

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 16.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, March 2, 1901

No. 9.

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Commissioners' Court.

Proceeding of Regular February Term.

We give below a brief synopsis of such of the proceedings of the last regular term of the court as we deemed of the most interest of the public. Our limited space would not permit of a full report:

On petition of citizens a new school district, to be known as No. 12, was created out of parts of districts Nos. 8 and 10. The new district begins at S E cor sur 18, Blk 14 H & T C R'y—Thence E on N B line of sur 228 to W line Red River Co. league No. 75—Thence S to S W cor blk 46—Thence E to E line Red River Co. league 75—Thence N to N E cor of same—Thence E to N W cor of Angeline West sur—Thence N to E line of Deskin sur and N E cor sur 209—Thence W to a point on N line of 209—Thence N across sur. 210 to its N line so as to include W 1/2 of 210—Thence W to Clifton road at S E cor of sur 220—Thence N to county line, thence W to W line of sur 23, blk 14, H & T C R'y, thence in southerly direction on W B line of sur 23, 22, 21, 20 and 19 to place of beginning.

Also on petition of citizens school district No 7 was divided making Dist No 13 out of following territory: Begin on N line of county between sur 145 and 158 H & T C R'y, thence S to S E cor of sur 159, thence E to N W cor F M Winchester 100 acre tract, thence S to S W cor sur 140, thence W to E B line of 161, thence S to N line of 162, thence E to N E cor of 162, thence S to N line of McFerron league, thence E to N E cor of same, thence S to S E cor of John Huffman survey.

Road Supt ordered to take charge of all county road scrapers and not loan same to any person.

Delinquent tax roll for 1899 as made out by J. W. Collins approved and he was allowed \$50 for same.

Ex-officio salaries of following officers fixed as follows: C. D. Long, Co Clerk \$400. J. W. Collins, Sheriff \$300. D. H. Hamilton, Co Judge

\$720 per year.

A reduction in valuation of \$6,048 for 1897 and \$14,833 for 1898 was allowed on Red River Co. school land, owned by D Jameson, as error in assessment, and collector ordered to accept taxes on same at the reduced valuation.

Presiding officers of elections for next two years were appointed and place of holding elections designated as follows:

R E Sherill, Pre. 1, town of Haskell; J S Boone, Pre. 2, Brushy school house; J M Perry, Pre. 3, D Livin-goods residence; F. Smith, Pre. 4, Willow Pt. school house; T A Mayes, Pre. 5, Mesquite school house; J A Fisher, Pre. 6, Lake Cr. school house; J C Bohanan, Pre. 7, Wildhorse school house.

Following persons were appointed to hold elections for school trustees in the several districts:

Dist. No. 1, A G Jones, J N Ellis and J L Jones; Dist. No. 2, T A Mayes, J A Graham and W H Epley; Dist. No. 3, J F Ross, L C Erick and J S Boone; Dist. No. 4, J A Calloway, J E Davis and R C Chisum; Dist. No. 5, W H Wood, J C Clendennen and J E Carter; Dist. No. 6, J M Tucker, A Chaney and Ed Lindsey; Dist. No. 6a, J C Bohanan, John Smith and Dick Carothers; Dist. No. 7, Geo Cavenier, John Fisher and F M Winchester; Dist. No. 8, D W Fields, G W Barker and A B Carothers; Dist. No. 9, E C Mixon, J E Mathis and J Hemphill; Dist. No. 10, M A Clifton, T G Marks and A B Lowery; Dist. No. 11, Henry Cousins, J D Roberts and W M Wood; Dist. No. 12, T G Jack, J H B Turner and S W York; Dist. No. 13, Thos. Lankford, Marion Winter and S C McCarty.

Ordered that delinquent tax list for 1899 be published in Haskell Free Press at 25 cts per tract.

Road Supt. instructed to put culvert on road near L B Agnew's residence and open drainage ditch.

Petition of D G Hisey and 11 others for a change in the Clark road refused.

Petition of L V Smith and others to be allowed to change Haskell and Throckmorton road where it crosses sec. 2, G H & H P R R granted.

County Judge authorized to have court house fence repaired, the steps put in position and stop the storing of cotton in yard.

Ordered that Nos. 2 and 3 Court house and Jail refunding bonds be paid also that the interest be paid on remaining county bonds.

Ordered that balance in R & B Int. and Sinking fund be transferred to C. H. Int. and Sinking fund and that \$25 of C. H. fund be transferred to C. H. Int. and Sinking fund.

Ordered that County Judge be allowed \$100 a year as Supt. of Public schools.

Ordered that county Judge visit jail and ascertain what clothing is needed by prisoners and purchase same.

J. B. Wadlington given contract to build a bridge across Wild Horse creek on Seymour road for \$30.

Road Supt. instructed to put up mile posts on the four principal roads from Haskell to county line.

Petition of J. C. Bohanan and others for a 2nd class road from near W. T. McDaniel's south about 7 miles to interest Roby road on Mat-thee Dun Sur. was granted, and E G Bennett, J C Bohanan, S W Vernon, R W Williams and J P Ashley were appointed a jury of view to lay out same, assess damages, etc.

Reports of various officers approved, also report of T. W. Owens butcher.

Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by J. B. Baker.

Mr. Irion Peasey has a clerk ship at K. H. McKee's.

S. L. ROBERTSON.

I have
just
returned
from
St. Louis
where I
purchased
a large
stock of
general
dry goods,
including
all the
staple
lines as
well as
a very
choice
selection of
the latest
and most
fashionable
fabrics
in the
line of
ladies
dress goods.

I will
also have
a very
extensive
line of
Notions,
Trimmings,
Etc.

I will
have more
to say to
you about
them next
week, when
they are in
the house.

S. L. ROBERTSON.

Our Mr. F. G. ALEXANDER left on the 4th inst. for Chicago to buy the firms Spring stock of goods. He was accompanied by Mrs. West, who will select the millinery and who will be at the head of that department on their return.

They will meet Mr. S. B. Street at Fort Worth and together they will purchase the stocks for the Graham, Haskell and Mundy houses.

Our customers may expect the latest, best and cheapest when these goods arrive.

RESPECTFULLY,

F. G. Alexander & Co.

P. S.—We want all the room we can get and until our new stock arrives you can get special bargains in clothing and all winter goods at our store.
F. G. A. & Co.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square

Haskell, Texas.

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

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

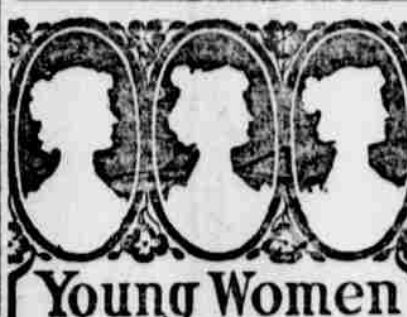
M. S. PIERSON, President. LEE PIERSON, Vice-President. G. R. COUCH, Cash.

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

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



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."

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chastanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

W. M. REEDY.

Give me a call when you are hungry or thirsty.

W. M. REEDY.

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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.

W. M. REEDY.

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—Prof. Litsey refused to suspend the rule against pupils attending parties on Thursday night to allow them to attend the Epworth League entertainment and warned the pupils that if any went they must take the consequences of violating the rule. Quite a number of the boys went to the entertainment and on Friday morning the Professor suspended them from school. The objection to the pupils attending parties or entertainments frequently is that it takes their minds from their studies and retards their progress. The rule had been suspended only a week before to allow them to attend a party and Prof. Litsey thought Thursday night too soon for another suspension. The Free Press thinks he is right and we understand that the trustees and a great majority of the patrons approve his action, while only a few object. We think they will see it differently upon mature reflection.

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.

Our Co School Land Matter Settled.

The county commissioners met in special session Thursday to consider the question of selling our school land or of settling the lease controversy. The offer to buy the land at \$1 per acre was withdrawn and the court passed the following order:

"Then came on to be considered by the court, the matter of receiving the money on deposit in Haskell National Bank for the lease of the Haskell county school land situated in Haskell county, and after due consideration of the same, it is ordered by the court that J. E. Murfee, county treasurer of Haskell county, be and he is hereby instructed to receive said money and to execute proper receipt to W. E. Kaye for same."

The effect of this order is to fully restate the lease, which has nearly ten years yet to run at \$400 per year.

We failed to catch much in the way of local news this week. In fact the town was rather dull, owing largely to the fact that the farmers are making the best use of the fine weather and good condition of the soil for plowing instead of coming to town to trade—but a foundation well laid for another crop means more business after a while.

NOTICE OF Special Meeting of the Stockholders OF THE

Panhandle & Gulf Railway 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. STEWELL, Pres.,
J. S. TRAMMELL, Sec.,
A. E. STEWELL,
W. W. SYLVESTER,
W. A. RULE,
Thos. Trammell,
R. L. McCauley,
J. R. Daugherty,
J. P. Trammell,
H. C. Hord
(8-16) Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of the Haskell National Bank at Haskell, in the State of Texas, at the close of Business Feb. 28, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$129,327.14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	6,027.80
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	800.80
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	13,820.00
Other real estate owned	2,620.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	35,058.45
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,261.31
Due from approved reserve agents	30,002.52
National Revenue Stamps	1,132.41
Checks and other cash items	321.96
Fractional paper currency, notes and coins	1,705.87
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	90.40
Special deposits	5,355.00
Legislative notes	2,279.00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for legal tenders	30,927.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation	1,350.00
TOTAL	\$273,202.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits, loss expenses and taxes paid	10,722.02
National Bank note outstanding	25,000.00
Due to other National Banks	14,132.41
Dividends unpaid	650.00
Individual deposits subject to check	130,707.18
Time certificates of deposit	3,961.00
TOTAL	\$273,202.01

State of Texas, County of Haskell, ss:

I, G. R. Couch, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. Couch, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of Feb 1901. J. L. Jones, Notary Public

Haskell Co. Tex.

COMMITTEE: M. S. Pierson, Lee Pierson, Directors.

Epworth League Program.

Subject—Religious Barrenness, Luke 13:6-9.

Reference word, Unfruitful.

Leader—Mrs. J. C. Caperton.

God's Desire for Fruit—Miss Lillie Rike.

Opportunity for Fruitfulness—Miss Clayton.

Profession of Fruit—Mrs. Dr. Gilbert.

The Master's Patience—Mr. Lee Garrett.

Judgment of Religious Barrenness—Rev. J. T. Bloodworth.

Fruitful of Good or Evil—Mrs. S. W. Scott.

How to be Beautiful—Mr. Will McWhirter.

Everybody invited. League at 4 p. m.

A Horrible Outbreak.

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head" writes C. D. Isbell of Morganton, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25c at J. B. Baker's.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, - - - TEXAS.

Of the 10,000,000 tons of coal France is obliged to import annually, 7,000,000 comes from England.

In twenty years the consumption of beer in Germany has doubled. It is now 125 litres a year per head of the whole population.

It is said that the Krupp are negotiating with Spanish capitalists for the organization of a company in Spain to build ironclads and manufacture ordnance.

The king of Greece, who has just completed his 55th year, is unique among the sovereigns of Europe, for he has actually reigned longer than his father, the aged king of Denmark.

The famous expert, Teyssonières, who examined in 1894 the bordereau attributed to Dreyfus, has been condemned to pay 800 francs damages for attributing the authorship of an insulting song to a lady who did not write it.

Attempts will soon be made by California vegetable growers to put fresh asparagus on the market in London and in other places in Great Britain. It is expected that the California product will compete with French asparagus, which is sent to England in large quantities.

A colored colony enterprise is reported from Cape May, N. J. An option has been secured on 1,800 acres of land near that place, where it is proposed to erect a sawmill and work up what timber there is on the land into houses and factory buildings. A shoe factory and other industries are projected, together with farming.

There are few people who have not been occasionally puzzled to write "el" or "le" in the words that so represent the sound of the long e. A very simple rule, however, removes all difficulty. If the diphthong immediately follows the letter e it is always "el," as in ceiling, conceit, etc., but when it follows any other letter it is always "le," as in grief, niece, friend, etc.

A Chinese banknote, issued during the Ming dynasty, about A. D. 1390, has been placed in the British Museum among the specimens of early printing from China. The surface of the note is black with age, though the characters upon the face of it are quite discernible. This is supposed to be the earliest specimen extant of a banknote issued from any country.

According to a report from Athens, the new Cretan coins will soon be put into circulation. They bear the head of Prince George and include gold pieces of 20 and 10 francs, silver pieces of 5, 2, 1 and half francs, small change in nickel of 20, 10 and 5 centimes. Hitherto on the island Greek, Italian and French silver money has chiefly been in circulation, Turkish money having disappeared.

The tallest living man is said to be Lewis Wilkins, who is now arousing great interest in the scientific circles of Europe. Wilkins was born on a farm near St. Paul, Minn., in 1871. When he was but 10 years old he measured six feet in height and now has grown to the tremendous height of 107 1/2 inches—just three-quarters of an inch less than nine feet—and weighs 364 pounds.

The Wichita (Kan.) Eagle says of Mrs. Nation, the saloon-wrecker, that: "In the 60's Mrs. Nation's husband was running an anti-slavery paper in St. Joseph, Mo. One day a lot of proslavery men kidnapped him and bound the office for the purpose of putting a stop to the paper. Mrs. Nation managed to get a few cases of type out of the building and succeeded in getting out the next edition of the paper herself."

The excavating for the drainage system which is being installed in the City of Mexico, a number of articles were found which belonged to a period previous to the invasion of Cortez. Some of the articles found were gold ornaments with which the Aztec gods were decorated. On the extension of the Mexican Central railway workmen dug out \$50,000 in gold and silver coins, the government and the workmen sharing equally under the old law of treasure trove.

The Princess of Asturias, eldest sister of King Alfonso, and whose impending marriage is giving rise to so much political disturbance in Spain, is very small and dark, and takes far more after her father than her mother, alike in appearance and tastes. Contrary to what has been published, she shares none of the queen regent's liking for outdoor exercise and open-air pastimes, but, like a true Spanish woman, prefers an indoor life, and is prone to indolence rather than to activity.

Replying to critics who had called them "unpatriotic" because they ordered railway rolling-stock from the United States instead of Great Britain, certain South American builders say that the American manufacturers agreed to deliver the goods in four and a half months, whereas the British would not promise to do it within a year and a half. The proverb about the nimble squire is of English origin. It looks as if there should be another about the value of the fitting minute.

A Missouri judge has hit upon an effective plan for getting tramps to leave town. He sentenced all brought before him to thirty days' work on the streets, and gives them half an hour to get their tools. That half hour sees them well on their way.

Japan is taking a new step to approach western civilization and withdraw from Chinese traditions by requiring officially that the Japanese language shall be taught in schools by means of Roman letters and no longer by the syllabic symbols.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

MARKS OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST.

On Christian Heroism—The Great Reward That Comes to the Faithful Soldier of the Cross—Heroes and Martyrs of Everyday Life.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Kloppeh.)

Washington, Feb. 24.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage praises Christian heroism and tells of great rewards. The text is Galatians vi., 17, "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus."

We hear much about crowns, thrones, victories, but I now tell the more quiet story of scars, honorable and dishonorable. There are in all parts of the world people bearing dishonorable scars. They went into the battle of sin and were worsted and to their dying day they will have a scarification of body or mind or soul. It cannot be hidden. There are tens of thousands of men and women now consecrated to God and living holy lives who were once corrupt; but they have been regenerated, and they are no more what they once were than rubescence is emaciation, than balm is vitriol, than noonday is midnight. But in their depleted physical health or mental torpor or style of temptation they are ever and anon reminded of the obnoxious past. They have a memory that is deplorable. In some degree of pain or some tendency to surrender to the wrong which they must perpetually resist they have an unwholesome reminiscence. They carry scars, deep scars, ignoble scars.

But Paul in his text shows us a scarification which is a badge of honorable and self-sacrificing service. He had in his weak eyes the result of too much study and in his body, bent and worn, the signature of scourging and shipwrecks and maltreatment by mobs. In his text he shows those scars as he declares, "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." Notice that it is not wounds, but scars, and a scar is a healed wound. Before the scar is well defined upon the flesh the inflammation must have departed and right circulation must have been restored and new tissue must have been formed. It is a permanent indentation of the flesh—a cicatrix. Paul did well to show those scars. They were positive and indisputable proof that with all his body, mind and soul he believed what he said. They were his diploma, showing that he had graduated from the school of hardship for Christ. They were credentials proving his right to lead in the world's evangelization.

Not Ashamed of Scars.

Men are not ashamed of scars got in battle for their country. No American is embarrassed when you ask him, "Where did you get that gash across your forehead?" and he can answer, "That was from a saber cut at San Juan." When you ask some German, "Where did you lose your right arm?" he is not ashamed to say, "I lost it at Sedan." When you ask an Italian, "Where did you lose your eye?" he is not annoyed when he can answer, "I suffered that in the last battle under our glorious General Garibaldi." But I remind you of the fact that there are scars not got in war which are just as illustrious. We had in this country years ago an eminent advocate who was called into the presidential cabinet at attorney general. In mid-life he was in a Philadelphia courtroom engaged in an important trial. The attorney on the opposite side of the case got irritated and angry and in a most brutal manner referred to the distinguished attorney's disfigured face, a face more deeply scarred than any face I ever saw. The legal hero of whom I am speaking in his closing argument said: "Gentlemen of the jury, when I was a little child I was playing with my sister in the nursery, and her clothes caught fire, and I ran to her to put out the fire. I succeeded, but I myself took fire, and before it was extinguished my face was awfully burned, and as black as the heart of the scoundrelly counsel who on the other side of the case has referred to my misfortune." The eminent attorney of whom I speak carried all his life the honorable scar of his sister's rescue.

Hearing a Family.

But why do we go so far for illustration when I could take right out of the memories of some whom I address instances just as appropriate? To rear a right for God and heaven a large family of children in that country home was a mighty undertaking. Far away from the village doctor, the garret must contain the herbs for the cure of all kinds of disorders. Through all infantile complaints the children of that family went. They missed nothing in the way of childish disorders. Busy all day was the mother in every form of housework and twenty times a night bruised up by the children all down at the same time with the same contagion. Her hair is white a long while before it is time for snow. Her shoulders are bent long before the appropriate time for stooping. Spectacles are adjusted, some for close by and some for far off, years before you would have supposed her eyes would need reinforcement. Here and there is a short gray in her pathway, this headstone bearing the name of this child and another headstone bearing the name of another child. Hardly one bereavement lifts its shadow than another bereavement drops one. After thirty years of wifehood and motherhood the path leads toward the setting sun. She cannot walk so far as she used to. Colds caught here on longer than formerly. Some of the children are in the heavenly world, for which they were well prepared through maternal fidelity, and others are out in this world doing honor to a Christian ancestry.

Martyrs All Around Us.

People think they must look for martyrs on battlefields or go through a history to find burnings at the stake and tortures on racks when there are martyrs all about us. At this time in this capital city there are scores of men wearing themselves out in the public service. In ten years they will not have a healthy nerve left in their body. In committee rooms, in consultations that involve the welfare of the nation, under the weight of great responsibilities, their vitality is being subtracted. In almost every village of the country you find some broken down state or national official. After exhausting him-

self in the public service, rough American politics kick him out of congress or cabinet or legislative hall, and he goes into comparative obscurity and comparative want, for he has been long enough away from home to lose his professional opportunities. No man that was ever put to death by sword or instrument of torture was more of a martyr than that man who has been wrong to death by the demands of official position. The scars may not be visible, for these are scars on the brain and scars on the nerves and scars on the heart, but nevertheless are they scars, and God counts them, and their reward will be abundant.

The Unseen Scars.

In all lands there are veterans of war who may not have had their face scraped with one bullet or their foot flamed by one burning shell and who could not roll up their sleeve and show you one mark suggestive of battle, yet carry with them weaknesses got in exposures to disease along malarial swamps or from many miles of marching, and ever and anon they feel a twinge of pain, each recurrence of which is sharper or more lasting, until after while they will be captured for the tomb by disorders which started 20 or 30 or 40 years before. And their scars are all unseen by human eyes. But those people are as certainly the victims of war as though they had been blown up in an undermined fortress or thrust through with a cavalryman's lance. What I want to make out is that there are scars which are never counted except as God counts them, and I want to enlarge your sympathies.

There is a woman who has suffered domestic injustice of which there is no countenance. She says nothing about it. An inquisitor's machine of torture could not bring from her the story of domestic war. Ever since the day of orange blossoms and long white veils she has done her full duty and received for it harshness and blame and neglect. The marriage ring, that was supposed to be a sign of unending affection, has turned out to be one link of a chain of horrible servitude. A wreath of nuptial and nightshade of brightest form would have been a more accurate prophecy. There are those who find it hard to believe that there is such a place as hell, but you could go right out in any community and find more than one hell of domestic torment. There is no escape for that woman but the grave, and that, compared with the life she now lives, will be an arbor of jasmine and of the humming bird's song poured into the ear of the honey-suckle. Scars! If there be none on the brow showing where he struck her arriving home from midnight carousal, nevertheless there are scars all up and down her injured and immortal soul which will be remembered on the day when she shall leap forth for her avengement the live thunderbolts of an incensed God. When we see a veteran in any land who has lost a limb in battle, our sympathies are stirred. But, oh, how many have in the domestic realm lost their life and yet are denied a pillow of dust on which to slumber! Better enlarge your roll of martyrs. Better adopt a new mode of counting human sacrifices. A broken bone is not half as bad as a broken heart.

Marks of Christian Service.

There are many scars, in the same sense that Paul uttered it, say, "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus"—that is, for the sake of Christ and his cause they carry scars which keep their indelible through all time and all eternity. Do you think that Paul was accurate when he said that? If you have studied his career, you have no doubt of it. In his youth he learned how to fashion the hair of the Cilician goat into canvas, a quiet trade, and then went to college, the president of which was Gamaliel, an institution which scholars say could not have been very thorough because of what they call Paul's imperfect command of Greek syntax. But his history became exciting on the road to Damascus, where he was unharmed and blinded. His conversion was a convulsion. Whether that fall from the horse may have left a mark upon him I know not, but the web soon took after him and dogged and imprisoned and maltreated him until he had scars more than enough to assure the truthfulness of his utterance, "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus."

All of Paul's sufferings were for Christ's sake. He had intellectual powers which could have achieved for him all worldly successes. You see what he could do in a courtroom when with extemporaneous speech he made the judicial bench tremble; when on Mars hill he confounded the Athenian critics; when he preached amid the excitement of a tumbling pentecost; when in a storm at sea he took command of the ship, the only one on board cool headed. With his inspired logic and his courage of utterance, and his power of illustration, and his capacity to move audiences, and his spirit of defiance, there was no height of worldly power he might not have gained.

Army of Christian Soldiers.

All ye who bear in your body the marks of the Lord Jesus, have you thought what use those marks will be in the heavenly world? What source of glorious reminiscence! In that world you will sit together and talk over earthly experiences. "Where did you get that scar?" saint will say to saint, and there will come back a story of hardship and struggle and persecution and wounds and victory through the grace of the gospel. Another spirit will say to listening spirit, "Where did you get that hurt so plainly marked?" And the answer will be: "Oh, that was one of the worst hurts I ever had. There was a broken friendship. We were in sweetest accord for years, together in joy and sorrow. What one thought the other thought. We were David and Jonathan. But our personal interests parted, and our friendship broke, never to be renewed on earth. But we have made it all up here, and are in the same heaven, on neighboring thrones, in neighboring cities, on the banks of the same river."

Practical Application.

Now what is the practical use of this subject? It is the cultivation of Christian heroics. The most of us do not say things and do things for God when there is no danger of getting hurt. We are all ready for easy work, for popular work, for compensating work, but

we all greatly need more courage to brave the world and brave satanic assault when there is something aggressive and bold and dangerous to be undertaken for God and righteousness. And if we happen to get bit what an ado we make about it! We all need more of the stuff that martyrs are made out of. We want more sanctified grit, more Christian pluck, more holy recklessness as to what the world may say and do in any crisis of our life. Be right and do right, and all earth and hell combined cannot put you down.

The same little missionary who wrote my text also uttered that pithy word of magnificence to be found in those words which ring like battle axes on splitting helmets: "In all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us, for I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

How do you like that, you cowards, who shrink back from aggressive work and if so much as a splinter pierce your flesh cry out louder than many a one torn in auto da fe? Many a soldier has gone through a long war, been in twenty battles, led a regiment up a hill mounted by cannon and swept by musketry and yet come home without having been once hit and without a mark upon him. But it will not be so among those who pass in the grand review of heaven. They have all in the holy wars been wounded, and all bear scars. And what would the newly arrived in heaven do with nothing to show that he has ever been struck by human or diabolic weaponry? How embarrassed and eccentric such an one in such a place! Surely he would want to be excused awhile from the heavenly ranks and be permitted to descend to earth, crying, "Give me another chance to do something worthy of an immortal. Show me some post of danger to be stormed, some difficult charge to lead. Like Leonidas at Thermopylae, like Miltiades at Marathon, like Marlborough at Blenheim, like Goffrey at Jerusalem, like Winkfield at Sampson gathering the spears of the Austrian knights into his bosom, giving his life for others, show me some place where I can do a brave thing for God. I can not go back to heaven until somewhere I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." My hearer, my reader, quit complaining about your misfortunes and disappointments and troubles through all time and all eternity. Thank God for scars!

A HISTORIC HOME.

Rousseau's Famous "Les Charmettes" Ready for a Purchaser.

In all literature there is hardly any home more famous than Les Charmettes, that modest dwelling in Chambray where Jean Jacques Rousseau, the renowned French philosopher, spent the happiest years of his life, and therefore it is no wonder that the reading public of Europe was considerably surprised and somewhat shocked when it heard the other day that it had been advertised for sale, says the St. Louis Star. The advertisement read as follows: "For Sale—Les Charmettes, the historic home of Jean Jacques Rousseau, together with furniture, fields, and orchard." In 1800 the house was built, but it first became historic on July 6, 1738, that being the day on which Mme. de Warens, Rousseau's friend, purchased it, together with a barn, meadowland, orchard, plowland, vineyard, two oxen, two cows, ten sheep, seven hens, and a cock. The new owner occupied it at once and Rousseau joined her there later in the same year. Of his life there one of his French biographers says: "To Mme. de Warens the world is infinitely indebted since it was she who provided this man, the author of a Geneva historian, with a home in which he had ample opportunity to improve himself and to develop his many talents. Since 1732, the year in which Rousseau's 'Confessions' were published, Les Charmettes has been a Mecca for thousands of his admirers from all parts of the world, not a year since that time passing in which hundreds have not visited it and reverently taken away from the little flower garden some buds or leaves in memory of him."

Training Boys in Germany.

A writer describing in a Philadelphia daily the methods of schools in Germany, states that the manual training schools in Germany are especially intended for the class of boys who idle away their time before and after school on the street. The regular session closes at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, and after this time the boys who are not properly and healthfully employed must attend the industrial school for the rest of the day. In summer time the boys, divided into classes, each under the supervision of a teacher, are trained systematically in all the branches of gardening. At other seasons of the year the boys are engaged at various light crafts in workrooms, such as the making of baskets, brushes and brooms, and plain carpentry, where the use of tools is taught. Typewriting and bookbinding are taught to the advanced and older classes. Each boy receives a small remuneration for his work when it is faithfully and obediently performed. The money, however, is not paid to him directly, but is put into a saving bank for him, and from time to time he receives his certificate of deposit. The girls are taught knitting and all kinds of sewing in the same systematic manner. Every lesson is made a class drill. The children work by dictation, all in the room doing the same work at the same time—Youth's Companion.

New York's Social Settlements.

There are thirty social settlements in New York which are in touch with more than 60,000 people. In the settlement houses are 233 classes and 238 clubs, with a membership of 17,650. Social pursuits are the object of 102 clubs, while recreation and instructive features are combined in the others. In 25 settlements there are 23 kindergartens with 1,882 children.

Nature knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse on all inaction.—Goethe.

It is always said if the operation had been performed earlier the patient's life might have been saved.

It is a peculiar man who does not love his own offspring.

Some people are real saucy when they appear quite sad.

The Trust Problem.

To a thoughtful mind, the trust problem is one of serious import. It must be firmly grasped with, for it creeps upon society before you are aware of its existence. In this respect much resembling the various disorders which attack the stomach, such as constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure all such ailments, and prevent its gripes, malarial fever and ague. Be sure to give it a trial.

Crazy Snake is not the only mortal who raises disturbances.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Many girls regard hymns as the prettiest of melodies.

CURES BLOOD DISEASES. TREATMENT FREE.

Have you eating, feasting sores, mucous patches, sore throat or gums, ulcers, pimples, itching skin, aches in bones or joints, falling hair, boils, cancer, scrofula, offensive breath or old rheumatism? Then you have contracted or inherited impure blood. To cure, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) which is made especially to cure the worst, and most deep-seated aches, even when the bones are affected. B. B. B. heals every sore, stops all aches, makes new, rich blood, giving the rich glow of health to the skin. B. B. B. improves the digestion. B. B. B. thoroughly tested for 30 years. B. B. B. kills or destroys the poison, draining it from the system. Drug stores. Treatment of B. B. B. sent absolutely free by writing Blood Balm Co., 62 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble, and free medical advice given until cured. Costs nothing to try B. B. B. Medicine sent prepaid.

It is better to love all mankind than hate a few womankind.

You Need Toning Up

you have let yourself run down. The best tonic is Wolfe's Aromatic Sarsaparilla. It is used in all cases of Malaria, Fever and Ague, Torpid Liver, general debility, etc. It is the most suitable medicine for Texas, as in addition to above complaints physicians highly recommend it for Kidney and Bladder troubles, Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsy, Cramps, Colic and all kinds of female diseases. It gives tone to the entire system. Sold by druggists.

A white feather in a woman's bonnet is no sign she is a coward.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any name of Cuticura that cannot be cured by Hall's Cuticura Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Wadding, Kinnin & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Cuticura Cure is taken internally, acts directly upon the blood and cleanses the surface of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price per bottle, \$1.00. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Hall's Cuticura is a name that would fit many men.

HELP FOR WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

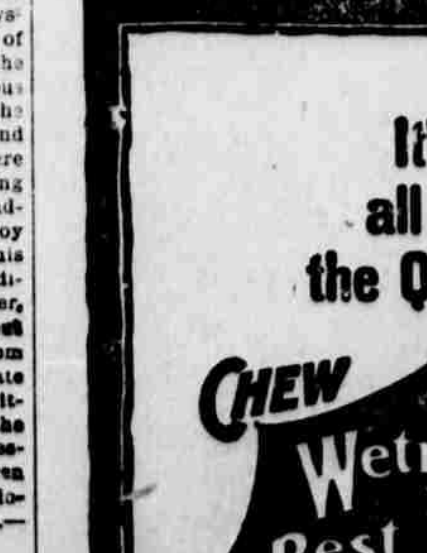
"I do not feel very well. I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me." You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time. Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by



Mrs. Ella Rice

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is furnished in all the branches of the business. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cure that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham. Her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

It's all in the Quality



When you buy a piece of Wetmore's Best Tobacco

you get your value in good tobacco. The best Burley leaf grown, the purest flavoring known, carefully prepared and skillfully blended. No premiums can be offered when the worth of the tobacco is all in the quality. Ask your dealer for Wetmore's Best. The tobacco that sells on its merit.

Made only by

M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Largest Independent Factory in America.

Down in her secret heart a woman's great fear in some instance is being afraid of some other of her sex.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free. Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Chilblains and Frost-bites. At all druggists and shoe stores; 25c.

What we do not understand we should proceed to find out.

Promises are useful in one way: They keep some people in a good humor.

Nearly every woman has an ambition to straighten a man out.

Some angel cake does not give one an angel's disposition.

WANTED—AT ONCE!

Traveling Salesman with or without experience \$50.00 and expenses. For particulars write to: California Tobacco Works, Redford City, Virginia.

"Are There Any More at Home Like You?" is a late song.

It's all in the Quality

When you buy a piece of Wetmore's Best Tobacco

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The Largest Independent Factory in America.

It's all in the Quality

When you buy a piece of Wetmore's Best Tobacco

Of the 3,153 locomotives built in the United States last year 595 went abroad most of them to British lines.

ONLY ONE ESCAPES

And He Rashed Through a Veritable Sea of Flame.

AWFUL CASUALTY UNDER EARTH

In a Wyoming Coal Mine, Where It Is Almost a Certainty a Number of Unfortunates Perished.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 27.—The worst disaster in the history of coal mining in Wyoming since the Almy horror eight years ago occurred at Diamondville Monday night, when first broke out in mine No. 1 of the Diamondville Coal and Coke company attended with great loss of life and destruction of property. Twenty-six miners perished and their charred bodies are still in the mine. A list of names of the dead has not yet been completed.

The fire was discovered shortly after the night shift commenced its work. Its cause is not known, but the flames made such progress that only one man escaped from the two entrances in which it was confined. His name is John Anderson and he was frightfully burned in running the gauntlet of the flames. He is unable to give any account of the accident other than that he was suddenly confronted by a wall of fire and smoke, and wrapping his head in an overcoat he ran in the direction of the main entrance.

The first intimation the miners in the other entries had of the fire was when Anderson came rushing into the upper level, his clothing in flames. He fell unconscious and was carried to the mouth of the mine. The alarm was sounded and hundreds of miners at work in the mines and on the outside rushed to the rescue of their imprisoned comrades. The fire had by this time made such progress that it was impossible to enter the rooms for the flames. The entire night was spent in confining the fire to the two entries and in morning it was necessary to seal them up to prevent the flames from spreading to other parts of the mine.

This step was only decided upon after all hope of saving the lives of the men had been abandoned. Nothing could live five minutes in such a fire, which was increasing in fierceness every minute. The plugging of the entrances will smother the flames, but it may be several days before the barricades can be removed and the chambers explored. Superintendent Shedd believes twenty-six men lost their lives instead of fifty, as has been reported, as a large number of men are missing, some of sick leave and others in the hospital suffering from burns received while fighting the flames.

Diamondville has been the scene of a number of disastrous fires since the mines were opened ten years ago, but the conflagrations were never before attended with serious loss of life.

Altogether all the mines at Diamondville are owned by the Oregon Short Line railroad. The output of mine No. 1 is about 175,000 tons of coal per year and upward of 700 miners are employed.

There are thirty-six men entombed. The lives of all the victims were certainly extinguished within three minutes of the fire gaining the ascendancy.

Visits His Sister.

Cronberg, Feb. 27.—King Edward and Emperor William arrived here Monday morning, and drove in a sleigh to Frederichshof, where the emperor bid farewell to the king and returned to Homburg. King Edward proceeded to the bedside of his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick.

King Edward remained at his sister's a quarter of an hour.

It was observed that his majesty on leaving betrayed no special anxiety, and it was deduced therefrom that he was favorably impressed with the dowager empress' condition.

Later there was a luncheon at which several persons sat down. Emperor William, who had in the meantime driven over from Homburg, sat next to King Edward in the center of a long table.

Emperor William during the luncheon silently raised his glass to King Edward, who returned the compliment.

Wanted a Paper.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, charged with forging the name of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire who died last fall in this city, came near being released on \$10,000 bond, which his brother-in-law, John T. Milliken, of St. Louis, furnished. District Attorney Philbin opposed the proceedings, saying he wanted to inquire into the matter. Judge McMahon, before whom the application was made, refused to accept bail.

Hostile to Americans.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 27.—Automatic and violent abuse of Americans, instigated by high Venezuelan officials implicated in the asphalt complicity, has begun in the Caracas press. Everything hostile to the United States is seized upon and exaggerated.

United States Minister Loomis is most shamefully attacked for daring to inform Washington of events occurring in Venezuela.

CONFESSED CRIME

And a Mob on Irate Indignation Relieved Him of Life.

Torre Haute, Ind., Feb. 27.—Justice, swift and terrible, was meted Tuesday to George Ward, the negro who murdered Miss Ida Finkelstein, the school teacher, by shooting her with a shotgun and cutting her throat Monday. In a few hours after his arrest an angry mob battered down the doors of the jail, dragged the miserable prisoner to the Wabash bridge, several squares away, and hanged him to the bridge draw. Not content with the hanging the crowd cut the corpse down and, laying it on a sandbar under the bridge, kindled a fire and cremated the remains.

Ward was arrested at 10 o'clock at the car works where he was employed as a laborer, and after being fully identified, made a confession. His only excuse for the murder was that Miss Finkelstein called him a 'dirty nigger' and slapped him in the face.

Being advised of the threatening situation, Governor Durbin wired to Captain Thomas of Company B, to place his company ready for duty in response to a call from the sheriff. Before the sheriff could call on the militia, the prisoner was in the hands of the mob and was dead even before being taken to the place arranged for hanging. At noon, the crowd outside the jail, numbering several hundred, including men, women and boys, battered down the iron doors, but were driven back by Jailer O'Donnell, who fired over the heads of the mob. Deputy Sheriffs Cooper, Hessick and Leforge were struck by the scattering shot and slightly injured, but nobody in the crowd was hurt. A detail of police arrived at the jail and tried to disperse the crowd, but with poor success.

A piece of railroad timber twenty-three feet long and eight inches thick was used as a battering ram. The cell was quickly opened and Ward was dragged forth. He realized that no mercy could be expected from the mob and he fought with the desperate ferocity of a beast at bay. He was dragged out to the street still fighting with all his strength, but a blow from a heavy hammer felled him to the ground. A noose was quickly adjusted to his neck and the mob started with its victim toward the Wabash bridge. The feeble resistance made by the wretched creature after that blow with the hammer was soon quieted by the savage blow of the mob. Face downward, he was dragged through the street to the bridge and across the rough planking of the drawbridge to the drawbridge. He was strung up.

Burning was then decided on. The stake was omitted. The body was in a horizontal position, the feet protruding at one end, the head at the other. The fire had barely been started when a man arrived with a can of turpentine, which was fed to the eager flames, and the body soon cremated.

Two Beheaded.

Pekin, Feb. 27.—Chi Siu, former grand secretary, and Hsu Cheng Yo, son of the notorious Hsu Tung, were publicly beheaded. The street in which the execution took place was guarded by French, German and American troops. The condemned officials were taken to the grounds in carts and escorted by a company of Japanese infantry. Chi Siu met his death in a dignified manner, walking from the cart calmly and fearlessly.

George Gould says his expenditures in Texas will be heavy.

Shot and Killed.

Helena, Ark., Feb. 27.—Theodore Otson, a wealthy manufacturer of staves, operating for the last several years in the lower end of this county, was shot and killed by Bailey Judge, a young man in his employ. Particulars are hard to get, as the place where the altercation occurred is in the extreme southern end of the county, near Avenue. From the meager reports at hand, it seems that the two men who were parties to the affray, as well as several others, had been drinking until they became quarrelsome and ugly. Judge, who has the reputation of being an excellent fellow, claims that Otson forced the quarrel upon him, and that he stoutly avoided him until it became apparent that he would be killed, when he in self-defense shot and killed him. Judge gave himself up to the nearest magistrate. Otson had business connections in Memphis and New Orleans, and was well known throughout the valley.

Bail Refused.

New York, Feb. 27.—Albert T. Patrick, charged with forging the name of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire who died last fall in this city, came near being released on \$10,000 bond, which his brother-in-law, John T. Milliken, of St. Louis, furnished. District Attorney Philbin opposed the proceedings, saying he wanted to inquire into the matter. Judge McMahon, before whom the application was made, refused to accept bail.

West African Robberies.

Mombasa, East Coast of Africa, Feb. 27.—A British expedition of 500 men, after making an eighty days' march of 113 miles into the Somali country to punish them for killing sub-commissioner Jenner, was attacked Feb. 19 at Kamsaku, twenty-nine miles from Kismayu, and lost seventeen men killed, including Lieut. Col. Maitland. The Somalis were driven off with the loss of 150 men killed. The cattle captured on the march were stampeded.

DEFEAT OF DEWET

Is Reported in Cablegrams Received at London.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT HAD

Between the Boers and the British, Says the Dispatches, Causing the Former to Leave the Field.

London, Feb. 25.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

Middelburg, Transvaal, Feb. 24.—French's representatives from Plet Reitoof of Feb. 22 say that the result of the columns sweeping the country east on that the Boers are retreating in scattered and disorganized parties to the number of some 5000 in front of him.

Amsterdam and Plet Reitoof have been occupied and troops are protecting the Swazi frontier. French will push on, but is much hampered by the continuous heavy rains.

Summary of total losses inflicted upon enemy up to Feb. 16, 292 Boers known to have been killed and wounded in action, 56 taken prisoners, 183 surrendered, one fifteen-pounder gun, 462 rifles, 160,000 rounds of small ammunition, 5500 horses, seventy mules, 3500 trek oxen, 18,700 cattle, 150,400 sheep and 1070 agows and carts captured.

Our casualties: Five officers and forty-one men killed and four officers and 103 men wounded. I regret to say that Maj. Howard, a very gallant officer of the Canadian scouts, was killed Feb. 17.

Plumer reports that Col. Owen captured DeWet's fifteen pounder gun and pom-pom Feb. 23, as well as fifty-three prisoners and a quantity of ammunition. We had no casualties. Enemy in full retreat and dispersing, being vigorously pursued.

DeWet's attempt to invade Cape Colony has evidently completely failed.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from De Aar Feb. 24:

President Steyn addressed the Boers and told them they must all shift for themselves, returning to Orange River Colony as best they could. He and Gen. DeWet took 300 of the best horses with which to escape.

A Cape Town dispatch says Col. Plumer engaged DeWet Saturday near Disselfontein, on the south bank of the Orange river, capturing a gun and pom-pom and taking fifty prisoners. The Boers were scattered and are being pursued by Col. Plumer.

It is reported that Col. DeWet escaped to the opposite bank in a boat and is now fleeing with a handful of followers. It is reported from a Boer source at Zeeust that Gen. Delany has been captured.

Drowned Her Children.

Colfax, Wash., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Rose Wurser, a widow, in a fit of insanity, drowned her six children, aged from 4 to 12 years, at Uniontown Sunday. Two were boys and four girls. She threw them into a well thirty feet deep, containing two feet of water, and then jumped in herself and held the heads of the children beneath the surface until all were drowned. Mrs. Wurser was found alive in the well with her six murdered children by the neighbors, who pulled her out with a rope.

Will Meet Charges.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 25.—A special from Chihuahua, Mexico, says:

Grant Gillette, the Kansas City cattleman whose intention to return to Kansas City was announced two or three days ago, left Chihuahua two days ago for Vera Cruz. From there he will go to New York, after which he will immediately go to Kansas City and meet the charges against him. Gillette says he will account for cattle mortgages he left unprotected when he went to Mexico.

Germans Victorious.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 25.—Several hundred Imperial Chinese troops attacked fifty Germans west of Pao Ting Fu. Feb. 21. The Germans were hard pressed, fought a rear guard action and eventually drove the Chinese back. The Germans had one man killed and seven wounded. It is estimated that the Chinese lost 200 in killed and wounded.

Says We are Fair.

Niles, O., Feb. 25.—On a train between Cleveland and Niles Sunday Minister Wu, who was a passenger, was asked when he thought the war between China and the powers would be entirely over. Mr. Wu said that if all the countries were as fair toward China as the United States it would end very soon. When told that Niles was the birthplace of President McKinley, Minister Wu asked several questions concerning the place.

Terrific Mistake.

Eufaula, I. T., Feb. 25.—William Means, whose home is in Holdenville, but who had been to Muskogee on business, accompanied by his two nephews, took carboide sold by mistake just before boarding the train for home, and became unconscious in a short time. When the train arrived at Eufaula he was taken to the office of Dr. Tollison, where everything possible was done to save his life. He died at 11 o'clock. The body was sent home.

GALA DAY

The Independence of Cuba Was Duly Observed at Havana.

Havana, Feb. 25.—Independence day was celebrated with processions, mass meetings and general demonstrations of rejoicing. In morning there was a parade of 10,000 children bearing Cuban flags. They were received by prominent politicians. General and Mrs. Wood were showered with flowers as they passed. The Republican party held a mass meeting in the 'Accon theater.

Senor Capote, who presided, said there was never more need than now to be quiet. The United States was the only country that had helped Cuba in her time of trouble and he did not believe that the Washington government was now deceiving the Cubans. The work of intervention was long and difficult, but, in his opinion, everything would be settled satisfactorily to the people of the island.

Senor Sayas gave a revolutionary tone to his remarks by asserting that the present Cuban leaders would imitate the martyrs of the past. He declared that the 'trick which the Americans have been playing upon the Cubans is the cause of the non development of the island.' He predicted that the end of all would be dissatisfaction, adding that independence could only be obtained by fighting for it.

'Cuba,' he exclaimed, 'should preserve for itself the glories of the Latin race.'

Senor Juan Qualibero Gomez arraigned the advocates of annexation as traitors to the cause of Cuba. He said he had more faith in independence than he had in 1895, and that the United States could not rob Cuba of independence until aided by a force of 500,000 men. In speaking of the future relations between Cuba and the United States, he said that this matter was only a mere detail; that all the independent principles were embodied in the constitution and that in spite of recent declarations to the contrary, he believed everything would be settled in conformity with Cuba's demand for independence in the near future.

At the meeting of the National party the speakers were Senor Bravo, Senor Laceret and Senor Alfredo Zayas, the last named opposing the proposal to grant the United States naval stations in Cuba.

Demand Her Release.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Rie Nation will in jail last week wrote to Judge Hazen a letter demanding her release.

'I want you to quit your fooling,' she writes, 'and let me out of here. If you cause me to miss my engagements I won't feel like a ministering angel unto you. It is time for you to recover yourself before the devil, your master, makes a clean sweep with you into hell.'

'You know you are persecuting one of God's chosen who loves you for Jesus' sake. Let me out that I may go about my business of saving such poor devils as you. Write, or come to see me right off.'

Judge Hazen has ignored the letter, placing it in the waste basket with dozens of others received on the same subject from different parts of the country. Some of these letters threaten the judge. One from Bunker Hill Kan., says a committee of fifteen will administer a coat of tar and feathers to the officials if Mrs. Nation is not released by Feb. 27 and another from a woman in Douglas, Mich.

Philippine Plans.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Secretary Root has practically perfected preparations for establishing civil government in the Philippines as soon as the necessary legislation is enacted by congress.

Careful consideration has been given to the plans to be adopted, and the secretary has been in communication with Judge Taft and his associates on the subject. One of the schemes of government suggested was to divide the archipelago into civil departments, over which a member of the Philippine commission should preside, all to report to Judge Taft, who would occupy the office of governor general and be stationed in Manila. The latest, and the plan that will probably be adopted, is to keep the commission intact, but to make Judge Taft governor general and his associates members of his cabinet, and the head of the supreme court. It is possible that some influential and intelligent natives may be admitted to membership in the cabinet.

Dias Improving.

City of Mexico, Feb. 25.—President Diaz is finding the warm climate of Cuernavaca beneficial, and still sojourning in that city as a guest on Gov. Arriola. His rheumatic trouble has practically disappeared.

A 9-year-old American boy accused of complicity with another lad in robbing articles from the presidential car in this city some months ago, has been released from prison under \$500 bail furnished by his lawyer.

Ordered Executed.

Shanghai, Feb. 25.—The latest edict of the Chinese court expresses the desire that Chi Hsien and Hsu Ching Yu, now in the hands of the powers, be handed over for immediate execution. Native newspapers assert that Li Hung Chang telegraphed that the negotiations are at a deadlock and that he has memorized the throne admitting his inability to arrive at a settlement, and offering himself for punishment, in accordance with custom.

LARGE CAPITAL

A Five-Million Dollar Company Is to Do Business in West.

Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 24.—The oil situation at the close of the week was devoid of anything of particular interest. Drilling in the fields south of this city has made some progress, but nothing new has been developed. Sturm Bros., contractors for the Southwestern Oil company, on the Adams tract, have suspended drilling to await the arrival of more pipe from New Orleans. These contractors after drilling a considerable depth with eight-inch pipe, have concluded to sink the ten-inch pipe as much further as possible and for this will have to secure more of the larger casing. J. B. Duffy has been drilling during the last few days on the tract of land leased by the Spindle Top Heights Oil company, and has met with no serious difficulty so far.

Mr. J. A. Paulhamus of this city has received information that his brother W. H. Paulhamus, of Seattle, has completed the organization of the Paulhamus Oil company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. This is the California oil district and has ample capital to push developments even beyond the amount of the capital stock.

Real estate transactions have practically ceased, at least as far as oil lands are concerned. There has not been a lease filed for record for two days.

Mr. W. H. Aldridge, a large rice farmer, who owns a number of farms near Sour Lake, has found that the freight rates on oil from this place are so high as to make it almost prohibitive. Mr. Aldridge operates a number of pumps for irrigation purposes and was so well pleased with the oil here as fuel, that he decided to use it in his furnaces there and to do this, contracted with the J. M. Guffy company for a quantity of the crude oil to be delivered on board cars here, but when he endeavored to get rates on the fluid from here to Sour Lake, he found that the freight amounted to nearly as much as the first cost of the oil and makes it very doubtful whether he can use the oil to advantage. Mr. Aldridge is talking of bringing this rate to the attention of railway commission and asking for an adjustment. When it becomes necessary and possible to offer large shipments of oil to the interior trade, it is very probable that this rate on the railroads will be material, or the oil as a fuel will not be very successful.

Conferred at Houston.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 25.—Saturday night there was a conference here of several prominent business men. They came to meet Hon. J. W. Riggs, mayor of Waco, and president of the Texas Real Estate and Industrial association, and vice president of the Southern Industrial association. Galveston was represented by Hon. J. H. Hawley. The object of the conference was to take steps toward holding a meeting in May of the former, joined by another real estate association in Texas, not long since started in Austin. In other words, to unite them in an effort to secure a great representation for Texas at the meeting of the Southern Industrial association, to be held in Philadelphia the first week in June. The conference was of the opinion that it would be a golden opportunity to make known the advantages of Texas as a growing state industrially, commercially and agriculturally. The sentiment was in favor strongly of the proposition, but owing to the rather limited attendance the matter will have to be taken up later and pushed ahead.

Does Not Control.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 25.—President Charles M. Hays of the Southern Pacific, accompanied by Vice President and General Manager Julius Kruttschnitt of San Francisco, General Manager Van Vleck of Houston, with several others, got away on the president's special train Sunday morning.

Before the departure Mr. Hays submitted to a pointed interview on the recent sensational turn of Southern Pacific affairs, which is about the first expression he has given to the press. In the first place, he denied that there had been any consolidation of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific.

'The use of the word 'consolidation,' said he, 'is totally without foundation, the truth of the whole being that the Harriman syndicate, as it is commonly known, recently acquired a large block of Southern Pacific securities. That is all there is to the story.'

To Be Tried Again.

Hillsboro, Tex., Feb. 25.—Sheriff Satterfield went to Huntsville after S. W. Ogil, who recently applied for release from the penitentiary to the court of criminal appeals on a writ of habeas corpus. He was undergoing a ninety-nine year sentence for alleged murder of the Sams brothers in this county about twenty years ago. The grounds upon which his release was sought and obtained was that there were thirteen men on the jury that tried him.

Fire at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 25.—Fire Saturday night almost destroyed the works of the Galveston Cotton Oil Refining company, located on Postoffice and Thirty-fourth streets. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated by the owners at about \$200,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Eight cars standing on a side track and loaded with cotton seed meal and soap, were burned.

Washington's birthday was celebrated at Cape Towan.

WAS ENGROSSED.

This Was Done With Bill Regarding Railroad Lease Connections.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 26.—The speaker laid before the house Monday the pending resolution, providing that the committee appointed to visit the Confederate home be authorized to select a stenographer from among the house clerks. It was adopted.

Dr. Dillard of Bowie called up house bill No. 147, which provides that abstracts of title to land in Bowie county shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. The bill is intended to relieve conditions in Bowie county caused by the burning of records in 1859. The bill was advanced to engrossment.

Mr. Satterwhite of Freestone called up his bill, providing that jury scrip issued since Jan. 1, 1898, be accepted in payment of ad valorem taxes. It was engrossed.

Mr. Greer of Jefferson called up the bill providing that any railroad not more than 115 miles in length in the state, connecting at the state line with any other road for a period of ten years upon consent of the railroad commission. The bill is an amendment to the present law, making the limit 115 miles instead of thirty miles.

Mr. Greer moved the adoption of the favorable majority report.

Mr. Murray of Wilson moved the substitution of the unfavorable minority report. The latter motion was defeated and the majority report was adopted.

Mr. Schluter offered an amendment providing that any railroad accepting the proposed act shall not remove its general offices from the state, if such general offices were established prior to Jan. 1, 1901. He made an argument for the amendment, in the interest of Texarkana, where the general offices of the Texarkana and Fort Smith railway are located.

Mr. Greer attacked the amendment, declaring that it would change a general law, merely to help one locality. He said the amendment got only one vote in the committee. It was absurd, he said, for the legislature thus to express distrust of the railroad commission. The main point at issue was whether the distance be changed from 30 to 115 miles and Mr. Schluter was not opposed to that. Mr. Dillard of Bowie favored the amendment.

Mr. Calvin of Lamar moved to table the Schluter amendment. No quorum voted on an amendment and Mr. Calvin moved a call of the house. The call was ordered.

The roll of the house developed exactly a quorum—85 votes. The roll call on the motion to table the amendment was called up again and it prevailed—46 yeas, 41 nays.

When the house reconvened at 3 o'clock, Mr. Murrell moved to take up senate bill No. 30. The motion prevailed.

The bill extends the charters of railroad companies granted or amended since Jan. 14, 1887, which have failed to construct their roads and branches within the time required by law. It was advanced to third reading.

On motion of Mr. Schluter, house bill No. 49, validating land certificates issued to certain disabled Confederate soldiers, was engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Looney his bill providing penalties for violations of the quarantine laws was taken up and engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Meece, amending the fee law so as to remove all doubt as to the exemptions therefrom, was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Neff, providing that diplomas of first class colleges having department of pedagogy to be designated.

The bill by Mr. Neff, providing for a department of pedagogy to be designated by the state board of education, shall have the effect of state certificates, was engrossed.

The bill granting a charter to the city of Sherman was passed.

Cyclonic Storm.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 26.—News reached town that a wind and rain storm did great damage to property in the vicinity of Tres Jacales, Mex., a settlement opposite the island, about twenty-seven miles below this city. A heavy rain and hail storm at noon Sunday was followed by a small cyclone that wrecked a number of out-houses and blew down the home of Juan Bomero, whose little girl was caught beneath the falling roof and seriously hurt. The girl is only 11 years old, and it is feared her back sustained permanent injuries.

Fire at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Tex., Feb. 26.—For the second time within three weeks Pittsburg has been visited by a disastrous fire. Monday morning about 1 o'clock fire was discovered in the two-story brick on Quitman street, occupied by C. R. Bailey as a cafe, with sleeping apartments up stairs. It originated in one of the rooms up stairs. Soon the entire central portion of the handsome block in Pittsburg was in flames, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Gathering Statistics.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 26.—Special Agent Seneca B. Ban of the United States department of labor is in the city to gather statistics relating to labor troubles in San Antonio from July, 1894, up to Dec. 31, 1900. The principal inquiry will be on the following points: Number of people engaged in any strike; the cause that brought on the strike, the result of the strike, loss in wages to strikers and the loss to employers on account of strike.

WAS ENGROSSED.

By Four Majority the Hogg Amendment Took This Course.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 21.—Quite a discussion occurred in the senate Wednesday over Mr. Yett's bill, changing Burnett county from the Thirty-fifth to the Thirty-third district. It passed.

The senate finally passed the corrected house bill, providing for the construction of buildings at Abilene for the epileptic asylum.

Mr. Lipscomb moved the suspension of regular order and consideration of committee substitute appropriating \$10,000 to have a geological survey made of the state under the direction of the board of regents of the state university.

Mr. Savage offered an amendment striking out of the bill the following section: 'The geological and scientific equipment, collections, specimens and publications, now in charge of the commissioner of insurance, statistics and history, are hereby transferred to said board and their removal to the University of Texas is hereby authorized.' Adopted.

Mr. Hill of Denton offered in the house a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to visit the North Texas Normal school at Denton, which was adopted.

Mr. Kennedy of Limestone offered a resolution providing (1) for the payment of a stenographer for services rendered the committee which visited the agricultural and mechanical college, and (2) for the payment of the traveling expenses of the state revenue agent, Joe Lee Jameson, who accompanied the committee. The total amount is \$27.50. The committee on contingent expenses had declined to approve the expense, because the resolution authorizing the appointment of the visiting committees did not authorize the employment of clerks. The resolution was adopted in its entirety.

The discussion of the 'Hogg amendment' was resumed at 10:20 a. m. Mr. Stollenwerk of Hill taking the floor in opposition. He said the proposed amendments were urged to further the interests of certain politicians. No Democratic convention could force him to vote for a measure he believed to be detrimental to the interests of the state. The conclusion of Mr. Stollenwerk's speech the speaker announced that he would recognize some friends of the amendment. There were loud cries of 'Vote! Vote!' from the opposition.

The friends of the resolution held a short conference, after which Mr. McAnnally of Milam took the floor in favor of the pending resolution. He contended that the party mandate was binding upon the members of the house. His speech was devoted almost exclusively to this phase of the question.

Mr. Kennedy of Limestone followed in opposition to the amendment. He said he had always been ex-Gov. Hogg's friend and had lost money editing a newspaper in his interest, but he opposed him on this question. He said he desired to speak for the small corporations all over Texas, the cotton mills, gins, alliance stores and local corporate enterprises that would suffer if this amendment was adopted.

Other speeches pro and con were made. Mr. Greer announced that an agreement had been reached to shut off debate at this point and to take a vote on engrossment.

The joint resolution was engrossed—yeas 54, nays 50.

Katy shops at Smithville, Tex., are working ten hours.

Favorable.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 21.—House committee on internal improvements has acted favorably on Mr. Greer's bill providing that lines not exceeding 100 miles in length, wholly within the state and connecting at the state line with interstate roads, may be leased to such interstate lines for a period not exceeding ten years, subject to approval of the railroad commission. The committee amended the bill so as to make the limit 115 miles.

Insurance Reports.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 21.—The state department of insurance on Wednesday received the annual statements of the following insurance companies, doing business in Texas:

United States Fire Insurance company, of New York, which paid \$15.00 tax; \$22 office fees and \$5 agents' certificates. Standard Life and Accident Insurance company, of Detroit, Mich., which paid \$53.67 tax; \$22 office fees and \$80 agents' certificates.

Badly Mangled.

Denison, Tex., Feb. 21.—An unknown man was killed Tuesday evening by a north-bound freight at the Katy bridge over Duck creek, four miles north of town. The whistle was sounded repeatedly and the emergency brakes applied, but on account of the down grade it was impossible for the train to stop until after the man was struck. The train crew wired back that the man was killed and where he would be found.

Road Wins.

Cleburne, Tex., Feb. 21.—The jury in the case of Joe Shouse vs. Gulf, Colorado and

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

MILITARISM.

During the last campaign the democrats pointed out that republican success would encourage the party in power to increase the standing army. The republicans evaded the question for the most part and, when they were challenged to meet it, resorted to subterfuge and deception. They claimed that the army then in service was made necessary by the war in the Philippines and called attention to the fact that the increase expired by limitation in 1901. They pretended to believe that the army could be reduced before that time if the republicans won at the election and the Philippines were assured that there would be no change in the administration. These arguments ought not to have misled anyone because the president, two months before hostilities broke out at Manila, asked for authority to raise the army to one hundred thousand.

A republican house of representatives passed a bill giving him the authority and the democrats and their populist and silver republican allies in the senate secured the limitation which the republicans were afterwards anxious to hide behind. The election resulted in a republican victory even more pronounced than the leaders of that party had expected, but the war in the Philippines did not terminate and the imperialistic campaign went on under a new administration. A bill was introduced hurried through the house and senate and is now a law. The title of it is a confession of cowardice. It is not a bill to increase the size of the standing army, but a bill "To increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States." It provides that the army of the United States shall consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, one lieutenant general, six major generals, fifteen brigadier generals, etc., etc. Each regiment of cavalry and infantry has one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants and fifteen second lieutenants, besides sergeants, sergeant majors, corporals, etc., etc. Each regiment, among other persons, provides ranking from four to three to twenty-six in each cavalry troop, and from forty-eight to one hundred and twenty-seven in each infantry company. The president is given the discretionary power to increase the army to the maximum. The number of enlisted men may include twelve thousand natives to be enlisted in the Philippine Islands if the president sees fit to enlist them.

If anyone will read the bill complete and count the number of general officers, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, adjutants, inspectors, quartermasters and other officers with distinction, he can understand something of the force which militarism can command in any legislative contest with the taxpayers.

It is easier to increase an army, especially the official part, than to reduce it and the people have before them a difficult task, but the burdens and menace of militarism can be relied upon to arouse the people. When the awakening comes it will be found that the people who profit by a large military establishment, however powerful in present influence, are insignificant in numbers compared with those who are injured.

LOOKING FOR A NEW INSURRECTION.

It is significant that the republican newspapers insist that the United States must be sovereign to the island of Cuba.

The New York Tribune declares that the United States acquired sovereign rights because Mr. McKinley in a message to congress asked that body to authorize him to proceed "to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations."

The Tribune is pleased to overlook the fact that subsequently congress declared "that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," and in behalf of the United States congress disclaimed "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof."

Cuba's right to freedom and independence is not affected by anything the United States said. Our declaration that the Cuban people of right ought to be free and independent was simply a recognition of a right possessed by those people against Spain, and a right that would continue to exist even against the United States.

But when we have expressly recognized the rights of the Cubans to freedom and followed that recognition by a promise that we would not seek to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, we are estopped from making any pretense to sovereign rights or any other authority in that island.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World attributes to the administration a deliberate purpose to prevent the Cuban republic from having that complete independence that must belong to a successful republic. One paper aptly describes the situation when it intimates that the administration is "looking for a new insurrection."

The Chicago Times-Herald refuses to endorse the practice of deportation. It says:

"Deportation is a proceeding which Americans condemn unreservedly in other governments than their own, and we imagine that there are very few people in this country who care take the slightest satisfaction in the banishment of Filipino prisoners to the island of Guam."

Deportation is one of the corollaries of imperialism. So long as we insist upon a policy of imperialism we must not be sensitive when we find it necessary to adopt all the un-American habits essential to maintaining that un-American policy.

It is objected to Mr. Kearns, Utah's new republican senator, that he lacks education and a knowledge of history. It is no reflection on those who have the benefits of a collegiate education to say that men who go to the world from contact with the world rather than from books have often made good legislators, but it is especially absurd to find fault with a republican official because he is not acquainted with history. If the party is going to pursue the course mapped out by Mr. Hanna, the less knowledge a republican senator has of history the easier his conscience will be.

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S REPORT.

The annual report of Major General MacArthur, U. S. V., commanding, division of the Philippines, military governor of the Philippine Islands, is very interesting. It makes two large volumes and is full of statistics and other information. It presents a number of facts heretofore carefully concealed and just as strenuously denied by the authorities at Washington. It is not possible within the limits of an editorial review to mention even a small portion of the interesting material discussed and the valuable information furnished by General MacArthur's report. The report is dated "Manila, P. I., October 1, 1900," and is, therefore, well down to date.

Among other interesting facts furnished is one concerning the number of summary courts martial held in the division of the Philippines. The report shows that about 20 per cent of the soldiers serving in the Philippines have been tried by summary courts martial and about 18 per cent convicted. It is also shown that 9 per cent of the soldiers are in the hospital from one month's end to another. Of the hospital cases 23 per cent are due to the malarial fever. The death rate is 28 to 1,000 per annum. This is rather large when it is remembered that the soldiers were selected with a view to their physical fitness.

Here is a very interesting paragraph interesting to those who have loved ones in the Philippines:

"The number of deaths in the army has steadily increased and diminution of the death list can scarcely be expected. The number of men shot from ambush by small guerrilla bands now exceeds those killed at any previous time, and as time progresses and the men become more and more debilitated by tropical service, the more marked will be the ratio of deaths."

This is the count that is to offer such wonderful opportunities for American settlement.

Another very interesting fact is set forth by General MacArthur in the following words:

"Wherever throughout the archipelago, there is a group of the insurgent army, it is a fact, beyond dispute, that all contiguous towns contribute to the maintenance thereof. In other words, the towns, regardless of the fact that American occupation and town organization are the actual basis of all insurgent military activities; and not only in the sense of furnishing supplies for the so-called flying columns of guerrillas, but as affording secure places of refuge."

There is something humorous about this. The idea of a town garrisoned by American troops "affording secure refuge" for insurgents is likely to produce a smile.

General MacArthur has been in the Philippines something like two years, after eighteen months service and observation there he wrote, under date of October 1, 1900, the following words:

"The Filipinos are not a warlike or ferocious people. Left to themselves a large number (perhaps a considerable majority) would gladly accept American supremacy, which they are gradually coming to understand means individual liberty and absolute security in their lives and property."

It seems that General MacArthur made another guess between October 1 and December 25, 1900, for on the latter date he wrote to the adjutant general in Washington as follows:

"Expectations, based on result of election, have not been realized. Progress of pacification apparent to me, but still very slow. Condition very undesirable, likely to become chronic. I have therefore initiated a more rigid policy, etc., etc."

When the commanding officer of the Philippines does not know from one month to another what the conditions are in the Philippine Islands it is too much to expect that the administration organs will be implicitly believed every time they say the insurrection is ended and the Filipinos happy under American rule.

THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY.

Of all the absurdities suggested by administration politicians with relation to the Cuban constitution, the most thoroughly absurd is the statement, attributed to several republican United States senators, that before congress takes any action with respect to retiring from Cuba, a clause must be inserted in the Cuban constitution "expressing gratitude to the United States."

Cubans say they are willing to adopt an independent constitution, but that it would be ridiculous to incorporate in their constitution an expression of thanks. In this they are eminently correct. We did not place "God" in our constitution. With what reason shall we insist that the United States shall be placed in Cuba's constitution.

Justice is the last thing Neeley and Rathbone should ask for, but it should be the first thing they get.

When it is officially decided just when a pig becomes a hog we may expect to have it officially decided when an infant industry becomes to be an infant industry and becomes full-grown.

The Commoner is grateful for the kindly welcome extended by friendly newspapers and accepts the hostile criticism in the spirit in which it is given.

"The expectations of the administration have not been realized," says General MacArthur. Thus an even balance is maintained between the administration and the public.

If we have peace in the Philippines islands why is it necessary to continue the press censorship? And if press censorship is still necessary, why not admit that war is in progress?

It appears that the more peaceful the Filipinos become the more reinforcements MacArthur must have. The Filipino commission seems to need the services of a first-class occultist.

The Boers seem determined to force somebody into accepting sympathy, and recent dispatches from South Africa indicate that Great Britain is "it."

The protected tariff barons object to an income tax that forces them to pay out, but they are unanimous in demanding an income tax that enables them to add to their bank accounts.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is quoting General Otis as an authority on the Philippines. Yet Otis never travelled far into the interior while in command of the Philippine forces.

THE TROUBLE WITH RUSSIA



SECRETARY GAGE'S CONTENTION—The opinion of internal taxation in Russia amounts to a bounty on sugar and therefore makes the exported sugar subject to a countervailing duty.

Not unexpectedly Russia, actuated, of course, by her own sugar trust, has retaliated against the United States because of our government's treatment of Russian beet sugar. Russia, it is contended, pays a bounty to its sugar growers on all sugar exported by them. The Dingley tariff law of the United States provides for a countervailing duty on all foreign beet sugars receiving an export duty, the amount of the duty to be the same as the bounty paid by the exporting country. A cargo of Russian beet sugar brought to this country has caused the enforcement of this tariff provision by the secretary of the treasury. The amount of the duty levied against the Russian sugar is sufficient to exclude it from our markets. In retaliation Russia has terminated certain preferential tariff

India Threatens Revolt.

The news from the far east is not encouraging to England. The mighty empire of India is getting ready to revolt and before long the coast cities held by the British may be reduced by overwhelming numbers.

advantages heretofore conceded to the United States. This action amounts to creating a prohibition against the importation into Russia of American iron and steel and machinery.

A tariff war between America and Russia may cost America many millions a year besides the general goodwill of Russia, which in past emergencies has been steadfast.

The traditional friendship that has existed between the United States and Russia is an assurance that ill-feeling will not be engendered between the peoples on account of commercial rivalry. When the revolutionary war broke out Russia was quick to send aid to the struggling fleets. When the civil war was on and hostilities were threatened with England on account of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, Russia did another friendly act that for a genuine spirit has never been surpassed in history. England sent a fleet to New York for the purpose of making a hostile demonstration. Although its departure from England was shrouded in solemn secrecy as to destination, it had hardly been anchored off New York when a more powerful Russian fleet sailed in and took up a position between the British fleet and the city. The Russians began to clear their decks for action. Noticing this the British admiral sent a message to the Russian flagship, the same being a request for an explanation. The Russian sent back word that he was merely going through the customary practice drill. Very suddenly the British squadron set sail. It was followed by the Russians. The Russians had probably saved New York, but it was years afterward before the truth became known. The late Czar of Russia, whose brother was in charge of the fleet, confided the story to Dr. Talmage.

Again in 1893, when the United States treasury was being depleted of gold and exports of the yellow metal threatened the stability of the nation's

credit, Russia, through her present finance minister, Sergei Yulievich De Witte, proffered a loan of \$500,000,000 in gold, to be paid back at any time we saw fit. The proffer was declined and bonds issued instead.

It was during the civil war that the Alaskan purchase came up. President Lincoln reminded the Russian minister that we were short of gold. He was informed that Russia was in no hurry for the money—that we could pay when we were able and without any interest charge whatever.

We have had many friends among the nations of Europe, but with the exception of Russia and France, they have been "fair weather" ones. In times of adversity Russia could always be depended upon.

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SERGE DE WITTE'S CONTENTION—Russia pays no money for exported sugar. The refunding of internal taxes on reverse stocks of sugar prior to exportation is not a bounty on sugar.

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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Sensible Use of Tuberculin.

It is to be hoped that when a new state veterinarian is appointed in Illinois he will be a fully graduated practitioner and a man who has at heart the best interests of the stock owners of the country. Owners of dairy and breeding cows in this state have been up in arms for a long time past as a result of the way in which the tuberculin crusade has been carried out against tuberculosis. They have seen their animals tested and condemned and have received only a small amount of the real value of such cattle killed for the alleged benefit of the people of the state at large. They have argued with a good deal of reason that if the cattle must be killed appearing healthy, well-doing cows, showing no emaciation and no trouble of the udder, should be condemned and killed for the sole reason that they showed a rise in temperature when tuberculin was injected. They have rebelled all the more when they followed these cows to the shambles and found that the alleged evidence of tuberculosis was some smut spot the size of a bean or altogether absent so far as they could see. They have considered it unfair to attribute the rise in each case to the effect of the tuberculin injected when they have known that the cow fretted under the test, was sometimes in heat or near pregnancy when tested or unaccustomed to stay in a barn without water in the weather when grass had been the food prior to the test and shady places the resting place of the victim during hot days. It is alleged by the state veterinarian that during the past year no cows have been tested without the owner having first ascertained that the cows be so treated. We doubt this assertion when we remember that agents of the state authorities, accompanied by police officers, visited ignorant owners of cows and asked (?) them to sign papers requesting that their cows be tested by the state officials! This was voluntary asking in a vengeance! The parties have since told the writer that they were of the opinion that they had to have the cattle tested and had no voice in the matter. The Farmers' Review is not opposed to fair means of detecting the eradication of dangerous cases of tuberculosis, but it is opposed to wholesale destruction of other people's cows for the alleged benefit of the public at large without due reimbursement of the owner of cattle ordered slaughtered. It is opposed to such tests being carried out by ignorant, uneducated men who do not give the apparently healthy cow the benefit of the doubt when she is in heat, nervous, pregnant or unaccustomed to stabling during the test. It is opposed to the condemning to death of all cows reacting to the test when there is no sign of emaciation, no sign of the udder being involved, no sign of anything being the matter with the cow. It is opposed to the methods of coercion in obtaining the consent of owners to having their cattle tested.

We believe that every cow that shows suspicious symptoms of tuberculosis should be tested, and that such symptoms should be discovered by veterinary inspectors, whose duty it should be to inspect dairy herds under the supervision of local boards of health. We believe that all reacting cows should be watched and retested, but not slaughtered at once after reacting, and proper hygienic measures should be taken in every herd to isolate all cows that have reacted, and that such cows should be put out of the milk supply business and be fattened for sale and slaughtered under expert inspection. We are of the opinion further that the whole business should be conducted upon a common-sense basis, rather than fanatically and wastefully, and that every precaution should be taken to make each test with tuberculin fair to all concerned.

Dairy Notes.

The live stock census in Iowa shows the number of cows in that state to be 1,295,960. Of these 631,829 are kept for the supplying of milk to creameries. The average number of cows per square mile is a little over 23. Some of the counties with a large number of cows are the following: Winnebago, 17,809; Kosciusko, 15,846; Clayton, 15,859; Fayette, 12,282; Bremer, 11,771; Blackhawk, 17,807; Buchanan, 12,257; Dubuque, 20,301; Dubuque, 17,844; Jones, 18,454; Linn, 20,646; Benton, 17,407; Tama, 17,023; Johnson, 17,430.

The report of the state dairy commissioner of Iowa shows that the dairy laws in that state are working well. The law forbidding the sale of colored oleomargarine seems an easy one to enforce, judging from this statement. The oleomargarine manufacturers started in to pay the legal expenses of all the suits in which their customers might become involved, but evidently concluded the contract was too big a one for them to carry out. A recent point the commissioner reports, "Late last fall this office obtained an indictment against Eli Brown of Council Bluffs, for the sale of colored oleomargarine. Mr. Brown has a United States license to sell oleomargarine, and the only point in issue was whether the stuff sold was colored. The case was submitted on a statement of the facts, and on a technicality was decided in favor of the defendant. In this action he was defended by the manufacturers of the oleomargarine sold, and, as they refused longer to stand the expense of possible trials, the sale of oleomargarine was stopped in Council Bluffs." This shows the effects of an honest attempt to enforce the laws. Though this case was lost to the state, the further sale of oleo was stopped. As soon as the violators of the laws come to understand that they will be prosecuted, they conclude that it does not pay to continue their illegal business.

Has the sale of oleomargarine reached the high water mark? The answer cannot yet be given, and will depend largely on whether or not the

Chicago stock yards statistics for the week ending January 19 show that the receipts compared with the previous week increased 2,300 cattle and 5,400 sheep and decreased 50,100 hogs. As compared with the corresponding week a year ago cattle increased nearly 10,000, hogs decreased 13,500 and sheep increased 10,000. Cattle increased over 14,000 compared with two years ago.

Receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago the week ending January 19 were close to 4,000 head, against 3,000 the previous week, 4,400 a year ago and 6,000 two years ago. The majority of the Texas steers received during that week were meat-fed and though the market was burdened with a surplus of the plain and medium sorts, these Southern steers brought fairly good prices, ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.75.

Of the week's receipts, about 1,500 were young cattle so he sold to feeders. Most of these were decidedly ordinary, but there were a few good, well-bred ones that brought good prices. One fancy lot of young Shorthorns realized \$1.55 per hundred for their shippers.

Live Stock Items.

According to recent market quotations good milk cows are worth in Chicago \$30.00 to \$40.00, and choice to extra milkers \$12.50 to \$30.00. Fancy stock is still higher.

The combined receipts of cattle at the four western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, for the week ending January 19 were the largest since 1897, and the second largest since 1894.

The total hog receipts for the first 19 days of January, 1901, at eleven markets, viz., Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Pittsburg were 1,554,000.

Stockers and feeder men say the big flood of common and half-fat beef steers at western markets has weakened the demand for the big, coarse cattle, but that the demand for choice 900 to 1,000-pound feeders is as urgent as ever.

A stockman who has realized large profits from shipments he has made of cattle to the Klondike mines is about to stock a ranch on one of the Aleutian Islands. If this experiment is a success he will probably accumulate more gold than the majority of miners.

Between January 1 and January 16 14,200 car loads of live stock were received at the Chicago Stock Yards, being a little over 100 more cars than arrived during the corresponding period of 1900. The increase was altogether in cattle, both hogs and sheep showing a falling off compared with a year ago.

Hog receipts at the Chicago yards for the week ending January 19 were considerably lighter than the week previous, or 199,873, against 219,969 the week before and 183,290 the corresponding week in 1900. Prices, however, averaged higher by 10 cents than during the week ending January 12 and 65 cents to 75 cents higher than a year ago.

Long tails on horses promise to become the fashion. New York dealers say there is more inquiry for long-tailed horses than there has been for two years and that some of the highest-priced horses sold this winter show a falling off compared with a year ago.

At a recent meeting of live stock breeders in Austin, Texas, it was decided to urge the passage of a law to increase the functions of the state veterinary commission to the end that better protection of the live stock industry against contagious or infectious diseases may be had. The proposed measure will include as a feature the apportionment of a veterinarian by the commission.

John Sparks, of Reno, Nev., recently sold to M. K. Parsons, of Salt Lake, his entire outfit of steers and heifers for the year 1900, estimated at 7,500 head. The price is supposed to be about \$25 per head. It was a rare sale this week at the convention of the National Live Stock Association, held in Fort Worth that John Sparks sold 11,000 Nevada cattle to M. K. Parsons, over \$300,000 being involved in the deal.

The restrictions on the importation of live stock from Great Britain were relaxed by the Irish board of agriculture December 1, 1900. These restrictions were imposed when the outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in Norfolk. According to the order "the sheep, goats and other ruminant animals, and swine" are to be admitted into Ireland from British ports if accompanied by a "permit." There is no exception to this rule, and it is a very peculiar one, namely, the "permit" is to be dispensed with in the case of sheep "imported from Scotland, and shipped at Scotch ports."

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The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.
Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as Second Class Mail Matter.

Saturday, March 2, 1901.

LOCAL DOTS.

—If you need a suit of clothing it will pay you to call at F. G. Alexander & Co's.—great reduction in prices.

—Mr. John Agnew has added a neat veranda to his residence.

—If you find a price below that on Baker's dog poison you will find quality below also.

—Mr. S. T. Cochran of the northeast corner was in town Thursday. He says the recent snows put the ground in excellent condition for plowing and planting and that the wheat in his section is looking fine.

—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

—Mr. S. L. Robertson returned last Saturday night from St. Louis.

—Mr. B. L. Frost returned the first of the week from a business trip to Arkansas.

—Mrs. Martin arrived Saturday night and is now in charge of Mr. T. G. Carney's millinery department.

—To close out what remains of our winter clothing we will make a big cut in the prices during next two weeks. S. L. Robertson.

—We are pleased to note the fact that the poetical writings of our talented townsman, Mrs. McCollum, are receiving recognition from some of the leading publications. We notice in a recent issue of the Louisville Courier Journal two poems written by her, also one in the Scotts Hill (Tenn.) Banner.

—W. H. Parsons, the jeweler, is the place to get Seth Thomas clocks, ladies and gentlemen's Elgin and Waltham watches, solid gold rings, cuff buttons, chains, etc.

—In another column will be found an advertisement of Mrs. Caperton's dress making business, which she has moved from the west side of the square to her residence just north of the Wright House. Mrs. Caperton's skill and taste in cutting and fitting has already won for her quite a reputation as an adept in the art of dress making.

—Spring clothing, newest fabrics for men's wear, latest styles in cut and finish, quality the best, fit and price guaranteed O. K. Large stock just received and opened up at S. L. Robertson's.

—I wish to announce that Mrs. Nannie Curtis, State lecturer and organizer of the W. C. T. U. work, is booked to lecture in Haskell at the Methodist church on some other public place, on March 9th at 7:30 p. m. and on the 10th at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Hope no one will fail to hear this noted woman.

J. T. BLOODWORTH.

—Fresh grapes, apples, oranges and lemons at the Bon Ton.

—Mr. S. L. Robertson writes from St. Louis that he has secured one of the largest and prettiest stocks of dry goods ever brought to Haskell and that they will begin to arrive here next week. He promises his lady customers a treat in his choice selections of dress fabrics.

—I have received a nice line of dress goods, calicoes and all staple dry goods. T. G. Carney.

—Two gentlemen, Messrs Thompson and Roseman, of Hico were here this week prospecting. Mr. Thompson had in view a location for a gin, but we haven't learned whether he found one to his liking.

—W. C. BLANCHETT & Co., of STAMFORD, sell Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Etc., at low figures. (3-19)

—Mr. F. E. Turner writes us from Del Rio for the Free Press and Commoner. He says they are having all kinds of garden vegetables to eat down there.

—Fresh oysters at the Bon Ton.

—Sorghum seed and genuine German millet seed for sale by E. Bivins, 4t

—We would like to have some firewood, sorghum, millet, oats or corn on subscription. Don't hold back because you think the other fellows will rush in with more than we want, they won't do it.

—We have ordered a car-load of Early Amber and Early Orange sorghum seed from Kansas. These seeds are guaranteed to be pure and genuine, not mixed with Kafir corn or Johnson grass.

W. W. FIELDS & Bro.

—The regular 11 o'clock service will be held tomorrow at the Presbyterian church. The young people's society will meet at 3 p. m. No service at night.

—We have a nice lot of seed oats, W. W. Fields & Bro.

—Call at F. G. Alexander & Co's and see big reduction in price of tailor made clothing.

—A full line of men's and boys' hats, latest styles, at T. G. Carney's.

—See my beaver hats, latest styles and colors. T. G. Carney.

—Choice lot fresh candies at the Bon Ton.

—Great reduction in price of tailor made suits at Alexander & Co's.

—With twenty years experience and a complete set of tools and material, I am prepared to do all kinds of watch and jewelry work in first-class style. All work strictly guaranteed. Respectfully,

W. H. PARSONS.

—Mr. W. T. McDaniel informs us that he intends to put in a good gunning plant at Wildhorse school house in time for this year's crop.

No one knows the unbearable torture one undergoes from piles unless they are so afflicted. TABLER'S HEMORRHOID OINTMENT is a quick, safe and painless cure. Price, 50c in bottles, tubes, 75c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

—Messrs J. A. Bailey, W. T. Hudson, M. S. Shook and S. S. Cummings will attend the Northwest Texas cattlemen's convention at Amarillo next week.

—Fine thoroughbred Black Spanish Jack for sale. See his colts on my place 12 miles southwest of Haskell. J. E. DAVIS. 4t

—Next Tuesday night is the time for the regular meeting of the Commercial Club. There are some matters of importance to the town and county that the members ought to get together and discuss. One of these is an effort to get a flouring mill. We hope to see a full attendance.

For all pulmonary troubles, BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP, taken in the early stages, proves a certain and sure specific. It is equally effective in croup and whooping cough, and if used in season prevents the further development of consumption. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Mr. Frank Vernon is again selling goods for Mr. R. H. McKee and requests the Free Press to invite his friends to drop in and see him and let him price them some bargains.

Are you sick? If so, investigate the merits of HERBINE. It is a concentrated medicine, the dose is small yet it quickly produces the most gratifying results, digestion improves, the lips and cheeks lose their pallor, the eye becomes bright and the step elastic. Price, 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

—Some of the school children have been making a meritorious effort to ornament the school grounds with shrubbery and flowers, but their efforts will amount to naught unless the grounds are fenced. Can't it be done.

—If you intend to beautify your home with shade trees you must get about it within the next week, or wait a year.

—Elder John Ballard of Oklahoma Territory has been preaching at the Christian church during the past week to appreciative audiences. He is a young man and is earnest and impressive in his sermons. He is a brother of Mr. T. E. Ballard and Mrs. H. S. Post of this county, and was, years ago, a citizen of the county himself.

The Epworth League entertainment given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carney on Thursday night was a very enjoyable affair to the large crowd who attended. It was also a gratifying success financially to the Leaguers.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Wait, of South Gardiner, 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.

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.

—TO THE PUBLIC—Beginning on January 1st, I will sell merchandise for cash only. But it is my intention to put the prices of dry goods, clothing and groceries on a basis that it will pay you to come to me with your cash. All goods just as represented or your money back if they are returned promptly in same condition as when purchased. This guarantees satisfaction.

Respectfully, R. H. McKee.

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.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Post returned a few days ago from a six or eight weeks visit to relatives in Louisiana and the eastern part of this state. Mr. Post says that they were fed high and treated royally while there, but the dense timber, narrow roads and heavy atmosphere gave them a cramped, suffocated feeling and they were heartily glad when they got back to Haskell county and got a full breath of fresh air and were able to see beyond their toes. He says he feels more in love with Haskell county than he ever did before. Mr. Post said it had been twenty years since they had seen their relatives in Louisiana and eastern Texas and it occurred to him to keep a list of the relatives they met, which he found fogged up 252 persons that were related to either himself or his wife.

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.

—One thousand dollars worth of shoes just arrived and my other goods will be on at once. T. G. CARNEY.

..Announcement..

To The Public:

I wish to say to the people of Haskell and adjoining counties that, accompanied by my wife who assisted me in making selections, I have just returned from market, where I bought a complete stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Men's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, and to assure you that all of my goods are of the newest styles and latest patterns—not a single dollar's worth of old, out of date goods in my stock—no job-lots of samples or carried over stock, therefore when you buy of me you will know that you are getting everything new.

My Motto Still Is:

"The Low,
Lower,
Lowest,
Priced man in town!"

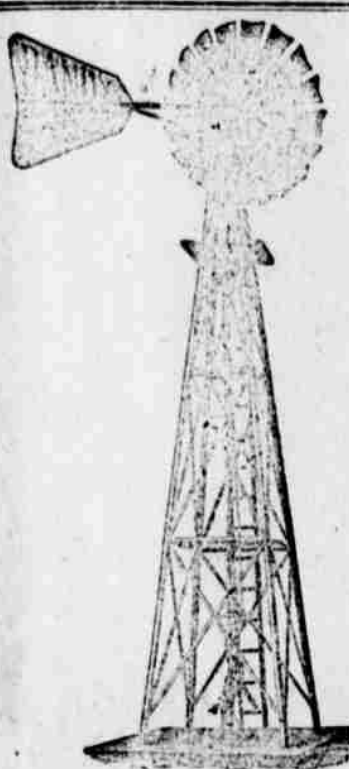
Just come in and see, when my goods come in, which will be as soon as the railroads can deliver them.

And I wish to inform the ladies, especially, that Mrs. Martin, who was formerly with me, will be in charge of my millinery department. She is now in a first-class millinery house in St. Louis and will remain there until about March 1st, selecting an up-to-date line of millinery goods and getting the latest dots on the fashions, etc., when she will come on to Haskell.

I am refitting and rearranging my store from end to end, getting ready to receive and display my new goods, and will have an attractive and inviting place for you to call and do your trading at.

RESPECTFULLY,

T. G. Carney.



DANDY WIND MILLS

The lightest running;
The longest lasting;
Never get out of repair...

—We handle them in car lots, and offer them CHEAP.

Studebaker Wagons
John Deere Implements
Barb Wire

and a full line of shelf and heavy hardware.

Ed M. Hart Hardware Co.
STAMFORD, TEXAS.

Furniture— Largest and Handsomest assortment ever brought to Haskell.

We are pleased to announce to the people of Haskell and surrounding counties that we have opened up a large stock of furniture in Haskell, on west side of the square, and are ready to sell them anything they want in the furniture line from a child's chair to a stylish bed room set in antique oak, or a handsome parlor suite.

Believing that the trade of this section demanded and would justify the handling of a first-class stock of furniture in Haskell we determined to supply the demand. Most people know that there is furniture and furniture—shoddy, loosely put together stuff and honest, well made and durable furniture. We bought the latter kind.

If you want a

Chair or Rocker,
Center Table or Dining Table,
Kitchen Safe or a Sideboard,
Washstand, Dresser or Bureau,
Book Case or Writing Desk,
Bedstead, Sofa or Lounge,

or a full set of furniture, give us a call and we will fit you up with something nice and good. We also invite your attention to our nice line of Wall Papers, Mattings and Rugs.

--As to Prices--

We made no catalogue orders, but went direct to the manufacturers and made personal selections and saw that the goods corresponded with the prices and we believe that we bought at as low figures as anybody can get. We propose to put on only a moderate profit and keep things moving. So that we assure you that if you buy from us you will get full value for your money. We may UNDERSELL but won't be UNDERSED.

Come and take a look at our stock.

THOMASON BROTHERS.

STYLISH DRESS MAKING.

I have the best tailor system of cutting, get the latest patterns and fashion reports and guarantee correct style, fit, neatness and durability and solicit your patronage on these terms.

I Keep New and Stylish Patterns for Sale.

Ladies are invited to call at my residence, one block north of the Wright House, where my sewing room is now located.

RESPECTFULLY,

MRS. J. C. CAPERTON.

When children have carache, saturate a piece of cotton with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT, and place it in the ear. It will stop the pain quickly. Price, 25 and 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

—This is fine weather for taking pictures and I am still in the business and am guaranteeing satisfaction to all comers. Drop in and take a look at my specimens.

HULEBERT JACKSON.

THE GOSSETT HOTEL, Haskell, Texas.

Having taken charge of this Hotel and refitted and refurnished it, now offers to the

Local and Traveling Public the best and most comfortable accommodations to be had in Haskell, but without a corresponding advance in prices.

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

M. H. GOSSETT, Proprietor.

J. W. BELL,

Manufacturer & Dealer In

SADDLES and HARNESS

Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.

Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.

Your Trade is Solicited.

FURNITURE.

We have just opened a new furniture store in

STAMFORD, TEX.,

and will sell you goods very low, and will appreciate your trade.

North of Post-office

Your Friends,

W. C. Blanchett & Co.

Nine-Tenths of all the People Suffer from a Diseased Liver.

HERBINE.

Pure Juices from Natural Roots.

REGULATES the Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
Cleanses the System, Purifies the Blood,
CURES Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation,
Weak Stomach and Impaired Digestion.

Every Bottle Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.
LARGE BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, 25 CENTS.

Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

S E E...

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, come and see my new goods. That is what I ask of you, for I know that if you are a judge of goods you will be pleased with the quality and, when you learn the prices, you will buy, then I will be pleased and we will all be happy.

My goods are fresh from headquarters and I can assure the public that in my stock are comprised all the latest patterns and designs likely to be wanted in this section.

Ladies Dress goods: My stock is very complete in this line, but I can only take space to mention a few things Among Many Others You Will Find:

Venetian Covert Cloth, in polka dots and stripes, an excellent dress goods.

Foulards, in figures and stripes.

Organdies and Percales, a beautiful assortment.

Mercerized Silk Brocades. These goods are warranted to wash in hot or cold water without dimming the brilliancy and lustre of the goods or colors. They are among the latest and prettiest goods on the market.

Velvet Satinets, a choice line of goods.

A handsome line of Swiss Lawns in stripes, dots and figures.

Dress Linens, a new line—in figures and stripes, excellent and serviceable for dresses.

Figured Silkoline for draperies, etc.

Some choice Worsted Dress Waist patterns, fine colors, splendid wear.

White Dress Goods.—Linen, Lawns Swiss goods, etc., a nice assortment to select from.

Dress Linings, a full assortment for all classes of goods, including the latest in Pekin stripes.

A full line of Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Insertions and Notions usually found in a first-class stock.

Standard Dry Goods:

Everything in this line including best brands of Calicoes, Cheviots, Pique, Suitings, Shirtings, Checks, Domestic, Drillings, Cotton Flannel, Jeans, Etc., Etc.

Gentlemen's Clothing, Underwear, Etc.

I offer a good assortment in these lines, including dress shirts, and the latest styles in collars, cuffs, ties, gloves, etc.

BOOTS and SHOES: A complete stock of standard makes of men's, women's and children's boots, shoes and slippers—as good and as cheap as you can find.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC., a good assortment of values in these lines.

As I can't tell you the half of what I have or what it looks like in this space I will renew the invitation to come and see. I guarantee to treat you right and fair, to sell you no shoddy stuff—all goods just as represented or your money back.

REMEMBER also that I carry a full line of family groceries and that like the dry goods, the quality and the prices are right.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. H. McKee.