taxes, to be published in a newspaper in said county, one time a week for three consecutive weeks, in the manner and style following:

THE STATE OF TEXAS and
County of Haskell

To C. S. Robinson and to all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Haskell, for taxes, to wit: A one-half undivided interest of Lot 1 in Blk 27 and Lot 2 in said Blk 27, and subdivisions and a part of the Peter Allen Sur. No. 140 of 3129 acres, Abstract No. 2, by 1st class Cert. No. 136 issued to Peter Allen and patented to the heirs of Peter Allen Dec. 31st 1866, by pat. No. 365, Vol. 17, and in the town of Haskell, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts: \$2.89 for State taxes and \$6.49 for County taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought for the collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May term of the District Court of Haskell county, and State of Texas, being the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house thereof, at Haskell, on the 27 day of May, A. D. 1901, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lots), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.

ATTEST: C. D. Long Clerk of the District Court in and for Haskell County, State of Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Haskell, Texas, this 7 day of March, 1901

C. D. LONG, Clerk
District Court, Haskell Co. Texas.
By J. W. Meadors, Deputy
[SEAL]

Citation.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Haskell

To J. A. Sell et al greeting:
WHEREAS, The State of Texas, through its County Attorney, did on the 29th day of Aug. A. D. 1900, file in the District court of Haskell county, in the State of Texas, its petition in suit No. 277 on the Civil Docket of said Court, being suit brought by the said The State of Texas, as Plaintiff, against J. A. Sell et al as Defendants and the nature of the plaintiff's demand as stated in the said petition being an action to recover of the defendants as the owners of the lands and lot returned delinquent (or reported sold to the State) for the taxes due thereon for the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898; and, Whereas, the said owner is non-resident of the state and upon the affidavit of Oscar Martin having been made, setting forth that said owner is non resident of the State of Texas.

These are, therefore, to cite all interested parties and to make parties defendant by notice in the name of the State of Texas, and the county of Haskell directed to all persons owning or being in any way interested in the lands delinquent to the State and county for taxes, to be published in a newspaper in said county, one time a week for three consecutive weeks, in the manner and style following:

THE STATE OF TEXAS and
County of Haskell

To J. A. Sell et al and to all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and county of Haskell, for taxes, to wit: Lots 4, in Blk 20, in the town of Haskell, same being a subdivision and a part of the Peter Allen Sur. No. 140 of 3129 acres by certificate No. 136 first class issued to Peter Allen and patented to the heirs of Peter Allen Dec. 31st, 1866 by Pat. No. 365, Vol. 17, Abstract No. 2, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts: \$5.02 for State taxes and \$10.60 for County taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought for the collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May term of the District Court of Haskell county, and State of Texas, being the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house thereof, at Haskell, on the 27th day of May A. D. 1901, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lots), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.

ATTEST: C. D. Long Clerk of the District Court in and for Haskell county, State of Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Haskell, Texas, this 7 day of March 1901

C. D. LONG, Clerk
District Court, Haskell Co. Texas
By J. W. Meadors, Deputy
[SEAL]

—An immense stock of shoes—all kinds for all sorts of people, at F. G. Alexander & Co's.

Citation.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
County of Haskell

To W. W. Phillips greeting:
WHEREAS, The State of Texas, through its County Attorney, did on the 21st day of Feb. A. D. 1901, file in the District Court of Haskell county, in the State of Texas, its petition in suit No. 296 on the Civil Docket of said Court, being suit brought by the said The State of Texas, as Plaintiff, against W. W. Phillips as Defendant and the nature of the plaintiff's demand as stated in the said petition being an action to recover of the defendant as the owner of the lands and lots returned delinquent (or reported sold to the State) for the taxes due thereon for the years 1894, 1895, 1897 and 1898; and, Whereas, the said owner is non-resident of the State and upon the affidavit of Oscar Martin having been made, setting forth that said owner is non resident of the State of Texas.

These are, therefore, to cite all interested parties and to make parties defendant by notice in the name of the State of Texas, and the County of Haskell directed to all persons owning or being in any way interested in the lands delinquent to the State and County for taxes, to be published in a newspaper in said county, one time a week for three consecutive weeks, in the manner and style following:

THE STATE OF TEXAS and
County of Haskell

To W. W. Phillips and to all persons owning or having or claiming and interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Haskell, for taxes, to wit: All that certain Lot 13 Blk D. of the T. G. Carney addition to the town of Haskell part of Out Lot No. 129, a subdivision of the Peter Allen survey No. 140 of 3129 acres, abstr. No. 2 by certificate No. 136 issued to Peter Allen, 1st class and patented to the heirs of Peter Allen Dec. 31st 1866 by pat. No. 365, Vol. 17, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts: 42 cents for State taxes and 96 cents for County taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought for the collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the May term of the District Court of Haskell County, and State of Texas, being the next regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House thereof, at Haskell, on the 27th day of May A. D. 1901 and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (or lots), and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.

ATTEST: C. D. Long Clerk of the District Court in and for Haskell County, State of Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Haskell, Texas, this 16 day of March 1901.

C. D. LONG, Clerk District Court, Haskell County, Texas.
By J. W. Meadors, Deputy
[SEAL]

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT.

(EDITED BY MRS. JHO. B. BAKER.)

I wish to correct this week a mistaken idea concerning the teachings and theories of the W. C. T. U. Some of Haskell's people seem to think that we advocate woman's suffrage. I have looked the constitution over to find where we subscribe to any theory regarding this disputed question, and am prepared to say that nowhere in the Pledge, Principles, Constitution, or By Laws do we find woman's suffrage advocated. You who are not satisfied, come and we would be glad to furnish literature for you to read.

We do not believe in woman's suffrage. We believe that whiskey is sending people to hell faster than all the good influences are leading them to Heaven, so we pledge ourselves against it and work against it. Is this unwomanly? I think it would be far more unwomanly, as it is unmanly, to know what our nation is coming to, with the slaughter of bodies and souls increasing every day, and *do nothing*.

Man must have something with which to ease his conscience and, ever and anon, we hear the cry "it won't prohibit" or "I don't believe in woman leaving the home circle and engaging in any public work." To the first voice I would say that God does no command us to *succeed*, but he does command us to *work* and it would be wise for us to obey and leave the results to him. Again, perhaps it men would do something we *would* sit down in a little circle with folded hands, but we have waited so long and they do not seem to see that the earth is being filled with blackness and sin and death. Do you want to see it? O, take the scales from your eyes and the selfishness from your hearts and do something for your fellow-man, even fellow-church members in the town of Haskell. The story can never be told, that of the curse of intemperance till God's books shall open! Yet volumes open before us here. Think of this: "One saloon (only one) in London was watched during one Sunday (only one day in the week) with the result of 377 women with babies in their arms were seen to enter its doors and the total number of children visiting the saloon on that Sunday was 2,712." You don't believe in women leaving their homes to work for Jesus? Do you believe in them leaving it to drink and debauch, carrying innocent children to follow their footsteps. While you sit idly *one day* in your home or office, 300 souls go to spend the endless ages of eternity in torment, some of whom you might have saved. You are your brother's keeper. Do quit swallowing camels and straining out gnats. Save your fellowman and let your theories rest.

ing to have the party accept the principles, but not willing to accept the party's principles. He may think it humiliating to return to the party, but the way of shorter hours and it has neglected to abolish government by injunction. It has refused to give the people any

"Would you kill me?"
"No; only get up."
"I can't."

THE ST. JOSEPH MYSTERY.

The indictment of Mrs. Addie Richardson by the grand jury on the charge of murdering her husband, Frank Richardson, has served to stir interest in this mysterious case. The time for the trial is now not far away and throughout the county the probable verdict of the jury is the chief topic of discussion. On this point there is a divergence of opinion, the friends of Mrs. Richardson stoutly defending her from the charge made against her. Mrs. Richardson herself remains confident of her acquittal. "I welcome this opportunity to prove my innocence," she said to a friend the other day. "Ever since the death of my husband I have been compelled to listen to veiled allusions to my guilt, and now a chance is offered to end them forever. I am innocent and I have no fear that the jury will find otherwise."

In less than one hour after Richardson was known to be dead at his home on Christian ridge, the night before Christmas, it was confidently asserted that he had committed suicide. Mrs. Adie L. Richardson, the widow of the dead merchant, was the first to create the impression that he had killed himself. A search was made for the revolver with which Richardson was supposed to have shot himself, and it was not found. Richardson did not own a revolver. The death wound was in the back of the neck.

There was no indication of powder burns. When they began the investigation of the case the grand jurors first took up the relations that had existed for some time between Richardson and his

only a few days when Richardson was killed.

The evidence against George B. Crowley, as gathered by the officers at work on the case and by a detective employed to assist them, is held to show that he was a frequent visitor at the Richardson house, going there Crowley himself is worth about \$300,000, the greater part of it being represented by real estate.

have been the cause of the quarrel between husband and wife.

Stewart Fife has been suspected of the murder. Fife has been questioned about his whereabouts on the night of the murder, and he said he went to the rooms of the Owl club early in the evening and fell asleep there. He declared that he awoke an hour after the time the murder was committed. Fife relied on the testimony of Samuel Wal-



MRS. FRANK RICHARDSON



F. W. RICHARDSON

STEWART FIFE

Taken in connection with the statement of Bessie Phyllis, the servant girl at Richardson's, who says Crowley was a frequent visitor at the Richardson house, the evidence against frequently when Richardson was not at home.

Crowley lives a mile from town, on a large farm, and has a wife and one child. He owns a great deal of property in Savannah and in the country near the town. His father is one of the wealthiest farmers in the state, and Crowley is regarded by many of the townspeople as pointing him out to

den, the negro janitor at the rooms of the Owl club, to prove that he was there at the time. Other witnesses say they saw him on the street at the time he says he was asleep in the rooms of the Owl club.

Fife owned a revolver, and is said to have flourished it in the saloon of E. E. Norris in St. Joseph, remarking at the same time that he intended to kill Richardson. He showed letters to a woman in St. Joseph and said they had been written to him by Mrs. Richardson. The letters were sensational and were signed by the name of "Adie."



GOLDIE WHITEHEAD

(One of the Witnesses.) wife. There was evidence that their domestic relations had been strained. In fact, they had practically separated a short time before the murder and Mrs. Richardson went to the home of her parents at San Antonio, Tex. She remained there several weeks, when there was a reconciliation and she returned home. She had been at home

Inefficient English Labor.

An English architect, writing in the Nineteenth Century, traces the threatened commercial decline of England to the harmful domination of the labor unions. While these organizations are steadily forcing up wages, they are at the same time cutting down the actual working hours until these are now said to average little more than four hours of honest work each day. Union men in the building trades in England are expected to work fifty hours a week in summer and forty-seven in winter, thus making an average of about eight hours a day. But when they are paid at noon on Saturday many of them are not seen again on the building until the following Tuesday, by which time they have spent all their wages. Their absence throws the contractor into serious trouble, but he cannot put new men in their places. This is only one of many ways in which the unions are said to delay the work and make it expensive.

The Anthracite Situation.

Matters in the Pennsylvania coal region seem to be drifting toward another deadlock between the miners and the employers. The owners recently announced their determination to maintain the present wage scale and to settle all differences individually with the employees. In accordance with this line of action they have remained away from the Hazleton conference, at which they were expected to meet the union miners and discuss a new wage scale for the coming year. Their absence is resented by the miners, and the 600 delegates in the convention have passed resolutions authorizing President Mitchell and the executive committee to try to secure a joint conference with the operators before April 1. If they fail to secure such conference they are authorized, if necessary, to "resort to a suspension of work."

A Crafty Statesman.

The Marquis Ito, who as prime minister of Japan is an important functionary in the international complications now going forward in China, is noted for his admiration of American methods, political and economic.



MARQUIS ITO.

He is not only a profound statesman but a noble naval and military officer as well. He commanded the Japanese fleet in the operations against China, and the policy seems to have been that the blood of murdered women cried aloud for retributive justice.

Water Rats in Naples, Italy.



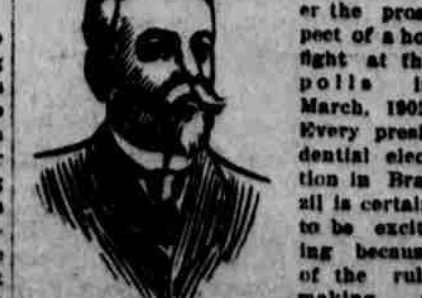
In this picture are shown two of the water rats of Naples. They are only harmless boys who have been brought up close to the water. These boys can swim like so many rats and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharves. These boys of Naples make a living by diving for pennies. When the big ocean steamers come to Italy from America the water rats surround the boats and cry, "Penny, penny in the

water, please. Hurry up, please," and few can resist their pleadings. So over goes a penny and into the water all the water rats dive at once, and soon up comes the lucky one with it in his mouth. Then it is "Penny, please," again until the ship leaves port. These boys are mostly fishermen's sons.

An animal heretofore unknown, resembling both the horse and zebra, has been discovered in the Congo forests.

Campaign in Brazil.

The next presidential campaign in the United States of Brazil is still a year off, but there is said to be already much excitement over the prospect of a hot fight at the polls in March, 1902. Every presidential election in Brazil is certain to be exciting because of the rule making a president ineligible for a second term until he has been out of office for at least four years. This constitutional provision will prevent the re-election of the present President de Campos Salles, who has made a popular and able executive, and it shows the field open to a whole host of ambitious politicians, who are already beginning to position.



President de Campos Salles.

a second term until he has been out of office for at least four years. This constitutional provision will prevent the re-election of the present President de Campos Salles, who has made a popular and able executive, and it shows the field open to a whole host of ambitious politicians, who are already beginning to position.



loops of the hair extend beyond the nape of the neck, so much the more fashionable is the wearer. The front of the hair should be parted off and waved and fastened under the knot, says the Plain Dealer.

It seems quite certain that low and elaborate hairdressing, with many curls and braids, will take the place of the styles that have prevailed so long. The pompadour, as of old, parts reluctantly with its sway, but it grows smaller day by day and cannot last into the summer.

THE DIP BUCKLE.
The straight front which we now all present to the world has necessitated a like change in the attitude of our buckles. The dip buckle is now the thing, and as is to be expected from its name, it gives that dip in front which Dame Fashion requires. It comes, of course, in all manner of styles and in all the popular metals, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. One form has, in addition to the slides at the side, through which the ribbon passes, two loops at the bottom, through which the ribbon ends are run and tied low down to give that slanting effect so much desired. This device is quite helpful, for the buckle is so shaped that it keeps its place and thus holds the knot of ribbon where it is tied, not always an easy matter to achieve otherwise. We all have had troubles of our own when our belts, ribbons, bows and the like persist in "riding up."

SPRING GOWN, TRIPLE SKIRT.



"TOY DOGS."
The term "toy dog" was never applied to more appropriate than to any breed than to the clever and beautiful little Pomeranians. Admirers of this breed claim that the Pomeranians supersede every other dog, and are sure to become the most popular as pets. In England they have had a great vogue for some time, but as yet there are comparatively few in this country. The first were brought over about a year ago by Mrs. C. Hartley Williamson, who fell in love with the beautiful little animals, and has made a sort of fad of them. Mrs. Williamson, who is a member of the Ladies' Kennel association, brought a dozen with her from a European trip, and now she has twenty, keeping some of them at her home in this city, and others at her Lakewood place. At last year's Westminster Kennel club show her Lakewood Roy took the prize for the best Pomeranian exhibited.

PALE CORN COLOR CHEFS.

The black Pomeranians, so Mrs. Williamson told a Mail and Express reporter, are the smallest. As yet it has been impossible to breed the white one so small. Eight pounds is the dividing line; dogs under eight are called "toy Poms," and the smaller the finer and more valuable. Lakewood Roy weighs not quite five pounds. Besides black and white, Pomeranians come in brown, blue and sable. The white is snowy as ermine, and the black like ink. The first black ones in England were bred by Gladstones, who was extremely fond of Pomeranians as pets.

These tiny dogs bring prices in no way commensurate with their size. The price averages from \$500 to \$1,000, and as much as \$2,000 has been paid for an especially fine one.

Some of the Pomeranian's distinguishing points are these: A profuse coat which is more like fur than that of any other dog; having an upper and an under coat; the hair is not curly, nor is it brushed smooth; it stands out from the body in a fluffy way; the nose is pointed, the ears small and erect, the feet dainty and "feathered," and the beautiful plume, as the tail is called, is carried erect.

Very affectionate and lively are the little Poms, but jealous of attention paid to any other pet, playful and intelligent and quick to bear any noise. Mrs. Williamson declares that here know everything that is going on in her house, and are superb watchdogs on account of their acute hearing. The same regimen of food and exercise suitable for any house dog should be given to the Pomeranians, although they are in every way more dainty.—Mail and Express.

AS TO DRINKING THE LIARS.

With the flat hat and low turbans now in vogue a change in hairdressing became necessary, and the coiffure has receded from the extreme top and front of the head to the back. A charming arrangement has the hair waved softly all around, parted at the side and coiled loosely in two figure eights, held together by jeweled combs. The old-fashioned coiffure is made by tying the hair just below the crown and forming two braids that are looped up to the tying and fastened there. This leaves four lines of braided hair, which are fastened to the head and caught by pins, and finished with a heavy comb. If the

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate Their Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Farm Separators in Kansas.

George Morgan, in an address before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, said in part: The value of the farm separator to the private dairyman has been fully demonstrated. The experimental stages have passed and the testimony of all who have made a careful, intelligent comparison between the gravity system and the modern separator are practically united in favor of the latter for the private dairyman. The question as to its advantages in localities where creameries are established is one upon which there is much difference of opinion. The most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the expense account. I think the separator will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in a condensed form from the patron to the creamery, and the expense greatly reduced. In this state, dairying is incidental to best and most serious problem is operating expenses. This applies both to the creamery manager and to the patron, whether the creamery is a co-operative one or a proprietary institution, and all are vitally interested in the

TIENTSIN TROUBLE

Causing Considerable Comment in Diplomatic Circles.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE

Sendin Reinforcements to the Chinese City Where the Tension Exists and Matters Look Serious.

London, March 21.—Gen. Wogack has refused to accept Count von Walderssee's arbitration at Tientsin, says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing Wednesday, and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag.

Gen. Barrow refused to do either, and in so refusing has the support of the British government. British reinforcements are being sent.

"Russia's proceedings in Korea," says the Kobe correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now openly aggressive, and it is believed that she is about to make further demands in connection with Ma-San-Pho."

A special from Tientsin says: A special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops left Pekin for Tientsin Wednesday morning.

One French, an Italian and a German war ship are outside the bar.

Gen. Lorne-Campbell, the English commander, and Gen. Wogack, commanding the Russians, met Count von Walderssee upon his arrival at Tientsin. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Walderssee said it was useless for him to give even an opinion regarding the matters at issue. It is the general feeling in Tientsin that the trouble is not likely to reach a point where blood will be shed. Both detachments on guard have orders to do nothing aggressive unless forced to do so by the other. Except the army and camp followers, the only Russians now residing here are the members of the consular staff, two clerks and two Jews, who are running stores, and who left Russia in order to save their lives. These are now being offered inducements to move the Russian concession.

The French concession is quiet. French gendarmes are on duty at the British concession to prevent the soldiers from trespassing and the naval brigade men are preventing the Sikhs from invading the French concession. Count von Walderssee has gone to Pekin.

Gen. Lorne-Campbell, upon hearing of the death of ex-President Harrison ordered all the British flags to be flown at half-mast.

In addition to the Australians, outposts are coming from the lines of communication to be ready in case of necessity. The British are under arms to prevent the settlement being rushed, but they do not anticipate such extremes.

A Pekin special says:

The British reinforcements consisting of ninety marines, which arrived at Tientsin Tuesday night from Taku forts to replace the Indian guards on the disputed land, are explained as due to a fear lest any incident arising out of the Russo-British land question should cause the French troops whose action has given much trouble to precipitate a collision. The British commanders desire to have enough troops in Tientsin to preserve order in the streets.

Worked on a Farm.

Belton, Tex., March 21.—The appointment by Gov. Sayers of Judge C. K. Bell of Fort Worth to succeed the late T. S. Smith as attorney general of Texas met with universal approval by the older citizens here, who have known Judge Bell for thirty years. His appointment is approved by all as wise, although he is not personally known among the younger generation, who were children when he formerly lived here. About thirty years ago Judge Bell worked for E. N. Goode on a farm on Darr's creek in this county for \$15 a month. He afterward taught school for a while, then took up the study of law under Harris & Sanders, well known attorneys of this city. He practiced here, but later moved to Comanche and was elected district attorney. He served one term in the state senate from that district. Later he succeeded Judge Nugent as district judge, and was afterward elected to congress from that district.

Two Wounded.

Guthrie, Ok., March 21.—The two outlaws who robbed the steamer Red Rock and killed Alex. Bateman were surrounded by officers near Pawnee just after dark Tuesday night, and in the battle that followed Deputy Sheriff Johnson of Pawnee county was fatally wounded. The bandits then escaped to the timber, where they were surrounded, and one of them was captured and taken to the Pawnee jail. He is badly wounded and may die, but refuses to give his name.

Have Arrived.

Gibraltar, March 21.—The steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, entered the harbor Wednesday. All ships in port had previously been dressed, and the royal yacht approached through the fleet fully manned and with guards of honor and bands paraded amidst salvos of guns, the firing of a royal salute and strains of national anthem. Decorations at the landing and along the streets are universal.

PRESIDENT DIAZ

Receives a Heartily Greeting on His Return to City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, March 21.—President Diaz arrived in the city Wednesday evening at 6:45 after an absence of nearly three months. An immense crowd of people awaited him on the platform of the Mexican Central depot, which is the terminus of the Cuernavaca railroad. When the presidential train pulled up in the station the president appeared on the rear platform of the car and was greeted with cheers. The president drove in an open carriage from the depot to his house. The other occupants of the landau were Gen. Reles, minister of war, Gen. Mena, minister of communications, and Capt. Diaz, the president's son. The carriage was escorted by the mounted presidential guards. The streets were lined with people who cheered and waved handkerchiefs as the president passed. The house fronts were gay with bunting and that night the illuminations give the main thoroughfares a holiday appearance.

The route of the procession was somewhat altered at the last moment and as the people who were waiting in the streets that were omitted were disappointed in not catching a glimpse of the president, they repaired en masse to his house in Cadena street. In view of the crowd that had collected the president came out on the balcony of his house and bowed in acknowledgment of the popular demonstration. For his age, the president appears in excellent health.

There was a great crush at the station and it was with difficulty that a lane could be opened for the president. But Gen. Diaz did not seem to mind about the jostling and was evidently gratified at the heartiness and spontaneity of the welcome accorded him, as he smiled, bowed and lifted his hat continually.

New Law.

Annapolis, Md., March 21.—The new election bill having for its object the practical disfranchisement of most of the 50,000 illiterate voters of the state has passed the senate. It was immediately sent to the house where all the amendments made by the senate were concurred in and the bill passed. It is now ready for the governor's signature.

The most important change in existing methods accomplished by the enactment of the new law lies in depriving illiterate voters of the assistance of ballot clerks in preparing their ballots. Under the previous practice these clerks accomplished much work in the booths and made ballots for them or showed them how to do it. The Democrats claim that this practice utterly destroys the secrecy of the ballot and made it possible for corrupt politicians to make bargains with corrupt voters. The effect of the law is of course largely a matter of conjecture, and one upon which the party leaders widely differ. The Democrats expect that it will disfranchise about 32,000 negroes and perhaps 10,000 white voters. Of these it is claimed all the negroes and about 50 per cent of the whites vote the Republican ticket. With these out of the way it is held the state will be safely Democratic for many years to come and the immediate result will be the election of a Democratic legislature next fall and a Democrat to succeed United States Senator Wellington in 1902.

Northwest Missouri had worst blizzard of season on the 19th.

Imitates Mrs. Nation.

Chicago, Ill., March 21.—Adopting the smashing methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation, Mrs. Lottie Jones, colored, went forth on the South Side Wednesday to wield an ax in a crusade against crap games and policy shops. She began her work by wrecking a coal office at 2551 Dearborn street, where she found her spouse engaged in a game of craps. When she had smashed the windows and reduced the furniture in the coal office to kindling wood, Mrs. Jones started in search of a policy shop, where her husband had been losing money. When she reached the policy shop, however, she found it closed and went home. She says she will smash every place where her husband is wont to gamble.

Rev. Thomas Aldred of Nashville charges that fellow passengers on the Oceanic gambled for high stakes, kissed each other and behaved scandalously.

Supposed incendiary.

Tiptonville, Tenn., March 21.—This place was nearly destroyed by fire, the only business houses escaping being the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, W. J. Walker's drugstore, Caldwell Bros. dry goods and clothing store, and Markham's drugstore.

The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin and is supposed to have been started by negroes out of revenge for the lynching of Ike Fitzgerald, one of their race on Saturday.

Quite a Flood.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 21.—Territory more than a mile square in the Menominee valley, in this city, is under five to six feet of water as a result of the storm of the past thirty-six hours. The shops of the Milwaukee road at West Milwaukee and the shops of the Falk Manufacturing company were flooded and all work had to be suspended. A portion of the grade of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road was washed out.

ADJOURNMENT DATE

Agreed on in April 9—The Libel Measure Has Been Passed.

Austin, Tex., March 22.—The pending business was laid before the senate Thursday, the house bill providing for the investment of the permanent school fund in the bonds of independent school districts.

Hanger offered an amendment striking out article 3891, the proviso permitting the purchase of bonds of cities and towns. Adopted—14 yeas, 10 noes.

Stafford offered an amendment authorizing the leasing of the school fund in this manner: "Or if any United States senator desires the use of the same, it shall be loaned to him upon thirty years' time, without security."

Ruled out of order. The ruling of the chair was appealed from, but it was sustained.

Turney offered an amendment striking out the enacting clause. Lost—4 yeas, 7 noes. The bill was then passed to a third reading.

The senate resumed consideration of the general appropriation bill, the pending question being on items in an amendment by Durrell. The items, sixty-six in number, were considered seriatim.

The next amendment was by Patterson, increasing the Confederate pension appropriation from \$150,000 to \$250,000, the constitutional limit.

Patterson spoke in support of his amendment, as did Swain. The latter declared that the policy of the United States government to pension honest, needy soldiers is proper, and from the number of pensioners on the rolls "the Confederates must have wounded all the soldiers in America and the Dutch." Adopted and bill went over.

The senate adopted the conference report on the bill empowering railroads to acquire by condemnation land for water tanks, shortening their line and reducing grades.

The senate finally passed a substitute bill regulating mutual insurance companies.

The senate concurred in the house amendments to the libel bill.

When the house convened, Bullock called up the senate sine die adjournment resolution. Mr. Grisham moved the previous question and it was ordered. The question recurred on the amendment by Phillips making the date April 20 instead of April 9. The amendment was defeated—449 yeas, 62 noes.

The original resolution was adopted—46 yeas, 447 noes. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted and to table that motion was adopted—57 yeas, 53 noes. This clinches the adjournment on April 9, beyond any further action by either house.

The senate bill establishing a four-year collegiate course at Prairie View normal was finally passed.

The senate libel bill by Mr. Staples was laid before the house on final passage.

Mr. Seabury offered the amendment of which he gave notice Wednesday. This amendment strikes out the clauses defining privileged matter and inserts the following:

"1. A fair, true and impartial account of the proceedings in a court of justice, unless the court prohibits the publication of the same when, in the judgment of the court, the ends of justice demand that the same should not be published, and the court so orders; or any other official proceeding authorized by law in the administration of law.

"2. A fair, true and impartial account of all executive and legislative proceedings that are made a matter of record, including reports of legislative committees and of any debate in the legislature and in its committees.

"3. A fair, true and impartial account of public meetings organized and conducted for public purposes only.

"4. A reasonable and fair comment or criticism of the official acts of public officials and of other matters of public concern published for general information."

The amendment was signed jointly with Mr. Seabury, by Mr. Greenwood, the sponsor, for the bill in the house.

Mr. Seabury explained the amendment at length and Mr. Greenwood accepted it.

The amendment was adopted—76 yeas, 12 noes.

The bill was finally passed—86 yeas, 13 noes.

By the explosion of a boiler near Beaumont eight men were hurt.

Mrs. Nation urges that indecent saloon pictures be crusaded against.

Shall Fractured.

Texarkana, Tex., March 22.—Andrew Williams, a young white man, aged 24 years, was found in an alley on the West Side near the unavary Swamp-poodle district, lying in a pool of blood and unconscious. A few feet away a bloody hatchet was found and there is no doubt this was the weapon used upon the man on whose skull were three gashes. The skull was badly fractured in several places, forty particles being extracted.

GALVESTON CHARTER BILL

The Lower House of the Legislature Reads Same to Enactment.

Austin, ex. March 25.—In house Saturday Looney offered a motion according to Congressman Cooper the courtesy of house. Adopted.

Ragand and Hill offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is charged in the public press that certain members of this house conspired with certain other persons for the purpose of preventing a quorum and forestalling action on the Galveston charter bill; and

"Whereas, it is further charged by said press that said members of the house took refuge in a theater, thereby insinuating and causing the impression to go out over the state that the members aforesaid were derelict in the discharge of their duties and purposely and knowingly absented themselves from the session of the house; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the charge aforesaid be denounced as groundless and an unwarranted attack upon the faithfulness and integrity of said members; that the absence of said members was occasioned by the understanding on their part that the house would adjourn and that no night session would be held."

Green, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate this very matter, held the resolution was out of order, because it was an infringement on the prerogatives of the committee. The speaker held the point of order well taken, from which ruling Mr. Ragland appealed.

Sebastian said he was one of the members whom the resolution sought to vindicate, but he preferred that it be withdrawn, as he did not believe any one misunderstood the motives of himself or the others who were absent from the night session.

The resolution and the appeal were withdrawn.

The Galveston charter bill was laid before the house.

Robertson of Williamson spoke against the measure.

Grisham argued at length for the bill.

Henderson of Lamar and Garner opposed the bill.

Seabury favored the bill.

McFall occupied the chair during the latter part of the debate. Mr. Moore vigorously favored the bill.

Phillips moved the previous question on the amendment by Mr. Tarpey and it was ordered.

This amendment provides for a commission to be composed of three members appointed by the governor and two elected by the people of Galveston. The amendment was adopted—52 yeas, 35 noes.

Nolan offered amendments making changes to meet minor objections to the bill, all of them tending to preserve these present bonded obligations of the city.

Garner and Bullock offered amendments providing that the governor may remove the three commissioners he appoints, but the two elective officers shall be removed the same as county officers, and for the filling of vacancies by the same rule, both of which were adopted.

The bill passed to engrossment—52 yeas, 35 noes.

A Birmingham, Ala., company has received a \$100,000 machinery order from Cuba.

An Italian fleet has arrived at Tripoli.

May Not Adjourn on April 9.

Austin, Tex., March 25.—The resolution fixing the date of sine die adjournment on April 9, which has been adopted by both branches of the law-making body, may not be binding, after all. There is an established precedent and high parliamentary authority for rescinding such action after it had been enacted by motion to reconsider and lay on the table, etc. The Twenty-second legislature adopted concurrent sine die adjournment resolutions and rescinded them, three such resolutions being treated in this manner. The railroad commission bill was pending, and its passage was impeded by the sine die adjournment resolution. Hon. Thomas B. Reed, who was speaker of congress at that time, was wired on the subject, and he replied that any concurrent resolution adopted by the legislature could be rescinded, and that only a majority vote was necessary.

Never Storm.

Beaumont, Tex., March 25.—A wind, rain and electrical storm visited Beaumont Saturday, which was fully if not more severe than the memorable storm of Sept. 8, 1900. It began about 8 o'clock and did not subside until after midnight. Very little damage was done in the city, though the wind blew a terrific gale and rain fell in sheets. A cab being driven by Bud Morgan was struck by lightning, and Morgan was knocked from the seat into the ditch and one of the horses was killed.

Bryan on Senatorship.

Lincoln, Neb., March 25.—In connection with a report that a number of fusionists were considering the advisability of voting for Republicans for United States senators, or absenting themselves so that a lesser number might elect, William J. Bryan was asked whether he thought any Democrat or Populist would take the responsibility of giving this aid to the Republicans. Mr. Bryan said: "Not less it is bought."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is sick with the grip.

RESOLUTION TO RESCIND.

One Offered in the House to Change the Date of Adjournment.

Austin, Tex., March 26.—Kennedy of Limestone offered in the house Monday a concurrent resolution providing that the resolution providing for a sine die adjournment on April 9 be reconsidered. It went to the table subject to call.

The resolution by Meece and Williams providing for the appointment of a committee to initiate appropriation legislation was laid before the house. Mr. Meece offered an amendment providing that each of the committees be composed of one member from each senatorial district to be selected by a majority of the representatives from said district. The resolution and amendment went over under the rules.

Kyle offered a resolution to print 5000 copies of Prof. Malley's report on the Mexican boll weevil. Adopted. The secretary of state is to distribute the copies under the resolution.

A message from the governor was read, informing the house of his acceptance of Dillard's resignation and of his proclamation calling a special election to choose his successor. Applause followed the reading.

The bill by Henderson providing that in towns of 8000 inhabitants or over, where there are two justices of the peace two constables may be elected was engrossed.

The bill by McMeans, Gary and Robertson of Williamson providing that railroad machine shops, general offices and roundhouses which have been established in a town or city for ten years or were established for a valuable consideration, shall not be removed.

Schluter offered an amendment making the limit of time five years.

Willacy offered an amendment striking out the time limitation entirely and leaving the prohibition only in cases where there were valuable considerations. The amendment was tabled.

The Schluter amendment was adopted.

An amendment by McFall, providing that suits under the act shall be brought by the attorney general in the district court of Travis county was adopted.

An amendment by Greer, Phillips, Filley, McFall and Parish and others exempting the Houston and Texas Central and International and Great Northern in regard to railroads which they have been permitted by consolidation acts of this legislature to acquire was defeated. The bill was engrossed.

The bill by Roach prohibiting cruelty to animals was engrossed.

The bill by Pickett, providing that foreign bond and investment companies doing business in this state may interchange cash for securities and securities for cash in their deposits in the state treasury was engrossed.

The bill by Strother, providing that where a railroad allows Johnson grass to go to seed on its right of way, any person injured thereby may recover damages, was amended by McInnis to provide that no person where a railroad allows Johnson grass to go to seed on his land may take advantage of this act, and by Stoltenweck providing a penalty of \$25 for violation of the act, was passed finally.

The senate could not muster a quorum, consequently transacted no business.

Not Yet Decided.

Austin, Tex., March 26.—It has already been stated that in the event Attorney General Bell renders an opinion that the legislature can not make appropriations for a period exceeding two years, the governor will call a special session to convene in August or September for the purpose of passing the two years' appropriation bill and for redistributing the state. A resolution has been prepared at the suggestion of Gov. Sayers, and will be introduced in the legislature if the opinion of the attorney general still holds that the two years' appropriations can not be passed at this regular session, provided that the finance and apportionment committees of the two branches of the law-making body shall convene in Austin fourteen days in advance of the special session for the purpose of preparing the appropriation and reapportionment bills. These committees will be paid for their advance work out of the contingent fund.

Prominent Texas Gene.

Tyler, Tex., March 25.—Col. Bryan Marsh died here of pneumonia. Col. Marsh was an Alabamian, but came to Texas in 1851. He served with distinction in the Confederate army, enlisting as a private in Company C, Nineteenth Texas, and coming out of the war as colonel in Granbury's Texas brigade. He participated in the fight before Atlanta, where he lost his right arm. Since the war he has resided in Tyler, and for many years was sheriff of Smith county.

Killed by a Storm.

Galveston, Tex., March 26.—Double Bayou was visited by a storm, cyclonic in character, in which the following lost their lives by being crushed under falling houses:

Mrs. Fish.

Seventy-year-old girl of Dick Masales, Double Bayou is situated on North Galveston bay, thirty miles from Galveston, and the only communication with this city is by means of small sailing boats.

THE LAKE SIDE.

The shadows round the inland sea. Are deepening into night; Above the slopes of Ganges They chase the evening light. Tired of the long day's blinding heat, I rest my languid feet; Late of the hills, where, cool and sweet, The sunset waters lie!

Along the sky in wavy lines, O'er lake and reach and bay, Green-belted with eternal pine, The mountains stretch away bright; Below, the maple masses sleep Where shore with water blends, While midway on the tranquil deep The evening light ascends.

So seemed it when you hill's red crown, Of old, the Indian trail, the nestle, And, through the sunset air, looked down Upon the smile of God. To him of light and shade the laws No forest lyric taught; Their living and eternal cause His truer instinct sought.

He saw these mountains in the light Which now across them shines; This lake, in summer sunset bright, Walked round with sobbing pine, God near him seemed; from earth and skies

His loving voice he heard, As, face to face in Paradise, Man stood before the Lord.

Thanks, O our Father! that like him, Thy tender love I see, In radiant hill and woodland dim, And tinted sunset sea. For not in mockery dost thou fill Our earth with light and grace; Thou hid'st no dark, no cruel will Behind Thy smiling face. —John Greenleaf Whittier.

Van Zandt's Vindication.

BY J. F. PHILLIPS.

(Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Asher had just finished putting an extra block of coal in the blazing grate and was tapping it with the tongs to increase its brisk glow, when one of the men spoke, thus breaking the chain of silence. Outside, the air was filled with particles of swirling snow and, all portentous of a night in-doors, with jovial companions, one youthful member of the Lethe club puffed more vigorously than ever at his pipe. Then he stopped, looked inquiringly at the coterie nestling in easy chairs around the fire and advanced the words that dispelled the unusual quiet.

"Where's Vanny?" asked Collier, he of the light curly locks and Arundellian bearing, as he looked at his watch. "He told me he was coming here at 10; we're due to finish that tie game of billiards, but, as yet, I've seen no sign of him. Wonder what's the matter?"

"Oh, you needn't bother about Van Zandt," answered Asher, as he once more seated himself in the restful leather covered armchair. "Never knew him to keep an appointment strictly on time; I'll lay you odds of five to one he finishes the stretch at least a quarter hour to the bad. I know that's no more than he'd be willing to allow if he was here now. And besides, it would take a more rigid promise than the one he made you to induce him to leave Miss Trevesant with up the customary brief grace for saying 'good night.' She'll be the undoing of him, I'm afraid."

Carough, the club's self-appointed affairs in all matters pertaining to the love affairs, bethumbed the magazine he had been reading and looked up.

"Well, she'll have a dandy opportunity to prove her adroitness," said that gentleman, "Vanny's not the chap to allow himself to be dictated to. He's too much a devotee at the shrine of independent bachelordom; not saying, of course, that the right woman, at the proper time, may not succeed in breaking this steel-clad barrier. He's often spoken of it to me; he's decried the weak-mindedness of men who allow themselves to be transported hither and yon by the buffeting waves of Aphrodite's sea. He calls it misguided reason and silly sentimentality. Mary Trevesant, from what I know of her, is not the girl to conquer under such circumstances. I've half a mind to believe she wouldn't try, either, since her mother and she are so opposed to men who indulge their appetite for an occasional brandy and soda or a nip of warm Bourbon.

"That may be true," interjected Phil Pearson, a ruddy-faced chap, who, while innately championing Vanny's cause, had hitherto refrained from saying anything. With head bowed in his hands, he had sat there for the last half hour, as if meditating a great flyer in wheat or some new coup on the board of trade. In truth, it was Van Zandt's behavior that concerned him most deeply; for Vanny and he had long been kindred spirits—chums from boyhood. So, when Carough

finished his remarks, Phil's ears were soon turned to catch all that was said. "That may be so," he said, "but as for keeping promises, I'd pit the old fellow against anyone in the club." Healy, "We know how he likes his toddy; especially at such a cold, blustery time as this, but that doesn't weigh in the balance against him—not with me!"

"None of us is trying to pose as a saint, my dear boy," mildly interposed Carough. "You have played a wrong construction on what I have said. We have a bit of the ancient spirit about each of us, when it comes to a tempting glass or a pretty woman, and you know that Vanny's no exception. In his case, unlike the acid and the alkali, however, one will not neutralize the other; one must give way and I'm ready to vouch for his good sense."

"Sound of a familiar voice in the evening announced the arrival of the

much-disseminated Van Zandt. A kindly word to the porter and a nod to friends in the billiard room, off he fell, and soon the young lawyer, with cheeks aglow, strode into the room, wherein he would find his cronies. At sight of him, there was a simultaneously whispered greeting from each, but it was plain that his entrance had caused a lull in the conversation.

The possibility of losing one of the brotherhood of Letheans, New York's famous bachelor organization, after all kinds of resolutions against marriage had been passed, was more than the most staunchly hearted of them could bear. A mental pal seemed to settle over the little gathering, as if one of their number was already under the shadow of some mysteriously ominous power. He who brought the pervading gloom, maintained a rigid silence, not at all in keeping with his conduct, when, with glass to lips he was wont to join in the chorus:

"He's a jolly good fellow, He's a jolly good fellow, A jolly good fellow is he."

Then someone suggested the regular nightly potation, which, for some strange reason, thus far, had been overlooked. Prospects of that which was to follow brought back the good cheer and soon all were laughing and joking, conscious only of the joys of comradeship.

"Let's drink a toast to Vanny and his promise," suggested Dan Wilcox, an ex-football player who was always ready for a tackle at just such critical times. At this juncture, a clinking sound marked the rise of the glasses as they went aloft; all eyes were centered on the member whose immediate future was a matter of so much concern.

"To Vanny and his promises!" all yelled and it was not until silence ensued that any of them noticed the emptiness of Van Zandt's hands. Many looked aghast; so great was their surprise.

Vanny grasped the back of his chair as he arose to give response. Something tugged at his throat, a sign of the weakness his companions would charge him with, and which made speech, for the moment, difficult. His heart throbed fast in the excitement but thoughts of her steadied his nerve and calmed his voice, so that his words fell measurably clear and eloquent.

"I've a confession to make," he advanced. "It's due to you, I know, since I'm the first to nullify—our bond-of-fellowship. Your toast taken me completely off my guard. I hadn't considered, for a moment, that you knew of the serious turn this affair had taken—how could you?—when the affirmations were made only tonight. There were two of them; the third shall be an invitation to dine with me Thursday evening. Will you come?"

A curious lot cried "Yes, go on!" They wondered what would follow next.

"I don't drink with you tonight, boys, because—I've quit. Now that's the first promise, and it's one I shall keep."

"For the second, you had better ask Miss Trevesant!"

Firestorm of Admonition.

Arizona is supposed to be almost an unbroken desert, but in reality it has the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States, covering an area of over 8,000 square miles. This timber is usually found in an altitude of between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. The total quantity of pine timber fit for sawing purposes within the boundaries of the territory amounts to 10,000,000,000 feet, which can supply the needs of a populous state for more than a century.

Chief Butler of England.

The duke of Norfolk, as hereditary earl marshal of England, has entire control over the arrangements at Westminster abbey on a coronation or other ceremonial of a public character, and as chief butler of England he is entitled at a coronation to receive a drinking cup of pure gold. He can claim an escort of cavalry whenever he likes. The dukedom goes back more than four centuries.

Late Queen Victoria's Beliefs.

Queen Victoria was profoundly religious. She believed in the efficacy of prayer. She was a regular Bible reader, and frequently used a well-worn Bible that belonged to General Gordon, and was presented by his sister to the queen, who acknowledged the gift in an autograph letter. At the same time she did not permit her religious convictions to influence the state's interests of statecraft.—Chicago Record.

Landlord System in the South.

Aid is being sought in the north in furtherance of a plan to assist the negroes in many places in the black belt of the south to become land owners, thus freeing them from the bondage of the landlord system, under which too often, the tenant does not receive a just share of the product resulting from his efforts.

