

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 8.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1893.

No. 43.

## Directory.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**  
(9th Judicial Dist.)  
Judge, Hon. J. V. Cokerell.  
Dist. Attorney, W. W. Ball.  
**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**  
County Judge, P. D. Sanders.  
County Attorney, F. P. Morgan.  
County Clerk, J. L. Jones.  
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.  
County Treasurer, Jasper Millhollon.  
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.  
County Surveyor, J. A. Fisher.  
**COMMISSIONERS.**  
Precinct No. 1, J. S. Eike.  
Precinct No. 2, B. H. Owsley.  
Precinct No. 3, C. W. Lucas.  
Precinct No. 4, J. B. Adams.  
**PRECINCT OFFICERS.**  
J. P. Prec. No. 1, J. S. Eike.  
Constable Prec. No. 1, T. D. Snider.  
**CHURCHES.**  
Baptist (Missionary) Every 1st and 3rd Sunday.  
Rev. W. G. Cooper, Pastor.  
Presbyterian, (Cumberland) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before.  
Rev. No. Pastor.  
Christian (Campbellite) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before.  
Rev. No. Pastor.  
Methodist (M. E. Church S.) Every Sunday and Sunday night, W. D. Bass, D. D. Pastor.  
Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.  
P. D. Sanders, Superintendent.  
Christian Sunday School every Sunday.  
W. B. Standley, Superintendent.  
Baptist Sunday School every Sunday.  
D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent.  
Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday.  
R. E. Sherrill, Superintendent.  
Haskell Lodge No. 982, A. F. & A. M., meet Saturday on or before each full moon.  
G. R. Couch, W. M.  
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.  
Haskell Chapter No. 1st.  
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.  
A. C. Foster, High Priest.  
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

## Professional Cards.

**J. E. LINDSEY, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
Haskell, Tex.  
Solicits a Share of Your Patronage.  
All bills due, must be paid on the first of the month.

**A. G. Neathery, M. D., J. F. Barkley, M. D.**  
**DRS. NEATHERY & BUNKLEY.**  
Physicians and Surgeons.  
Offer their services to the people of the town and country.  
Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug Store during the day and residence at night.  
Haskell, Texas.

**DR. F. M. OLDIHAM.**  
DENTAL—SURGEON.  
Gold Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

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

**ARTHUR C. FOSTER.**  
LAND LAWYER.  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.  
Land Business and Land Litigation specialties.  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
Office one block west of Court House.

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

**H. G. McCONNELL.**  
Attorney at Law.  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
**BALDWIN & LOMAX.**  
Attorneys and Land Agents.

Furnish Abstracts of Land Titles. Special Attention to Land Litigation.  
HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

Practices in the County and District Courts of Haskell and surrounding counties.  
Office over First National Bank.  
**P. D. SANDERS.**  
LAWYER & LAND AGENT.  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
Notarial work, Abstracting and attention to property of non-residents given special attention.

**C. J. GEORGE, M. D.**  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
Office at McLemore's Drug Store.  
Having located at Haskell, I offer my services to the people, and solicit a share of the Public Patronage.  
Surgical Cases Especially Solicited.

**A. R. BENGE,**  
DEALER IN  
**SADDLES & HARNESS.**  
To my friends in Haskell Co.—  
While in Seymour, call and examine my Prices on Saddlery and Harness Goods.  
A. R. BENGE,  
N. Main St. Seymour, Texas.

## INDICATES A CHANGE OF SPIRIT

### Is England Tending Toward Bimetallism

For the past ten days gold that left us two months ago for a journey across the ocean, has been coming back from England in a steady stream and, if we may credit London telegrams published in the Fort Worth Gazette and some other leading newspapers, England is growing somewhat uneasy at the strong flow of the yellow metal. It is stated that the Bank of England had a large gold reserve when the American demand began, which is disappearing faster than ever in the history of the institution. That measures for meeting the emergency are likewise unprecedented; the bank never before made such rapid advance in discount rates. It would be easy to create a currency famine throughout Europe as acute as that of the past few days in America. It is already recognized that the embarrassment of the United States can not long be localized. The effect of this knowledge is a rapid modification of the opinions of both men and governments in Europe. Never before was it clearly realized that the financial world is after all only a unit, and that a disturbance in America must have its effect in Russia, and vice versa.

Another resort to a monetary conference is being discussed in a very different spirit from that with which the invitation of the president of the United States was greeted a year ago. It is quite possible that the countries which sent delegates to Brussels only as a matter of courtesy will take the initiative in calling another consultation, and will join earnestly in search of a practical solution of the monetary problem. The commercial effects of the American monetary stringency are no less significant in Europe than the financial consequences. Another states: Mr. William H. Grenfell who has heretofore supported Mr. Gladstone, has withdrawn from the Liberal party solely, it is said, because of the government's action in regard to the Indian currency question. This fact and the speech at the Mansion House meeting on Tuesday by Mr. Balfour, when the principal bankers of London and other business men assembled to consider the situation, have again aroused the country's interest in the financial question. Though Mr. Balfour in his speech declined to commit the Conservative party to bimetallism, it is an accepted fact that that party is tending to the adoption of a double standard as a plank in the Conservative platform.

If these dispatches are not part of the program to lull suspicion of bimetallism in this country then the outlook for silver is better.

### The Horn Fly.

These small black kinsmen of the pestiferous house fly are very numerous, complaints coming from many sections of the state as to the injury they are doing stock. There is no practical way of keeping them off of range cattle, but for milch cows and other gentle stock the following remedies are said to be very effective:

In one gallon of water steep one-half pound tobacco; draw off and add two ounces crude carbolic acid and a teaspoon full of kerosene oil. With this swab the animal once daily. It is death to the flies and it will not settle on the animal so treated. The next remedy is preferable from being more permanent and requiring fewer applications:

Take equal parts of fish oil and Carolina tar, mix and saturate around the base of the horns, and with a sponge rub well over legs and all parts of the body and you can't compel the flies, horn or any other kind, to alight. Repeat when necessary. No harm can come from the lotion.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, and Diarrhoea Remedy was used that relieved him at once. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

## Time to Cut Grain.

According to the statement of many farmers it would seem that the yield of the wheat and oats was really about two bushels more than was saved, from the fact that most of the grain was allowed to get full ripe before it was harvested. In this condition the striking of the reel blades and sickle bar caused much of the loose grain to fall out, and to the loss in that way the additional loss from subsequent handling of the bundles and threshing and some say that in the case of some over ripe crops as much as three or four bushels per acre were lost. Farmers who have plowed their oat stubble since the first rain say they have a heavy stand of oats up from the shattered grain. This is a condition of affairs that should in the future be guarded against by making ready for harvesting in advance of the ripening of the grain. A writer in Field and Farm calls attention to this matter and makes some suggestions which strike us as worthy of the attention of farmers. He deals more particularly with oats but we presume the same facts would apply to wheat, we make the following extract from the article:

"Many farmers subject themselves to heavy loss each year by neglecting to cut their crops at the proper time. Perhaps more is lost on the alfalfa crop than on any other, but great waste is engendered each season by allowing the oats crop to stand until it is nearly of quite dead ripe. There are several items of loss attendant upon following such a course. The straw, an important element, especially when fodder is scarce, has not half the feeding value when allowed to ripen uncut that it has when cut some days before fully ripe. Grain cut when ripe shatters out much more in handling than that cut while there is yet a strong tinge of green to the straw; and the actual weight of the threshed grain is less than when cut moderately green.

This last seems a little unreasonable but it is a fact beyond dispute. Repeated experiments show that a considerable weight of gain may be saved by cutting oats nearly a week earlier than is the common practice. In nearly every case it has been found that oats cut when in the dough or very shortly afterward made a heavier yield of grain than did those which were left to fully ripen. This is entirely because of the increased plumpness of the kernels, without taking into consideration the saving in the way of shattered grain."

"If any one is afraid to try it on his entire acreage let him strike off a small strip and cut the oats on this very green as an experiment. Let him begin cutting as soon as half the heads are ripe and while the field is still decidedly verdant in appearance. The cutting will be done more easily, the yield of grain will be heavier and that of straw more valuable, and the waste will be less than on any other crop of oats he ever cut."

The Hale Globe a third-party paper tells its readers they must not forget that the democratic party "has a chance." While its readers remember that fact they should take into consideration the condition in which the government came into democratic hands. For more than a quarter of a century the policies of the republican party have been tending to bring about the present condition of affairs, and it can hardly be expected that one four years administration under democratic policies can right all the errors that have gained a deep rooted hold on the country.

Give the democratic party a chance and reasonable time, and our faith is strong that it will establish the government on a sound and wholesome basis and make of it a good government for all the people.

Judge HURT of the court of appeals is the recipient of a good deal of adverse criticism for his action in admitting J. G. Randle, the murderer of Ed. Randall of Dallas to bail, the district court of Dallas county and the full bench of the appellate court having previously denied him bail. Our laws against crime and criminals will be better enforced when Judge HURT is retired from the bench.

## BALD HEADS!



What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dropping, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If there are signs of any of these conditions be warned in time or you will become bald.

### Skookum Root Hair Grower

What a blessing to the millions of people who are afflicted with baldness, thinning hair, itching scalp, dandruff, and other troubles of the hair! Skookum Root Hair Grower is the only preparation that will grow the hair again, and keep it from falling out. It is a natural product, and is perfectly safe for use. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. It is made by the Skookum Root Hair Grower Co., 37 South Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### Power of Fiat.

The trade dollar, with its 420 grains of silver, is worth at any one of the three banks at Abilene only 30 cents.

Two half-dollars with only 365 grains of silver are worth in either of the said banks 100 cents.

Will the old party politician who has been insisting that it is the intrinsic value in the coin that gives it its purchasing value rise to explain why one coin of the United States is worth only twice as much as another having 65 grains more of silver in it?

The trade dollar is no longer a legal tender for any purpose or in any amount.

The two silver half-dollars are a legal tender for the payment of 100 cents.

They will pay 100 cents of taxes or of debts to the government or to an individual.

They will pay for 100 cents' worth of coffee, or sugar, or calico.

Here lies the difference.

The government therefore takes 365 grains of silver worth commercially, say about 45 cents, puts its stamp on them, declares them legal tender for 100 cents and at once said 45 cents' worth of silver are worth 100 cents anywhere in the United States.

And yet there are sap heads who still insist that the government by its fiat cannot and does not create value.—West Tex. Sentinel. (Third party.)

It does not create value. It simply provides a token which will be redeemed by the government in something of value when presented for redemption—if at the time the government is able so to keep its promise and redeem. The stamp, the "fiat," pledges the faith and credit of the government which is good if not impaired by untoward circumstances, such as devastating civil or foreign war, rendering it impossible for the government to fulfill its promise. (The Confederate government is an extreme illustration) hence under such circumstances fiat money would possess no value. But on the other hand if you put the government stamp "One Dollar" on some substance intrinsically worth one dollar anywhere in the civilized world, it will continue to go for a dollar even if the government itself should collapse. Is this a "sap head" answer and argument? If you admit that the silver in two half dollars is not worth 100 cents and that it is to a large extent a fiat dollar then, why ask for silver coinage, why use so costly a material to carry the government's "fiat" and thus withdraw it from use in the manufacture of articles of virtue, and in the arts and sciences? Why not use paper, copper, iron, anything that is cheap and plentiful to carry the "fiat" if you are satisfied with fiat alone?

### To Home Seekers.

There are thousands of people in the old territory who are looking for a home, especially about the great wheat region. There is no other way to get such information as good as a few months' reading of the local papers. Select the monthly which you want to know about and then apply for the paper published there for four or six months, and through its weekly editions to farming operations, crops, stock, family, and other news, you will get a complete knowledge of the country, its soil, its climate, its schools and churches, and the best of all, you will get a complete knowledge of the people who are already settled there. This is a small price to pay for a complete knowledge of a new country, and one which will be of great value to you. Write for a copy of the paper to the publisher, and you will get it free of charge.

### Live Stock Laws of Texas.

All the laws now in force in the State of Texas, relating in any manner to the live stock interests of the State, have been compiled and published in a book form by Vories P. Brown, editor of the Stockman and Farmer, San Antonio, Texas.

The work contains upwards of one hundred pages, and a copy should be in the hands of every person directly or indirectly interested in the live stock and farm industry of Texas. The book has been so perfectly arranged and indexed that any one who can read can readily find any law now in force, relating to these interests, hence, there is now no reason why any one should remain ignorant of the law relating to the live stock or farm interests of Texas. The work would also prove valuable to every banker, merchant and real estate man. This book is placed upon the market fifty cents per copy, postage prepaid. If you want a copy write to Vories P. Brown, San Antonio, Texas, enclosing a postal note or money order for fifty cents, or fifty cents in silver. If check is sent add ten cents for collection.

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M. S. FIBBON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Cashier. T. D. SNIDER, Asst. Cashier.

## THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

DIRECTORS—M. S. FIBBON, A. C. FOSTER, J. L. JONES, J. D. TIBBON, S. H. JOHNSON, J. F. PIERSON, B. D. SANDERS.

## HASKELL and SEYMOUR PASSENGER, EXPRESS AND MAIL LINE.

DAILY BOTH WAYS.

Connects at Haskell with Abilene, Anson and Haskell lines.

Leaves Seymour at 7 a. m. Arrives Haskell at 8 p. m.  
Leaves Haskell at 7 a. m. Arrives Seymour at 8 p. m.

Fare one way \$3.50. Round Trip \$6.00.

JOHN McMITTAN, Proprietor. Haskell, Texas.

## ABILENE, ANSON and HASKELL PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE.

DAILY BOTH WAYS.

Connects at Haskell with Seymour Line to Haskell.

Connects at Abilene with trains east and west bound.

GOING NORTH: Leaves Abilene at 10:30 p. m., Arrives at Anson 7 p. m., Arrives at Haskell at 11:30 p. m.  
GOING SOUTH: Leaves Haskell at 7 a. m., Arrives at Anson 9:30 a. m., Arrives at Abilene at 11:30 a. m.

Fare one way \$3.50. Round Trip \$6.00.

Abilene Office at Fairview Hotel. Leave Seymour.

A. H. TAYLOR, President. J. V. W. BAKER, Cashier.  
B. H. DODSON, Vice-President. J. J. LOMAX, Asst. Cashier.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

All business pertaining to legitimate and conservative banking solicited.

Prompt attention given to collections. Interest paid on time deposits.

DIRECTOR—A. H. TAYLOR, J. C. BALDWIN, E. HILL, J. S. KOLTER, B. H. DODSON, R. E. SHERRILL, J. V. W. BAKER.

## THE CITY MEAT MARKET.

DUNNISON BROS., Prop.

ALL KINDS OF Fresh Meat.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

CALL ON

## W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

—AT THEIR—

New Building on West Side of Square.

—Where They Have a Full and Complete Stock of—

## STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES.

They propose to keep constantly stocked up with fresh and choice goods, which they will sell as low as such goods can be sold in this market.

—They will buy all kinds of—

## COUNTRY PRODUCE

and pay best market prices for same.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

## ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to consumers for 30 years. Largest and finest manufacturer in America making Harness and harnesses the way. Also with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways. If not satisfactory, we refund for money. We pay an Agent. We will order for you. With your own order. We guarantee to take all the risk of shipping or damage.

WHOLESALE PRICES: Farming Wagon, \$15 to \$20. Guaranteed harness as well for \$5 to \$6. Flexible Harness, \$22 to \$25. Riding Saddle and Saddle, \$10 to \$15. Phosphate, \$25 to \$30. Wood and Iron Horse Wagon, \$15 to \$20. Wagon and Road Cart.

No. 41. Wagon, \$23.

OUR HARNESS: Single and Double Harness, \$15 to \$20. Flexible Harness, \$22 to \$25. Riding Saddle and Saddle, \$10 to \$15. Phosphate, \$25 to \$30. Wood and Iron Horse Wagon, \$15 to \$20. Wagon and Road Cart.

W. B. PRATT, Socky, ELKHART, IND.



## A GENERAL BRIEVARY.

Interesting Items from All Over the World Selected from Various Sources.

### A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW,

Embracing Serious and Sensational Happenings, and Current News Covering Many Topics of Interest to All Readers.

Federal Judge Ross of Los Angeles, Cal., has decided that section 4 of the Geary act, providing for imprisonment at hard labor, is in contravention of the constitution of the United States, and an unjust and infamous punishment where no crime is committed. He held that the remainder of the act is valid.

Suit for \$20,000 has been commenced in the United States court at Topeka, Kan., against the Rock Island railway by E. S. Stahley, of Horton, who claims damages to that amount by reason of injury to his spine while in the employ of the company.

Peter Madison, a Mormon bishop, of Salt Lake, Utah, had a hearing before Commissioner Dudley on the charge of unlawful cohabitation and was bound over to the grand jury in \$900 bail. The alleged plural wife, Anna Madison, who is the principal witness, held in \$200 bond.

Mrs. Cora Best of Canton, Ill., has brought suit for \$5000 against J. D. Smith, a saloonkeeper of that place, for alleged damages. A year ago, Andrew Warfield killed Best and it was said Warfield was drunk and had procured his liquor at Smith's saloon.

At a recent execution for murder in Austria the victim was strung up side of a post. The rope did not work good and the executioner, after a time, put one hand over the victims mouth and choked him to death with the other.

A heavy rainstorm, lasting fifteen minutes, fell at Leavenworth, Kan., recently. The curious feature of the storm was that the rain fell from a clear sky, and the stars from "horizon to horizon" were in view all the while.

Gov. Lowelling of Kansas, has pardoned Frank Durcin, the joint keeper who fled from Topeka leaving fines and forfeitures amounting to \$15,000 unpaid. Durcin has settled all money claims of the state against him.

The Kansas commissioner of labor has notified the state board of public works that hereafter contractors must be duly notified that their employes must not work to exceed eight hours per day on any state work.

A colored woman named Parker died near Emmitt, I. T., recently. Immediately after death her body began to turn white in spots. By evening, when the burial took place, the remains were almost white.

All the southern counties of England are almost in a panic over the plague of wasps. Millions of the insects, hatched by the hot, dry season, attack animals and men, as well as all exposed food.

A colored boy 15 year old lost his life at Topeka, Kan., in attempting to take a wagon of 10 cents that he could board a moving train. He succeeded in getting on a car, but was killed in getting off.

At San Francisco, Cal., Judge Levy has decided that Christopher B. Ryer, an alleged son of the late Dr. Washington Ryer, is an interloper and entitled to none of the estate valued at \$1,250,000.

At Kansas City, Mo., Coroner Langsdale has commenced an inquest into the death of Henry S. Elmore, who died July 24. His son suspects foul play, and suspicion rests on Mrs. Elmore.

The Christian Endeavors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, held a three-day convention at Halifax recently. There were 153 delegates present.

The Tennessee penitentiary commission has selected the property of the Brushy Mountain coal company at Hartman as its site for the new state prison and the coal mines.

At Greenville, Miss., recently, Clara Grison was shot by Joe Stauffer, her discarded lover. The woman was shot in the abdomen, but may recover. Stauffer made his escape.

Representative colored people of Waycross, Ga., held a meeting and adopted resolutions denouncing outrages of colored men upon white women and lynchings.

A triple drowning occurred at Red Lake river, recently, near Grand Forks, S. D. John Bulgicke, aged 13, Joseph Bulgicke, aged 11, and Don Coyle being the victims.

Porter Lannier, a convict in the Ohio penitentiary, beat John Louder, a citizen shop foreman, into insensibility with a pair of tongs, inflicting dangerous wounds.

Francis Xavier Kummerle, a veteran 80 years of age, has sued the Kansas soldiers home for \$385,226 damages. He is thought to be a crank.

Two freight trains on the Big Four collided on a bridge near Danville, Ill., and the results were loss of life and great destruction of property.

One of the agricultural phenomena of Kansas this year is blooming sweet potato vines, which are reported from various sections of the state.

Michael Forsham has left Waterbury, N. Y., to walk to Los Angeles, Cal. He expects to reach his destination in about six months.

At Atlanta, Mo., a few days ago, would-be train robbers tore up a rail, but the station agent flagged the train and thwarted an accident.

Tillio Markos, the Flemington, N. J., young woman who attempted suicide by drinking London purple in a cup of tea, is out of danger.

Turnips over two feet in circumference and weighing five pounds are a prominent feature of the landscape in St. Clair county, Missouri.

The Oklahoma tomato crop is very large this year, and it is expected that the 22,000 acre factory will be run to its fullest capacity.

There are said to be three people in Louisiana who are over 115 years old.

Matos and Eliseo Gomez, two employees of the stamp department of Guadalajara, Mex., have been arrested for embezzlement.

Railroad officials say there is an immense coal tonnage in sight and expect the business to be four times greater than last year.

Abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats and millet are reported from the Indian territory between the Washita and Canadian rivers.

At Williamson, N. C., John Hicks caught his wife in a compromising position with Jeff Reynolds, and shot the latter fatally.

At Massillon, O., recently, Lena Ruehart, 6 years old, played with matches, set her dress on fire and was burned to death.

At Prusburg, Kan., Bird Peak, a wealthy farmer, suicided with a shotgun, because, it is thought, he could not sell his farm.

Near Belleville, Ind., recently, while cleaning a revolver, Lorenz Kaufman accidentally killed his 12-year-old daughter Mary.

Three men killed, five wounded, and two houses demolished, is the record of a recent hailstorm at Almatan, Mexico.

The state labor bureau of Iowa furnishes places at a cost of 20 cents each. Formerly the private bureau charged \$2.

Cattle and horses in southern Illinois are dying from a new disease, which produces blindness and affects the throat.

Fred Hanley and Charles Justice escaped from the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich., recently. They were desperate men.

During a spectacular street parade in St. Louis a wagon load of fireworks exploded. Four persons were injured, one fatally.

Mendall Appelbaum, an emigrant, has been returned from New York to Austria by officials under the contract labor law.

A blind expert chess player interested some of the citizens of Newton, Kan., a few days ago with his skill at the game.

Congressman J. A. Hull of Iowa was thrown from his carriage at Des Moines, a few days since, and severely wounded.

There is a widespread movement on foot in Mexico to secure the payment of the national debt by individual subscription.

Denver's city council has appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose of employing idle men at work on the streets.

Minnie Hightower, aged 16, living near Memphis, Tenn., was so horribly bitten by snakes recently that she died.

A switchman told an Indianapolis reporter that he had unsuccessfully covered 6000 miles in search of work.

Will Johnson, a negro charged with burglary, jumped from a train near Mexico, Mo., and was instantly killed.

Wheat is rapidly ripening in Minnesota, and it now appears that the yield will be better than looked for.

Near Marysville, Kan., August Barney and Sophia Letro were drowned in the Big Blue river while bathing.

It is unlawful in New York to have in possession or catch ch. m. less than one and a half inches in thickness.

The clothing of Mary Newman of St. Louis, 10 years old, was set on fire by a boy and she was fatally burned.

An old feud resulted in George W. Marville killing J. S. McCabe near Olympia, Wash., a few days ago.

Henry Ahl, a prominent farmer living near Richmond, Ind., was found dead in his field a few days ago.

At New Brunswick, N. J., recently, John Huff, a man of good standing, eloped with his wife's sister.

It is believed 100 bushels of corn to the acre will be harvested in Monticou county, Missouri.

Clever counterfeit \$5 bills, bearing Gen. Grant's vignette, are in circulation in New York city.

At Fall River, Mass., cotton mills have been closed, until there are 700,000 spindles idle.

The police of South Bend, Ind., seized a recent issue of the Sunday Sun and burned it.

At Belleville, Ill., Douglas Friedlander, has been arrested on the charge of larceny.

Georgia had a cow that recently died from the effects of eating a barbed wire fence.

The authorities are prosecuting the Mormons generally in Utah for having plural wives.

At Kansas City a barrel of beer fell on and instantly killed Thomas Hennesy, aged 14.

The first new wheat shipped from Oklahoma this season was from King Fisher county.

The standing army of Hawaii consists of sixty-four men, three of whom are generals.

Sawdust and garbage are said to be destroying the fish in Commencement bay, Wash.

An immense deposit of petroleum has been discovered on the east coast of Siberia.

Drinking bad water is responsible for much sickness in Vera Cruz, Mex., just now.

The national cemeteries of Tennessee contain the graves of 57,179 union soldiers.

A good watermelon brings more than a bushel of wheat in Winfield, Kan.

At Peoria, Ill., the mayor has ordered the Sunday closing of saloons. There are over thirty cases of smallpox reported in Reading, Pa. The confederate monument will be unveiled at Chicago October 7. In Europe there are 518,400 insane; in the United States 168,900. The grasshopper has become a burden around Cameron, Mo. A shortage of cornob fuel is reported at Winfield, Kan. A Clay county, Mo., farmer cuts his hay with a self-binder. Nevada, Mo., expects to have a tobacco factory soon.

## TEXAS CONDENSATIONS

Collected and Carefully Arranged from the Latest Dailies of the State.

### A MIRROR OF RECENT OCCURRENCES.

Happenings, Crops, Stock, Improvements, and Items of General Interest Rendered Readable and Entertaining.

Drs. M. D. Ralford and C. E. Lankford, who purchased the body of Walter E. Shaw, who was recently hanged at Houston for the murder of his mother and aunt, have finished their autopsy. They gave out the following: "If the revelations of scientific anatomy address facts, then Walter E. Shaw was inane." His brain weighed only 34 ounces, while the average brain weighs 49 ounces.

J. M. Murray started across the big bridge at Waxahachie recently, running his horse. Policeman Ota Cantor called to him to halt, which he failed to do. The officer fired, striking the horse in the leg, breaking it, and dropped both horse and rider. The man was locked up and later was released on bond. The horse had to be killed.

The mail carrier from Carrizo, Zapata county, to Laredo says that the bodies of two men had been found hanging to trees in the dense chaparral within a few miles from that point. One of the bodies is reported as almost dried up, while the other did not appear to have been dead so long.

Henry Orum, who lives near Kossow, Limestone county, lost his little child, a girl 18 months old, on the 25th day of February, 1873. He found her recently in Yoakum, Tex., married to a Mr. McCarty. She now has three children. The day the child was lost a band of gypsies passed his house, and it was supposed that they took her.

Louis Wolf, colored, of Cedar creek neighborhood, in Faston county, went some distance from his home to cut corn, leaving in charge his daughter, about 17 years of age, and a baby. The girl undertook to kindle a fire for cooking dinner with kerosene oil, and burned up the house, baby and herself.

An attempt was made recently to rob the national bank at Commerce, Hunt county. Burglars broke open the outside door and entered the house with tools and picked a hole in the fire proof vault, but did not succeed in getting in. They left their tools. No clue.

The "board of pardon advisers," composed of Hon. F. R. Lubbock and L. D. Brooks, Esq., have called by the governor to his aid for a period of sixty days dating from August 8, and at such other times as may be proper, in disposing of all applications for pardon.

At Decatur Bob Nichols shot himself in the head. He is about 19 years old and was bookkeeper at the Decatur canning factory. He was alone in his room. The report of the shot awoke some parties in an adjoining room. No cause is known for the rash act.

Near Kossow, Limestone county, recently, the house of Wm. Morgan was struck by lightning. He was up stairs and his wife was down stairs. Both were severely shocked, but not otherwise injured. Mr. Morgan extinguished the fire before it did much damage.

Two little boys, sons of Mr. James Gay of San Antonio, while visiting their grand-parents at Round Rock, ran away and started for San Antonio. They were found at Kyle, having walked a distance of forty-five miles in the direction of home.

Mrs. Howton of Elamket, Brown county, owns one of the oldest wagons in the country. It was made by her husband, and is composed almost entirely of wood. It has been in use over thirty years and is still in good running order.

At Whitney, Hill county, recently, Ed Hickman, a negro about 15 years old, was arrested for abusing and otherwise intimidating a widow lady and her four small children, who were camped near town. This is his third similar offense.

Joe Blain, charged with shooting G. C. Barber in Gonzales two years ago, has been granted bail in the sum of \$5000 on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge King, at San Antonio. Blain claims that confinement is killing him.

Near Merritt, Collin county, recently, a boy named Houston Hammond, has been arrested charged with attempt to criminally assault the little daughter of J. B. Coker. She was alone and defended herself with a bar of iron.

The contract has been let for \$5,000 to be used in the building of a short line of railroad from Sugarland to Arcolia, Fort Bend county, where it will connect with the Santa Fe and International and Great Northern roads.

At Honey Grove F. M. Spear has been arrested by the city marshal on a charge of conveying a file into the city prison to aid the escape of Lindsay Reed. Spear waived examining trial and was held to bail in the sum of \$500.

A party present at the hanging of Walter E. Shaw at Houston said: "I never saw such nerve on the scaffold in my life, and I have witnessed more than a dozen hangings, including the notorious Bill Longley at Giddings."

A few days since at Denton some one in a crowd of young men was handling a pistol in a drug store, when it dropped to the floor and was discharged, Oscar Hutchinson receiving a slight flesh wound.

During a thunderstorm eighteen miles from San Antonio, recently, Julian Garcia sent his 10-year-old son out in the field, where he was struck and instantly killed by lightning. The body was badly burned.

Will Carter, while handling a pistol at Bells, Grayson county, was accidentally shot through his fingers. The same ball inflicted a painful though not serious flesh wound in Jim Savage's groin.

The council of Fort Worth has passed an ordinance prohibiting the pollution of the Trinity river for three miles above the city by washing or bathing or throwing filth of any kind into the stream.

Lemmie Merritt, son of J. H. Merritt of DeLeon, Brown county, was accidentally shot in the side recently with a 22 target gun in the hands of Young Gentry, nineteen miles south of Brownwood.

The assessment roll of Navarro county shows a total valuation of \$10,205,200, an increase of \$634,867. Fannin county's assessed valuation is \$9,933,430, an increase of \$311,755.

The Cotton Belt has given a rate of four cents for the round trip to all desiring to attend the Reform conference at Waco Aug. 18 and 19. All of the roads have been asked for rates.

Glanders have appeared among the horses and mules of Lee & Co.'s grazing outfit, camped near Alvin. Seven mules and one horse were ordered killed by the county authorities.

Smith Van Wagner, who was so seriously stabbed at Oakland, Colorado county, recently, by the Lichey brothers is better, and the doctors think that he may recover.

Many improvements are being made at Midland. Several business buildings are being erected. Also a Catholic church built of stone and a \$7000 school building.

Recently the sheriff arrested Mrs. Mary Hudson and placed her in jail. She is charged with burning her neighbor's house near Springtown in Parker county.

Mrs. Joseph Veil, wife of a prominent citizen of Boma, Starr county, was bitten a few days ago by a rabid coyote. Her condition is said to be very serious.

A man named Warren, charged with stealing horses, and the sheriff of Hopkins county had a shooting near jail. No body hit, but Warren is in jail.

Workmen engaged in digging a well near the insane asylum at San Antonio, discovered the bones of a huge mastodon, at a depth of about six feet.

Commissions have been issued to W. M. Moore of Galveston and R. J. Kieberg of Nueces and T. J. Martin of the live stock sanitary commission.

While unloading wood near Wieman, Colorado county, James McMillan was bitten by a copperhead snake. Prompt medical attention saved his life.

At Bells, Grayson county, Wright Reddy was thrown from his horse and several stitches were required to repair the damages to his scalp.

The rope with which Walter E. Shaw was hanged at Houston was cut into small pieces by various persons who kept them as souvenirs.

At his home in East Denison a man named Dennis was bitten by a water-moccasin, which he drew up in a bucket of water from a well.

Tom Doster fell down in a fit in the courtroom at Bonham recently. His head struck the benches, inflicting several severe wounds.

The Pecos river at Pecos, Reeves county, was from two to three miles wide during a recent rise, sweeping everything before it.

Near Winsboro, the 12-year-old son of Mr. J. Castle was kicked by a vicious mule, from the effects of which he died soon after.

At Victoria a few days ago the child of Joe Fryer was shot in the mouth by some boys who were playing with a pistol.

At Richmond, Sheriff Parnell recently arrested Lee Curtis, a negro from Galveston, on charges of burglary and theft.

The 2-year-old child of Crato Carpenter, living near Chico, Wise county, fell in a well recently and was instantly killed.

Work will soon begin on a \$13,000 jail at Throckmorton, county seat of Throckmorton county. It will be built of rock.

Southwest Texas is destined to become as famous for her figs, vineyards and fine wines as California and France.

E. L. Angle, while running a saw-mill near Linden, fell across one of the saws, which cut off his right arm.

There have been several deaths from diphtheria recently in Collin county, in the vicinity of Rock Hill.

C. H. Willingham of Runnels county secured 2500 pounds of honey from thirty-three stands of bees.

At Greenville Jim Ingram, charged with shooting his brother, has had a hearing and been discharged.

Owing to recent rains, the pasturing in Dallam county is said to be extra fine and growing better.

There have been thirty-three marriage licenses issued in Palo Pinto county since Jan. 1, 1893.

The roller mills at Sweetwater, Nolan county, are in full operation, grinding night and day.

J. W. Bowling has been arrested charged with shooting Ike Newton at Pilot Point, recently.

Jako Baruch a 12-year-old boy was drowned in the swimming pool in the natatorium at Waco.

Henry Penny, colored, has been arrested charged with perjury at Kaufman. He is in jail.

The prisoners in the jail at Hempstead escaped but some of them have been recaptured.

The dentists of Texas have just closed their thirteenth annual session at Dallas.

James P. Malone was run over and killed by a train a mile from Richmond.

The new Masonic temple at Jacksonville is nearing completion.

Eight cars of yearlings were recently shipped from Childress.

The new steamer Dura was launched at Orange recently.

There has been 639 dogs killed at Dallas this summer.

There are eighteen carpenters' unions in this state. A colored normal school is in session at Beaumont. Burglars are operating at Brenham.

## WILKES BOOTH'S GRAVE.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE SECRET BURIAL.

Dropped for a Time into a Grave Under a Pavement-Stone Near a Government Building—Later, Buried by Edwin in Maryland—As an Actor.

The darkest cloud which came over Edwin Booth's life contained mystery as well as grief and shame. From the time his younger brother, Wilkes Booth, shot and killed President Lincoln, the great tragedian had never passed his lips and no one had been permitted to speak it in his presence.

Edwin Booth was officially informed by the United States government as to what disposition had been made of his brother's body after Boston Corbett's bullet had done its work. He kept the secret for nearly thirty years amid all sorts of occasional rumors, says the New York Press.

There are plenty of mystery-loving folk in the country to-day who believe Wilkes Booth is alive yet. Every once in awhile a man is found who corresponds in every line and to the description of the assassin.

One of them is a southern clergyman, who has been identified as Wilkes Booth so many times that he must have some doubt about his own personality. The general belief, however, has been that Booth's body was quietly dropped into the Potomac river, or else carried out to sea and buried in the deep. Several historians have said as much.

The government secret service had charge of the affair and the chief of this department declared two years afterward that while Booth's body was carried down the Potomac, it did not necessarily follow that it was not brought back secretly to Washington. The facts, he asserted mysteriously, would never be known for the secret service was sworn to silence in regard to them. He was right in stating that the body was brought back to Washington, but wrong in saying that the facts would never be known, for here they are, published for the first time.

The assassin's body was carried from Washington down the Potomac one dark night in April, 1865. After stemming down a few miles the small vessel which was used in the secret came quietly back with the body still on board. The man mounting the pavement under an archway beside one of the government buildings had been removed and a grave was dug there. Into this John Wilkes Booth's remains were hastily deposited. The pavement was replaced so neatly that no one would suspect that it had been disturbed and the job was done.

A few years afterward Edwin Booth secured permission from the government to remove the body. With the utmost secrecy the pavement was again lifted and the rude coffin was taken up and carried to the private burying ground of the Booths in Maryland, where it was laid beside the remains of the young man's famous father, Junius Brutus Booth, his mother, Junius Reutis, Jr., and other members of the family.

John Wilkes Booth always got the credit in histories of Lincoln and the assassination of being a very poor actor, a disgrace to his family professionally as well as otherwise. These descriptions of him were unjust in the opinion of a man who has been a stage manager for pretty nearly forty years, who knew the Booth family well and had watched Wilkes Booth's work on the stage closely and critically. He says: "If Wilkes Booth had lived and worked hard I believe he would have been a wonderful actor. It must be remembered that he was only 26 when he died and that he had not been on the stage long enough to develop much. Yet he had real genius in the invention of stage business. Some of his ideas were adopted by Edwin Booth and used throughout the rest of his career. Wilkes was the handsomest man I have ever seen. His face and form were almost perfect."

The night of the tragedy of April 15, 1865, he gave to the care of a fellow-actor a sealed document bidding him to read it in a few hours and then give it to the newspapers. After the shooting of the president this actor read the document. What he found therein no one but himself knows to this day. Instead of giving it to the newspapers he burned it. He has been a changed man ever since. He is now living in New York and appears occasionally on the stage. It is believed that before the curtain rings down on him for the last time he will tell what he knows of that terrible document. His name is John Matthews.

Ancient Hebrew Records. Suppose you try the experiment of writing a few sentences without vowels, without word spaces, without capitals and without punctuations—just placing the consonants of the words on after another the same space between each two letters, until you fill a page. That is all that Hebrew writing for fifteen centuries afforded. Take such a sentence as "God is love." It would be written "gdslv." If you had simply these consonants you would be at a great loss what to make of them. You might put in one set of vowels and it would read "god does love." With other vowels it will read "god saved," and with others "god saved."

The Hebrews kept the pronunciation and the division into sentences by reading aloud and practically committing from generation to generation.

A Three-Toed Rhinoceros. There is a three-toed rhinoceros, believed to be hundreds of thousands of years old, in the American museum of natural history. The relic, according to paleontologists who have read its history, is the only one of his kind who escaped mutilation by the crocodiles and alligators of his time, when he was deposited after death in a lake which existed in the South Dakota, near what is now the Pine Ridge Indian reservation.

A pension of 6,000 francs a year has been granted to Moe Roman by the French government.

## A VALUED DRUG IN CHINA.

Its Name Is Ginseng and It is Often Worth Its Weight 500 Times.

In England we have been accustomed to pay high prices at certain times for drugs, such as quinine, cocaine and others, but a drug is used in North China, which in actual value far surpasses anything which has been known here.

The substance in question is called ginseng, and is the root of *Aralia quinquefolia*. It is so highly valued as a tonic and stimulant medicine in China that it is sold at from 20 to 250 times its weight in silver—sometimes for 500 times that amount! Authorities state, however, that it possesses no important medicinal properties. Next to China, the drug is being produced in good quality in Corea, and is the principal article of export from Corea into China. So much is this the case that the Coreans are loth to part with any seeds of the plant lest their practical monopoly of this plant should be invaded.

Pearson's Weekly wonders why that, with such a much-needed commodity at such a price, steps are not taken to cultivate it in sufficient quantity so as to adjust the balance between supply and demand. The reduction, for example, in the price of quinine was largely the result of increased cultivation of the cinchona plant, and the same may be said of cocaine, in respect to the coca plant.

Perhaps, however, the foreign substitutes of the real product, ginseng, which reach the Chinese markets from North America and elsewhere, interfere with the native production. But with silver in one scale and portions of the highly-esteemed root in the other, it seems reasonable to conclude that the cultivation of the *Aralia quinquefolia* in North China would be remunerative whatever the cost and trouble.

Laird Brothers. The Great Shipbuilding Works at Birkenhead, England.

It is a remarkable fact that nearly all our knowledge of the modern conditions of naval warfare has been derived from vessels designed and built by Laird, brothers, of Birkenhead, says the Engineer. Thus the Alabama demonstrated what a comparatively fast cruiser could accomplish against purely merchant vessels, and also how unable these so-called armed merchant cruisers are to cope with a warship. The Hussar and her history are too familiar to our readers to need repetition.

H. M. S. Battleship, the first sea-going torpedo ship which could keep the sea and be relied upon to be in perfect order, the Chilean torpedo catfishes, Almirante Condell and Almirante Lynch, both of which took part in one of the sanguinary wars of the century, and which demonstrated what could be practically accomplished by a resolute foe with a fast torpedo ship; the Argentine armored battleships Libertad and Independencia, which have been described as the two most remarkable war vessels afloat; these and many other warships are entirely the design of Mr. Henry Laird.

In the various types of merchant ships he was no less successful, but there was one the Lairds would never touch, and that was the "ocean tramp." As instances of the highest class of ocean mail steamships, the vessels of the National line in their day were among the finest afloat, while among more modern mail steamships the Columbia holds a front rank in the Atlantic.

Must Have Been Decidedly Interesting. "Were you introduced to the count last night, Marie?" "Yes. We talked together for an hour."

"What did you talk about?" "I haven't the remotest idea. We spoke in French."—Harpers' Bazar.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS. It is said to cost \$30,000 a year to keep St. Peter's church at Rome in repair.

It is reported that an effort is being made in London to re-introduce sedan chairs.

The empress of Russia's physician when in attendance upon his august patient receives a fee of \$350 a day.

It is proposed to build a big dam at Lake Albert Nyanza for the purpose of giving Egypt a plentiful supply of water during the low Nile. Experts say the plan is entirely feasible, and the best yet suggested.

STRANGE PLANTS. Wood pulp is rapidly becoming one of the most universally used of manufactured articles. Not only is it found available for making many of the necessities and conveniences of man's life, aside from newspapers, but it is also appearing in





EVENTIDE.

When far and near sweet evening bells
Ring out the dying day.
When nature sleeps in beauty's pride
And the children kneel and pray.

AN INCAPABLE GIRL.

"I declare, Kate Thompson is the most incapable girl I ever saw," said Mrs. Hammond to her husband, "I expect she'll scold Ina, or burn the house up or do something dreadful."

"The girl has never had any chance in the world," said Mrs. Hammond, slowly. "And she is young, remember, she has a dazed, dumb way, I think."

"Dumb! She is dumb!" cried Mrs. Hammond. "I've talked and talked, and the more I say to her the less she has to say, and the more blunders she makes. She is such a stupid thing that I declare I have no patience with her."

"The week will be gone before you know it, Ada, and you'll be rid of her."

"The strangest part of it is that Ina likes her. She follows her about and chatters to her incessantly. If Kate answers her it is when I am not in hearing."

"There is some good in her if the child likes her," said Mrs. Hammond, nodding his head sagely.

"Little Ina certainly had taken an unaccountable fancy to poor, plain, awkward Kate. Even fifteen-year-old Charlie secretly liked her, though he took delight in teasing her and watching the color come to her face. If he had known how much he added to her unhappiness he would have been more merciful, for he was really a kind-hearted boy, only a little thoughtless and mischievous."

"Kate had gone out into the garden, and while they were so freely discussing the shortcomings around the evening lamp she stood gazing at the moon, which was just rising from behind the hills."

"Oh, I do wish I knew more," she soliloquized. "If Mrs. Hammond wouldn't watch me all the time and look so cross when I do anything wrong, I know I shouldn't make so many mistakes. And Charlie teases me so that I don't know what I'm doing. But Aunt Jane is so good that I don't mind her. She and the girl clasped her hands over her face and wept silently."

"Kate," called Mrs. Hammond from the door, "Kate, come in now; it's bedtime."

"Yes," responded Kate, coming out from among the fragrant lilies. The week went along and Saturday afternoon came. Nothing really very serious had happened, but Kate had made many blunders and Mrs. Hammond was tired and discouraged.

"I can't keep you any longer, Kate," said the good woman. "I wish I could, but it seems to me that you bother more than you help."

"This was bad news for Kate—but not unexpected. She received her dismissal in silence, and in silence repaired to her little room to pack her trunk. This she did, and she went out into the yard and walked about, inhaling the fragrance of the flowers and whispering words of farewell. Then she returned to the house and kissed Ina before she went."

"Why, she is asleep," said Mrs. Hammond. "But you must come over and see her some day."

"Thank you, I will," said Kate, turning to go.

"I pity Kate," murmured Mrs. Hammond, half to herself, and half to Charlie, who was in the house, disconsolate on account of the death of his pet crow.

plunged the mother and son, where they were confronted by a strange and touching spectacle.

Kate sat by the side of the track, tightly holding Ina, who was looking from one to another and rubbing her eyes.

"Seeing the mother—for such they immediately know her to be—fall upon her knees by the side of the girl and baby, the rough men with one accord removed their hats, and there was a momentary silence broken only by Mrs. Hammond's sobbing."

"What does it mean?" she managed to say at last.

"It means that this girl has saved your baby's life," said one of the men.

"And I had just sent her away because she was so incapable," sobbed Mrs. Hammond.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor.

"Come, children, let's go home," said Mrs. Hammond in a husky voice.

"If you please, ma'am," faltered Kate, "may I kiss Ina?"

"Yes, Kate, you may kiss her, and you may kiss her every and as many times a day as you like. I'm going to let you care for her after this."

"Am I going back to the house to stay with you?" eagerly asked the girl.

"Of course you are, my dear," replied Mrs. Hammond.

"And I won't tease you any more," said Charlie.

"How glad I am!" cried Kate. "I will be good, and I know that I shall learn to work."

"Where's your carpet-bag, Kate?" suddenly asked Charlie, as they reached the top of the hill.

"I don't know, I guess I threw it somewhere."

"I'll look for it," said Charlie, and he ran back in search of the missing property.

"What have you found, child?" inquired Mrs. Hammond, as Charlie came tottering up the hill with something in his hands.

"It's the remains of Kate's carpet-bag," he replied, tossing down upon the grass the torn old bag, which had now certainly taken its last trip, for the cars had gone over it.

THE FARM AND HOME.

MORE EXTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF SMALL FRUITS.

A Bill of Personal Experience—Prize Winner vs. Common Cows—Less to Start—Danger From Impure Ice—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Culture of Small Fruits. The neglect of small fruit culture on the farm has long been a subject of remark to those residing in the larger towns and villages, who have themselves become interested in this delightful work.

The neglect of small fruit culture on the farm has long been a subject of remark to those residing in the larger towns and villages, who have themselves become interested in this delightful work. Much surprise is manifested by those who have raised fruit in a small way, that the farmer who is favored with all the conditions desirable for producing an abundance of these delicious fruits, should not only deprive himself of a sufficient supply, but also neglect such a certain source of income, in supplying others with fruit.

Having myself been a lifelong farmer, I feel quite able to explain why such a state of things exists among the farmers as a class. First, a large proportion of our farmers are striving to manage their affairs so that they may be able not only to clear off the farm mortgage, but their time is mainly devoted to solving the problem how to make both ends meet at the close of each recurring year.

Thus it is that we often hear the following expressions in excuse for not engaging in the culture of small fruits: "There is no money in it." "It is cheaper to buy." "I have no time to potter with such work." "I have no taste for it."

"Fruit growing is entirely out of my line of work." "While all such farmers have a sincere sympathy, yet I have no words of commendation or apology to offer. These objections may all be easily overcome, as is illustrated by the following bit of my own personal experience.

For many years the meagre supply of berries for family use were procured from the roadside and fence corners of adjoining fields on my farm, with occasional small lots purchased at the country grocery, or of the berry picker who occasionally passed the house. My family found many of these stale and insipid, but concluded that we had about all the berries we cared for, says the American Cultivator. Again, the children so enjoyed the work of picking them. What mattered it if others had been before them in the fields, leaving only a few half-ripe and imperfect berries to be picked for the long tramp and tiresome work of picking.

So the time passed on, until at last I was persuaded, by the importunities of the female portion of my household, to make the attempt to cultivate berries on the farm. Accordingly 100 raspberry plants, of the Gregg variety, were ordered from a well known nurseryman. In due time the plants arrived, and were planted in a rich, well-drained soil. Although they made an excellent growth during the season, and looked very promising, yet it was hard to realize that fruit in abundance was awaiting us for the little effort already expended.

The following spring the canes were cut back to the height of two and a half or three feet. Frequent cultivating and an absence of weeds resulted in a vigorous and healthy growth of plants. Soon there was evidence of fruit in full abundance, and, ere long, the bushes were laden with large, luscious, jet-black raspberries, and at last our table was furnished with an unlimited supply of fresh-tasting berries of easy access, and sufficient for the requirements of all.

Eventually our plantation was increased in size, other varieties being added, including strawberries of the favorite sorts. Aside from furnishing a large home demand, the surplus was disposed of by the children to the neighboring farmers and townspeople, enabling them to gain valuable lessons in business, and so an extended knowledge of the different phases of human nature exhibited in their dealings with others.

As a reward for well-doing, the entire proceeds of the "berry patch" was allowed to remain in the hands of the children, to be used for their special lenses. Under the most adverse circumstances we are not to forget that the farmer is inexorable for depriving himself and family of these luscious small fruits, when so little time and effort are required for their production? A fixed purpose, energy and perseverance are the simple factors required to bring about these happy results.

Prize Winners vs. Common Cows. A great many are asking why a common cow that gives a mess of milk equal to a prize winner is not as valuable for the dairy; and there are some reasons to show why she is and others to show that she is not. Individually, says John Wood, a common cow may be a most valuable one for a dairy, but with her life ends the assurance that her descendants will equal her. The dairy must primarily be recruited from the calves of these cows, and dairymen either raise these heifers or purchase cows from those who are not classed as dairymen, men owning a few cows. If the dairymen has sharp and close judgment, he may, by purchase, recruit his dairy from these little heifers and get a good performing dairy. These common cows, if large producers, are "accidents" or "sports" and large production crops out from the influence of some strong "blood" of an ancestor. On the other hand, if the dairymen must raise his own cows, he cannot afford to raise four or five cows to secure one profitable one. Here it is that prepotency comes in, and the greater number of good performers there is in the dairy family, the more fixed the type by mating of desirable excellencies, the greater the assurance that the heifers will equal or excel their mothers. The same laws that govern the breeding of fast horses obtains in a corresponding degree in the breeding of dairy cows. Milk in a cow is akin to speed in a horse—a result of uniting two strong lines of nerve energy, for it is the cow with nerve and strong muscle that is the great producer. Now and then

horses are found that have no breeding, that go fast, and cove the same in milk making, but the uniting of blood of unknown origin has never yet been prolific of any considerable list of great performers, and "sports" that occasionally appear are the sole reliance for excellence. The dairymen who does not buy the excellence of other herds, cannot afford this breeding for blanks; and, in a general way, the profitable keeping of cows is hampered to an untold extent by refusing to recognize in both sire and dam the strong influence of prepotency in establishing dairy herds of large individual and collective performance.—Journal of Agriculture.

Less to Start. One advantage with sheep is that a much less amount of capital is required to make a start in the business, and a farmer can make a start of stock to help keep the pastures clear, secure an increased amount of manure with sheep rather more easily than with any other class of stock. With them he has three sources of income—the increase, the wool and the mutton. Either the wool or the increase will pay the cost of keeping, provided of course that good management is given.

In making a start with sheep with any other class of stock, it is always good economy to start with a good breed. So much better results can be secured that the better plan is to have a small flock of good sheep than a large number of indifferent ones. Of course, good breed is not all that is necessary to secure profitable results, but it is the foundation that with good management a profitable herd may be built up. Because sheep will live and thrive on good pasturage through the growing season is no reason for supposing that they will not need any care. While less care will be needed in summer than at any other season—and usually less is needed with sheep than with almost any other class of stock—yet that is very important and should be given in good season. They need a change of pastures occasionally and will always thrive better than when they are kept in one place; then again, there is always a saving of pasturage with all classes of stock if they can be changed from one pasture to another. The pastures should always be provided with good shade as a protection against the hot sun of summer. Water and salt must be kept where they can help themselves. This will be better than attempting to supply at stated intervals. All reasonable care should be taken to keep thrifty and vigorous. Where a small stated number is desired to be kept, a careful selection of the best cows should be made every season, and in this way a considerable improvement in the flock can readily be made at comparatively a low price. With sheep the principal item is to keep thrifty, and if this is secured there will usually be but little difficulty in making sheep profitable.—Journal of Agriculture.

Farm Notes. Fruits and vegetables well packed are half sold. Rough, stony lands, unfit for anything else, will grow fruit. Do not let the harness rot from neglect. Keep it clean and well oiled.

Either of the improved breeds of swine is good enough for anybody. We would say in reply to an inquiry, "Put a square frame about the neck of a cow to prevent her sucking herself."

Present diseases among the swine by giving them clean quarters, plenty of range, and a variety of food suited to their natures. Never let the weeds get control of the potato field. It means hard work with the next crop, to say nothing about the detriment to the present one.

Home Hints. The rubber rings of preserve jars will recover their elasticity if soaked for a while in weak ammonia water. This is quite an item when canning is being done, and the rubber rings are found to be stretched out of shape.

Sandpaper all the old walnut frames and give them two coats of enamel or two of stain and one of varnish. If you wish to make a dark wood frame white, give it first a coat of common white paint, then three of cream enamel.

Nerve strain can be greatly lessened by a sandwich or a glass of milk when one feels a little done up or even when you feel idle and disinclined to apply to household duties. Sit down a moment and take a bite to eat, and you will feel lots more like going about your business. All these little indulgences make women better natured and prettier.

When packing goods put tissue paper between the folds and crumple a sheet of it and place it in the large sleeves. This will prevent their creasing. Some of the modern trunk makers use a narrow strip of tissue paper to prevent the trunk from slipping. The same result can be obtained by tacking tapes inside each tray, and this method will save much crushing.

A simple remedy for burns is one that is also efficient in any case of burning, even the most serious. It is an old remedy, but should be constantly repeated for the benefit of the oncoming generations of young mothers. Make a soft paste of lard and flour, spread thickly on a cloth, and apply as soon as possible. While making the poultice, smear the burn with plain lard, or, if possible, immerse the part instantly in cold water to stop the deepening of the heat. An egg cooks after it is taken out of the boiling water.

Beef juice and raw beef are not as highly recommended now by medical men as they were once. Beef tea is strong stimulant, but it does not possess much food value. For certain diseases a patient is kept on a clear meat diet, and in other cases meat is prohibited. It depends on the individual case, and no rule could be given even by a medical man for general readers. The intelligent physician of to-day considers the constitutional conditions of each individual more than ever before, and depends largely on dieting for the treatment of a great many diseases.

SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF BREAD MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D., Health Commissioner, New York City.

It is necessary, if one would understand the sanitary aspects of bread making, to fully comprehend the present theory held by scientists of germs and the part played by them in disease. The theory of disease germs is merely the name given to the knowledge had of those germs by medical men, a knowledge which is the result of innumerable experiments. Being this, the old term of a "theory" has become a misnomer. A germ of a disease is a plant, so small that I do not know how to express intelligibly to the general reader its lack of size. When this germ is introduced into the blood or tissues of the body, its action appears to be analogous to that which takes place when yeast is added to dough. It attacks certain elements of the blood or tissues, and destroys them, at the same time producing new substances.

But the germs of the greater part of the germ diseases, that is, of the infectious and contagious diseases, will develop or increase in number without being in the body of a human being, provided always you give them the proper conditions. These conditions are to be found in dough which is being raised with yeast. They are warmth, moisture and the organic matter of the flour on which the germs, after certain changes, feed.

It is necessary to remember at this point that yeast is germ growth, and when introduced into a mixture of glucose or starch, in the presence of warmth and moisture, sets up a fermentation. If the mixture be a starchy dough the yeast first changes a portion of the starch into glucose and then decomposes the glucose by changing it into two substances, viz., carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

Now the gluten, which is also a constituent of dough and moist starch, affords, with the latter, an excellent nidus for the development of germs of disease as well as for the yeast germs. The germs of cholera, as of typhoid fever, would, if introduced into dough, find very favorable conditions for their growth.

I do not wish to "pose" as an alarmist, nor am I willing to say there is very much chance of the germs of typhoid and cholera reaching the stomachs of the people who eat bread which has been raised with yeast. But I have not the slightest cause to doubt that other diseases have been and will be carried about in the bread.

I have met journeyman bakers, suffering from cutaneous diseases, working the dough in the bread trough with naked hands and arms. I have no reason to suppose bakers are less liable to cutaneous diseases than are other men, and I know, as every housewife knows, yeast-raised bread must be worked a long time. This is an exceedingly objectionable thing from the standpoint of a physician for the reason that the germs of the disease which are in the air and dust and on stairways and straps in street cars, are most often collected on the hands. Any person who has ever kneaded dough understands the way in which the dough cleans the hands. This means that any germs which may have found a lodging place on the hands of the

baker before he makes up his batch of bread are sure to find their way into the dough, and, once there, to find all the conditions necessary for subdivision and growth. This is equivalent to saying that we must rely on heat to kill these germs, because it is almost certain that they will be there. Now, underdone or doughy bread is a form which every man and woman has seen.

It is a belief as old as the hills that underdone bread is unhealthful. This reputation has been earned for it by the experience of countless generations, and no careful mother will wish her children to eat bread that has not been thoroughly cooked. The reason given for this recognized unhealthfulness has been that the uncooked yeast dough is very difficult to digest. No one but a physician would be apt to think of disease germs which have not been killed during the process of baking as a cause of the sickness following the use of uncooked yeast bread. Yet this result from this cause is more than probable. I have not the slightest doubt that could we trace back some of the cases of illness which we meet in our practice we

would find that germs collected by the baker have found their way into the yeast bread, that the heat has not been sufficient to destroy them, that the uncooked yeast bread has been eaten and with it the colonies of germs, that they have found their way into the blood and that the call for our services which followed, has rounded off this sequence of events.

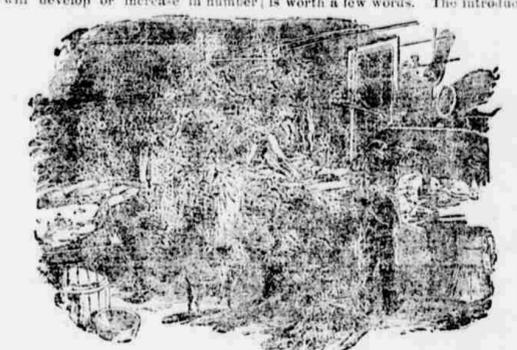
I have already pointed out that the germs of disease are to be found in the air and dust. The longer any substance to be eaten is exposed to the air, the greater the chance that germs will be deposited on it. Bread raised with yeast is worked down or kneaded twice before being baked and this process may take anywhere from four hours to ten. It has, then, the chance of collecting disease germs during this process of raising and it has two periods of working down or kneading during each of which it may gather the dirt containing the germs from the baker's hands. As no bread save that raised with yeast, goes through this long process of raising and kneading so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering germs.

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and the addition of heat when the pan is placed near the fire produces an enormous growth of the yeast fungi—the yeast "germ," in other words. These fungi effect a destructive fermentation of a portion of the starchy matter of the flour—one of the most valuable nutrient elements in the flour. The fermentation produces carbonic acid gas, and this, having its origin in every little particle of the starch which is itself everywhere in the flour, pushes aside the particles of the dough to give itself room. This is what is called "raising the bread."

It needs but a glance to see that it is, in its effects on the dough, purely mechanical. The dough, which was before a close-grained mass, is now full of little holes, and when cooked in this condition is what we ordinarily call light bread. This porous quality of bread enables the stomach to rapidly and easily digest it, for the gastric juices quickly soak into and attack it from all sides. The fermentation of the dough, however, uses up a portion of the nutrient elements of the loaf. If it be possible, therefore, to produce a light porous loaf without this destruction and without the "raising process," which fills the dough with germs and filth, and without the long period during which the raising process goes on, the gain in food and the gain in the avoidance of the germs is exceedingly plain.

But while we can easily see the dangers which attend the use of yeast it is certain that the vesiculating effect produced by it on the dough is to the last degree perfect. It is apparent that if we are to substitute any other system of bread making we must have one which will give us, first, mechanical results equally as good, that is, that will produce minute bubbles of carbonic acid gas throughout the mass dough. Now it is in no way difficult to produce carbonic acid gas chemically, but when we are working at bread we must use such chemicals as are perfectly healthful. Fortunately these are not hard to find.

The evils which attend the yeast-



"DISEASE GERMS FOUND THEIR WAY INTO THE YEAST BREAD."

bined under the influence of heat and moisture produce carbonic acid gas, and having done this, disappear. Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly. Its use avoids the long period during which the yeast made dough must stand in order that the starch may ferment and there is also no kneading necessary.

The two materials used in the Royal, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten. But they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken up to form the carbonic acid gas. More than this, the proper method of using the powder insures the most thorough mixing with the flour. The proper quantity being taken, it is mixed with the flour and stirred around in it. The mixture is then sifted several times and this insures that in every part of the flour there shall be a few particles of the powder. The salt and milk or water being added, the dough is made up as quickly as possible and moulded into the loaves.

These are placed in the oven and baked. But the very moment the warmth and moisture attack the mixture of cream of tartar and soda, these two ingredients chemically combine and carbonic acid or leavening gas is evolved. The consequence may be seen at a glance, the bread is raised during the time it is baking in the oven, and this is the most perfect of all conceivable methods of raising it.

Here, then, there is no chance for germs of disease to get into the dough and thence into the stomach, more than that the bread is necessarily as sweet as possible, there having been no time during which it could sour. This involves the fact that the bread so made will keep longer, as it is less likely to be contaminated by the germs that about the souring process.

It will be strange if the crowds of visitors to the world's fair do not greatly increase the number of contagious diseases which we will have to treat. Under these circumstances it is not folly to folios to open a single channel through which these germs may reach us? Is it not the part of wisdom to watch with the greatest care all that we eat and drink, and to see that none but the safest and best methods are employed in the preparation of our food? To me it seems as though there could be but one answer to questions like these.

I have shown the danger of using the yeast raised bread, and with this I have shown how that danger may be avoided. The ounce of prevention which in this case is neither difficult nor expensive is certainly worth many pounds of cure, and the best thing about it is that it may be relied on almost absolutely. Those who eat bread or biscuit or rolls made at home with Royal baking powder may be sure they have absolutely stopped one channel through which disease may reach them.

NOTE.—Housekeepers desiring information in regard to the preparation of the bread which, for sanitary reasons, Dr. Edson so strongly urges for general use, should write to the Royal Baking Powder Company, New York.

Crows in Maine. A demand is made in Maine for the re-enactment of the law permitting the killing of crows, as these birds are becoming a great nuisance again. A Damariscotta farmer says he is obliged to sit up most of the night and watch all day to fight crows. Another asserts that 1200 hills of potatoes which he planted the crows have spoiled all but 125. They are also destroying young chickens and ducks. As one sufferer from their raids says: "You cannot make folks believe that crows don't keep posted on Maine revised statutes."

Opposite to Es. The Chinese not only inhabit the opposite side of the earth, but most of their habits are opposed to ours. They shave off their hair and let their finger nails grow; they drink their tea cold and their wine warm; they wear white for mourning, and a pupil reciting turns his back to his teacher.

They Look Fanny. In the Spanish province of Gerona a fairly pure type of dwarf race of Morocco and the Atlas has been traced. These people average about 3 feet in height, and are otherwise characterized by a yellow skin, broad square faces, Mongolian eyes and red hair of a woolly texture.

Age of Trees. Of all living things trees, perhaps, are capable of longest life. English yews and California redwoods are supposed to have lived 1,000 years, and there are cedars of Lebanon which may possibly date back to the Christian era.

Mythology's Liberality. Mythology contributes to American town sites seven Neptunes, eight Minerva's, three Jupiters, five Junos, five Ulysseses, four Dianas, twenty-two Auroras, but only one Apollo.

Human Hair. The human hair is absolutely the most profitable crop that grows. Five tons of it are annually imported by the merchants of London. The Parisians harvest upward of 200,000 pounds, equal in value to £80,000 per annum.

SAYINGS OF SAGES. Growlers are never wanted anywhere. A good way to get help is to be a helper. It is easier to be brave than it is to be patient. People who give in earnest soon find out that it is a blessed thing to do. Folks who are thankful don't have much trouble about being cheerful. Little duties well performed will make great ones easy to accomplish. The more a man is preached to, the less he remembers of what is said to him.



BREAD WITHOUT YEAST—"THE MOST PERFECT OF ALL CONCEIVABLE WAYS OF RAISING IT."



