

# The Haskell Free Press.

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No. 4.

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Christian School every Sunday.  
W. R. Blaudner, Superintendent.  
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F. D. Sanders, W. M.  
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Haskell Chapter No. 181.  
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.  
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.  
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.  
Prairie City Lodge No. 203 K of P. meets every first, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.  
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E. H. Morrison, K. of P. S.  
Kinwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.  
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## HASKELL COUNTY;

ITS LOCATION, SOIL, PRODUCTS, ETC.  
Briefly Sketched for the Information of Many Inquirers.

IT is the purpose of THE FREE PRESS to give in the following sketch such information regarding Haskell county as will briefly answer many inquiries that come to it from persons who are in search of a location for a new home and who desire accurate information on which to base their decision in so important a matter.

**LOCATION.**  
Haskell county is located in the northwestern portion of the state, and is in the second tier of counties south of the section known as the Panhandle. Take a map of Texas and trace the 33rd degree of N. latitude west till you reach the 100th degree of longitude and you will find this county lying about ten miles east of the latter, and the former running through its southern edge.

**AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY.**  
The county is 30 miles square and contains about 576,000 acres of land. Its general topography is that of an undulating plain, with but little rough or broken country, mostly in the southern portion. Taken as a whole, there is perhaps as much as 75 per cent of its area over 400,000 acres, that is level, tillable land of the first-class. Its surface is drained by a number of creeks and ravines, and a prong of the Brazos river dips into it on the west side for a distance of several miles. Its elevation above the sea level is about 1500 feet.

**SOIL.**  
The soil varies from a light sandy loam in the northwestern portion of the county to one of a considerable stiffer texture in other portions of the county, generally of a dark chocolate or red color, which prevails throughout the Brazos river valley and adjacent table lands from the Gulf to the foot of the plains in the northwest and is famed for its unsurpassed fertility and productivity. None of this soil, however, is that of stiff, tenacious character possessed by the "black waxy" soil of the black land belt of the central portion of the state, so difficult to cultivate when there is any excess of moisture or when baked by the sun in a time of drouth, but is of a loose, friable texture, easy to cultivate under almost any conditions. It is very deep and rests on a gravelly and clay subsoil, which in turn is underlain by a stratum of light sandstone, and, being generally so level that it will stand the wear of cultivation for a generation after the soil is all washed away from the hilly lands of eastern Texas or the old states.

**CLIMATE AND HEALTH.**  
Our climate is as mild and pleasant as any that will be found in the south or southwest away from the influence of the sea or gulf breezes. The temperature ranges from a little below zero in the most severe winter weather to about 100 degrees in the hottest days of summer. These extremes rarely occur, however. Our hottest summer weather is not oppressive, as in a timbered country, owing to the constant and steady breezes that play over our prairies. The sudden winds that come upon us from the north in winter, locally known as "northers," accompanied by our coldest weather, are quite disagreeable at times, but only last from two to four days.

Owing to our altitude of about 1500 feet, our atmosphere is dry and rarified, and there being no swamps or marshes, no putrid water or wet, decaying vegetation to produce malaria or poisonous miasma, it is pure and healthful. We are not subject to the epidemics that prevail in lower, moist altitudes; in short, this is a remarkably healthful country; most persons who come here sick or debilitated rapidly acquire robust health.

**PRODUCTS.**  
So far as tested, most of the products of the temperate zone, including the cereals, cotton, and

vegetables thrive and produce remunerative crops here. Yields vary greatly, even on adjacent farms of equal fertility, owing to methods of preparation and cultivation, time of planting, etc., as is the case in most countries, depending on the intelligence and energy of the individual farmers, and especially in a new one like this where different conditions of seasons, soil and climate must be met and overcome. For these reasons it is difficult to state exact yields, but what our best farmers have accomplished others can do with greater ease by informing themselves as to the methods, etc., pursued by them. In this connection we will say that we can point the interested inquirer to quite a number of farmers who came here only a few years ago with very small worldly possessions and who now own well improved farms and are prosperous and comparatively independent, all through their industrious and intelligent cultivation of Haskell soil. The work of the last two or three years, which have been exceptionally dry, has done much to demonstrate what crops are surest and best to cultivate here under the most adverse conditions. Among the staples cotton has been found to be almost an unvarying success, yielding under different conditions from one-third to one bale per acre, the quality of the staple classing above the average. Last year our best farmers produced from 25 to 45 bushels of corn per acre. The wheat and oat yield was unusually light owing to a spring drouth, but good cultivation usually produces from 18 to 30 bushels of wheat and from 50 to 80 or more of oats per acre. Barley and rye also do fairly well. Milo maize, Kaffir corn and the common sorghum give unvarying yields of large crops of both grain and forage, some farmers claiming yields of from 40 to 60 bushels of grain per acre from milo maize and Kaffir corn last year, and saying that in a thoroughly favorable year they believe that the yield would reach 80 to 100 bushels. These having proved to be a most excellent feed for all kinds of stock and to make a very palatable bread for man, settle the grain question for this section, should all others fail, for they produce well when others fail. Sorghum, millet and Colorado grass are raised for hay and forage, always giving large yields, often two crops from the same sowing—as when rain falls on the stubble after mowing, causing it to start into a new growth, often producing a better crop than the first.

Irish and sweet potatoes produce fairly well. Onions, beets, turnips, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, snap beans, English peas, cucumbers, squashes, etc., among the garden vegetables, are found to grow nicely. Pumpkins, cashaws and all the melon family are exceedingly prolific and grow to fine size and quality here, being almost unvarying in their yield. Being scarcely more than ten years since the first furrow was turned in Haskell county, and the first settlers being skeptical as to growing fruits and slow to plant orchards, the capabilities of this country in this line have not been thoroughly tested. As yet there are no such fruits as apples, pears and quinces in bearing. But there are a number of young orchards where for two or three years peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, blackberries, dewberries, etc., have given good yields of fruit of excellent flavor and fair size. Of course we cannot enumerate everything that is successfully produced here. Any intelligent man will understand that where the various things mentioned above will grow, many others of similar character will also do well. It will also be understood, in a new country like this, that much is yet to be learned and many

improvements made in the methods of cultivation, etc., that will result in greatly increased returns from farming. It is proper to add here that starting a farm on our open prairies is a vastly easier thing than it is in a timbered country. Usually all there is to do aside from erecting buildings is to stretch a three or four wire fence around the land and mount a sulky plow and go to turning the sod. The absence of stumps permits of the use of all kinds of improved agricultural machinery from the start, consequently the acreage cultivated here by one man is generally from two to four times as large as in a timbered or hilly country.

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and goats thrive here to a remarkable degree and are freer from diseases than in any country known to the writer; it is the rarest thing for one of these animals to sicken and die here. There are still large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep here that live exclusively on the wild grasses and herbage, never receiving a bite of food from their owners. And it was over this section that in years past the pioneer stockmen counted their cattle and horses and sheep by the ten thousands, and knew no expense in their raising except the wages of the now almost traditional cow-boy, who rounded them up, applied the branding iron and drove them to market, and they grew rich and were known as the west Texas "barons." In later years the farmers and most of our stockmen have graded their stock up and are doing more or less feeding, consequently are producing vastly superior animals, but there is still great room for improvement in this direction. With our advantages of cheap lands, mild climate, superior natural grasses—including the famous mesquite—the ease with which abundant crops of forage and grain, especially milo maize and Kaffir corn, are produced, and the abundant supply of water from creeks, rivers, wells and artificial ponds, where the former is not easily accessible, there is no section of country in the United States better adapted to a mixed farming and stock raising business, nor one where it seems to us that it could be carried on with so much certainty and profit. We especially invite the attention of enterprising men of experience in this line to these facts.

**PRICE OF LAND.**  
The price of land ranges from about \$2 to \$4.50 per acre, depending generally on location with reference to the county seat, good neighborhoods, schools, etc., but it is often the case that the non-resident owner (much of our land being owned by non-residents) will sell the choicest of land in good locality much below the highest price. Any of our farming lands are cheap, however, at the highest price named. The terms are generally one-third or one-fourth cash, balance on one, two and three years time.

**CHURCHES, SOCIETY, SCHOOLS.**  
In the town of Haskell, which has a population of about 900, the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Christian denominations have commodious and neat church buildings and maintain regular services and Sunday schools, and an unusually large per centage of the population holds membership in one or other of them. Throughout the country the numerous public school houses serve as churches also, and the people are moral, peaceable and lawabiding. We haven't space to give official statistics, but an examination of our court docket and records will show that the per centage of crimes and infractions of the peace is unusually small. It follows naturally that the society among such a people is good, and they are hospitable and ever anxious to welcome the new comer of good character to their midst, but will make it too hot for bad characters to stay long among them.

The town of Haskell has a well graded public school with a corps of four teachers; in it may be obtained a good English education. Each neighborhood in the county has its public school. These schools are maintained for an average term of 3

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months in each year and are free to all between the ages of 8 and 16 years. The state fund supports them about four months and the rest of the fund comes from a local tax of 15 cents on the \$100 worth of property and the rental on 17,712 acres of school land owned by the county.

**RAILROAD AND MAIL FACILITIES.**  
The town of Haskell is the county seat and is located near the center of the county. Its shipping points are Abilene on the Texas and Pacific railroad, south, 60 miles distant; Seymour, the terminus of the Wichita Valley railroad, a branch from the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, northeast, 50 miles distant; Albany, the terminus of the Texas Central railroad, southeast, 45 miles. For various reasons most of our shipping business is done via Abilene and Seymour. We have daily mails from and to both of these points, carried by hacks, which also carry passengers and express matter.

**RAILROAD PROSPECTS.**  
It is only a question of time and a revival of general prosperity until we get the Texas Central on its way from Albany to Santa Fe, or Albuquerque, N. M., and the Wichita Valley from Seymour to the southwest where it will probably connect with the Mexican road which makes a junction with the Southern Pacific at Spofford Junction. Besides these there are two or three other roads projected through this county, some of which will no doubt be built whenever there is a revival in railroad building. A study of our location, with a knowledge of the topography of the surrounding country, will readily convince anyone that Haskell could not have been placed in a better location to catch any railroad from east, north or south if an expert had studied the situation before making the location.

July 6th is the time set for the democratic national convention, and Chicago the place. The Banner says the mill at Seymour is a go, and is to be of 100 barrels capacity. Venezuela has inaugurated a war of exclusion against imports from England, and the people refused to buy England goods offered for sale in the stores.

The pension appropriation for 1896 as recently allowed by congress carries the neat little sum of \$141,325,820.00, a good, stiff price to be paying for a war that was fought thirty one years ago.

The Monroe doctrine as enunciated by President Monroe, and even as amplified in Secretary Olney's note to Lord Salisbury, is all right and should be maintained by the United States. But it occurs to us that the broad extension given it in the resolutions adopted by the foreign relations committee may be taking too large a contract on our hands.

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# OUT OF THE SEA

BY CLARA AUGUSTA

## CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

It is time. Go up and call Miss Trenholme. Where is Imogene?

Even as she spoke Imogene Iretion stole among them, her eyes flashing, her cheeks scarlet, with some unwonted excitement. Yet Mrs. Trenholme noticed that when she touched her hand it was cold as ice.

"My dear Imogene, you must go up and summon Marina."

Imogene put her hand to her forehead in a half-dazed way, then, instantly recovering, bowed slightly and passed up the stairs, followed by the three other bridesmaids, of whom Agnes was one.

They stopped before the door of Marina's chamber. Agnes knocked. There was no reply. She repeated the summons again and again, with a like result. Then she turned the knob, and the door swung open partially. Something lay behind it. Agnes stooped down to remove it, and started back pale as death, her hand dripping with blood. For the object was the bleeding body of Quill, the great black dog that for years had been Marina's faithful guardian in all her walks.

The four girls stepped into the room, and it was no wonder that they were pallid as ashes, no wonder their limbs shook under them, and their frantic shrieks rent the air.

There, in her arm-chair, midway in the apartment, close to her bridal robes, sat Marina, the white, gleaming silk spotted with crimson, the long, sweeping veil stained blood-red, and over and above all, the sweet fragrance of orange flowers. Marina's head was a little drooped, the blue eyes closed, the face white as marble, the hands lightly clasped above her heart, from which blood still came slowly. She was dead! Foully murdered!

The cries of the bridesmaids brought every guest to the fatal chamber—Ralph first of all. He gave one look, then flew to the side of the dead bride, lifted her in his arms, pressed his lips to hers, and called on her wildly to awake and speak to him once more. But in vain. No human voice could ever reach her more.

He laid her down on the couch at last, and raised her face slowly toward the awestricken spectators. Then, lifting up his right hand to heaven, he said solemnly:

"Hear me swear it, here before God, and in the presence of my murdered bride, that I will spare no pains to bring the guilty to account, and once discovered, I will hunt him to the death! Though the law may make him free, I never will; but to the latest hour of his existence he shall feel the weight of my vengeance!"

Investigations were at once commenced. A strict guard was placed over the premises, and none of the guests were permitted to leave the house. A shrewd detective was brought up from the city, and the case fell in his hands. And in the five hours he had satisfied himself with the facts he had covered.

There was the mark of two bloody fingers upon the window sill—two very slender fingers, and just beneath the window on the carpet were several little globules of blood. A grapevine climbed nearly to the window on a strong trellis outside, and the bark was stripped from this vine in several places, indicating that the assassin had escaped by that means. In the soft earth, just under the trellis, were the marks of a man—very small tracks indeed for those of a man, yet such they evidently were. And still further, among the leaves of the vine, was found a blood-stained kid glove, and on the inside of the wrist was written the name of Lynde Graham!

Mr. Strickland, the detective, announced his discovery quietly in the library, in the presence of the whole family.

Lynde Graham felt the charge—he knew that he should be accused of the crime of murder. For a moment the scarlet flush of wounded pride dyed his face, and then he was himself again, calm and erect as usual.

Imogene Iretion bent forward, and listened with quick breath and flushed cheeks to the report of the detective, and when it was given she drew back and the color faded out of her face, leaving it like wax.

Further facts were developed before midnight. The boots of Lynde Graham fitted exactly the tracks in the garden, and just without the garden gate was found a surgeon's knife blood-stained and bearing on the handle the initials "L. G." Evidently the murderer had stood behind the girl and stabbed her as she sat in her chair, and then being attacked by the dog had plucked the knife into him.

Perhaps the brute might be able to do something toward bringing the guilty to justice. He was not dead, though severely hurt, and every care was taken to save his life. He was an animal of wonderful sagacity, and Ralph felt certain that he could be brought back to health, he could make his instrumental in discovering the real murderer.

The chain of circumstances was so strong that it truly warranted Mr. Strickland in arresting Dr. Graham upon the charge of the assassination of Marina Trenholme. At his examination before a justice, Graham refused to offer any plea whatever; he simply said he was innocent of the crime.

Two of the old servants testified to having met the prisoner about half-past six on the morning of the murder in the garden on the eastern side of the house.

ship him afar off. O Ralph, save him! and in saving him, give peace to your wretched sister!"

"Agnes," he said, slowly and sternly, "by the side of the dead body of my murdered Marina I swore vengeance! That will I have! Neither men nor devils shall prevent me! I believe Lynde Graham is guilty. And he shall be proved so, and at the last shall swing higher than Haman! There—leave me!"

He put her forcibly into the corridor and bolted the door upon her.

### CHAPTER V.

#### LYNDE GRAHAM

Lynde Graham was brought before a jury of his countrymen to be tried for his life. The great courtroom was crowded. People had come from near and far to look upon the countenance of the man who had dared offend the majesty of the law by taking the life of a fellow creature.

The details of the trial we do not propose to enter upon; they would be too tedious. The counsel on both sides was the best the state afforded, and the pleas were able and eloquent. But the defense amounted to very little. The simple plea of a lawyer, be he ever so eloquent, will not change the minds of men upon whom such a chain of startling facts had been impressed. The evidence was sufficient to commit any man, and those whom the sight of Graham's handsome face had prejudiced in his favor felt their prepossession yielding gradually, and settling down at last upon the inevitable conclusion that he was guilty. The only defense his counsel urged was the unblemished character of the prisoner and the lack of a motive to the crime. He had nothing to gain by the death of Marina Trenholme. He was not the lady's lover that he should seek revenge, and he could have no personally private animosity to indulge, for the two families had always been the best of friends. Where, then, was the motive?

The trial was virtually closed and the jury went out to agree upon a verdict. One could see by their hard-set faces that they were agreed already, but they felt some form necessary. They were absent only a few moments, but when the usual question was put, "Mr. Foreman of the Jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" there was not a moment's hesitation. The man announced instantly, "Guilty!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### LIFE IN LONDON.

An Observing American Paints a Pen Picture of a Great City.

A New York business man, who is in England, has written a letter from London to one of his friends, which is quoted by the Philadelphia Record.

"I was in parliament when the liberal ministers threw up the sponge. There are many curious-looking Englishmen in the house of commons, and I never saw a more motley crowd. There were solemn-looking personages, wearing wigs; there were straggling men with bald heads and whiskers; there were red-haired and yellow-haired men; there were 100 faces which Sig. Lombroso ought to put in a book. Three-fourths of the members wore their hats in the house, mostly stove-pipes and derbies. Nearly all of them were clumsily clad. Some wore ill-fitting dress suits, others cutaways; many had sack coats of all colors, and but few had stylish clothes. Lots of them had trousers that were too short or were too long or very slouchy, while some wore clothes that looked so grotesque as to suggest that they were not in New York or Petticoat Lane in London. So much for my first impression of the first assembly of gentlemen in the world. I used to think that the house of representatives at Washington was badly dressed, but I had not seen the British House of Commons. As for brains of parliament, it seems to me that every man who gets up and speaks during my four visits to it had a handful of them, closely packed, whether he was a Tory, a Unionist or a Gladstonian. The speeches in the House of Commons are not in the nature of rant, but are rather plain and direct statements."

### THE USE OF WIRE.

The Multiplication of Purposes to Which It Is Being Put.

A marked increase in the demand for wire has been noted of late as a feature in the general revival of trade. This is of especial interest and importance, as it not only means better wages for more men in the great wire mills, but it also proves renewed activity in the manufacture of electrical devices, an already great and constantly growing industry, upon which almost every phase of commercial and mechanical activity is nowadays more or less intimately dependent. Increased prosperity in the electrical business can mean nothing else than a widespread demand for new trolley lines, lengthened or duplicated telegraph and telephone plants, more dynamos and motors, added messenger circuits, the multiplication of the push button in all its endless uses—in short, the awakening of the industrial world from its recent state of suspended animation. The people of this period have a thousand uses for wire not thought of fifteen or twenty years ago, and the news that many of the establishments where it is made are forced to run twenty-four hours a day, and that some of them are even unable to fill all the orders they receive, is as good an indication as could be desired that calamity howling will not be numbered among this fall's styles.

### Finest's Dilemma.

Flonnie is six years old. "Mamma," she called one day, "if I get married will I have to have a husband like pa?"

"Yes," replied the mother with an amused smile.

"And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?"

"Yes."

"Mamma"—after a pause—"it's a tough world for us women, ain't it?"—Merritt.

## VOLAPUK HAS ARRIVAL

### ESPERANTO IS THE NAME OF A NEW LANGUAGE.

is Spoken by 10,000 Persons—Originated in Russia and the Formation of Words is According to Simple Rules—Grammar Easy to Learn.

ESPERANTO is not the name of a new liquor or of a new appetizer, nor that of a popular comic song, but it is the name of an artificial language which is fast gaining adherents in France, and that is already able to boast of many followers in Russia, Germany, England, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Spain, the United States, and even in some parts of Africa.

Among the most proficient in the language is a Frenchman, bearing the aristocratic name of D'Ysaussier. He says that Esperanto is by no means a new language, nor even a recent discovery. This international language has been in existence nearly ten years, and there are at least ten thousand adherents in different parts of the world.

The author or originator of Esperanto is a Russian gentleman, Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw. He calls it a universal language. He says that one may learn its grammar in an hour and all its vocabulary of words in a few days.

Max Muller writes it with the greatest ease, and so does Tolstoy, who is one of the leading contributors to the official organ of the language, the Esperantisto, which, by the way, is utterly opposed to the Volapuk organ, for it has literary tendencies.

The fact is, Esperanto hopes to do through Volapuk altogether. Verses have been written in it, and translations of the Iliad and Hamlet have been published. This new language, which means the "person who hopes," is perhaps better known in Russia than in any other country. Russia is its birthplace.

Like all artificial universal languages the roots of Esperanto are derived from the best known of modern tongues—English, French and German—these offering the least difficulty to students. As a root indicating the action of loving the syllable "am" has been adopted. Now, should one wish to make a substantive and obtain the word "love" in French amour, one has but to add the letter "o," thus obtaining the word "amo." This is an absolute rule to obtain a substantive from a given root add the letter "o." Nothing is easier.

In a similar manner, to obtain an adjective from a given root, one has but to add an "a." Thus, the word "loving" ("amoureux") becomes "ama" in Esperanto, and this rule for forming adjectives has no exceptions. Add the letter "a" to the root and the adjective is easier.

Verbs are obtained in quite as easy a manner. The present tense demands but the addition of two letters to the root, "as." The past is formed by placing the letters "is" after the root, and the future by the addition of "os." These terminations are invariable. The present, past, future and other tenses are all obtainable in the same easy fashion by the addition of a couple of letters to the root.

The grammar of the new language is easy and almost as simple as the formation of the vocabulary. There are very few rules in the entire book of grammar, and what is most important, there are no exceptions of any of the principles.

The Volapuk language is very similar to Esperanto. But we do not hear much of Volapuk nowadays. As to this a Volapuk authority says:

"It should not be imagined that because the Volapuk propaganda has ceased, and that because at the present time there are no more schools and lectures, that the Volapuk language is interred forever. If it were so, one would have some cause for saying that it has become a dead language before ever having been a living one. But such is not the case. The people at the present day, who know no other language but their own, are corresponding in Volapuk with Americans, Japanese, Russians and Turks. Its practical results are sufficiently conclusive in the immense correspondence exchanged intercontinentally. The partisans of Esperanto may possibly obtain the same results."

### IDENTITIES HIMSELF.

Statistics of nomenclature would be interesting. John Smith, a traveling man from New York, who was at the Riggs house recently, states that one person out of each 100 bears the same name as himself. This used to be a source of great annoyance to him but he has proved equal to the emergency by inventing a new and attractive mode of identification through the medium of photography. He buys photographs in the size of a postage stamp in large lots, reducing their cost to a mere trifle. These he places on his business cards and leaves with his correspondents with instructions to stamp on all envelopes. The photograph is placed in the center of the envelope and his name below it. When he calls for mail he presents a duplicate photograph, thus avoiding getting other men's letters or their obtaining his. The scheme has only been in operation a month but works like a charm.—Exchange.

### LARGEST EAR OF CORN.

Perhaps the largest ear of corn raised in the state of Michigan was shown in Sanilac county recently. It was a fine specimen, having twenty-two rows to the ear and forty kernels to the row, making a total of 880 kernels to the ear, enough corn when shelled to fill a quart measure. The field where this ear was grown grew stalks sixteen feet high.

### JOHN CARMITCHEL AND HIS FAMILY.

John Carmitchel and family, a portrait of whom appears above, now reside at Mount Carmel, Pa. He was born in Arrethre, Scotland, in the year 1842. He sailed for the "free shores" of America in the fall of 1853, and settled for a time in Combsville, Schuylkill county. After the "unpleasantness" broke out between northern and southern people Mr. Carmitchel took up arms in defense of the Union by enlisting in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company K, in September, 1861, under Capt. Phillips and Col. Williams, and served until the close of the war, after which he located in Mount Carmel township where he has resided ever since. He was married to his estimable wife in 1864, who was



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## CURE CONSUMPTION.

### WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., Offers to Read Free Two Bottles of His Remedy to Cure Consumption, and all Lung Troubles.

### NOTHING could be fairer or more philanthropic than the offer of T. A. Slocum, Manufacturing Chemist, of 193 Pearl Street, New York City.

Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the Cure of Consumption and all Pulmonary Affections (and to increase its usefulness, and make its great merits known), will send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from Throat, Chest, and Lung Troubles or Consumption.

Already this scientific treatment, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, he considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible specific remedy.

Offered freely, is enough to commend it—and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer.

There will be no mistake in sending—the mistake will be in overlooking the generous invitation; the only expense to the sufferer being slight express charges on delivery of the remedy.

Mail your express and postoffice address to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 193 Pearl Street, New York, and mention reading this article in this paper.

The dog in the manger sentiment is simply selfishness.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '98.

Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes us as a judge.

### Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Of the many good things to be found in American homes, we do not believe that any are so useful and so necessary as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It has grown to be a household necessity and is serviceable in a vast majority of cases where there is weakness and infirmity. There are forms of female debility that make life a burden. The same is true of persistent coughs and colds, and distressing stomach and nervous ailments. They have held high level in many homes, and have been attested by Parker's Ginger Tonic and we are proud of the record that has made so many hearts grateful.

Girls, your lover may overlook your faults, the same man as husband won't.

### Colorado Gold Mines.

If you are interested in gold mining or wish to keep posted regarding the wonderful strikes being made in Colorado, it will pay you to send fifty cents for a year's subscription to The Gold Miner, an illustrated monthly paper published at Denver.

When an old man dyes his beard or hair, beware; he has an idea conceived in deception.

## The Catholic Opinion.

Father Weimer, Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Galveston, Writes About Dr. Veno.

Under date Dec. 27, 1898, Father Weimer says: "I have heard Dr. Veno lecture in this city and have been greatly benefited by his teaching. He not only preaches a pure doctrine, but also from a moral standpoint, I can conscientiously recommend him."

Father Weimer, Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Galveston, Texas, Dec. 27, 1898, in a letter to the Editor of The Catholic Opinion, writes: "I found him honest and fair dealing in whatever transactions he had with me. I am sure that if he had been in his charity to the poor, both in treatment and supply of needy families with food, I have heard nothing but good reports of the case he undertook to cure."

The above is not only the opinion of the Rector of the Catholic church, but of ministers of all denominations concerning Veno and his world-famed remedies. The extraordinary cures performed by these famous medicines have called forth the admiration and unqualified testimony of the best people of this country. The Veno Drug Co. guarantees to return money if they fail to cure. They are sold by druggists as follows:

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is the best and only scientific cure. It permanently cures malaria (chills and fever), and thoroughly cures catarrh, constipation, indigestion, and all other ailments. It cleans the system, strengthens the nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the stomach, purifies the blood, loosens the bowels, and all other ailments of the body. The medicine has a great effect on the system, and cleanses the blood, and purifies the system.

VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuritis, and all other ailments. They are sold at 50 cents each, for \$1.00. Ask your druggist to get Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you, or write to the Veno Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

The devil is dignified or familiar just as his interests may require.

### "The Master Cure" ACHES & PAINS.

To MASTER is to OVERPOWER and SUBDUCE. In the master cure for

## A FARM GIVEN AWAY

Consisting of one sheet of FARM BUILDINGS and one sheet of 78 Subjects, DOBERMANN ANIMALS, etc. These are sent free to the children. The Farm House and Animals can be cut out and made to stand, thus making a complete Miniature Farm Yard.

### 3 Ways to Get This Farm:

Send 9 Coupons, or 1 Coupon and 9 Cents, or 10 Cents without any Coupons, to

BLACKWELL'S BURNING YERACON CO., BURNING, N. C., and the Farm will be sent you POSTPAID. You will get one Coupon inside each 9 Cents bag, one 10 Cents bag.

## Blackwell's Gum Drops

Buy a bag of this Coughed and Sore Throat, and you get a coupon, which gives a list of other subjects, and you can get them free.

A woman with a bad husband has some recompense; the sympathy of others.

A Very Desirable Calendar.

Calendar of all kinds and sizes herald the coming year. Many are to be had for the asking—many without asking—but to them as to other things the rule might be applied that what costs nothing is worth about what it costs. The calendar we always welcome has just reached us. We refer to the one published by N. W. Ayer & Sons, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia. This issue seems as possible even better than its predecessors. Handsome enough for the library, and yet carefully adapted for every-day use, it is naturally a great favorite. The firm's well-known motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," appears this year in a new and very attractive form. The daily presence of this inspiring motto is worth far more than the price of any calendar. The date figures are so large and clear that the rule might be applied that what costs nothing is worth about what it costs. The calendar we always welcome has just reached us. We refer to the one published by N. W. Ayer & Sons, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia. This issue seems as possible even better than its predecessors. Handsome enough for the library, and yet carefully adapted for every-day use, it is naturally a great favorite. The firm's well-known motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," appears this year in a new and very attractive form. The daily presence of this inspiring motto is worth far more than the price of any calendar. The date figures are so large and clear that the rule might be applied that what costs nothing is worth about what it costs.

Hanging up stockings is out of fashion—till next Christmas.

The more one uses Parker's Ginger Tonic the more its good qualities are revealed, and they can easily be seen across the room. When a man is asleep, he is happy.

Walking would often be a pleasure were it not for the corns. These corns are easily removed with Hinderker's Corn Remover.

A dude's clothes are generally faultless, but not so with his character.

## shake it off

The general belief among doctors is that consumption itself is very rarely inherited. But the belief is becoming stronger that the tendency to consumption is very generally transmitted from parent to child. If there has been consumption in the family, each member should take special care to prepare the system against it. Live out doors; keep the body well nourished; and treat the first indication of failing health.

## Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a fat-producing food and nerve-tonic. Its use is followed by improved nutrition, richer blood, stronger nerves and a more healthy action of all the organs. It strengthens the power of the body to resist disease. If you have inherited a tendency to weak lungs, shake it off.

JUST AS GOOD IS NOT SCOTT'S EMULSION.

## FERRY'S SEEDS

Perfect seeds grow, produce, and flourish. No matter how old or worn, they will grow and flourish. No matter how old or worn, they will grow and flourish.

## FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL

For 1899. Contains valuable information about best and newest seeds. Free by mail.

D. E. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

## \$50 A WEEK ABSENT

Local or traveling, ladies or gentlemen, for 1899. Contains valuable information about best and newest seeds. Free by mail.

D. E. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

The devil is dignified or familiar just as his interests may require.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

A STATE BRIEVARY.

Interesting Items Gleaned and Arranged from the Daily Press.

A short time since a boy from an adjoining county applied for admission to the public schools at Decatur, when his application was filed it was after the schools had opened and the enumeration taken and by a regulation of the local board he was refused admission. He applied to the state superintendent of public instruction and the case was decided in his favor. Superintendent Carlisle deciding that under a law enacted by the twenty-third legislature he was entitled to admission to the public schools in Decatur, as he was living in Decatur and had not made application to any other public school.

Capt. Tom Williams, who was known to every man in Rockport, was found dead in his boat near Panther Point, on Matagorda Island, a few days ago. The unfortunate deceased, realizing that his last trip on the gulf was about to end, hoisted a flag of distress, but no passing schooner sighted the signal, and the poor fellow died without a friend to succor him in his dissolution or a voice save that of the angry waves or a voice save that of the angry waves or a voice save that of the angry waves.

The other morning four Americans arrived at Carrizo, Zapata county, on foot, having walked from La Pena there. They had come from Eagle Pass in skirts, trapping beaver along the American side. On Sunday, the 11th, while in camp at La Pena, they claim they were assaulted by a party of Mexican soldiers who crossed from the Mexican side and opened fire on them. They escaped to the brush and the Mexicans took possession of the camp, taking also the skins with them.

The other morning the Katy flyer was bowling toward Galveston at a lively rate of speed she moved a white man and a colored woman from a trestle over Clear creek, Galveston county, injuring the man so that he died in ten minutes. The woman was not badly hurt. It is supposed that the man is James Shoulters, formerly of Taylor. He was about 35 years old, poorly dressed and was tramping. The woman who was tramping from San Antonio to Texas City, says her name is Louise Meine. She did not know the man.

The trolley car collision, some days ago at Galveston, in which several persons were more or less hurt, two of them quite seriously, has resulted as was expected, in damage suits against the street railway company amounting to a considerable sum in the aggregate. Rudolph S. Oepenheimer, who has filed suit praying judgment for \$5500 damages for himself, \$15,000 for actual damages to his wife, and \$2000 exemplary damages on account of the gross and wanton negligence of defendant and its agents.

The preliminary surveys of the Aransas Harbor and Northern railway, which will probably be built from the present terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway at Smithville, Bastrop county, by way of Victoria, Lamar and Rockport, have been commenced and will be pushed to completion as soon as possible. Another survey from Smithville, by way of Caneo and Aransas Pass City, will also be made.

The tax levy for 1896 of the city of Bonham is as follows: Twenty-five cents on the \$100 for general expenses, 25 cents for current interest and to provide sinking fund for waterworks bonds, 15 cents for current interest and sinking fund for railroad bonds and 30 cents for public free schools, making a total of \$1.05 on the \$100, which is a reduction of 20 cents on the \$100 as compared with last year.

The Daughters of the Confederacy at Dallas now have \$4525 to their credit and feel as if they are ready to let the contract; therefore all persons or firms desiring to present bids for the erection of the Confederate monument to be placed in the city park. Bidders may apply either by filling or in person to the president, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, 266 South Ervay street, Dallas, Tex.

The clay manipulating plants located at Calaveras, Wilson county, are pushed to their extreme operating capacity, producing the finest articles of building brick made west of the Mississippi river; the other manufacturing plant is a sewer and drain pipe, which will undoubtedly if not surpass in quality the articles made in other states.

W. E. Speer, druggist at Carbon, Eastland county, has quit business because he could not pay his creditors, his stock having been attached.

Two machines are still running near Crowell, throwing millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn, etc. Farmers have learned that there are other things besides corn that will fatten horses and hogs. Some are having millet seed chopped and feeding it to horses, with good results.

At San Diego, Duval county, recently while Miss Fannie Reeves was getting into a buggy her revolver was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking the horse instead of a young man who was directly in range.

J. W. Smith, white, aged about 45, was arrested at Taylor recently, charged with attempt to assault a 10-year-old girl. He is a married man.

The city council of Luling has contracted with the Luling Electric Light company for four 1200 candle power lights for one year at \$500.

At Milliken, Brazos county, the firm of J. E. Miller & Co., doing a general merchandise and retail whiskey business, has been attached by S. Grabfelder & Co. of Louisville, Ky., for \$250 and by E. J. Fountain of Bryan for \$25.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, January 18.

The Peruvian congress adjourned sine die.

The German boat Mowan on the way to Delagoa bay.

A very bitter county-site war on in Butte county, Neb.

M. Floquet, who was at one time minister of the interior of France, died.

Great apathy in Mexico regarding the Mexican International exposition.

Reported that Lord Salisbury is preparing a special report on the Venezuelan controversy.

The treasury lost \$59,000 in gold, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$58,742,168.

The Chilean senate discussing a bill granting facilities to contractors to build a railway to Argentina.

Gov. Espartaco of the Creek nation, I. T., drowned while trying to cross the Deep Fork near Muskogee.

At Detroit, Mich., Don M. Dickinson delivered a strong and eloquent plea for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Mayor W. C. Morehead, ex-city attorney, of Pittsburg, Pa., and W. H. House, his assistant, arrested on charges of embezzlement of \$10,000 of city funds. They gave bail.

Friday January 16.

The situation at Havana is critical. Blain W. Taylor of West Virginia, appointed chief clerk of the postoffice department.

French imports for 1895 decreased 172,000 francs and exports increased 310,000 francs.

Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler of Chicago, died. He was abedman from the Eighteenth ward.

Starvation threatens 4000 people in New Fromland owing to the failure of the frozen herring fisheries.

A large delegation of sports from the east arrived in El Paso to watch their Fitzsimmons and Maher treat.

Prince Hohenhlohe submitted the draft of a new civil code to complete the unification of German jurisprudence.

The Farmers' National bank of Portland, O., suspended. Assets exceed liabilities. The capital stock is \$250,000 and deposits about \$300,000.

Ex-President Harrison authorizes the announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent.

Thursday, January 16.

Count Thuen, governor of Bohemia, resigned.

A non-partisan free silver conference at Lansing, Mich.

Gen. F. M. Drake, Republican, inaugurated governor of Iowa.

James J. Corbett owns four blooded horses. They are at Morris Park, N. Y.

One thousand coal miners go on a strike at Columbus, O., over a local trouble.

The Brazilian chamber of deputies passed a bill granting bounties for exports of sugar.

A bill introduced in the Chilean congress providing for the purchase of the Comblimo railway.

The treasury lost \$114,000 in gold, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$54,738,115.

Bill Doolin, the Oklahoma outlaw, was jailed at Guthrie, having been arrested at Eureka Springs, Ark.

The letter of Queen Victoria to the sultan of Turkey expressed the hope that peace would soon be restored in Anatolia.

The United States, through Ambassador Bayard, tendered thanks to Great Britain for the kind offices of the latter toward Americans in the Transvaal.

Wednesday, January 15.

The City bank of Minneapolis, Minn., suspended payments.

The insurgents seem to be gaining slowly, and Havana is scared up.

A bill filed at Chicago, by stockholders, asking for receivers of the Calumet Iron and Steel company.

International bank at Texarkana, Ark., goes into voluntary liquidation, settling in full with all depositors.

A French syndicate has bought the coal mines situated near the port of Coronal, the property of the heirs of Jorge Rojas, paying \$2,000,000.

The United States Rubber company's works at Millville, E. I., closed indefinitely, throwing 1000 men out of work. No reason was given for the shut-down.

The interests of the government, the secretary of the treasury thinks, regarding the \$100,000,000 bond issue, will not be retarded by the dissolution of the bond syndicate.

The leather trade of Philadelphia thrown into confusion by the failure of Keen, Suttler & Co. for \$1,000,000. This failure was followed by John M. Finlan, liabilities nearly \$100,000; Charles W. Landell, \$150,000; Charles Hingworth Trading company and John A. Duncan & Co. The liabilities of the latter houses are not known.

Tuesday, January 14.

Henry S. Tyler, mayor of Louisville, Ky., died.

The French chamber of Deputies re-assembled.

J. B. Foraker, elected United States senator from Ohio to succeed Brice.

The bank at Stratton, Neb., temporarily closed its doors. Assets exceed liabilities.

The Savings bank of Millis, Mass., placed in the hands of a receiver. Too many bad loans.

Bill introduced in the Mississippi legislature appropriating \$1,000,000 to build a new capital.

The Chilean government asks English banks to advance \$2,000,000 pending a projected loan of \$4,000,000.

In London, Sir John Lubbock presided at a meeting which passed a resolution in favor of a permanent arbitration court.

The bank at Blue Springs, Neb., closed by the state examiner. About \$7000 of county funds are held by the bank, which will probably reopen in a few days, without loss to the depositors.

A PLAIN DECLARATION

THE SENATORIAL IDEA OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Makes the United States the Sentinel and Arbitrator for this Hemisphere, Covering All Disputes Now Going on, or May Hereafter Arise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The senate committee on foreign relations yesterday adopted a resolution prepared by Senator Davis under the instructions of the committee at its meeting held last Saturday.

The resolution will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine when its text is made public. It is a more forceful declaration than any that has been introduced in congress on this subject, and its terms are so explicit that they can not be misunderstood. The doctrine, it is asserted, is now in force and has been in force ever since it was established by President Monroe. The resolution declares it to mean the acquisition by purchase by aggression or otherwise of any territory on the American continent by a foreign nation as an unfriendly act, and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States.

The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the Venezuelan question; the report that England and Venezuela may reach an agreement and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. The resolution declares that in its boundary disputes on the American continent between foreign and American governments are decided by arbitration, agreement, purchase or in any way whatever, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration or agreement. In fact, it means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and a government on the American continent as to a boundary dispute can not become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and that this government is satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement.

This practically makes the United States the arbitrator between foreign governments and those of the American continent in all boundary disputes. This portion of the resolution is considered most important and far-reaching in its effects. It caused misapprehension among some members of the cabinet, and it is claimed that it may lead to many entanglements. On the other hand the supporters of the resolution say that it leaves everything in the hands of the United States, where the final decision should be, and that the United States will interfere only when the Monroe doctrine has been violated.

The resolution is designed to cover all questions of boundary disputes or of the sale of territory by one foreign government to another on the American islands or territory considered a part of the western hemisphere.

When General Quesada was informed of the change, he exclaimed with much enthusiasm: "Good! That is worth ten battles to us! If Gen. Campos has been unable to crush the rebellion, who succeeded in getting the Cubans to accept a compromise in 1878, it can not be expected that his successor, who never showed any military ability, as he was only an aide of Camacho in the late war, will be able to stop the victorious revolutionary movement."

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QUITTING A SENSATION

WACO, TEX., Jan. 18.—The arrest of Mr. W. O. Richardson here yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Lee Davis was quite a sensation.

A change was made of the justice of the peace at Rosebud, Falls county, accusing him of obtaining money from the Blackland bank of Rosebud on false pretenses. Mr. Richardson is well known in Texas banking circles. He spent last week in this city and while here opened a correspondence with the Blackland bank looking to the purchase of the same amount therein. The correspondence led to a visit to Rosebud by Mr. Richardson. After arriving there he made a contract for the purchase of the interest in the bank of Mr. B. A. Goodwin, for \$10,500, for which amount Mr. Richardson drew on a Fort Worth firm, subject to their approval. He deposited with the Blackland bank drafts amounting to \$550, one drawn on Charles Robertson of Bridgeport, Conn., and another \$50 draft on a Fort Worth man. The \$50 draft was cashed by the Rosebud bank and when the cashier, Mr. Wolf, was notified by wire that payment had been refused, he called on Mr. Richardson who promptly paid back \$19.05 of the \$50 and the negotiations for the purchase of Mr. Goodwin's bank shares were declared off.

Mr. Richardson took the cars and came back to Waco and spent last night in the city. He was with a group of friends when the arrest was made. He said he had not intended any wrong, and regarded the failure to meet his paper at Fort Worth as the result of a misunderstanding.

He says he will be able to fully explain his transactions.

When the Spanish government was organizing its forces to oppose the Cuban insurrection early last year, Gen. Polavieja was slated by public rumor for the position of captain general in Cuba to succeed Gen. Calloja. It being doubtful at that time whether Campos would be willing to undertake the task. But his success as pacificator in the former rebellion led to the selection of Campos and a reliance upon the most conciliatory policy which he avowed. It was his intention to pursue toward the Cubans, with the hope of winning them to peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The reports of the prospective change in the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba are confirmed here by dispatches to Minister de Lome.

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**BOSTON'S NEW MAYOR.**

**JOSHUA QUINCY CHOSEN CHIEF EXECUTIVE.**

Had Suffered Bitter Defeat in 1884 at the Hands of the Unsuccessful Candidate in 1888—Sketch of His Busy Life.

**J**HE mayor is the third of his name and family to be thus honored by the people of Boston. His grandfather, Josiah Quincy, was elected to the mayoral chair in 1833 and filled it with great credit to himself and advantage to the people, and in 1845 his father, Josiah Quincy, was chosen to the office, and re-elected for three consecutive terms. The present mayor was born in Quincy in 1859, inheriting little besides good health and an honored name. He graduated from Harvard college in 1880, and immediately began teaching in the Adams academy of his native town, of which Dr. William Everett was at the time the head. A year later he went to Europe, and spent some time in travel after which he took a law course at Harvard and was admitted to practice in 1884. His first active participation in politics was as a member of the committee of one hundred, which led the independent movement for Cleveland against Blaine in 1884. In 1885 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature as a democrat and served for three years, declining the fourth nomination in order to make an unsuccessful fight for congress against Elijah A. Morse in a strong republican district. In 1889 he was again sent to the legislature and was re-elected in 1890. That year he became secretary of the democratic state committee, the next year chairman of the executive committee, and in 1892 he served as chairman of the full state committee, conducting a canvass of exceptional strength. In 1892 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention, and was chosen by his colleagues to represent the state on the national committee. He was subsequently made a member of the executive committee of that body and chairman of the commit-

**SAID PASHA.**

**The New President of the Turkish Council of State.**

Said Pasha, president of the Turkish Council of state, has more than once fallen under the sultan's displeasure. In 1881, while occupying the office of grand vizier, he endeavored to obtain the sultan's consent to a program of reform which would rescue the administration from the degeneration resulting from the interference of the corrupt retainers of the palace, restore respect to its functions as the exponent of the internal and foreign policy and regain the respect of Europe by a consistent external policy and progressive internal improvements, including the Armenian reforms provided for in the treaty of Berlin. Said's protest against the sultan's irregular methods, in which he had before pliantly acquiesced, was provoked by the action of the sultan in the Russian indemnity negotiations. In concluding arrangements with the Russian minister through a palace official without the participation of the sultan's regular methods, in which he had before pliantly acquiesced, was provoked by the action of the sultan in the Russian indemnity negotiations. In concluding arrangements with the Russian minister through a palace official without the participation of the sultan's regular methods, in which he had before pliantly acquiesced, was provoked by the action of the sultan in the Russian indemnity negotiations. In concluding arrangements with the Russian minister through a palace official without the participation of the sultan's regular methods, in which he had before pliantly acquiesced, was provoked by the action of the sultan in the Russian indemnity negotiations.



SAID PASHA.

May Said was summarily dismissed from the premiership. The sultan felt that he had been restricted by the independence of judgment and decision of character of the first minister. He easily persuaded himself, when Said's firmness in defending the interests of Turkey brought him into collision with the cabinets of Europe, that his vigorous but simple minister was lacking in the vision and foresight which he could guide the foreign policy more ably himself. The succeeding first minister, Abdurrahman Pasha, was known as an efficient and honest provincial governor in Asia, but without experience in European diplomacy. During his brief tenure of office the intercourse was entirely between the embassies and the palace through the roundabout channels to which Said Pasha had skillfully accustomed himself without allowing his functions to be superseded. When, after a few weeks, Abdurrahman ascended to the sultan's throne, the statesman to whom the sultan turned insisted upon the cessation of palace interference, and he was finally constrained to recall Said Pasha, who was reappointed grand vizier in the second week of July. His first step on resuming office was to advise cooperation with Europe for the purpose of securing the settlement of the Egyptian difficulties in the hands of the Egyptian sultan, under the influence of the palace party, failed to follow the advice, but after it was too late endeavored to repair his blunder. At the end of November a conspiracy to kill or depose Abdurrahman was reported to him, and in the panic which ensued the ministry was dismissed, and for several days all the members of it were held under suspicion. Achmet Vefyk, a former grand vizier, whom Said Pasha had a few weeks before dismissed from the governorship of Broussa for disobedience, was appointed to succeed him as premier. But two days afterward Said was again recalled, and the former ministers, including Mahmud Nedim, minister of the interior, Said's enemy whose intrigues caused his dismissal both times, were reappointed.

**JOSHUA QUINCY.**

was on campaign literature. After the inauguration of Cleveland in 1893 Mr. Quincy was tendered the position of assistant secretary of state, which he at first declined, but when it was shown to him that his acceptance would gratify the president and serve the party he yielded so far as to enter the office temporarily for the purpose of reorganizing the consular service on the line of ideas entertained in common by President Cleveland and himself. The object having been achieved at the end of six months he resigned and turned his attention to business and professional interests. He is largely interested in two important suburban electric railways, to the management of which he gives personal attention. He is unmarried. He was the democratic candidate for mayor a year ago, and was then defeated by Mr. Curtis, the unsuccessful candidate this year.

**Nine Lives Lasted Thirteen Days.**

No cat in Maine probably had more need of her nine lives than did one in a Monmouth store last week and week before. The large oat-bin in the rear of the feed store, holding an even cartload, had just been filled, when the cat, chasing a mouse, went down head first through the partitions of the bin, eight feet, to the floor beneath. There she remained on her head for thirteen days, or until the oats having been removed, she was discovered. Tabby is now alive and well, and just as eager for mice as ever.

**Against the Jews.**

Dr. Ahlwardt, the celebrated anti-Semitic agitator of Berlin, has arrived in this country. He expects to deliver lectures. It is charged against him that he proposes to try to inaugurate a campaign against the Hebrews, his theory being that the amassing of wealth by this race is getting to be a menace to the general prosperity of the world. He promises an exposition of the methods of the Jews, whatever that may mean. The doctor was born Dec.

**SERENO E. PAYNE.**

fifty-second and fifty-third congresses and was defeated for the nomination for the fiftieth congress by Newton W. Nutting, of Oswego, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 25, 1845, graduated from the University at Rochester in 1864, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has since, except when occupied in official duties, practiced law at Auburn, of which city he was city clerk from 1869 to 1871, supervisor during 1871 and 1872, and president of the board of education from 1872 to 1882. In 1873 he was elected district attorney of Cayuga county and re-elected in 1876.

**Empress Frederick as a Sculptress.**

The best likeness in marble of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany is said to have received its most lifelike touches from the hands of his wife. The empress commissioned Herr Uphues, the sculptor, to model a colossal bust of her late husband. One day while the sculptor was at work the empress discovered him with a visit and asked to be allowed to make a few suggestions. To his surprise he saw the empress assume a most natural likeness under her skillful hands. When the sculptor expressed his admiration for her great talent she admitted having studied and practiced most diligently. The commissioned Uphues to do the best in marble and in this way was created the most lifelike bust of "Unser Fritz."—New York Herald.

**MAY CAUSE A BOOM.**

**FREIGHT CARS WILL SOON BE ALL OF STEEL.**

Cheaper, Lighter and More Durable Than the Clumsy Wooden Ones—The Carnegie Steel Company Has Been Making Experiments.



The railroad men of the world are watching the trial with interest, as it means to them a decreased cost and weight of cars, and vastly increased carrying capacity. Not a piece of wood is used in the construction of the new cars, and their lightness and durability will enable them to stand any amount of hard usage and heavy loading.

The Railway Review, in a detailed description of the new cars, says that the most radical departure from present methods of construction is in the floor and sills, which are practically one series of channels, 11 4-7 inches wide, with eight-inch flanges downward, the flanges forming the sills of the car and the back of the web making the floor of the car. The channels are secured together by tie rods passing through the flanges near the web. Each rod also passes through a series of castings fitted between the flanges of each channel, which support the webs of channels at short intervals, so that the stiffness of the plate is not alone depended upon to sustain the floor.

The car is virtually constructed in the form of a truss, of which the floor itself forms the top or compression member. This keeps the body square without braces or gusset plates, thus making a much lighter construction possible than where an independent floor is used. In a test made by the Carnegie Steel Company the car easily sustained 5.2 pounds of load to one of car, and taking the body alone, which weighs 11,780 pounds, the load was over ten to one. In this test the car, loaded with 115,000 pounds was coupled to a locomotive and rapidly shifted back and forth over a four-track crossing which was in a badly worn condition, and this without any perceptible vibration of the car body.

The weight of this car is from two to four thousand pounds less than that of wooden cars, usually constructed for and rated at 60,000 pounds capacity, which rating is sometimes in excess of their elastic limit. It is claimed by the builders that the cost of maintenance of this car, leaving out of account the wheels, axles, journal bearings and couplers, will be less than 25 per cent of the average cost of wood cars now in service, and that ten times the number can be kept in repair with the same ground and shop capacity that is now required, with proportionately less investment in material for repairs.

**ELECTRIC LAMP POSTS.**

**Copenhagen is Far Ahead of American Cities in Style and Convenience.**

The United States consul at Copenhagen sends to the state department a photograph of an electric light post that is in use in that city. He says: "The general use of electricity great means of illumination in our cities must, in time, demand some other kind of support for the electric lamp than the unsightly wooden posts now so common. Especially is this need felt on our handsome thoroughfares, such as the avenues in Washington. Here in Copenhagen the question has already been taken up and solved, and there is now in practical use a handsome, durable, and ornamental lamp post. The lamp is cast hollow, the wires enter from the ground and leave the post as shown in the photograph, and the lamp is held in position by a weight resting on a spiral coil. The lamp is drawn down when required by catching the ring suspended from the lamp with a hook at the end of a light pole, with which the workman is provided. The wires can be carried into the lamp in any way desired, but to reach the lamp through the hollow post is considered here the most practical."

**Connecticut Peach Orchards.**

Connecticut produced 50,000 baskets of peaches last summer, and several companies have been formed to plant large peach orchards and cultivate them on the most approved plan. Those who have given attention to the subject say that peach trees in the northern states will bear at least seven years in ten, and that the farmer who does not plant a few trees every year for his own use deprives his family of one of nature's greatest luxuries.

**A Distressing Joke.**

There was a distressing sort of joke among the Halloween proceedings at Tidout, Pa. In that place is a maiden lady of some 40-odd years of age, who conducts a millinery establishment. Near by is a Chinese laundry, over the door of which is the name of the proprietor, Yung Yet. Someone removed this sign and placed it over the milliner's door.

**A High Smokestack.**

The largest iron smokestack ever constructed in New England was erected in Rockville, Conn., last week. It was 106 feet high, 54 inches in diameter and weighed ten tons. The stack of timber from which the pulleys were suspended cost \$250 and was brought from Boston on three freight cars.

**A West End in India.**

The Allied Pioneer, the principal journal of British India, and the one on which Rudyard Kipling began his literary career, recently contained a paragraph in the "West End" columns as follows: "Situation wanted as snake charmer in respectable family. P.S.—No objection to looking after the camel."

**WHAT A GOAT HAD FOR LUNCH.**

**They Ate the Pneumatic Tires of Bicycles and Munched the Cork Handles.**

From the Minneapolis Times: Six years ago the baggage department of the Northern Pacific road issued an order that no goats should be transported in baggage cars. A peculiar incident brought about the general order. A goat had been placed in a baggage car that was bound for the Pacific coast. During the trip the animal had eaten the leather straps that hold the brass checks to the trunk. When Portland was reached the checks were all on the floor of the car and there was no way of identifying the trunk. It took nearly three months to straighten out the tangle and the general order was issued. The rule has never been disobeyed until the last few weeks. C. E. Stone, city ticket agent of the Northern Pacific ticket office in St. Paul, generally makes contracts with traveling shows that pass over the road. He had an Uncle Tom's Cabin company recently with bloodhounds and a dog key, that was bound in town along the road. Among the properties of the show were a small wagon in which was seated two goats that were used to give a street parade. They were harnessed to Little Eva. Contrary to orders, Agent Stone took the goats and had them put in a baggage car with the bloodhounds and the donkey. In the same car were two bicycles belonging to the show. During the night the goats dined on veritable bird pudding, for they ate up the pneumatic tires of the bicycles and chewed the cork handles of the bicycles. The owners of the bicycles filed a claim with the company. The claim was referred to the baggage department. When it reached Agent Stone there was a copy through of the railway order attached to it, with instructions that the one who was responsible for the violation of the rule should pay the claim of \$50. Agent Stone will "dig up" a portion of his monthly stipend to settle with the claimants.

**Bombshell, an Artillery Dog.**

While a gun was being loaded, Bombshell would sit on the parapet and watch the operation. That finished, he would jump and look out to sea over the range, and then scamper down from the parapet and follow us into the bomb-proof. As usual, Bombshell was on hand to see the test of the new big gun. He supervised the loading, and while I was aiming the gun, he looked over the range as carefully as did the lookout; and from his air of responsibility one might have supposed that he had been intrusted the duty of seeing that the range was clear. But when we started for the bomb-proof, instead of following us, as was his custom, Bombshell remained on the parapet, looking out to sea and sniffing the air. In a moment he dashed off through the bushes which covered the narrow beach between the parapet and the sea.

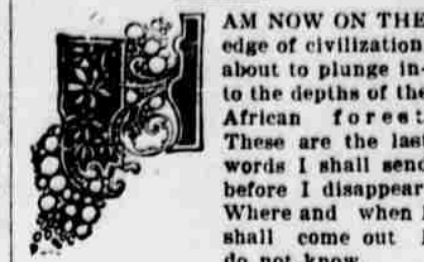
**RAM'S HORNS.**

It is when we are most helpless that Christ is most willing to help us. Many a man puts his family in the dark to help the saloon pay its gas bill. One of the hardest things for some men to forgive, is a difference in creed. It is a long step toward heaven to be born in a home where Christ is loved. The man who serves the devil has to begin his day's work before breakfast. Every moderate drinker is leading an army of boys toward the pit. Many a man has started out to reform the world, and stopped at the first hour. The devil has gained his point when he convinces us that little sins work no ill. The man who begins by drinking some time may end by having to drink all the time. No man can grind down another without first placing his own soul under the mill-stone. When a man gets up early in the morning to drink, he is apt to spend the day in doing nothing else. The Christian should never complain of his hard fortune while he knows that Christ is his friend. If you would teach children to hate drink, give them the first lesson before they leave the cradle. Our money is not doing us the good God would have it do us, if it is not doing anybody else any good.

**GARNER'S GORILLAS.**

**FROM THE EDGE OF THE AFRICAN JUNGLE HE WRITES.**

Now in His Cage Studying the Big Apes of the Primeval Forest—Second Journey to the Interior of Africa to Learn the Language of Monkeys.



**I**AM NOW ON THE edge of civilization, about to plunge into the depths of the African Forest. These are the last words I shall send before I disappear. Where and when I shall come out I do not know. I am now writing at Ambrizette, Angola, and it is the 16th day of October. It is unlikely that anything will be heard from me for some months. It is, of course, possible that I may never again reach civilization and that this manuscript will be my last. Writes Prof. Garner to the New York World. But if my journey is as successful as I expect it to be, it will be surprising in its results and rapid in execution. I intend now to strike out for the Bolimbo country, and into the interior of darkest Africa.

Here I shall again resume my experiments with the native gorillas and hope to complete the alphabet of the native language of the ape, which I was compelled to abandon during my first visit here a year ago. I hope to cross Esyria to the Rembo Nkani and, via Porman Vas Lake, into the Lake Izanga country, where I shall

**Popular Form of Policy.**

"Endowment or investment insurance, which is the most popular form of insurance among women, is for the sole benefit of the assured, the face of the policy being payable, if the party survives at the expiration of the time specified, whether it be ten, fifteen or twenty years. Should the assured die prior to the expiration of the time for which the endowment was to run the insurance is paid at once to the beneficiary named in the policy. Premiums must be paid every year during the time for which the endowment runs, provided, of course, the assured lives that length of time. The longer the endowment has to run the lower the rate of premium, and vice versa. The ordinary life policy is payable only on the death of the assured, the premiums being paid each year during the entire life of the policyholder. Rates for this form of insurance are lower than for any other form except term insurance."

**Might Have Given Them Away.**

A traveler just returned from Mexico tells an amusing tale of the attempts of a peddler to sell precious stones at an exorbitant price, who in the end consents to dispose of his wares for a mere song. It was at Queretaro, an important city on the line of the Mexican Central railroad. "When the train pulled in at the depot," said he, "it was immediately surrounded by a score or more of peddlers trying to sell opals to the passengers. One tall, rather sneaking Indian extended toward me his hand containing ten or a dozen glittering stones. 'How much?' I asked. 'Twelve dollars,' replied he, 'cheap, very cheap, only \$12.' 'No, no,' I replied in an emphatic way. 'Buy cars' (very dear). 'Five dollars!' then quoted the vander, turning the stones over in his hand, that I might see that they were all there. 'No, \$1,' said I. 'Yes, yes!' cried the vander, eagerly. 'One dollar; yes, yes, you can have them for \$1. Take them.'—New York Herald.

**Wanted to Know.**

The superintendent of our Sabbath school was explaining, this summer, the falling of the walls of Jericho. He had told of the miraculous power displayed. How there was not a stone left standing belonging army, or a hand raised in war, but silent marching, till the night moment arrived, when after a blowing of trumpets and a shouting the walls fell down flat. One little fellow seemed puzzled about something and raised his hand, asking being recognized by the superintendent he said: "Yes, mister, is that a true story, or is it just preachin'?"—San Francisco.

**What We Have Learned.**

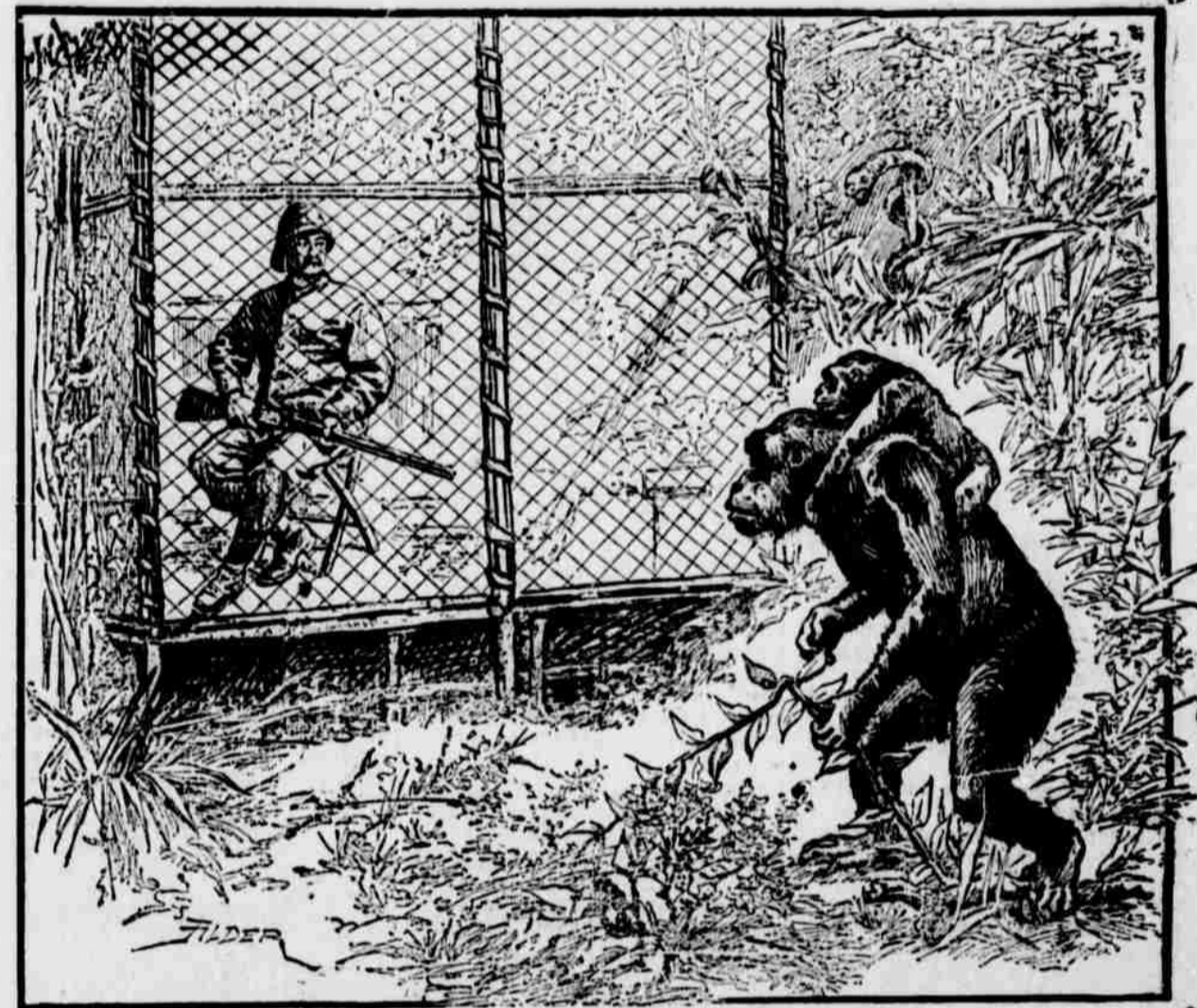
We have learned a great lesson, which we have learned how to live in the present moment.

**THE WEATHER AND DISEASE.**

**A Subject That is Not Yet Sufficiently Understood.**

A physician has called attention to the necessity of a wider range of systematized data on the relation between weather and disease. That the various atmospheric changes should have some effect on our bodies is easily understood, for we know that alteration in the surface temperature, a change in the blood pressure, or in the air pressure of the lungs may affect the nervous system, and all these changes may be brought about by some peculiarity in the natural phenomena which we call weather. In recent years the subject has attracted the attention of those most competent to deal with it, and lately a meteorological station has been attached to the laboratories of the public health department at Rome, where lectures are given to students on the application of meteorology to hygiene.

At present our knowledge of the way in which the weather acts upon the body is very limited. An attempt to trace the relation between weather and disease has recently been made in England by a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, by bringing together a number of statistics dealing with the phenomena of the weather and some well-known diseases, chiefly zymotic, presenting them by a graphic method in a systematic manner. It is suggested that doctors generally make contributions to the available data on this subject, which would be of extreme value. There are few people, too, who could not give instances of the influence which the weather has upon them either mentally or physically. On some constitutions the seasons have a marked influence. With many the spring, with



PROF. GARNER IN HIS CAGE STUDYING THE GORILLA.

**GEMS OF THOUGHT.**

Whatever is pure is also simple.—Willmet.

Good taste is the flower of good sense.—Pollock.

Truth is everlasting, but our ideas of truth are not.—Becher.

A heavy purse in a fool's pocket is a heavy curse.—Cumberland.

No violent extremes endure; a sober moderation stands secure.—Alford.

Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.—Isaac Walton.

In our judgment of human transactions the law of optics is reversed; we see the most indistinctly the objects which are close around us.—Whately.

The destiny of women is to please, to be amiable and to be loved. Those who do not love them are even more in the wrong than those who love them too much.—Rochefort.

There is no such thing in nature as an honest and lawful only; but it is intrinsically evil, and imports in it an essential obliquity, not to be taken off or separated from it.—South.

But the character of a brave and resolute man is not to be ruffled with adversity, and not to be in such confusion as to quit his post, as we say, but to preserve a presence of mind, and the exercise of reason, without departing from his purpose.—Cicero.

Let the law which menaces truth be supposed to be unreasonably violated among every class of rational beings, and instantly all improvement in wisdom and knowledge would cease.—Alford.

Let every individual mind be supposed to be immediately and personally addressed by the voice of heaven, and all improvement in wisdom and knowledge would cease.—Alford.





## The Personal Side Of George Washington

Not the General nor President, but the lover,  
the man, the husband and neighbor. Three of  
such articles by General A. W. Greely, the  
famous Arctic explorer, will shortly begin in the

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ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

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SOAP**

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### HIS HEART IS GONE.

NOT IN A SPIRITUAL, BUT IN A  
PHYSICAL SENSE.

Frederick Moran Was Annotated with One  
of the Most Peculiar Diseases Known to  
Physicians—A Marvelous Case of Heart  
Drifting.

FREDERICK MORAN, the man with  
the migratory  
heart, has been dis-  
charged from the  
Alameda county  
(Cal.) hospital, and  
he is going back  
to his former  
vocation as chef.

Moran's heart  
seems to have been  
very irascible about its actions, and  
the most peculiar and, to Moran, un-  
pleasant feature of the case is that it  
may shift its position at any moment  
and start on its way back home with-  
out any warning to the owner. Moran's  
heart has been wobbling around for  
some years, apparently trying to get  
away from its original anchorage. Dur-  
ing the last few months, however, the  
migratory heart has shifted complete-  
ly to the right side. In the last shift  
it has moved just as far as it was pos-  
sible away from the normal position  
of hearts in general and its own original  
place in the make up of Mr. Moran.

"Moran's case is one of the rarest  
known to medicine," said Dr. Clark,  
who is the superintendent and resident  
physician of the Alameda county in-  
firmary, at which had the care of Moran  
and his wandering heart. "It was not  
alone the fact that his heart was on the  
right side of his body, but it was the  
fact that it moved there from the left  
side while he was alive. A heart that is  
simply located on the right side from  
birth is not such an unusual case, but  
when it moves from one side to the  
other and is not stationary it becomes  
one of the cases that attract the atten-  
tion of the medical profession.

"As to what causes the change in  
location of the heart it is almost im-  
possible to say, but it seems to be doing  
its duty just as well on the right side  
as on the left."

### TRICKS OF INDIAN JOCKEYS.

The speed of the horse counts for  
Nothing in the Race.

The gambling par excellence among  
Indians is in foot and horse racing.  
Every tribe of Indians possesses at least  
one pony. On this pony the wealth  
of every member of the tribe is  
squandered when he is pitted against  
some other pony, says the St. Louis  
Globe-Democrat. It must not be sup-  
posed by this that the Indians depend  
entirely upon the feetness of their pony.  
In fact, it is generally the swiftest  
pony that loses the race, especially if  
his owner depends upon his speed to  
win. The Indian jockey has more  
tricks than were ever dreamed of even  
at Gutesburg, and these tricks are con-  
stantly brought into play in order to  
compensate the downfall of the other fel-  
low. The writer has seen hundreds  
of Indians yelling and shouting over the  
preliminaries of a race to be participat-  
ed in by two of the sorriest-looking  
specimens of the equine family imagi-  
nable.

Probably three hours were spent in  
arranging the details of the race with  
the various bets. Every Indian was  
personally interested, for he had some-  
thing bet on the result. The ponies  
were brought to the scratch, haggard  
and worn out. The riders had great  
difficulty in forcing them to the front.  
The word was given, and presto, what  
a change! The ponies went off with a  
bound that would have unseated the  
best white jockey that ever rode a race.  
Over the course they went, neither gain-  
ing until near the end. As one began  
to draw a little ahead the rider of the  
other suddenly let fly his blanket and  
completely blinded the gaining pony.  
It hesitated and partially stumbled.  
The other jockey flew ahead and was  
the winner. No trouble ensued over  
this sharp practice, but it was taken  
as a legitimate piece of work in a race.  
The losing Indian was berated soundly  
for allowing the blanket to be thrown,  
but the bets were paid with a philan-  
thropical air and another race was  
arranged for.

"We'll just sleep on the floor."  
Our folks are the bestest folks you  
ever seen or knowed;  
Makes themselves as sociable as rabbits  
in the lead;  
When we tell 'em that the house is  
fulled up to the door,  
An' ain't no room for 'em, they say:  
"We'll just sleep on the floor!"

Had a fair at Laurenceville, with circus  
trains an' all,  
An' here they come from Williamstown  
an' Huckleberry Hall;  
An' ma, she told 'em warn't no place at  
home for any more;  
But pshaw! they jest staid round, an'  
said: "We'll all sleep on the floor!"

Ain't seen no folks as sociable as they  
is: Eat and eat,  
An' tell you that the milk ain't sour,  
an' vinegar is sweet!  
An' dad says if they went to heaven an'  
jest squeezed in the door  
An' couldn't get no seats, they'd say:  
"We'll jest set on the floor!"

By Accident.  
Miss French (Octave Thanet) thus  
explains how she got her nom de plume:  
"Octave was the name of a school  
friend. It is both French and Scotch.  
I thought if I could find another name  
to go with it that was both French and  
Scotch I would adopt that. I was rid-  
ing on a train one time, when we stop-  
ped at a way station, and on the siding near  
where I sat was a freight car painted  
red. On one of the wheels of the car  
"Thanet." What it meant or how it got  
there I have not the slightest idea, but  
I decided then and there to adopt it.  
Lots of people still think that Octave  
Thanet is a man."

Willing to Change.  
Mrs. De Fadd—"The latest fashion is  
to have the piano built into the wall."  
Mr. De Fadd (wearily)—"Well, that's  
sensible. Let's wall up ours."

Oh, fear not in a world like this,  
And thou shalt know ere long,  
Know how sublime a thing it is  
To suffer and be strong.  
—Langston.

### JOKERS BEHIND THE SCENES.

Property Men Make Things Lively by  
Having Fun with Green Flats.

When the auditorium of the theater  
is deserted and dark and dreary the  
space behind the curtain is full of life,  
says the New York Herald. It is there  
that the property men get in their work  
and anybody who has ever come in  
contact with them knows that they are  
the greatest jokers living. They play  
jokes on the first victim that comes  
along and afterward appease his an-  
ger by taking him out for a drink.

In a theater not far from here is  
the jolliest set of property men I ever  
met. A young carpenter, who proved  
to be a green hand behind the scenes,  
was employed to assist on some wood-  
work recently. The property men im-  
mediately snapped him up as an easy  
victim. There being a lull in work,  
they sent him to the manager of a  
downtown theater for a bag of  
drinks. That dignified and porten-  
tous gentleman was rather nonplussed  
for a moment, but he soon saw into the  
joke and gave the young carpenter a  
bag filled with iron and scraps that was  
enough for any man to carry. The  
property men roared when they saw  
him coming with the bag on his back.  
The young man was as mad as a March  
hare when he saw through the scheme,  
but the property men took him out and  
filled him with exhilarating drink, so  
much so that he roared himself with  
laughter.

The particular mark of these jokers  
is the would-be actor, who constantly  
haunts the stage entrance. One of the  
property men roared when they saw  
him coming with the bag on his back.  
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### THESE ARE QUEER FISH.

Some Products of the Sea That Are  
Found in Australian Waters.

By the letter to Boston Transcript:  
Several varieties of fishes which have  
long disappeared from other parts of  
the world are still represented in New  
South Wales. Among these are the con-  
struction, or Port Jackson shark, whose  
teeth resemble those of the fossil acro-  
donta, an existing ganoid, otherwise  
extinctly represented in the trias  
formation; its anatomy showing a con-  
necting link between a lizard and a  
fish. Among other remarkable fish  
found in these waters several may be  
enumerated. The frog fish, belonging  
to the order pectinatus, has fins adapted  
for walking on the ground rather than  
for swimming, and is found floating in-  
shore among marine plants from which  
it is with difficulty distinguished owing  
to its great resemblance to them. It  
is of a yellowish color. The hopping fish,  
a variety of gobli, or sea gudgeon, has its  
fin developed into legs, so that the ani-  
mal is able to leap among the mud  
flats which it frequents. The eyes of  
the fish are curiously placed at the top  
of its head and are capable of being  
thrust far out of the sockets and of  
moving independently of one another.  
The hippocampus, or sea horse, so  
named from a resemblance in the shape  
of the head to a fore part of the body  
to that of a horse, is a very singular  
fish, but the phyllopteryx is, perhaps,  
the most remarkable fish of Australia,  
if not of the world. It is like the ghost  
of a sea horse, with its winding sheet  
all in ribbons around it. Its lateral  
extremities are in shape and color like  
the sea weed it frequents, so that it  
hides and feeds with safety. The  
dugong (halocore Australis) was for-  
merly met with at the mouths of the  
Richmond, Tweed and Brunswick  
rivers, but it is seldom now seen south  
of the Brisbane river, in Queensland.  
It resembles the porpoise in shape and  
size, but has no dorsal fin. The skin  
is heavy and thick, and is said to make  
excellent leather. The habits of this  
animal are those of a gregarious  
ruminant, its stomach being exactly  
like that of an ox. It frequents the  
flats and shallows along the margin of  
the shore and feeds upon the grass  
which it finds there. Like the whale  
family, it suckles its young; is warm-  
blooded, and therefore is incorrectly  
described as a fish. The dugong at-  
tains a large size, sometimes measuring  
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to its great resemblance to them. It  
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of its head and are capable of being  
thrust far out of the sockets and of  
moving independently of one another.  
The hippocampus, or sea horse, so  
named from a resemblance in the shape  
of the head to a fore part of the body  
to that of a horse, is a very singular  
fish, but the phyllopteryx is, perhaps,  
the most remarkable fish of Australia,  
if not of the world. It is like the ghost  
of a sea horse, with its winding sheet  
all in ribbons around it. Its lateral  
extremities are in shape and color like  
the sea weed it frequents, so that it  
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Richmond, Tweed and Brunswick  
rivers, but it is seldom now seen south  
of the Brisbane river, in Queensland.  
It resembles the porpoise in shape and  
size, but has no dorsal fin. The skin  
is heavy and thick, and is said to make  
excellent leather. The habits of this  
animal are those of a gregarious  
ruminant, its stomach being exactly  
like that of an ox. It frequents the  
flats and shallows along the margin of  
the shore and feeds upon the grass  
which it finds there. Like the whale  
family, it suckles its young; is warm-  
blooded, and therefore is incorrectly  
described as a fish. The dugong at-  
tains a large size, sometimes measuring  
fourteen feet long and ten feet in girth.  
An animal of such dimensions would  
weigh about 300 pounds.

### THESE ARE QUEER FISH.

Some Products of the Sea That Are  
Found in Australian Waters.

By the letter to Boston Transcript:  
Several varieties of fishes which have  
long disappeared from other parts of  
the world are still represented in New  
South Wales. Among these are the con-  
struction, or Port Jackson shark, whose  
teeth resemble those of the fossil acro-  
donta, an existing ganoid, otherwise  
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# Cancer Of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St.,  
Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife  
paid no attention to a small lump which  
appeared in her breast, but it soon de-  
veloped into a cancer of the worst type,  
and notwithstanding the treatment of  
the best physicians, it continued to  
spread and grow rapidly, eating two  
holes in her breast. The doctors  
soon pronounced  
her incurable. A  
celebrated New York  
specialist then treat-  
ed her, but she con-  
tinued to grow worse  
and when informed  
that both her aunt  
and grandmother had  
died from cancer he  
gave the case up as  
hopeless.

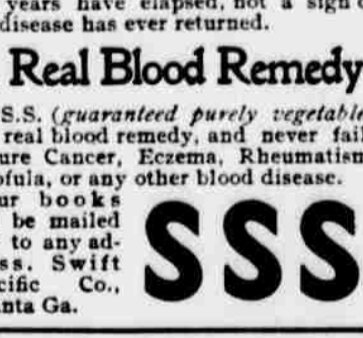
Someone then re-  
commended S.S.S.  
and though little hope remained, she  
began it, and an improvement was  
noticed. The cancer commenced to heal  
and when she had taken several bottles it  
disappeared entirely, and although sev-  
eral years have elapsed, not a sign of  
the disease has ever returned.

## A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable)  
is a real blood remedy, and never fails  
to cure Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism,  
Scrofula, or any other blood disease.  
Our bottles  
will be mailed  
free to any ad-  
dress. Swift  
Specific  
Atlanta, Ga.



Hundreds of ladies write us that  
they "can't find good bindings in  
our town."  
It's easy enough if you  
insist on  
having



Look for "S. H. & M." on the  
label and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you  
we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and new-  
tels, to S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 499, New  
York City.

# CASH & M.

BIAS  
VELVETEEN  
SKIRT BINDING.

Look for "S. H. & M." on the  
label and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you  
we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and new-  
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York City.

## SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN Potatoes

LOOK HERE!

We are the largest growers of Seed Potatoes in the world. We have the finest stocks imaginable,  
just the sorts the market needs in Texas and the South. Now, when you plant potatoes, you want a crop, not sparingly but bountifully. That is normal  
right. You cannot get the yield of our seed, but when you plant Salzer's Potatoes, potatoes bring  
full of new blood, new life, new vigor and tremendous yielding qualities, you are sure of cropping soon  
and more every year.

The Editor of the Rural New Yorker tested our Early Wisconsin potato. It yielded 10 bushels  
per acre for him! If our early sorts do that, what about the later! Our catalogue names scores of farm-  
ers receiving from one to 1,000 per acre. Our farmer sold a load of Salzer's Early potato thirty-eight  
days from date of planting, at \$1.50 per bushel. That pays. You can do likewise.

Salzer's Largest, Ready in 30 days.	25
"Early King, Ready in 30 days."	25
Iron Cud, Fine Late Sort.	3.75
Champion of the World, Early and late.	3.75
Champion of the World, Heaviest Cropping White, per bin.	3.00
King of the Early, the earliest potato in the world, per bin.	7.50

We will send you one barrel, composed of 1 Peck King of the  
Earliest, 2 Pecks Salzer's Earliest, 2 Pecks Early Wisconsin, and  
4 Pecks, Champion of the World—all especially selected for best  
yield. These 4 sorts can't be beat the world over.  
Freight add \$1.00 on freight charges per barrel.

**CHEAP POTATOES.**  
We sell 1 barrel magnificent Seed Potatoes, our selection, for  
only \$1.00. Please send \$1.00 on freight per barrel, for Catalogue.  
We expect to ship a train load of Potatoes to Texas monthly.  
Please send us your orders. Send money to go along with  
the train. Always add \$1.00 for transportation of freight charges.  
25 PECKS, EARLY VEGETABLE NOVELTIES,  
postpaid, \$1.00. Send to: Wholesale Market Gardeners' List  
postpaid, \$1.00.

**CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT**  
with the stamps for our Mammoth Seed Catalogue and 10 Cents  
for Labels, Cards and Grain Samples. Catalogue alone 1c. W. E.

**JOHN A SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE**

# Clairette Soap

Is not Behind  
The Times.

Neither are the women  
who use it. Thou-  
sands of thrifty house-  
keepers say that  
Clairette Soap is an improvement on any soap  
they ever used. Try it and compare results.

Sold everywhere. Made only by  
**THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,**  
ST. LOUIS.



### TOLD BY MABEL LOVE.

#### THE CHARMING ENGLISH FAVORITE TO A REPORTER.

She Practices Steps for a Reporter and Artist and Here is What She Looked Like—Charming Pleasantly About Her Art—A Love of a Girl is She.

"Come in," said Mabel Love. And she said it so prettily and opened the door with such a tender, gracious air of welcome that the artist and his companion felt—at least, so they confessed to each other afterward—that this dainty maiden was a small, long-lost sister to both of them, instead of a young woman to whom they were total strangers.

There is no need to describe the room. It was just like several hundred other reception rooms in West Side apartment houses, except that Mabel Love stood there smiling, as she pulled off her gloves, and that the afternoon sun, streaming through the lower sash of the window, illuminated a wondrous pattern of pot plants in full flower. There were two other points of difference. The banjo that rested against a pile of cushions on the divan had no ribbons tied to it, and a generous coal fire glowed and snapped in the grate. Mabel Love does not

like steam heat, says New York Journal.

"It is very pleasant to be interviewed," she said, "but the trouble is I never know what to say. You don't want a list of my theatrical engagements, do you? That would be awfully dry reading." Mabel Love made a grimace.

"What are your methods of dancing, Miss Love?"

"It was a clumsy question, but the little woman did not laugh.

"Methods? I don't know that I have any. But—the welcome inspiration sprang into her eyes—"would it help you to see me in my second act dress?"

"Then, perhaps, I could illustrate what you want to know."

"Please do, if it is not too much trouble."

"Parker!" Parker! exclaimed the dancer, as she vanished into an adjoining room.

Parker is her maid—an invaluable creature, it would seem, for it was only a minute or two before Mabel Love reappeared, the charming little vision of things that are soft, and fluffy and dainty.

"I hardly know what to say about my dancing. I have always tried to make it original. I believe as much in individuality in dancing as in acting. The dance should not be merely dragged into the piece, but should rather appear to be a part of it. I do not believe in making the part subordinate to the dance. If I am playing a vivandiere, for example, I endeavor to make my dance characteristic."

"Do you originate your dances?"

"Sometimes I do, sometimes I do not. Sometimes I do not. I do not believe in making the part subordinate to the dance. If I am playing a vivandiere, for example, I endeavor to make my dance characteristic."



(Just a few sweeping, sinuous movements—the flash of filmy skirts, and the bending and swaying of a graceful, girlish body.)



("This backward bend, for instance—there! You know how pretty it looks when it's done well. It represents an awful lot of hard work.")

"How do you like American audiences?"

"I was told that they were very cold, and I was very nervous at first, but the audiences at the Broadway have been very nice to me, and I am not a bit nervous now. I only wish that I could have an opportunity to appear in a really good part, with, of course, a little dancing incidentally."

"Do you think that you will have such an opportunity?"

"Well, I can hardly say. My manager has made me an offer to star, and says that he will have a play written especially for me. But I cannot tell yet what will happen."

Parker came in to light the gas just then, and the visitors took their leave, after the artist had bunched up his sketches.

### MRS. KEELEY'S JUBILEE.

The Actress's Ninetieth Birthday Celebrated in London Recently.

Mrs. Keeley, the aged London actress, completed her ninetyth year the other day, and the occasion was celebrated by a special benefit performance at the Lyceum, where the most interesting item in a long roll of attractions was a speech from the veteran actress. Mrs. Keeley retains all her faculties unimpaired, and presents one of the most notable instances of keen enjoyment of life far beyond the allotted span. It is more than sixty-five years since Mrs. Keeley, then Miss Howard, made her first appearance in London at the Lyceum, at that time known as the English Opera House. She played Rosina in the opera of that name, and Little Fizzle in "The Spoiled Child." Success was never in doubt. From that time the young actress had a varied career. She sang in opera—"Oberon," for instance, at Covent Garden, and "Der Freischutz." She played a comic part in one of Buckstone's pieces, and Nydia, the blind girl, in the adaptation from "The Last Days of Pompeii." One of her greatest triumphs was Smise in a version of "Nicholas Nickleby" at the Adelphi. Early in her career she married Robert Keeley, and at one time

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The morning's evening's milk of two days of the show were weighed, sampled, and analyzed. The milk of these cows competing in the butter contest only was taken for one day, separated, and each cow's cream churned separately. The prizes in the milking trials were awarded on the number of points obtained on the quantity of milk and analysis of the same, and the total number of days since calving. The prizes in the butter yield contests were awarded on the total quantity of butter actually obtained out of each cow's cream by trained butter-makers under the superintendence of the judges. In the butter trials, the buttermilk was kept overnight, and the remaining cream was then churned. There were great differences in the amount of cream left in the buttermilk after churning. In all cases where the milk showed a high per cent of butter-fat, and a low yield of butter resulted, the lost butter fat was found in the buttermilk.

Another noticeable fact is that there was an extremely large proportion of the cows present whose milk showed less than 3 per cent of butter fat. Of these, nine were Shorthorns out of seventeen in this position, two Jerseys, one Guernsey, four Red Polls, and two cross breeds.

The Live Stock Journal says: "In view of the fact that all these animals were brought up by their owners in the belief that they were good cows, this large proportion is noteworthy."

Whether in England or America, every time cow owners set about testing their herds they strike the same amazement those Englishmen did; everybody wakes up to the fact that they own altogether too many poor cows. Yet it may be fairly said that about the most difficult thing in the world is to get a dairyman to give his cows a fair Babcock test for even a month.—Hoard's Dairyman.

### WOMAN AND HOME.

#### UP TO DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

The Arrangement of the Tea Table—Winning a Man's Affection—A Tulle Gown—Heavy Crinkled Crepon—Notes of the Modes.

**N**OW that afternoon tea is one of the functions of social life, every woman is trying to outdo every other woman in the way she arranges her table. The china and silver are, of course, more or less alike, but there can be many an individual and distinctive touch given by the placing of the cups on the tray, and, above all, by the lighting of the table. Electricity and gas are not to be thought of, but there is an infinite variety of the daintiest little lamps and shades to choose from. China, glass and silver lamps are all fashionable, and the little Empire shades are singularly pretty. They are all of the one shape, of course, but are of different materials, the parchment hand-painted being the smartest. Some are embroidered with opalescent spangles on silk, and these are very showy. Pink is the favorite color, for it casts the most becoming light.

### A Tulle Gown.

Now that the festive season of balls and parties is well under way, evening gowns principally are engaging the attention of the dress-makers and leading the topic of dress. Gowns which were worn last year and have quite lost their charm of freshness are bought out for renovation to take the variety required, and those who cannot go to the high-priced modistes for their dresses may glean a few ideas from some picturesque models. It is wise to make the most of the money expended on evening gowns, for their usefulness is fleeting, and effect of color and style are more to be desired than expensive materials. Tulle gowns are very fashionable this season, and it is a use-

### An American Milking Machine.

At the recent dairy convention held at Waterloo, Iowa, there was exhibited a milking machine. During the time it was there it milked eight cows morning and night. We had the privilege of watching the operations of this invention. Its arrangement is very simple, the power used in extracting the milk being suction, the same principle as that employed by the calf when he takes his meals. The cows were placed side by side in the stalls. The air pump, reservoir and cans were at one end of the row of stalls. A long rubber tube ran along in front of the cows, and from in front of each one of them a branch tube ran under each cow, the end of each lateral tube terminating in a set of four cups, made of rubber and glass. These cups are placed over the teats of each cow, and the pressure of the air from without keeps them in place. The air in the central chamber being exhausted, the pressure of the air in the udder of the cow forces out the milk. The cows that were being milked at Waterloo gave very little milk, one of the attendants saying that few of them were giving more than three pints. The time of milking varied from eleven to fifteen minutes. We noticed one of the attendant spectators trying to milk one of the cows after the machine had completed its work, and succeeded in producing some good sized streams.

The machine is evidently like all new inventions, capable of being improved. By use only can its weak points be discovered and remedied. We are glad to see it enter the field, because we believe it has great possibilities, and we also believe it to be the pioneer in clearing the way for the introduction of mechanics in the milking problem.

### Too Much Butter Color.

"What is the matter with that butter? Do the cows give bloody milk, and does the blood show in the cream?" We did not make that butter, that came from the store. Why in the name of all that is good makes the creamery man put in such an overdose of butter color? It must be because it increases the weight, the increase costing less than so much cream.

Years ago, no matter how many—any how it was before any creameries or butter fat tester either—a firm in New York manufacturing churns offered fifty dollars as a premium for the best essay on butter making. I thought I would compete because I had years of experience under a lady whom my wife who had learned and practiced the art in Delaware county, New York, one of the best butter counties in the Empire state. So, having some use of the pen and also a little of the English language, I set to work, commencing with the empty pail and in the cow yard. The committee was composed of practical men and also an editor of an agricultural journal, Thurber by name. It seemed to me a long time before they reached a conclusion. The committee had debated long and seriously. They thought me entitled to the premium, but because a lady competitor of Jacksonville, Illinois, had recommended or altogether too many, setting the only way out to be pleased as well as the taste, of course I bowed respectfully—because the premium went to a lady. I have not changed my mind at all, and would not for \$50. The deepest orange color is to me repulsive, and I cannot help thinking of old when it is placed before Corn meal, putrid bran and carrots, and if on hand, rutabagas, or mangolds, with fine hay, red-top and clover, will make naturally yellow butter which is attractive, rather than repulsive.—Geo. W. Murtfeldt in Journal of Agriculture.

### Commonplace Observations.

The feeding of fowls and chicks should not be done in a heedless manner, and the food used should be given for a definite object. Feeding poultry should be done in a way that they will be "filled up" before going to roost in order that they may have their appetites not the idea at all. Proper feeding of a flock requires good judgment, both as regards the selection of food and the time certain kinds should be given, and why they are more suitable at one season than another. The feeding of fowls and growing chickens is necessarily quite different.

### Winter Care of Fowls.

Now that the winter is beginning to be cold the hens should have a warm meal every morning. Boil some Irish or sweet potatoes or turnips and mix with them some bran, ship-stuff and corn meal in equal parts and feed hot. Give them just what they will eat up clean. At night before they go to roost feed a mixture of whole corn and oats in equal parts. If the weather should become so cold as to freeze water, then they should have water slightly warm given them two or three times a day. Always see that they have green food, in the shape of grass, clover or vegetables, every day, and a feed of fresh bone, cut or broken fine, two or three times a week will greatly assist in the production of eggs. Meat scraps and fat will also help them. Give a variety of food and keep warm and dry.—Southern Planter.

### Many Breeders.

There are but few persons who make a business of raising thoroughbred poultry alone, but the number is increasing each and every year. I have known men of small means, after they have proved to their own satisfaction that they could make a fair profit keeping fifty fowls, who have ventured to increase the number, until enough had been procured to occupy their whole expense of living. In a great many instances there is a great saving of time when business is done on a large scale.

Today we can find poultry plants that require the services of several men, attending and feeding the fowls, gathering and packing the eggs, and getting fowls ready for shipment. Taking the East, West, North and South, poultry keeping is more generally practiced than any other business that you could mention. More people breed poultry today than can be found in any other branch of industry. In many cases only a few fowls are kept to supply the eggs for the table of a family. The greater number are kept by the farmers, in flocks ranging from fifty to three hundred. The farmers should be the poultry keepers; they have the best facilities for raising the chickens; they can take advantage of a sure supply of food, which promotes growth. There are farmers who raise poultry more or less, as a source of income; and this income, though it seems small, helps to obtain many a thing without which there would be discomfort.

### Train the Cows—For Profitable Dairymen.

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Years ago, no matter how many—any how it was before any creameries or butter fat tester either—a firm in New York manufacturing churns offered fifty dollars as a premium for the best essay on butter making. I thought I would compete because I had years of experience under a lady whom my wife who had learned and practiced the art in Delaware county, New York, one of the best butter counties in the Empire state. So, having some use of the pen and also a little of the English language, I set to work, commencing with the empty pail and in the cow yard. The committee was composed of practical men and also an editor of an agricultural journal, Thurber by name. It seemed to me a long time before they reached a conclusion. The committee had debated long and seriously. They thought me entitled to the premium, but because a lady competitor of Jacksonville, Illinois, had recommended or altogether too many, setting the only way out to be pleased as well as the taste, of course I bowed respectfully—because the premium went to a lady. I have not changed my mind at all, and would not for \$50. The deepest orange color is to me repulsive, and I cannot help thinking of old when it is placed before Corn meal, putrid bran and carrots, and if on hand, rutabagas, or mangolds, with fine hay, red-top and clover, will make naturally yellow butter which is attractive, rather than repulsive.—Geo. W. Murtfeldt in Journal of Agriculture.

### Commonplace Observations.

The feeding of fowls and chicks should not be done in a heedless manner, and the food used should be given for a definite object. Feeding poultry should be done in a way that they will be "filled up" before going to roost in order that they may have their appetites not the idea at all. Proper feeding of a flock requires good judgment, both as regards the selection of food and the time certain kinds should be given, and why they are more suitable at one season than another. The feeding of fowls and growing chickens is necessarily quite different.

### Winter Care of Fowls.

Now that the winter is beginning to be cold the hens should have a warm meal every morning. Boil some Irish or sweet potatoes or turnips and mix with them some bran, ship-stuff and corn meal in equal parts and feed hot. Give them just what they will eat up clean. At night before they go to roost feed a mixture of whole corn and oats in equal parts. If the weather should become so cold as to freeze water, then they should have water slightly warm given them two or three times a day. Always see that they have green food, in the shape of grass, clover or vegetables, every day, and a feed of fresh bone, cut or broken fine, two or three times a week will greatly assist in the production of eggs. Meat scraps and fat will also help them. Give a variety of food and keep warm and dry.—Southern Planter.

### Many Breeders.

There are but few persons who make a business of raising thoroughbred poultry alone, but the number is increasing each and every year. I have known men of small means, after they have proved to their own satisfaction that they could make a fair profit keeping fifty fowls, who have ventured to increase the number, until enough had been procured to occupy their whole expense of living. In a great many instances there is a great saving of time when business is done on a large scale.

### Train the Cows—For Profitable Dairymen.

More people breed poultry today than can be found in any other branch of industry. In many cases only a few fowls are kept to supply the eggs for the table of a family. The greater number are kept by the farmers, in flocks ranging from fifty to three hundred. The farmers should be the poultry keepers; they have the best facilities for raising the chickens; they can take advantage of a sure supply of food, which promotes growth. There are farmers who raise poultry more or less, as a source of income; and this income, though it seems small, helps to obtain many a thing without which there would be discomfort.

### WOMAN AND HOME.

#### UP TO DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

The Arrangement of the Tea Table—Winning a Man's Affection—A Tulle Gown—Heavy Crinkled Crepon—Notes of the Modes.

**N**OW that afternoon tea is one of the functions of social life, every woman is trying to outdo every other woman in the way she arranges her table. The china and silver are, of course, more or less alike, but there can be many an individual and distinctive touch given by the placing of the cups on the tray, and, above all, by the lighting of the table. Electricity and gas are not to be thought of, but there is an infinite variety of the daintiest little lamps and shades to choose from. China, glass and silver lamps are all fashionable, and the little Empire shades are singularly pretty. They are all of the one shape, of course, but are of different materials, the parchment hand-painted being the smartest. Some are embroidered with opalescent spangles on silk, and these are very showy. Pink is the favorite color, for it casts the most becoming light.

### A Tulle Gown.

Now that the festive season of balls and parties is well under way, evening gowns principally are engaging the attention of the dress-makers and leading the topic of dress. Gowns which were worn last year and have quite lost their charm of freshness are bought out for renovation to take the variety required, and those who cannot go to the high-priced modistes for their dresses may glean a few ideas from some picturesque models. It is wise to make the most of the money expended on evening gowns, for their usefulness is fleeting, and effect of color and style are more to be desired than expensive materials. Tulle gowns are very fashionable this season, and it is a use-

### An American Milking Machine.

At the recent dairy convention held at Waterloo, Iowa, there was exhibited a milking machine. During the time it was there it milked eight cows morning and night. We had the privilege of watching the operations of this invention. Its arrangement is very simple, the power used in extracting the milk being suction, the same principle as that employed by the calf when he takes his meals. The cows were placed side by side in the stalls. The air pump, reservoir and cans were at one end of the row of stalls. A long rubber tube ran along in front of the cows, and from in front of each one of them a branch tube ran under each cow, the end of each lateral tube terminating in a set of four cups, made of rubber and glass. These cups are placed over the teats of each cow, and the pressure of the air from without keeps them in place. The air in the central chamber being exhausted, the pressure of the air in the udder of the cow forces out the milk. The cows that were being milked at Waterloo gave very little milk, one of the attendants saying that few of them were giving more than three pints. The time of milking varied from eleven to fifteen minutes. We noticed one of the attendant spectators trying to milk one of the cows after the machine had completed its work, and succeeded in producing some good sized streams.

The machine is evidently like all new inventions, capable of being improved. By use only can its weak points be discovered and remedied. We are glad to see it enter the field, because we believe it has great possibilities, and we also believe it to be the pioneer in clearing the way for the introduction of mechanics in the milking problem.

### Too Much Butter Color.

"What is the matter with that butter? Do the cows give bloody milk, and does the blood show in the cream?" We did not make that butter, that came from the store. Why in the name of all that is good makes the creamery man put in such an overdose of butter color? It must be because it increases the weight, the increase costing less than so much cream.

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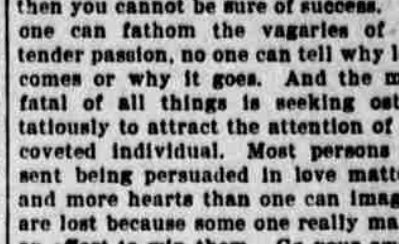
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RECEPTION GOWN OF CLOTH AND VELVET.

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ful style, since the old silk gown can be made to appear new by an overdose of tulle, which entirely covers the skirt and waist and forms the sleeves. When the tulle is not needed in the skirt it may be draped on the bodice and made into pretty sleeves of wide tucks, forming frills overlapping each other. Artificial flowers, satin ribbon and silver-spangled trimmings are very effective

### Fashion Notes.

The well back, by reason of its being more becoming to the hand, has come to be in use to the exclusion of the broad-attached gloves.

Trifly shoes have had their day, and the higher the heels of the Marie Antoinette slipper you wear the better for your standing among the well dressed.

"Purple blue is even more popular this year than it has been, and blues of all shades are much worn in gowns for which the shades are frequently combined.

Silver chains are worn in place of the ribbons which formerly supported a muff. Perhaps the large size of the latter this year has something to do with the heaviness and size of what they hang with.

A fashion note of significance is the return in smart London and Parisian circles to the wear with evening dress of long, loose-waisted black suede gloves. This fashion was always becoming to the hand and decidedly beneficial to the pures.

### Winning a Man's Affection.

Daisy is very deeply interested in a young man of her acquaintance, but she does not know how much he cares for her. She thinks he is not indifferent to her, but further than that she cannot determine. She wants us to tell her how to win his affections. Answer: If we could tell young people, and old ones, too, for the matter of that, how to win the affections of the one who is beloved and admired, the New York Ledger, as a reliable, interesting and comprehensive family journal, would have a greater popularity than it has ever enjoyed. Readers after the information would fill the streets, stand around in the halls, perch on the stairs, overlook the office, invade the editors' sanctum, swarm in the files room, crowd the "compositors' department, and, in all probability, get mixed up and tangled up 'in the printing ma-

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GEORGE W. GREEN.

Hiboy, of Boston, issued a challenge to the winner.

To more readily understand the remarkable work of the winner, it may be said that 10,700 sets of nonpareils is the equivalent of nearly twelve columns of a seven-column size paper, or over a page and a half. Green's net storage was \$100 an hour, and Taylor's \$100.



MABEL LOVE.

Mabel Love looked very serious when she spoke of her mother, who had had a far-away look in her eyes, which indicated a state of mind which she had not been in for a few years. We are always together in London, my mother and I, and I shall be able to tell you.

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