

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1895.

No. 34.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

Directory.
OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamner.
District Attorney, W. W. Beall.
COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Attorney, F. D. Sanders.
County Clerk, J. E. Wilford.
County & Dist. Clerk, G. R. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Millhollon.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, H. M. Mike.
COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Precinct No. 2, J. E. Wilford.
Precinct No. 3, J. L. Warren.
Precinct No. 4, J. M. Perry.
PRECINCT OFFICERS.
J. P. Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Constable Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
CHURCHES.
Baptist, (Missionary) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. B. M. G. Eland Pastor.
Presbyterian, (Cambrian) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before.
No Pastor.
Christian (Campbellite) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before.
No Pastor.
Presbyterian, Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. B. E. Sherrill, Pastor.
Methodist (M. B. Church) Every Sunday and Sunday night.
N. B. Bennett, Pastor.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
P. D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Christian Sunday School every Sunday.
W. R. Standefer, Superintendent.
Baptist Sunday School every Sunday.
W. P. Whitman, Superintendent.
Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday.
J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent.
CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 682, A. F. & A. M.
meets Saturday or on before each full moon, P. D. Sanders, W. M.
J. E. Wilford, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 151.
Loyal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Prairie City Lodge No. 205 K. of P. meets every first, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.
E. H. Morrison, K. of R. S.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
J. E. Pools, Com. C.
G. R. Couch, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient, meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month.
C. D. Long, Pashaw.
W. E. Sherrill, Publisher.

Professional Cards.
J. E. LINDSEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Haskell, Tex.
Special attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
Will adjust glasses to the eyes so as to correct errors of sight.
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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Haskell, - - Texas.
Offers his services to the public and solicits a share of their patronage.
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Land Business and Land Litigation specialties.
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Attorney at Law and Land Agent
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H. G. McCONNELL,
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Notarial work, Abstracting and attention to property of non-residents given special attention.
A. R. BENGE,
DEALER IN
SADDLES & HARNESS
To my friends in Haskell Co.—
While in Seymour, call and examine my Prices on Saddle and Harness Goods.
A. R. BENGE,
N. Main St. Seymour, Texas.

The Jones County Muddle.
Below we reproduce from the Texas Western (published at Anson) the complaint and petition of four members of the late grand jury for the suspension from office of certain county officers, being the petition on which Judge Hamner acted in ousting them, as mentioned in last week's Free Press:

PETITION TO REMOVE CERTAIN COUNTY OFFICERS.
The State of Texas, }
County of Jones, }
To the Hon. Ed. J. Hamner, Judge of the 39th Judicial district of Texas: The State of Texas upon the relation of the undersigned citizens of Jones county, and state aforesaid, having resided therein for more than six months next prior to the date hereof, complaining of Theo. Bland, J. C. Phillips, J. M. Morrow and J. L. Swan respectively, represent that all of said parties are resident citizens of said county and state, and that Theodore Bland is now the duly elected and acting county treasurer of said county, that J. C. Phillips is the duly elected and acting county judge thereof, and that J. M. Morrow and J. L. Swan are the duly elected and acting commissioners of precincts Nos. 1 and 2 respectively, of said county, and that all of said parties were such officers on the 11th day of June A. D. 1895, and were by virtue of their offices aforesaid charged with and had control of the administration of the financial affairs of said Jones county, that wherefore, to wit: on the 10th day of July A. D. 1893, the said Theodore Bland (who was then and there the duly elected and acting treasurer of said Jones county,) had on deposit with the Bank of Anson, owned and controlled by Frank M. Smith, the sum of \$2940.86 of money belonging to the several funds of said Jones county, which had come into his hands by virtue of his office aforesaid. That on last named date the Bank of Anson failed, and filed with the clerk of said county its certain deed of assignment, and that the said Bland was then and has been ever since, in default with said county, in said sum of money, less the sum of \$428.00 paid by himself and others. That said Bland, at the time of the failure of said bank, was under bond, and had theretofore, to-wit: on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1892, made, executed and delivered to the county commissioners' court of said county, his certain official bond in the sum of \$2,000.00, payable to B. Frank Bowie, county judge, and to his successors in office, conditioned for the faithful payment of all moneys according to law, which might come into his hands as county treasurer of said county, giving thereon as sureties J. S. Morrow, F. T. Knox, Frank M. Smith and John Estes, which said bond is and was solvent at said date, and was in all things solvent and collectable on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1895. That on said last named date said Bland was due the county aforesaid a balance on said sum, of which he was then and there in default, the sum of \$2514.86. That said J. C. Phillips as county judge, and said J. M. Morrow and J. L. Swan as commissioners as aforesaid, sitting in commissioner's court assembled, and being a quorum thereof, did then and there with a full knowledge of the solvency of said bond, and with a full knowledge of the default upon the part of said Bland, and in collusion with said Bland, and for the sole purpose of enabling the said Bland to discharge a part of said sum of money for which he was in default as aforesaid, and for the purpose of enabling him the said Bland to appropriate to his own use and benefit as a credit upon said indebtedness, did then and there wilfully and knowingly accept of said Frank M. Smith, two hundred acres of state school land, (not patented) off of the east end of the south half of Sec. No. 44, B. B. & C. R. R. survey in said county at the agreed price of \$1514.86, ostensibly for the purpose of a poor farm. That said Phillips, Morrow and Swan did then and there by an order of their commr's court then sitting, so accept said land at said price and did then and there order the said clerk to issue script in said sum payable to Frank M.

Smith, against the general fund of said county, which was accordingly done by said clerk and was by him delivered over to said Frank M. Smith and Bland and, was by said Bland turned over to said commissioners court and canceled by them and said Bland, by said court giving a credit therefor upon said \$2514.86 for which he was in default. That said land was received at about \$7,534.33 per acre when in fact and in truth it was of a much less value and by no means worth the sum paid therefor, all of which was well known to said Phillips, Morrow and Swan at the time that the said court by its members above stated wilfully failed and refused to order a suit in behalf of said county upon the bonds aforesaid, though often admonished and requested to do so by former grand juries of this county and diverse good citizens of said county, and doth still fail and refuse so to do to the great detriment and injury of said county, notwithstanding their duties plainly set forth by law. Complainants further show to the court that said J. C. Phillips, J. M. Morrow and J. L. Swan did on said last named date, to-wit: June 11th 1895, in further payments of said indebtedness and shortage of \$2514.86 and, in addition to the land above named, receive of and from the said Theodore Bland his certain three promissory notes for the sum of \$250 each of that date, payable 12, 24 and 36 months after date with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum only after maturity. That said last named act was done with a full knowledge of the default on the part of said Bland and with the intent and for the purpose of relieving said Bland and his sureties upon his bond aforesaid from the obligation of paying said sum of \$750 as they were ordered by law to do: that the same was in effect a loan by said county to said Bland, which is without authority of law, all of which was well known to said Phillips, Morrow and Swan, that all of said acts were done and said failures performed by the parties complained of, with the full knowledge of the facts; and with the one common interest to aid and relieve the said Bland and his bondsmen as aforesaid from the payment of said sum of money in default, and for no other purpose: wherefore, complainants pray all things being considered that the court oust and remove said Theodore Bland, J. C. Phillips, J. M. Morrow and J. L. Swan from office and that he appoint such men to fill the same until further hearing, as will faithfully and impartially perform all the duties of said offices as is required by law. Witness our hands on this the - day of August, A. D. 1895. It is our desire that if any or all of said officers are put out of office that the appointments to supply their places be made from their several political parties.
H. A. ANDERSON,
R. D. BUMPASS,
S. N. MORRISON,
P. HARVEY.
Sworn to and subscribed before me by H. Anderson, R. D. Bumpass, S. N. Morrison, and P. Harvey, on this 13th day of August, 1895.
J. D. PICKINS,
Dist. Clerk, Jones Co., Texas.
By W. L. Orr, Deputy.

In response to the petition above set out, Judge Hamner made his order ousting temporarily the county Judge, J. C. Phillips; County Treasurer, Theodore Bland; and Commissioners Morrow and Swan and appointed for Temporary Judge, D. L. Orr; for Treasurer, W. Holmes; for Commissioners, J. H. Milsap and J. B. Parker.
The steam boiler in the basement of the Gunney hotel at Denver, Colorado, a five story brick structure, exploded on Monday night last, almost totally wrecking the building and piling it on top of about twenty-five people. After three days work only twelve bodies had been recovered, leaving as many more deeply entombed under the debris.
What'er you reap of joy or grief
The harvest is your own,
You bind within the ripened sheaf
The crop that you have sown.

Farmers' Institutes.
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS.
The season of the year for holding Farmers' Institutes in Texas has just opened. We know that some of the Institutes of certain counties have arranged their programs and have selected their speakers for the occasion. A number of Experiment workers have consented to attend some of these meetings and discuss certain topics with those present. There is now little doubt of the great value to be derived from the Farmers' institutes that are held in the several counties of the state.

While the last legislature refused to create a Farmers' Institute Bureau or organization for Texas, there is no reason why a large number of Institutes could not be held during the coming season. Every community has in it some man who is especially fitted to discuss some agricultural or horticultural subject to the benefit of his neighbors. In fact the farmers' Institute system is based upon the idea that there is no one who is so well informed upon agricultural matters that he may not learn something from an ordinary gathering of farmers, where free discussion takes place. As a rule the men who make success in certain lines of work are usually willing to tell how they succeeded or how they failed and give advice to their brother farmers upon these subjects, when invited to do so. Besides these men in the local communities there are prominent agricultural and horticultural speakers and writers in this state who cheerfully attend these meetings if their railroad expenses are paid. They are large hearted, public workers who give their time to the development of our great agricultural resources. In addition to these men the officers of the Agricultural Experiment Station, located near Bryan, may always be relied upon to furnish one or more speakers to the Institute if consulted sufficiently early to arrange their work for the meeting.
It is now a very favorable time for Institutes to be founded in communities where there have been none up to this time. The rise in the price of live stock, the rapid growth of vegetable and fruit interests of the state, the many clearly defined facts that have been recently discovered upon farm and garden work in their different phases, seems to invite the inauguration of Farmers' Institutes in every progressive community in the state of Texas.
J. H. CONNELL,
Director Texas Experiment Station.

EX-SENATOR SAM BELM MANEY died at Eureka Springs, Ark., on Monday last. He was a soldier, statesman and citizen whom Texas has long delighted to honor.
A telephone line is to be established between Seymour, Throckmorton and Haskell. When this is done the line will probably be extended from Graham to Throckmorton.—Graham Leader.
The wind work of the scheme is O. K., but the financial—the bonus end lageth.
CAPT. MALBY last Wednesday presented the Star man with an apple raised on his farm in this county that beats anything for size that we have ever seen. The apple is of the willow twig variety, twelve inches in circumference. Capt. Malby says he will show apples raised on his farm with any produced in the United States.—Baird Star.
Pretty good for West Texas.

FOUR BIG SUCCESSES.
Having the needed merit to make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale: Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at McLemore's Drug Store.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY
WITH EVERY ONE POUND OF
DUKES MIXTURE
for 35 cents
Every pipe stamped
DUKES MIXTURE OF
2 OZ. PACKAGES 5¢

Greatest Retail Store in the West.
100 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK \$1,250,000
12,000 SQ. AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.
100 Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Toys—
Cigars—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Furniture—
Suits—Ware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall
Paper—Hardware—Gaities—New Tea Room.
Why You Should Trade Here—
The assortment is the greatest in the West—
under one roof.
One order—no check—one shipment will fit you
out completely.
We buy for you—our prices are consequently
the lowest.
Many other lines of satisfactory goods—if re-
turned at once.
Handsome 16-page Illustrated Catalogue just
out of press—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Iowa democratic state convention endorsed the last national platform in preference to one declaring for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by a vote of 625 to 450. The St. Louis Republic, which rather leans to the gold side, says the convention was completely dominated by federal office holders; there were over one hundred and fifty postmasters, and were well organized and carried the day. From this the democrats can begin to realize the formidable opposition they will have to contend with in the next national convention. The whole power of the national administration will be used to have it endorse the gold standard, partially adopted by the republicans twenty-two years ago, and fully consummated by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law in '93.—Baird Star.
If this statement as to the undue influence of the national administration in conventions through its appointees is true it should no longer be tolerated, but should be rebuked in the most decisive manner.
We have long argued that there is too much patronage in the hands of our presidents and governors, too many appointees whose interest it is to work for those who have bestowed favors upon them regardless of whether it is or is not for the public good that their sway be perpetuated. Regardless of whether the present administration's financial policy is right or wrong we are wholly opposed to its use of the federal patronage to carry its policy through.
It was largely through the corrupt and open use of official patronage that the republican party was enabled to perpetuate for so long a time its corrupt and burdensome rule. Any party when well established in power can do the same thing, even though a majority of the people be opposed to it.
Frost occurred in Minnesota, N. Dakota and Montana on the 14th inst.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—WORLD'S FAIR.
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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We offer the following inducements to secure cash subscribers to the Free Press:
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Call on or address J. E. POOLE,
Haskell, Tex.

OWN MAKE MENS \$2.50 SHOES
HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.
STRONG AS SAMSON
I handle the above celebrated line of
MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES.
—ALSO—
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
Men's Furnishing Goods and Hats.
A Full Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries.
My terms are cash and lowest prices.
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A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.
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\$10.00 FOR EACH DOLLAR INVESTED can be made by our Systematic Plan of Speculation
organized by us. All successful speculators operate on a regular system.
It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of men in all parts of the United States who, by systematic trading through Chicago brokers, make large amounts every year, ranging from a few thousand dollars for the men who invest a hundred or two hundred dollars up to \$50,000 to a \$100,000 or more by those who invest a few thousand.
It is also a fact that those who make the largest profits from the comparatively small investments on this plan are persons who have the right way of trading.
Our plan does not risk the whole amount invested on any trade, but covers both sides, so that whether the market rises or falls it brings a steady profit that piles up continuously in a short time.
WRITE FOR CONVINCING PROOFS, also our special report on successful speculation and our Daily Market Report of money making positions. ALL FREE. Our Manual explains margin trading fully. Highest references in regard to our standing and success.
For further information address
THOMAS & CO., Bankers and Brokers.
241-242 Bialo Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

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PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It
CURES
All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and
SKIN-CANCER
Treats on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

We Employ Young Men
to distribute
ments in part payment for a high grade Acme bicycle, which we send upon approval. No work done until the bicycle arrives and proves satisfactory.
Young Ladies employed on the same terms.
If boys or girls are, they must be well recommended. Write for particulars.
ACME CYCLE COMPANY,
ELKHART, IND.

Anything, Anybody Ever Wants To Buy
Is described in our Catalogue and
Furnish Catalogue with its lowest price.
500 pages, 25,000 quotations, 5000
illustrations—300 possible valuable
information to business men. Send
4-cent coin receipt of the
Catalogue or send
check for the
same. Don't waste a
moment.
MORTON'S
Chicago, Ill.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. R. POOLA, Ed. and Prop.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

Hon. Neal Dow is a living argument for temperance. He is 91 years old and hale and hearty.

William Betts, a well-known engineer in Rochester, N. Y., was treated to a great surprise the other day, which was no less than an invitation to his wife's wedding. Three years ago Mrs. Betts left home mysteriously and William had heard nothing from her until he had received the invitation to go to Santa Clara, Cal., to see her married to J. W. Albo. Instead of complying with her request he went over to the court and got a divorce.

The horse and bicycle have been running in competition, but a big building is to be erected in Central Park, New York, as a riding academy for both. On the ground floor will be a ring for horseback riding 200 feet long and 80 wide, with space for more than 2,000 spectators. On the fourth floor will be a bicycle course 234 feet by 90 feet. Other floors will be occupied by riding clubs, restaurants, etc. This would be a great scheme for Philadelphia.

Two deputy marshals from Guthrie, Ok., found themselves in a pretty fix in New York the other day. They were taking John Bittel, a former, to the Albany penitentiary to serve a seven-year sentence, and instead of going direct to Albany with their man they stopped off at New York and went to a hotel, where Johnny gave them the slip. They left him in the room while they went down to the office to smoke. John went to the fire-escape and didn't stop to smoke.

William McGinty was indicted at the last session of the grand jury at Duluth, Minn., for being the leader of a gang of highway thieves. Just before he was indicted he fled, and was brought back a few days ago in a badly mangled condition, with his legs badly lacerated and run over by a train in North Dakota. The sheriff had him brought to the jail, where he will be cared for until his trial takes place. Many people have been wondering what had become of the man of mishaps, who was last heard of when "down went McGinty" to the bottom of the sea, dressed in his best suit of clothes. Here he is and in the same hard luck.

There was a lively time at Grayson, Ky., one day recently, when 1,600 armed farmers rode into town, hitched their horses around the court-house, and went inside to protest against the collection of a tax to pay certain railroad bonds of forty years' standing. They claim the road was not built according to agreement. At the present time it looks as if the farmers would avoid the payment, as no one can be found with nerve enough to try to force it. Thus in union there is strength. Kentucky farmers, as a rule, don't ride horseback with Winchester across their shoulders merely for their health.

The new Chicago directory discloses the fact that the Johnsons now outnumber the Smiths. But all the old-time favorites, Ols Olsons, Hans Hansens, O'Sullivan, Schmidts, O'Houlihan, etc., are much in evidence. Frank Erzowsky stands alone in his nomination, but there are plenty of Szeszolkowskis, Szepolskys, etc. From this great book, it is about the size of an unabridged dictionary. It is estimated that Chicago's population is now 1,700,000, or 60,000 more than last season. If figured on the same ratio per directory name as New York figures (51) the present population of Chicago would be placed at 2,100,000.

President Harrison went squirrel hunting last week with Daniel M. Ransdell, late marshal of the District of Columbia, to Dana, Vermillion county, Ind. In 1888, just before his election to the presidency, Mr. Harrison went to Dana to hunt quail. An army of correspondents and artists followed him on that trip. Reports from Vermillion county woods this year indicate that squirrel are very plentiful. The report doesn't say whether the presidential bee is numerous in Vermillion county, but Mr. Harrison usually knows where to find what he wants, and he is said to be fond of the buzzing of the busy insect.

By a paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation bill, which lately became a law, Congress has provided that the old fort and the national park on the island of Mackinac shall be turned over to the State of Michigan for a State park. At a time when the government is making national parks of all the great battle-grounds of the civil war, it has relinquished to a state one of the most historic spots on this continent—a place intimately associated with the history of the northwest under the French and the English, and memorable by reason of its capture by the British in the war of 1812, and of the repulses of the Americans when they twice attempted to recover it during that struggle with Great Britain.

At the annual high school commencement, which was held at Sterling, Ky., July 5, there were thirteen graduates. It was the thirteenth commencement, and the graduates all attended school for thirteen years. Up to date nothing serious has happened to the class. The exercises were held on Friday during the full of the moon.

French scientists are now arranging to reach the north pole by electricity and a balloon. One advantage of this method of seeking the pole is that no "rescue party" will ever be necessary.

An Ohio professor is advocating a painless death for condemned murderers by the use of carbonic acid gas in place of electricity. The victim would simply say good-night, as usual, after an order to be called at 6 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock would be elsewhere without an idea of how he came there. The scheme has its advantages in minimizing the horrible.

Some microbe hunter has found the one that produces old age, but if he can find the one that produces youth he will have made a more valuable discovery.

UPSET THE RULING.

VIVES OF SUPREME COURT RENDER A DECISION.

Decide That Anchovy Paste Is Not a Sauce—Webster Knocked Out, Too—His Dictionary Misled the Court—Domestic Common Sense.

(Washington Correspondence.)

AN important case, involving the question "What is a sauce?" was decided by the supreme court of the United States not long ago. It was a case between a plaintiff and a defendant, both of whom were attorneys. The plaintiff was a New York firm, but the records of the court fall to explain how the decision was reached. It has just transpired that the judges had reached an opposite opinion, and that Justice Gray was to write their decision that fish paste was a sauce, when he happened to mention the case to his wife and changed his mind. When the other judges considered their wives they also changed their minds, and so the supreme court of the United States had to reverse its judgment on sauce. The practical common sense of the household upset the entire judicial bench, and Justice Gray was instructed to write a decision that fish paste is not a sauce. The case was brought by William D. Bogie, Rufus Lyles, Alexander Scott and William Y. Bogie, plaintiffs in error, against the collector of the port of New York. The suit was to recover an excess of duties paid upon goods imported as "fish paste." The custom house assessed the goods as "sauces." At the trial in the circuit court one of the plaintiffs testified that the goods were imported as "anchovy paste" and "blotter paste." Webster's dictionary was quoted to fix the definition of sauce, and in spite of the evidence that anchovy paste and blotter paste were not recognized in trade as sauces, the circuit court directed that a verdict be entered for the collector of the port, on the ground that the term "sauces of all kinds" in the tariff act was to be taken in its ordinary meaning and not in its trade meaning.

Then came the hearing before the supreme court, the only justice absent being Justice Jackson. Justice Field interrupted the proceedings to tell a story of which the tabled sauce reminded him. "There was once a young Irishman, an officer in the English army who had served with Wellington in the Peninsula war," said the judge. "Upon his return he attended a dinner and was asked by his neighbor, a burly young English officer, if he would have some of the anchovy." "Indeed and I will," responded the lawyer. "I have seen them growing in Spain." "Growth?" repeated the other in surprise. "Yes, growth," returned the Celt, exasperated at the question. "I've seen whole bushes full of them and picked them, too." "You are crazy, man!" ejaculated the Briton. "Anchovies don't grow on the bushes; they swim in the sea." "The Irishman, already hot with wine, gave the other the lie, and the inevitable duel was the result. When the principals were placed next morning the Irishman's second whispered to him: 'Shoot low, my boy, and see him cut up.'" "At that word the Irishman cried out: 'Hold, I am wrong. It was capers, not anchovies, I saw growing in Spain.'"

This pleasant interlude to the argument was much enjoyed, and the spectators were so interested in the outcome that they looked aside, and several of those who knew what anchovy paste was took the opportunity, on the sauce side, down to Chamberlain's and gave them substantial proof, washed down with the customary sparkle. After the arguments were concluded the judges considered the points and were a unit in favor of upholding the decision of the lower court and the definition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and making Messrs. Bogie et al pay 25 per cent ad valorem "sauces."

Justice Gray was awarded the important duty of writing the decision in accordance with this view, and when he went home that night he mentioned the matter to his wife, at the same time telling Justice Field's story. When Mrs. Gray learned that the great supreme court was going to decide that fish paste was sauce, all the domestic vigor in her soul was aroused, and she proceeded to read her distinguished spouse such a lecture upon the cuisine and the constituents entering into it that he began to waver. In a calm and penetrating manner she held up the delicious effects fish paste would have on a tender head of lettuce, and described its palate pulsating delight when freshly embellished chicken salad. "Sauce, indeed!" said Mrs. Gray. "So are sardines and smoked red herring, then."

Next day when Justice Gray reached the court he called his colleagues together and acquainted them with the feminine view of the sauce question. "You are all married men, like myself," he said, "and maybe you'd better sound your wives before we make a precedent about anchovy and blotter paste being sauce."

This was agreed to, and the next day eight justices of the supreme court met and solemnly concurred that the customs department of the United States and the circuit court of the Southern district of New York, and Webster's Unabridged Dictionary didn't know anything more about what sauce was than a fount did about the Pentateuch. It was Justice Jackson who had been there he would have acquiesced, too. Accordingly, Justice Gray wrote another decision. Of course, supreme court justices write their own opinions, but there are hints in some of the paragraphs ensuing of a pair of females

eyes looking over his shoulder. Here is a part of the interesting document: "The word 'sauces,' as commonly used, designates a condiment, generally, but not always, of liquid form, eaten as an addition to and together with a dish of food to give it flavor and make it more palatable; and is not applied to anything which is eaten either alone or with a bit of bread, either for its own sake only or to stimulate the appetite for other food to be eaten afterward. For instance, cheese eaten with bread, or ham or chicken eaten in a sandwich, or anchovies or herrings, cavii or shreds of salt fish, eaten whether with or without bread, as an appetizer before a meal, would hardly be called a sauce. "In the dictionary of Webster, referred to at the trial, the primary definition of 'sauces' is accordingly given as 'a mixture of food in a distinct form, or as an appetizer, principally in a sandwich, or sometimes with a cracker, and not as a condiment, and are specifically known as 'anchovy paste' and 'blotter paste,' and that in trade and commerce the word 'sauces' was applied to liquids only and not to these pastes. "The circuit court, in directing a verdict for the defendant, relied, in substance, that as matter of law and without regard to commercial usage, these articles came within the words 'sauces of all kinds' in the tariff act. We are unable to concur in that view, or to say, either of our judicial knowledge, or in view of the evidence introduced, that these articles are necessarily 'sauces' of any kind; still less, that this is so clear as to exclude the usual test of commercial designation. "On the contrary, we are of opinion that the evidence of the nature and use of these articles and of their commercial designation would have warranted a jury in finding that they were not 'sauces,' and were 'fish, preserved or prepared.' "Judgment reversed and case remanded to the circuit court, with directions to set aside verdict and order a new trial." It is estimated that only one wage-earner in 10,000 in this country is a millionaire. When the state is most corrupt then the laws are most multiplied.—Tacitus.

AROUND THE WORLD TOGETHER.

A Los Angeles Couple Have Started on the Greatest Trip on Record.

W. T. Williams, Jr., and his bride of a week have left their Los Angeles home on a novel trip around the world. They left without luggage or money or food, with nothing but the clothes on their backs and a few things in their pockets. Mr. Williams is a son of District Attorney V. T. Williams. Like his father he is a big, stalwart man, capable of withstanding all sorts of hardships. Some ten days ago he surprised his friends by announcing his intention of getting married, and about a week ago turned up with a lovely bride and spent his honeymoon at the Russ House. The story now goes that he made a wager of \$5,000 with his uncle that this wife had courage enough to undertake a journey about the world without either of them having any money or luggage. The condition was imposed that not more than two years should be occupied in the trip and that the travelers must not receive any help from friends, but must earn every cent they set from the time of departure until their return. The conditions were promptly agreed to, and as no particular preparations were necessary, it was decided to commence the long journey at once. The friends of the bride and groom assembled at the hotel, and the crowd was increased by a number of curious spectators, so that when the last good-byes were said and the plucky little woman and her big husband took the first step from the doors they were greeted by cheers from an assembly of several hundred people. They loved their thanks, and trading along were soon at the city limits and fairly started on their way. San Francisco and Seattle being visited then the road lies straight for the Orient. The undertaking is actuated by a desire for sight-seeing and adventure as well as by the \$5,000 purse which is made up on the venture.

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HE IS MERELY A NATURAL GAMBLER.

He Wiped Him Out in Wheat, but He Soon Had Another Fortune—He Was at One Time a Country School Teacher.

IM KEENE was a school teacher on the Pacific coast when a young man—a hard-headed, close-thinking, fearless pedagogue. He made but little from year to year, but managed well and saved most of his pupils he became the friend of many rich and influential men, more or less interested in mining as everybody, in fact, was in those days. The spirit of speculation was born in him, and he always had an eye out for something by which to convert an honestly earned dollar into a hundred or a thousand. If he ever had a conscience opposed to gambling, he bravely buried it under the shadows of the Coast range, where it lies to this day undisturbed. He did not teach gambling to his pupils, but he practiced it himself whenever he saw a chance to make it pay. But his gambling was always of a high order. It was no mere poker party that he cared to join, no faro bank to play, no roulette wheel. He gambled in great railroad deals and mining developments. About this time the stock of the Bonanza mines was as high as 500 or 600. Keene became convinced that the bubble was going to burst, and laid his plans accordingly. He got together every dollar that he had saved, all that he could borrow and all that he could persuade his friends to let him invest on commission, and sold these stocks. People thought him crazy when he began operations, but they were stunned afterward to see his predictions verified. The stock went down with a rush. It amounted almost to a collapse, and Keene, in the thick of it, all selling and doubling up and selling again, found himself a rich man in a very short time. It is said that this, his first great speculation, made him \$3,000,000. The stock, some of it at least, went down to 25 and 30. The bottom simply fell out, and Keene stood there to get what was left of the enormous losses of the investors. After his great coup heuroux Keene's ambition soared aloft, and the Rocky mountains and descended upon the eastern slope of the United States. He had long been watching with absorbing interest in the career of Jay Gould, and he determined that he would start east for the purpose of taking Gould's scalp. With this announcement, boldly made to his western friends, he came to New York with his \$2,000,000 and a great and glorious reputation as the ablest and most fearless, the shrewdest and the most successful speculator this country had ever produced. He was as much a wild man of Empire as the wild man of Africa. People could never get it through their heads in those days that a poor school teacher could sell something that he did not have and make a fortune of \$2,000,000. Keene's first movement here was in wheat. He determined to take Gould's scalp in that direction. He got up the great wheat corner that has already been handed down to history as the hugest of his operations, as well as the most unfortunate. Gould had heard his boast that he would take the scalp of the mouse-trap peddler, and quietly awaited the scalping process. Wheat went up and up and up as Keene fastened his clutches upon the supply, and all the while Gould was, like Brer Fox, laying low, waiting for de time to ripen. And the time did ripen. When Gould thought the fresh young man from the high school of the Pacific coast had taken upon his shoulders just a little more than he could stagger under he started to take the starch out of him. With the westerner on the counter service he sent out all over the country orders to sell wheat. Keene admitted the other day that he was dumfounded by the defeat of Dominon in the Suburban. Well, dumfounded is a small word to express his feelings when he discovered that wheat was being sold right from under him and his great corner. Down, down it went. The market was broken. The corner was smashed. Gould, the prospective victim of Keene's scalping knife, sat in his office and watched the reports of the ticker. He saw Keene go down to ruin, and smiled. He saw the young man wiped out. All his \$3,000,000 gone, and his credit injured, debts piling up like a mountain range, he was submerged. And the ghoulist Gould laughed. But Keene would not remain long in the slough of despond. He rallied. He bought in all his debts for 50 cents on the dollar and settled. There he resumed operations, got into cattle feeding and a few other good things and in a short time had another fortune. This fortune he will keep. When rich for the first time he settled upon his wife and his son, Foxhall, sufficient to make them comfortable for life. Nobody knows what he is worth now. It may be \$2,000,000 or \$10,000,000. He has ceased his reckless folly. He is a conservative business man compared to what he was when he burst upon Wall street. He will not lose what he has, and he will go along in a dignified way, around here and there, and enjoy the running of his horses. And he will go down to his grave respected alike by friend and foe as one of the most fearless of his kind.

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First New Woman (at the club).

"Have you finished your social duties for the day, dear?" "Second New Woman—" "Horrors! No. I feel that I really must go home and call on my husband!"—London Fun.

Faith is found beside the most refined life, the freest government, the profoundest philosophy, the noblest poetry, the purest humanity.—T. T. Munger.

ONE ON GOMPER'S.

The Record Was Slow, but the Road Was Rough.

A year ago those three practical jokers, Dick Powers, J. J. Ryan, and Jim Linehan, attempted to jump the life out of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, by giving him a front seat in the boat which shoots the chute. Sam was in town last week to show his love for the stars and stripes, says the Chicago Mail. After he had had his say at Shapshooters' park he was taken in hand by James J. Linehan, G. W. Perkins, and several other good citizens. Friday Linehan proposed a ride through the city on bicycles. Gompers holds the record for speed on Manhattan island, and he wanted to exhibit his proficiency on the wheel. The wheels secured, the party started over the corduroy roadway under the Lake street elevated railroad, the conspirators branched off into worse conditioned streets. Wherever the roadway was exceedingly rocky Perkins and Linehan would say: "Now, Sam, let us take advantage of this splendid track and speed our wheels." The victim would pull his hat down over his face to conceal his determined feelings and say: "I have heard of your streets before, but never thought they were as bad as this." Why, this is a boulevard," said Linehan, "and you have nothing to equal it in New York." Gompers kept manfully on. In this way about ten miles had been covered, but Gompers thought he had ridden 100. Not a sandy road nor a rocky street was omitted by the conspirators. It was about 8 p. m. when the party, all fagged out by their extraordinary feat, stopped at a north side summer garden. Then Gompers confided to his friends that he would never take another bicycle ride in Chicago until the streets had been paved. He never suspected that he had been the victim of his friends, and there is no telling what he may do when he finds out he had simply fallen into a trap laid for him by his Chicago friends.

Youthful Adoration.

He loved her—very much! He thought that he had never loved half so much before. And she? Well, she may have loved him; but he didn't know—he hadn't asked her.

She was 20. She was the most beautiful creature he had seen. Her hair was black—as ink; her skin was white—as a lily; and her eyes—how brilliant they were! They seemed to look into his soul. And he wondered if she knew it.

He had never seen anybody so ravishing to look at—not even in fancy. He had never before left his foot halftasted on his plate—not even at the seaside hotel. He had never before found it a task to close his eyes at night—not even when he had been ill with fever.

As for her, she looked upon him with favor; she would take his hand as they walked along the beach, and when the waves rolled farther than she expected on the sand, she would cry, "Look out, Harry, dear," or the like.

He presumed he ought to be happy—there was no reason why he should not be; others in his position would have been. Ah, yes; it was well enough—until the 5 o'clock express from the city came in. Then she would be dressed in something wonderful in blue-and-gold, or in gray-and-black, or in pink-and-white, and she would walk in the gardens of the hotel and chat and gossip with the men who had been in town all day.

Of course, when he came up, she treated him civilly, and he had no fault to find—no fault, that is, in order. Yet he asked himself sometimes if she was treating him as one individual, or as a species.

One day, fourteen trunks were loaded on the van at the side door. A good many of the trunks belonged to her. She was going away. She came to him. She was dressed for traveling, in a tailor-cut gown with platings of Indian cloth on the front of the waist, and with a black veil that could not hide the sparkle of her eyes. She held out her hand to him in goodbye, and then impulsively she took his head in her hands and kissed him!

What a thrill went through him! He looked up—she was gone. Quickly he heard the ruffling of the van. Then he heard nothing—except that he imagined that he heard his heart beat. He was all alone, and he let his head drop on his breast, and he cried as though his heart would break.

For, after all, he was only 6 years old.

PEOPLING THE EARTH.

A French conscript recently claimed exemption from military duty because he was, at 20, the father of four children.

Paul Gee, of Lamar, Mo., colored, has 35 children bustling for a living in Virginia and Missouri. He is 85. Babies are welcomed on the Sisseton Indian reservation. Every new-born to a family increases the allowance from Uncle Sam.

Dr. Roger A. Tracy says twins and triplets are increasingly common in New York. Eighteen hundred and ninety-three was the banner year thus far, with 847 pairs of twins born and five sets of triplets.

DON'TS FOR WOMEN.

Don't neglect quality for the sake of quantity. Don't wear a white petticoat unless it is white. Don't forget that long credit often brings discredit. Don't trim good material with common trimmings. Don't imagine that beauty will atone for untidiness. Don't look a frump because you cannot look a swell. Don't expect great bargains to turn out great saves. Don't dress to startle people's eyes, but to satisfy them. Don't make your own dresses unless you can do it well. Don't jump into your clothes and expect to look dressed. Don't achieve the grotesque while attempting the original. Don't wear a fur or a feather boa with a cotton dress or skirt. Don't dress your head at the expense of your hands and feet. Don't buy cheap imitations if you can afford the genuine article. Don't put most before cut. Catted silk won't cover a clumsy fit.—Exchange.

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FAD IN NEW YORK.

ABLE PUSTS FOR FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

Case of the Latest Craze Attributed to the Fact That Mrs. Cleveland's Bust Carved in Marble Graces White House.

(New York Correspondence.) HE recent portrait exhibition conclusively proved the fact that the pretty women of America are not averse to having their charms perpetuated on canvas for the delight of future generations.

MRS. PHIL OVERSTOLZ. That Mrs. Cleveland's marble bust has been placed in the White House given out a few seasons ago.

Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, in his address on the anniversary of the law school at Yale commencement, declared that the reconciliation of the strife between capital and labor is the great social problem which will confront the first generation in the twentieth century.

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How the Famous Chicago Editor Was Provided with a Daily Scapgoat.

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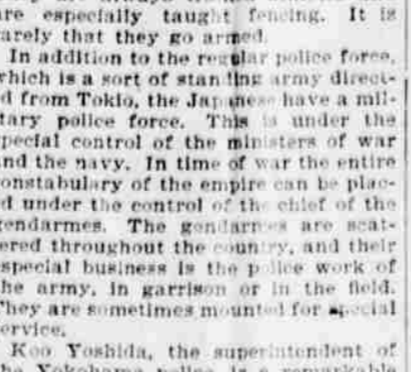
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WOMAN AND WHEEL.

PREJUDICE AGAINST RIDERS IS ON THE WANE.

Cost Which a Few Years Ago Was Viewed as an Outrage on Public Decency is Today Pleasing to the Public Eye.



HE last few years have seen a great increase in the popularity of bicycles.

A YOKOHAMA POLICE STATION.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

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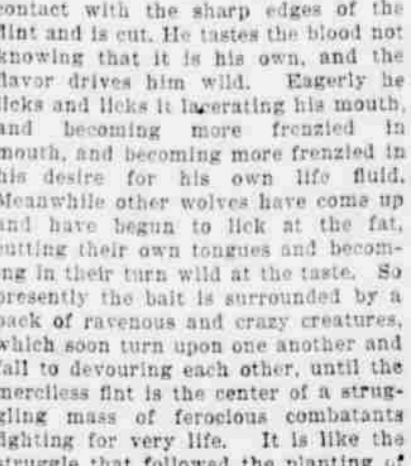
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DR. PIM.

The celebrated tennis player now in this country.

The lawn tennis tournament of the Neighborhood Club proved to be a memorable event in the history of the American game.

DR. PIM.

Pim, in his play gave the impression of not caring to exert himself.

THE SHOOTERS.

J. G. Messer says he is not making any special preparations for the coming Futurity and is in no better condition, nor even as good, as when he shot in the Great American handicap.

THE SHOOTERS.

What has become of Barrett, formerly of Boston? He was a regular "cracker-jack" and while in the height of his glory suddenly dropped out of sight like an amateur's dollar in an expert's pocket.

THE SHOOTERS.

Jim Stice, the old warhorse who shot such a great race at live birds and targets a few years ago, is now running a news and cigar store at Jacksonville, Ill., and does not indulge in trap shooting.

THE SHOOTERS.

Charles Young of Springfield, O., is the lightest weight of any expert that follows the tournament, but he shoots a great race and keeps it up every day.

THE SHOOTERS.

F. D. Alkire does not shoot as regularly as he formerly did. He makes a straight now and then and in the next event may not break one-half he shoots at. This kind of shooting will not do for a man who shot as Alkire did in last year's tournament.

THE SHOOTERS.

Al Spangler, the inventor of the Spangler camera, has never shot in a trap before them in the history of the country in which they live, and in the preservation of all the animals and birds.

SWIM AND HOLD TO A ROPE.

A New Way for Getting Chinese Over the Line.

The wily Chinese have lately been adopting new tactics for gaining admission into the United States from Canada. In the neighborhood of Iroquois, Ont., on the Canadian side, and Hoganburg, N. Y., a new method for smuggling Chinese is in vogue.

Two Negroes' Subterranean Swim.

Word comes from Tallahassee, Fla., of a miraculous escape of two negro fishermen from a horrible death. In that section there were worked over for an hour in the ground, then flows under a high mound, and at a distance of over half a mile reappears with added force, and volume.

Canadian Legislation.

The Canadian Parliament has voted down the bill to give Parliamentary suffrage to women, and also to raise the age of protection for girls to 18. The member who introduced the bill to raise the age of protection voted for the suffrage bill, and every member who spoke in opposition to raising the age of protection voted against woman suffrage.

The Bicycle as an Educating Agent.

The bicycle is, in fact, the agent of health and of a wider civilization. It will give stronger bodies to the rising generation than their fathers had, and it will bring the city and the country into closer relations than ever.

Items of General Interest Carefully Selected from Many Sources.

Capt. C. C. Heath and Engineer J. S. Peter returned to Corpus Christi the other night from Mustang Island, where they have been engaged for some time surveying a channel from deep water in Corpus Christi bay to deep water in Aransas Pass.

The Texas cotton seed trust's combine met in secret session at Galveston recently. Fifty mills were represented. Vice President Seals of Corsicana presided.

At Fort Worth recently a snake about twelve feet in length was captured in front of the City National bank on Houston street.

Peter Smith solemnly declared that an inspection of the list of the assets of the bank fails to disclose any such property as he owned.

Virgil Thompson shot and wounded J. T. Iry about six miles west of Cleburne the other morning.

Brakeman Mitchell of the Katy's Sherman ran was injured by the 9:30 train near Sherman junction the other night.

Fung Fung, a Chinaman charged with having a forged certificate, was discharged by Commissioner Little at Austin recently.

Robert Garner, a rice farmer who lives eleven miles northeast of Orange, has exhibited a sheaf of rice from his field six feet high.

At Weatherford William Wilson was found in a dying condition the other night.

Near Lisbon, Dallas county, a few days ago, some unknown man murdered and it is believed outraged Mrs. Hortie Durham.

The railroad commission has granted authority to the Cotton Belt to adopt the following rates on Pawnee Bill's wild west shows.

The vacancy in the chaplaincy of the Huntsville penitentiary, occasioned by the death of Rev. Harry May, has been filled by the penitentiary board by the appointment of Rev. W. H. Kennedy of San Antonio.

Near Belton, the other morning, the south-bound extra on the Santa Fe ran over and killed a man named A. R. Spence.

A team hitched to a wagon ran away with Mr. McWhirter at Rockwall the other day.

At Shiner, Lavaca county, recently, John Beyer, about 24 years of age, was fearfully cut across the abdomen at a dance.

The publishers of the papers upon the sale of which an occupation tax of \$500 was imposed by the Twenty-fourth legislature, have filed suit in the federal court at Austin against Comptroller Finley to test the validity of the tax.

At Houston the other morning A. B. Jacobs, known all over the south as "Buck" Jacobs, who travels for a New Orleans house, prepared to start on a trip and packed his sample trunk in the second story of the hotel.

The plant of the Taylor Cotton Seed Oil and Gln company has been sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy a judgment in favor of the First National bank of Taylor in the sum of \$30,000.

At Chillicothe, Hardeman county, recently, E. T. Carter's 5-year-old daughter fell from a loaded wagon the other day and would have been crushed by the wheel had not Mr. Carter lifted most of the weight as the wheel passed over the little one's body.

At Brenham, the other morning a freight train on the Santa Fe brought the news that there was a dead man lying beside the track five miles north of Brenham.

At San Marcos recently the unusual sight of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church south entering the water in company with the minister of the Christian church and the two celebrating the sacrament of baptism in one ceremony upon young converts to their respective faiths was witnessed.

E. E. Caraway, while repairing a windmill at W. B. Bishop's farm, near Cleburne, recently, fell from the tower a distance of forty feet, from the effects of which he died.

At Overton, Rusk county, the other evening, while a north-bound freight train was passing the depot a negro boy who was stealing a ride jumped off and was fatally injured.

A Dallas dentist is certain he can identify the mouth of Miss Minnie Williams if he could see the skull with the upper teeth in it.

A deaf mute, supposed to be named John Johnson, was run over and killed by a through freight train on the Texas and Pacific road near Hadley, Larran county, recently.

It is very likely that Alvin, Brazoria county, will have a canning factory in operation in time to consume a part of the fruit and vegetable crop of next season.

The records of the county clerk's office of Wilbarger county show that for 1894 there were sixty-three marriage licenses issued and six divorces granted.

E. Knowles, 54 years old and a carpenter by trade, suicided at Fort Worth a few nights ago by taking morphine.

Julius Koehl, an aged German, while bathing in the Guadalupe river, near Cuero, was drowned the other evening.

At Lampasas Maj. Henry Holton shot and killed himself instantly the other morning, supposed to be accidental.

An unknown negro outraged a 14 year old girl of his color at Oak Cliff, Dallas county, recently, and made his escape.

High Burford shot Charles Polk at Marshall the other night. Polk died within a few hours.

At Palestine, recently, Harry Price killed Nelson Browning, about one dollar. Both corse.

THEIR WORK IS DONE.

A PLAN ADOPTED BY THE SILVER CONFERENCE.
Organization, and a Series of Resolutions Similar to Those Adopted in Texas and Missouri—National Committee Has Full Power.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The silver Democrats continued their conference at the Metropolitan hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday. There were several speeches made, and at 12 m. the committee on resolutions filed into the conference room and Senator Daniel recognized to make a report of the proceedings of the committee.

Resolved, 1. That it should declare its irrevocable opposition to the substitution for a metallic money of a paper currency based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America.

Resolved, 2. That it should declare its opposition to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States, the option reserved by the lot of the government redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Resolved, 3. That it should declare its opposition to the issuance of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially to placing the treasury of the government under the control of any syndicate of bankers by the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monetarism.

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FRIENDS OF SLAVER

HOLD A CONFERENCE AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.
Many of the Prominent Leaders of the Democratic Party Meet to Map Out a Line of Action in Behalf of the White Man.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The corridors of the Metropolitan hotel were crowded early with delegates to the conference of silver Democrats called to meet here yesterday for the purpose of agreeing upon a line of policy to be pursued in the interest of silver in the Democratic party.

A Fatal Collision.
CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 16.—One person was killed and a score injured in a recent collision on the Camden and Atlantic City railway in this city yesterday.

A Murderer Confesses.
TWERD, Ont., Aug. 16.—On the 16th of August last, Annie Calendar, a young English girl living near Peterboro, disappeared, leaving no trace.

Holmes to Go to Chicago.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—It has practically been decided that H. H. Holmes, the alleged murderer of Minnie and Annie Williams, B. F. Pictel, and half a dozen others, will go to Chicago for trial for the murder of the Williams girls.

Corbett Married Again.
AMBERY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—There was a quiet civil marriage here yesterday, of which the principals were Champion James J. Corbett and Jessie Taylor of Omaha, better known as Stanswood.

A Lady Assailed.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Yesterday Mrs. Hudson was assaulted by a negro near this city. Her screams attracted the attention of men working in the field near by.

Must Not Go Into France.
LONDON, Aug. 16.—A Berlin correspondent says: The authorities of Metz have issued orders forbidding deputations visiting the imperial province to celebrate the anniversary of the war of 1870 to cross the French frontier or to send wreaths for German graves on the French soil.

Accidentally Killed.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—A private telegram received here brings the news that S. H. Sullivan, the head of the Columbia Fire Insurance company, was accidentally killed while out hunting near Elktion, Ky., his country home.

BANKING IN ILLINOIS.

Operations of the Torrens System of Guarantying Real Estate Titles.
Illinois is a commonwealth of many small towns, in which, numerically the private banking institutions predominate.

The field for the national banking system is comparatively limited, owing to certain well known restrictions imposed upon the associations organizing under it.

One of the most disgraceful features in our modern style of journalism is that the President of the United States, whose very station should command respect for him, is made a constant target for disrespect.

A Curiosity in Cold.
"The general prevalence of slight colds," said a well-known lawyer at the Continental Hotel last evening, "reminds me of the sad case of an intimate friend of mine who suffers very much from annoying colds.

Goldsmith Was Full of Chivalry.
"Poor Goldy" as he was fondly nicknamed later in life, did not look much like a knight. Short of stature, with a homely face deeply scarred by the smallpox, awkward in his manner and movements, he would have made but a sorry figure in the lordly tournament or at a royal banquet.

A Little Boy Succeeded.
WATSON, Ind., Aug. 14.—Leroy Cardiff, aged only 9 years, committed suicide by taking a heavy dose of cyanide of potassium.

It is known that President Zelaya of Nicaragua received tempting offers from Guatemala for an alliance and that he refused them.

Found a Petrified Fish.
A prisoner on the stone-pile broke open a big limestone and rolled out a perfectly petrified fish at Portau, Ohio, the other day.

The purest treasure mortal lines adorned is spotless reputation; that away, Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.

Table with 3 columns: Type of Bank, 1890, 1900.
National banks 136, State banks 90, Private banks 485.

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ING ELECTIONS.

LUENCE OF THIS YEAR'S VOTING WILL BE FELT.

of the United States Senators whose Terms Expires March 4, 1897, are Affected—Money Question Interest.

THIS will be a year of few elections. In most of the states the elections of last year, resulting in the choice of congressional and legislative representatives, put a stop to activity at the polls for about two years, except merely local controversies. The few elections held since the fall election of 1894 have been spiritless, for most part, and it was not until the reduction of national questions, and especially the money question, into state campaigns of this year that began to interest.

State elections will be held on November 5 in twelve states, as follows: Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and in the territory of Utah, which, by that time, have complied with all the conditions of it in making it a state. Oregon, Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin held elections early in the year. The look ahead at the election of 1896 is highly interesting, not only because a president and vice-president are chosen, but because a new house of representatives must be elected, and out of twenty-nine senators, whose terms expire in 1897, will be affected the determination of contests in the states.

The terms of the United States Senators will expire in 1897 are: L. Pugh (dem.), Alabama; J. Jones (dem.), Arkansas; George C. Jones (rep.), California; Henry M. Reister (rep.), Colorado; Orville H. Platt (rep.), Connecticut; Wilkinson Call (rep.), Florida; John B. Gordon (dem.), Georgia; Fred T. Dubois (rep.), Idaho; M. Palmer (dem.), Illinois; Daniel Voorhees (dem.), Indiana; William H. Allison (rep.), Iowa; William A. Peffer (rep.), Kansas; J. C. Blackburn (rep.), Kentucky; Newton C. Blanchard (dem.), Louisiana; Charles H. Gibson (dem.), Maryland; George C. Vest (rep.), Missouri; John P. Jones (rep.), New York; Jacob H. Gallinger (rep.), New Hampshire; David B. Hill (dem.), New Jersey; Peter C. Pritchard (rep.), North Carolina; Henry C. Hansbrough (rep.), North Dakota; Calvin S. Brice (dem.), Ohio; John H. Mitchell (rep.), Oregon; J. D. Cameron (rep.), Pennsylvania; J. M. Irby (dem.), South Carolina; H. Kyle (rep.), South Dakota; J. H. Morrill (rep.), Vermont; Walter C. Squire (rep.), Washington; Wm. H. King (dem.), Wisconsin.

The state legislature, to be chosen in 1896, in Alabama, will elect the successor of Senator Pugh. In Arkansas the successor to Senator Jones will be chosen by the legislature to be elected in September, 1896. The successor to Senator Teller will be chosen by the legislature to be elected in 1896. In Florida the successor to Senator Call will be chosen by the legislature to be elected in next November. In Georgia the legislature that is to elect the successor to Senator Gordon will not be called until 1896. In Idaho the successor will be elected by the legislature to be chosen in the general election of 1896. In Illinois the legislature to elect the successor to Senator Palmer will be held in November, 1896. The successor to Senator Voorhees of Indiana will be chosen by the legislature to be elected next year. Senator Allison of Iowa will be succeeded by a senator to be chosen by the legislature to be elected November 5. The senator from Kansas, to succeed William A. Peffer, will be chosen November 5, 1896. The election in Kentucky, besides an interesting contest for state offices, is one for half the term of all of the assembly that will see Senator Blackburn's successor, and the legislature will be elected by the legislature to be held in 1896. In Louisiana the legislature to be elected in 1896 will elect the successor to Senator Gibson of Maryland will be elected by the four-year legislature to be chosen November 5. In Missouri, the successor of Senator Vest (dem.) will be chosen by the legislature to be elected in November, 1896, at which time also Nevada chooses a legislature that will elect the successor to Senator John P. Jones (rep.). On the same day New Hampshire will elect a legislature to succeed Senator Gallinger (rep.).

New York will elect the successor to be elected in November 1896 assembly, who will elect the successor to Senator Hill (dem.). North Carolina will elect a successor to Senator Pritchard in January, 1897, the legislature to choose a senator to be elected in November, 1896, also in January, 1897. North Dakota will elect a successor to Senator Hansbrough (rep.) in the same month. Oregon will elect the successor to Senator Mitchell (rep.). In Pennsylvania, a successor will be chosen for Senator Cameron (dem.). South Carolina will elect a successor to Senator Irby by the legislature to be chosen in November, 1896. South Dakota's legislature will elect in January, 1897. The legislature to be chosen in November, 1896. Washington will next choose a legislature that must elect the successor to Senator Squire (rep.) about the same time that Wisconsin is to elect a successor to Senator Vilas (dem.). Utah will probably be prepared by the election of November 5 to elect two senators, to be elected in 1896.

Georgia, it is expected that there will be a new election for representatives in congress in the Tenth district, which J. J. C. Mann was returned as elected. "Tom" Watson asserted in the election, and to remove all doubt about it the two candidates resubmitted themselves to a vote of the district. A vacancy having been created in the Sixth Massachusetts dis-

trict by the death of Representative William Cogswell, an election to supply the place will probably be held November 5. Representative Myron B. Wright of Pennsylvania, elected in 1894, died November 13, soon after his re-election, and the Fifteenth district elected James H. Coddling as his successor.

Also, an entire assembly of sixty members.

New York, November 5.—Secretary of state (term three years), to succeed John Palmer (rep.). Comptroller (term three years), to succeed James B. Roberts (rep.). Treasurer (term three years), to succeed Adison B. Colvin (rep.). Attorney-general (term three years), to succeed Theodore D. Hancock (rep.). State engineer and surveyor (term three years), to succeed Campbell W. Adams (rep.).

Judge of the court of appeals (term fourteen years), to succeed Francis M. Finch (rep.).

Also, an entire legislature, to consist of fifty senators, for terms of three years, and 150 assemblymen for terms of one year each. The senators chosen at this election will participate in the election of a United States senator to succeed David B. Hill, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. There will be also chosen at this election twelve judges of the supreme court (term four years), in the eight judicial districts. These are new offices created by the constitution, which took effect January 1, 1895. The First and Second judicial districts will each choose three judges, the remaining six districts one judge each.

County judges will be chosen in twenty-four counties, district clerks in thirty-five counties and county clerks and treasurers in ten counties.

A vote will also be taken upon the proposition to bond the state in the sum of \$9,000,000, to be applied to the deepening of the Erie and Oswego canals from seven to nine feet.

Ohio, November 5.—Governor (term two years), to succeed William McKinley (rep.). Lieutenant-governor (term two years), to succeed Andrew L. Harris (rep.).

Railroad commissioners (term four years), to succeed C. C. McCord, Urey Woodson, Charles B. Poynts (dem.).

Also one judge of the court of appeals (term eight years), in the Louisville district, to succeed Major George B. Easton; also, a legislature, which will elect a senator of the United States in place of J. S. Blackburn, whose term will expire March 3, 1897.

Maryland, November 5.—Governor (term four years), to succeed Frank Brown (dem.).

Comptroller (term two years), to succeed Marlon De Kalb Smith (dem.).

Also the lower house of the general assembly and fourteen senators. The general assembly will elect a senator of the United States to succeed Charles H. Gibson (dem.), whose term will expire March 3, 1897; also, a state treasurer (term two years), to succeed Spencer C. Jones (dem.).

Also one judge of the court of appeals, composed of the counties of Frederick and Montgomery, an associate justice will be elected for fifteen years, to succeed James B. Henderson (dem.), appointed by the governor, to succeed John T. Vinton (rep.), retired on account of age. In each county a state's attorney and sheriff will be elected, and in several of the counties county commissioners and clerks of the circuit court.

Massachusetts, November 5.—Governor (term one year), to succeed Frederick T. Greenhalge (rep.).

Lieutenant-governor (term one year), to succeed Roger Wolcott (rep.). Secretary of state (term one year), to succeed William M. Olin (rep.).

Treasurer and receiver general (term one year), to succeed Edwin P. Shaw (rep.).

Auditor (term one year), to succeed John W. Kimball (rep.).

Also, a sheriff, register of deeds and treasurer in each of the fourteen counties. All are elected for three years and are republicans, or democrats endorsed by republicans. One county commissioner in each county; two special commissioners in each county; probably a representative in congress from the Sixth district, to succeed the late William Cogswell.

Mississippi, November 5.—Governor (term four years), to succeed John M. Stone (dem.).

Lieutenant-governor (term four years), to succeed M. M. Evans (dem.).

Secretary of state (term four years), to succeed George M. Govan (dem.).

Also, a legislature, which will be entitled to choose two senators of the United States.

Virginia, November 5.—Members of the house of delegates, being the entire membership, and one-half (twenty) of the state senate. The senators chosen this year will participate in the election of a senator of the United States to succeed John W. Daniel (dem.).

Also, a legislature, which will be entitled to choose two senators of the United States.

Seven state senators (term three years), to succeed E. D. Hoffman (dem.) of Atlantic county, H. D. Winton (dem.) of Bergen county, E. C. Stokes (rep.) of Cumberland county, W. S. Daly (dem.) of Hudson county, E. C. Drake (dem.) of Morris county and G. G. Smith (rep.) of Ocean county.

Also, an entire assembly of sixty members.

New York, November 5.—Secretary of state (term three years), to succeed John Palmer (rep.).

Also, an entire legislature, to consist of fifty senators, for terms of three years, and 150 assemblymen for terms of one year each. The senators chosen at this election will participate in the election of a United States senator to succeed David B. Hill, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. There will be also chosen at this election twelve judges of the supreme court (term four years), in the eight judicial districts. These are new offices created by the constitution, which took effect January 1, 1895.

County judges will be chosen in twenty-four counties, district clerks in thirty-five counties and county clerks and treasurers in ten counties.

A vote will also be taken upon the proposition to bond the state in the sum of \$9,000,000, to be applied to the deepening of the Erie and Oswego canals from seven to nine feet.

Ohio, November 5.—Governor (term two years), to succeed William McKinley (rep.).

Lieutenant-governor (term two years), to succeed Andrew L. Harris (rep.).

Railroad commissioners (term four years), to succeed C. C. McCord, Urey Woodson, Charles B. Poynts (dem.).

Also one judge of the court of appeals (term eight years), in the Louisville district, to succeed Major George B. Easton; also, a legislature, which will elect a senator of the United States in place of J. S. Blackburn, whose term will expire March 3, 1897.

Maryland, November 5.—Governor (term four years), to succeed Frank Brown (dem.).

Comptroller (term two years), to succeed Marlon De Kalb Smith (dem.).

Also the lower house of the general assembly and fourteen senators. The general assembly will elect a senator of the United States to succeed Charles H. Gibson (dem.), whose term will expire March 3, 1897; also, a state treasurer (term two years), to succeed Spencer C. Jones (dem.).

Also one judge of the court of appeals, composed of the counties of Frederick and Montgomery, an associate justice will be elected for fifteen years, to succeed James B. Henderson (dem.), appointed by the governor, to succeed John T. Vinton (rep.), retired on account of age. In each county a state's attorney and sheriff will be elected, and in several of the counties county commissioners and clerks of the circuit court.

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Treasurer and receiver general (term one year), to succeed Edwin P. Shaw (rep.).

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A MOB WANTS HIM.

HUNDREDS OF ENRAGED KENTUCKIANS.

They Seem Determined to Bring Up a Negro for Outraging a White Lady. Gen. Sam Bell Maxey is Dead—An Unexpected Answer.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17.—A special from Lexington, Ky., says: There never were such scenes in this place as were witnessed last night. Last Wednesday Mrs. Mary Hudson, white, wife of a prominent man, was outraged three miles from this city by a negro. The screams of the woman attracted the men in the fields. They found Mrs. Hudson unconscious. The country was scoured by hundreds of armed men and bloodhounds and that night Henry Mitchell Smith was caught. He has been held in jail here ever since. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Hudson was brought to this city. She is still prostrated, but has recovered consciousness and at 4 p. m. last night identified Smith at the jail as her assailant. This caused great excitement and Judge F. A. Bullock at once issued the following order and gave mandatory instructions for its careful execution.

“It being the opinion of the judge of this court that the safe keeping of Henry Mitchell Smith, who is now in the jail of Fayette county, confined under a charge of having committed a felony, requires that a guard should be kept over Smith, it is now ordered that fifteen men be summoned to act as such guard and that such men are so to be summoned by W. B. Wilkerson, deputy jailer of Fayette county, and that said men be placed under the control of said Wilkerson.” Mr. Wilkerson immediately summoned fifteen good citizens, armed them with guns and revolvers and placed them around the jail. Chief of Police McIlroy swore in a lot of special policemen and placed them along the streets leading to the jail. All available men were on guard. This did not prevent a large crowd from assembling at the jail, and they remained there all night. The crowd is orderly, but determined on business. It is well understood that nothing will be done until the crowd comes from Payne's station, where Mrs. Hudson lives. And it seems to be understood that the crowd from Mrs. Hudson's neighborhood will come. Word from there is that from 100 to 150 armed men are rendezvousing at that place getting ready for the march on the jail in this city. There are many armed men here determined to prevent a lynching if possible, but they find the visitors will get here as well as resistance. At midnight last night the crowd still remained near the jail and the neighbors are known to be coming.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17, 1:20 a. m.—The jail is still heavily guarded. A big crowd is hanging around waiting the expected mob from the country. Two men just arrived from the neighborhood of the crime, say the people have all gone to bed. These two only were sent out to watch the movements and to hurry back and notify the jail authorities in case of mob preparations. They say the people expect the law to take its course. There is no mob here, but a strong guard will be established at the courthouse and all who enter will be searched for concealed weapons.

An Unexpected Answer. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 17.—Congressman Hunter of Bowling Green, Ky., recently addressed a letter to Gov. Holcomb in which he requested the governor to assist in raising a fund in Nebraska to aid in the election of a Republican governor of Kentucky and thus break the solid south. Gov. Holcomb has a reply, rapid: “It would please me very much to witness the breaking up of the solid south, in the interest of the masses, but I would regret to see the people of the West and the people of the West Dixie throw off the yoke of the Cleveland Democracy only to assume the bonds of a party pledged to class legislation, advocating a prohibitive tariff for the benefit of wealthy eastern manufacturers, a single gold standard to advance the fortunes of Wall street millionaires and British syndicates and an antipathy to all reforms demanded by the people. Your letter was published and addressed to me because the news of the partial redemption of Nebraska from Republican misrule had not reached the headquarters of the Republican executive committee of Kentucky, therefore I return the communication as you would doubtless not desire to have it given publicity.”

Five Bluff, Ark., Aug. 16.—News has just reached this city of the wreck of passenger train No. 4, northbound Cotton Belt, due here at 10:30 this morning. As usual the railroad people are mum on the subject and but meager details are obtainable. The wreck was caused by an open switch at Stamps, Ark., thirty-four miles north of Texarkana and 118 miles south of here. The engine and baggage car were ditched. It is known that Engineer Eighmie and Fireman Dean are severely injured, possibly fatally. From the fact that the Pullman conductor was also injured it is likely the entire train was derailed. The train was in charge of Conductor John Lobosque. The switch was doubtless left open by the switchman on the freight which left going south before the passenger arrived.

Samuel Degan recently shipped 300 fat cattle from Chicago to England without the loss of one.

American missionaries are reported to be in great danger in Armia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 16.—A. Savio & Co., retail liquor dealers, filed a bill in the chancery court yesterday against the directors of the defunct Shelby bank, which closed its doors a day or two since. The bill sets forth the fact that the bank accepted from them a deposit of \$116,000 five minutes before they closed their doors, knowing that they were shortly to be assigned, and further states that although but five minutes had elapsed the bank's stock of cash on hand amounted to but \$48,000 when the assignment took place.

Work on the Harbor at Vera Cruz, Mex., will begin soon.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

THIS MACHINE WILL LOCATE MEN-OF-WAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The most important fact that has developed in connection with the financial situation is that a small premium is being paid for gold obtained from sources outside of the subtreasury. An inquiry into the case revealed the fact that very little of this gold is shipped to Europe, inasmuch as the remitters could withdraw the necessary gold in coin from the subtreasury without paying any premium. So far as can be learned the premium is chiefly paid for assay office bars that come from private smelters in the west. The premium in many cases is paid for the assay office checks given when the gold was deposited in the keeping of the government. This amounts to the same thing as taking the gold itself. It is a mere conjecture how many, if any, are paying a premium for gold, but the fact is known that the bond syndicate on Tuesday last deposited at the assay office \$500,000 in gold bullion and received assay office checks for it. Of this amount \$200,000 consisted of private smelter bars and the remainder of assay office bars. The conclusion to be drawn from this transaction is that the syndicate is continuing its accumulation of gold, which is supposed to have been going on for some time, but the extent of which has been carefully concealed. Of course all this does not indicate that gold is at a premium, for there is no difficulty in obtaining it at the sub-treasury without paying a premium would soon become known, but the fact that a special court is made to keep it secret that any premiums are paid, if such is really the case, seems to indicate that the syndicate has an object in keeping its plan quiet. If it were known to be true that the syndicate has set out to accumulate a large amount of bullion for the purpose of protecting the reserve, or for other purposes, its plan might be hindered in one way or another.

PARIS, Tex., Aug. 17.—Ex-United States Senator Sam Bell Maxey passed away at 12:20 yesterday afternoon at Eureka Springs, Ark. His remains will be brought here for interment, arriving on the Frisco at 8:25 today. His wife was at his bedside at the time of his demise, and also Hon. B. H. Denton, his nephew and former law partner; Sam Bell Maxey Long, his adopted son; Henry W. Lightfoot, chief justice of the court of criminal appeals and a former law partner; Rouben R. Gaines, chief justice of the state supreme court; Hon. James G. Dudley, chairman state executive committee, and Dr. J. M. Fort, his family physician and lifelong friend. Gen. Maxey had been at Eureka Springs for several weeks, whither he went to recuperate his wasted energies. He was thought to be constantly improving by his friends who are legion here until the receipt of the following telegram:

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 16.—To E. E. Bradford, Paris, Tex.: Gen. Maxey died at 12:25 o'clock this afternoon. Remains will reach Paris tomorrow evening on the Frisco train. Funeral Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

London, Aug. 17.—The report of the committee of the Cobden club which is to be read to-day will declare that the change brought about by the recent general elections is calculated to stimulate the club to fresh vigour. It will add that while the direct advocacy of protection doctrines was less conspicuous during the election of 1895 than in 1894, there are elements in the new parliament which demand special watchfulness in the interests of free trade. In respect to the depression in agriculture the report will say that nothing is so likely to hinder and defer a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem as reopening the question of a revival of the duties on importations of foreign and colonial agricultural and other produce. There will be an allusion to the importance of the Ottawa conference in the economies of commerce, the outcome of which, it is asserted, must help in the direction of free exchange all over the world as contrasted with the more or less delusive operations of the ingenious and elaborate fiscal schemes and treaties. The report concludes with the statement that the history of the tariff question abroad during the last fifteen or twenty years affords no special cause for discouragement at the present time, and will assert that from almost every quarter the committee hears of the failure of the protective policy to produce satisfactory results in connection with the general interests of the population.

The Mayor of Havana Talks. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The mayor of Havana, Cuba, Senor Segundo Alvarez, who is at the Union Square hotel, says that the insurrection in Cuba is not a serious matter, but that there is danger ahead of trouble between Spain and the United States growing out of the United States government in pressing Spain to pay the Mora claim at this time, and of the aid the Americans are extending to Cuban agitators and filibusters.

Dr. Tanner, member of parliament from Cork, Ireland, gave another member the lie recently and was suspended from the commons for one week.

Crops in Great Britain are said to be very sorry.

The battleship Texas has been commissioned.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

THIS MACHINE WILL LOCATE MEN-OF-WAR.

It has also remained for Lieut. Fiske to solve the most perplexing enigma that has confronted ordnance experts in connection with the disappearing gun. For years the English have sought to make an instrument which would locate the target for the gunner without discovering him or his gun to the enemy or exposing the piece to the fire of the opposing forces. They have met with only partial success. Lieut. Fiske, however, seems to have overcome the difficulties which have perplexed English ordnance experts, and to have solved the problem to the satisfaction of a board of army officers, who subjected the Fiske position-finder to a series of severe tests a few days ago at Fort Hamilton, and will undoubtedly recommend its adoption by the government.

In view of these facts the following technical article on position-finders, with a description of Lieut. Fiske's invention, written for the Sunday World by a United States naval officer, will be of interest.



LOCATING A SHIP BY THE FISKE RANGE FINDER.

While the appliances of modern warfare conspire to remove practical naval gunnery from the realms of chance to the realms of certainty, the art of coast defense is keeping pace, and is repleting with every kind of thinkable device for increasing the rapidity and precision of forts—i. e., for sinking attacking ships. Secured on firm emplacements, behind impenetrable walls, the guns and mortars of modern fortresses present the highest examples of the combination of tremendous strength with refined precision. For the large calibres the use of disappearing guns is on the increase, the gun disappearing behind the parapet after firing to get a new charge.

In order that the gun may be exposed above the parapet as short a time as possible, it is elevated on its carriage in accordance with the range signaled, and is trained in azimuth, according to the direction signaled, and it is raised to fire, so that as soon as it is raised it can be immediately fired, and then, by the energy of the recoil, forced back at once to the loading position. Now, the determining of this range and direction is the office of a position-finder.

The simplest kind is the depression position-finder. Of this type there are a very great number of instruments in use in Europe, the most successful being that of Col. Watson, of which the English government keeps the details secret. In this country, that of Lieut. I. N. Lewis, United States Artillery, has proved extremely successful. But the depression position-finder is only available for high elevations and is, of course, useless on low coasts, as in the greater part of the United States. The new Fiske position-finder, a description of which is given further on, has overcome this difficulty.

It may be pointed out here that if the position-finder simply finds the distance and direction of the target from the position-finder at a given instant, the people at the guns will not be benefited much for two reasons; first, because by the time that the gun can be directed in accordance with any range and direction signaled, the range and direction will be changed; second, the people at the guns want to know the distance and direction of the target from their guns and not from the position-finder.

To remedy the first difficulty, the people at the position-finder do not signal to the guns what the range and direction are at that instant, but they predict what they will be thirty seconds later; so that the gun people have thirty seconds in which to lay the gun. To enable the position-finder people to predict they take observations every thirty seconds, plot the exact position of the target each time on the plotting-table of the position-finder, and connect the various points by a line more or less broken.

A little practice enables them to thus lay down on the chart the exact track a ship is making. If the track shows that the ship has gone a certain distance in a certain direction in a certain time, it is not hard to prolong the track line so as to show where she will be in thirty seconds more—in other words, to “predict her position.” It is this predicted position that is signaled to the guns. When a ship arrives at

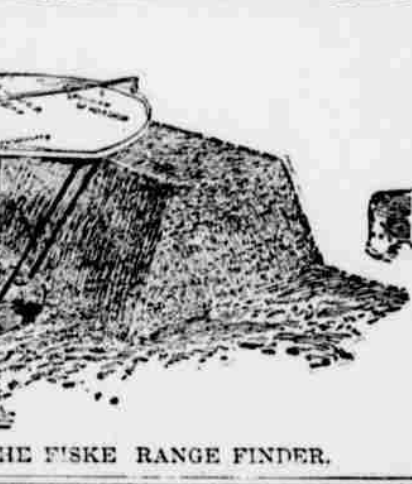
FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

OF SUFFICIENTLY NEAR THE PREDICTED POSITION, THE SIGNAL IS SENT TO THE GUNS TO FIRE.

Of course, if during the interval the ship suddenly changes her course and speed very greatly, she will not reach the predicted position at exactly the end of thirty seconds. But a heavy ship cannot alter her course and speed so much in thirty seconds as to throw out the predicted position much, as even a rough calculation will show, especially if she is in company with other ships in a channel; and even if she could, it would be simply necessary to hold the fire until a new position were determined, which would be a matter of a few seconds only.

The manner of using the position-finder can be best shown by an extract from the official report on one placed at Spezia, Italy, the diagram of the electrical connections of which is shown in the accompanying diagram: “The disposition of the Fiske position-finder renders it possible to make rapidly a series of observations upon a target in motion, and to solve the problem of how she is going; to determine the route, the radius of the circle of turning, the speed, etc. During the recent trial at Spezia, the base line of the position-finder being 104 metres (114 yards) long, there was determined the velocity of a torpedo boat which was going at a speed of eight knots, of ten knots, of twelve knots, maintaining a distance from the position-finder ranging from one and a quarter miles to three miles. There were determined at regular intervals the different points of her track, and the resulting speed deduced varied from the speed obtained on board the vessel itself by only three per cent.

“In order to give an idea of the quickness with which it is possible to fix the ship's position, after the observers have had a certain amount of practice, it is sufficient to cite the fact that while the torpedo boat was making a complete circle of less than three hundred yards diameter, at a speed of 10.5 knots, the average distance from



the position-finder being a little less than a mile, there were plotted eleven successive positions; in another trial, while the boat was making a circle of 385 yards diameter at a distance of over a mile and a half from the position-finder, at the same speed, her position was plotted seventeen times.

The position-finder having determined the range and direction of the target from itself, it remains for the people at each gun to determine what are the range and direction from that gun. This may be done by means of tables of figures, which show for each gun what are the directions and ranges from that gun of every position that can be signaled from the position-finder.

Lieut. Fiske's, which is the latest form of position-finder, is shown in the accompanying illustration, which discovers two officers in the act of determining the range of a ship supposed to be approaching Fort Hamilton. The officer in the foreground operates the plotting instrument and has a plotting table with a chart of New York harbor.

The resisting wire of each instrument is laid in an arc, wrapped in a spiral on the circumference of an insulating cylinder, and is almost identical with the Fiske range-finder except that a plotting table is added to one of the observing instruments.

This is just what would happen when the range-finder is in operation. The section of artillery employed in loading and firing the disappearing gun being concealed behind the breastworks out of the enemy's view are unable of themselves to ascertain the direction in which to aim their piece in order to strike the target, and are at the same time ignorant of the range at which to train their gun. The two observers shown on the parapet have therefore turned their telescopes, which are attached to the Fiske position-finder, upon the ship in the distance. At the moment the telescopes center upon the target an electric needle, or galvanometer, on a dial at the gunner's side, indicates the actual distance of the ship, while the pointers on the plotting table have indicated on the chart its direction according to the points of the compass, and its distance also from the fort.

The observer, therefore, has merely to telephone the gunner: “Ship three points west of north, 4,000 yards.” The gun is trained by the compass, elevated for a range of 4,000 yards, leaps above the parapet, discharges its shell, and by the force of its own recoil is again thrown below the parapet ready to be loaded for the next shot. It can readily be seen, therefore, what a valuable adjunct to the disappearing gun the Fiske position-finder is likely to be and how much the young naval officer has done towards the improvement of our coast defense.

Why They Came Late. Husband (in hat and overcoat)—Good Gracious, Haven't you got your coat on yet? Wife—It's all fixed, except tucking in my dress sleeves so they won't get mussed. I'll be ready in half an hour.

The estimated annual catch of cod in New York is 2,000,000 tons.

BEAUTY AND GENIUS.

THE BELLES OF THE PARIS MUSIC HALLS.

Beauty Without Talent Does Not Count for Much with Paris Theater Goers—Some of the Magnetic Stripes Who Charm the French Capital.

BEAUTY is a very good thing, but when accompanied by magnetism it is like a scentless flower. Magnetism, however, does exist without beauty, and sweeps all before it, inevitably, unreasonably, mysteriously. This positivism explains the continued ascendancy of Yvette Guilbert in Paris. She is only a music hall singer, a cafe chanteuse, sketch artist, but Paris is true to her, and now, during her visit to London, the English papers are devoting columns to her praise. She has always been distinguished as coming quietly out in a conventional evening gown, singing quaint songs with a wailing air. She does nothing of that sort. True, her songs are modest enough for a church organist, but the long, thin arms, bared to the elbows, in these days of bared sleeves make one surprising note.



ANNA HELDER.

the sober, black gloves another; the plain, serviceable slippers another; the school girl simplicity of the clasped hands another; the lack of false coloring on the undecorated red hair and plain face a last one. You expect little from such an ensemble. You are spell-bound from the sturdiness of her first line. Afterward you realize why, when you hear critics assert that her power as an actress is as great as Bernhardt's, but put in a delectable, jewel in a stage jewel. Guilbert's face is capable of quiet, labored, expressive, even the smallest gesture, wink, or lightened smile, and become somehow idiotically wicked. After her all the chattering, whirling, skirt-tossing young women are violent and glaring, while in your soul you know they are not. Her graceful, as the well-mannered, velvet, velvet Yvette. Her most popular song this season is Beranger's famous poem, "The Grandmother." Taking a lace veil from her throat she places it over her head to represent a nightcap; there is no other change of costume, no properties, no make-up, yet in a moment the hands upon the knees seem palpitant, the eyes dim with age, she consoles her dead and gone grandmothers in a crooning monotone, "oh, how I miss you, oh, how I miss you, oh, how I miss you, oh, how I miss you, oh, how I miss you." Her history is strangely devoid of romance. Only five years ago she was a Paris shop-girl, using her wonderful powers to delight her companions at lunch time. In her little world her fame spread and she began to look beyond its limits. She sought the stage. A good-tempered manager gave her a trial; her success was instantaneous. To-day she is famous—a shrewd business woman and very rich, writes Kate Jordan in Leslie's Weekly.

Otero, who danced in New York five years ago, has been at the Folies Bergeres since the Mi-Careme festival. When she writhed and snipped her fingers on the stage of the Eden Musee she was a beautiful woman, a Spanish madonna in type. But La Belle Otero, as she is called, has changed all that. The severity of hair has gone, and she wears it wild, refrained like the thousand other theatrical lights of Paris who fall in their vicinities in the Bois. The pure, mandarin complexion, which is made by crude red and white, she is thinner, and strangely enough, looks much younger than when New Yorkers paid to see her dance.



OTERO.

phant Spanish picture in crimson or yellow, the buttons on her satin blouse sapphires as large as robin's eggs. Turning from her your eyes were caught by a blaze of white, fire-shot radiance from a table near by, where La Pony stood with a quart of diamonds sprinkled over bare shoulders. Otero had a victory one night. Travelers and residents at the beautiful, demoralizing little primity all heard the rumor that La Belle Otero was winning twenty thousand francs a day. Her luck was phenomenal, and feverish interest held the crowd surrounding her spell-bound. La Pony's vanity was consumed by her desire for gain. On this particular night she boldly went to the stage to sit at the table where the Spaniard stood repeating her former successes, and deliberately followed her play. She was a great deal, but she gave a triumph Otero before a throng of orlooke which the latter very probably valued more than her winnings.

DEATH IN THE WOODS.

WANDERINGS OF THE LOST PERSONS IN PATHLESS FORESTS.

Perished by Dread When Alone—If You Are Lost Don't Plunge Headlessly on, But Wait for Friends to Find You.

IT IS NO ODD thing in the pathless forests of Maine and New York to come across a bundle of bleaching human bones hung about with weather-ragged bits of cloth and leather. Such a sight is to the woodsman no more than a reminder that the greatest peril of the forest is in being lost. In the woods of Maine and New York are the unburied bones of hundreds of men and women who have lost their way in the pathless miles of timbered country, and have run on terror-stricken until death overtook them in their madness. Such a death is the most horrible of all deaths. Those who have been rescued when at the point of death in the wilderness sometimes carry the mark of the horror upon them until the end of their days. They have said that when the dreadful fear came upon them they plunged madly ahead, dashing into trees and rocks, unconscious of their surroundings, and possessed only with the frenzy to keep moving. The madness came upon a person lost in the woods most always unawares, and without reason. Numerous instances are recorded of lost persons wandering past inhabited clearings, crossing well-traveled roads and even evading rescue parties. This, of course, happens only in the last stages of the madness.

An instance is cited of a Bangor woman who was lost in the woods of Chatham Mountain in Maine. She left a hunting camp alone at daylight to shoot squirrels. When she did not return in the afternoon, her husband and his guide, thoroughly alarmed, started out to find her. Late that night their shots were answered, and they hurried over the ridge and trailed the reports to a hunting camp more than a mile from their own. They found the woman, just returning to consciousness, being held by a spear force from a tribe of Indians.

Just Like Kipling. He Places a Timely Penalty on Use of His Autograph.

Rudyard Kipling having recently been hard pressed by requests for his autograph, has devised a happy method of sifting applicants and giving it only to those who show him an appropriate and interesting story. On any day, the plan came to him. He sat down and composed a brief circular to autograph hunters. The circular had been printed and the type-matter destroyed, so as to save an unlimited supply. The circular declared that his signature will be sent as soon as he sees the reader's name printed in the New York Tribune as a contributor of not less than \$25 to the Tribune free-club fund.

MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

Mary Lowe Dickinson was born in Massachusetts, but after her marriage, resided for some years abroad, and is now a resident of the city of New York. An early experience in life as a teacher led her to realize the need for a more practical education for girls and women, and she has sought to teach better systems of training. Her latest work of great importance was in Pennsylvania, where she held a full professorship in English literature. Such an estimate was placed in the value of her services, not only as an instructor, but as a social and moral influence, that her chair was one of the first to be filled in that American high school, national superintendent of the excellent department of higher education in the Women's Christian Temperance Union and president of the Woman's National Indian Association. She conducted for many years a school for the education of invalids, and held an associate editorship with Edward Everett Hale in his Magazine of Philanthropy. She is general secretary of the Order of King's Daughters and the editor of its magazine. Her principal literary works are "Among the Thorns," "The Amber Star," and "One Little Life," novel; and, in poetry, "The Divine Christ" and "Easter Poems." In 1894 Mrs. Dickinson was chosen president of the Woman's National Council, with headquarters in New York.

Where Is Stanley?

What has become of Henry M. Stanley? asks the editor of Home and Country. The explorer seems to have retired from the public gaze since the costermongers whose notes in the last English election quizzed him so outrageously, and defeated him at the polls. Report says that he is preparing to publish a history of his earlier travels, below he was in Africa. We wonder if it will be as absorbing as the narrative which the New York Sun published on the same subject about a quarter of a century ago, and whether it will go minutely into Stanley's adventures in Asia Minor, and his experiences in the hands of the Turks. Very likely not. While in New York, after the publication in question, Stanley told some interesting stories about that Turkish adventure which even the sun had not printed, but which are sometimes referred to, after sherry and champagne, among the older newspaper men.

California's Great Fruit Output.

California's fruit crop in ten years has increased sevenfold, and its value last year was \$200,000,000 more than the gold mined in the state. The experience of California shows that the demand for fine fruit is practically unlimited.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD.

Thanks State of Cork Are to be Utilized in Our New Warships.

Several months ago the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy Department was directed to make an investigation with a view of obtaining some practicable substitute for wood in fitting naval vessels. The desire for a substitute was the net that a lighter material was wanted; if possible, one that would not take so much space in the vessel, and more than anything else a material that would not splinter. It was also desirable to have a non-combustible substance. The board has made a report to the Secretary of the Navy and some of its recommendations have been adopted by him, and it is probable that several of the new ships will be fitted with this new material as a substitute for wood. One of the best materials which has been found by the board is a wood substitute composed of waste cork and oak bark. This is subjected to 400 degrees of heat, and it is then pressed into blocks of any desired size. It can be sawed into thin strips or handled very much as wood is handled. Cork has a gum which great heat melts and gives its particles together in a compact mass. After being pressed it sticks together so tightly as if it had grown that way. The cork boards may be made heavy or light. Some of the lighter kinds are used in the walls of refrigerators. It is a non-conductor, and can scarcely be made to burn. This material is used in the place of wood in German vessels. Commander Bradstreet, in his search for a material to replace wood in the same situation, found that the Germans were using it under a patent taken out by John Smith of New York, and that companies in the United States had obtained rights for its manufacture here.

SALVATIONISTS COME TO GRIEF.

White Pawnee Hills Wild West Show Band Keeps Riot in Play.

While Pawnee Hills Wild West show was giving an outdoor concert in Getty square, Yonkers, the other night, the salvation army, twenty-five strong, headed by Ensign Crawford, Lieut. James Henderson, Secretary James Main and his band, appeared in the square. There was so much disorder that the police marched the army, its band playing the whistles, to police headquarters. Mayor Pease recently issued an edict prohibiting the army from holding meetings in the square. Ensign Crawford learned that Pawnee Hills had no permit to parade, and decided to discontinue his parade. He says the arrest is an outrage, and furthermore, the persistence of the authorities and the devil. Four young women who beat tambourines took their incarceration coolly and led in the singing of hymns at headquarters. The privates of the army were discharged, but Ensign Crawford and his associates were held under \$100 bonds.

Sympathy of a Cherokee.

How poor an instrument may do a noble deed. —Shakespeare. If records of the noble deeds of Indian women had been kept they would doubtless fill many volumes. One incident will show the high impulses that may fill even the savage heart. During the revolution a young Shawnee Indian was captured by the Cherokees and sentenced to die at the stake. He was tied and the fagots were gathered for the fire, when a Cherokee woman went to the warrior to whom the prisoner belonged, and throwing a parcel of goods at his feet, said she was a widow and earnestly pleaded for her son's life, and earnestly requested and the prisoner was taken under her care. He rewarded her by his fidelity, for, in spite of the entreaties of his friends, whom he was allowed to visit, he never left her.

The "Brook Farm" House Today.

The "Brook Farm" house is now a German orphan asylum, supported, I think, by some union of charities in Boston, writes Horace Butterworth. Large additions have been made to the solid house associated with Professor Ripley's literary and philosophical community, then called the "Phalanstery." To an eye like Thoreau's it would be regarded as a beautiful estate, but its charms are subtle and simple. The brook sings forever by the roadside under the pond willows, and goes winding through matted grass of rice pastures to the river Charles, that glitters afar, a silver sheen guarded by priestly savins. The hills are heaved with pines. A little way from the old house is the so-called "Margaret Fuller Cottage," and a little beyond, in a long, cloudy cloister of vines that forever chant the monotonous sweetness of the passing world's life is "Pulpit Rock," where, according to tradition, the Apostle Elliott used to preach.

A Parlor Pistol.

The parlor pistol will afford much amusement and is very simple of construction. For the cylinder take a goose quill five or six inches long. The piston can be made from a pen handle or a small rule rounded off except at the top, where the square part serves as a handle. The projectiles should be safe, elastic and slightly moist. A potato will furnish you with very good ones. Cut it in slices of the thickness of a finger and press the quill through it as many times as you need projectiles. These will be of the exact caliber of your pistol and in every respect satisfactory. A target made of paste-board and pierced at the center with a hole through which the projectiles may pass can be set up in any convenient place for practice.

Entitled to Her Say.

The story of a scene at a funeral at the Mount Moriah Baptist Church, on Bull Skin Creek, has reached this place. Miss Madie Walsh had died apparently and the funeral was being held at the church. When the coffin was opened for a last look several persons declared the girl was not dead. The undertaker noticed a spasmodic motion of the girl's hand. In a moment the supposed corpse rose and sat up in the coffin, exclaiming "Thank God!" She said she was conscious all the time, but could give no sign.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

PROF. H. L. RUSSELL, of the Wisconsin experiment station, writes on the subject of pasturization, says: Under ordinary conditions, milk in a change in its physical composition that soon renders it unfit for human food. This fermentation is commonly called souring, although there are many other general names for it. The souring of milk is due to the action of numerous living organisms that break down the sugar in the milk, forming lactic acid, and the change in the chemical reaction of the milk results in the formation of a hard, firm curd. If the entrance of these organisms that come from the dust of the air, the dirt and filth that is lodged from the animal, the impurities that remain in the cracks and joints of the vessels that are used to hold the milk could be entirely prevented, milk would remain sweet for an indefinite period of time. Scrupulous cleanliness in securing and handling such a perishable article as milk does much to keep it in a normal condition, but even with the best of care, much loss is occasioned by the presence of these growing bacteria that are capable of exerting such a profound influence on this food product.

The Fowl Industry in England.

The royal commission on agriculture finds that poultry raising is a very profitable business in England, and that it is conducted on somewhat different lines from here. They say: The industry is divided into two branches, those of raising and fattening, carried on, as a rule, by different persons, but combined in a comparatively few instances. The raising breed and keep chickens till the birds are three or four months old, when the fatteners purchase them at 15 to 16 pence each, according to the season of the year. Occasionally early birds fetch as much as 2s 3d or even 3s. In spite of losses from disease, roach, and vermin, as it is estimated that the average cost of a bird when fit for the fatteners is only 1s. But this branch of the industry is profitable because it is undertaken by farmers who have other occupations, and the fatteners being rarely able to obtain as many chickens as they require. Dairy farming is usually combined with poultry breeding and rearing, the skim milk being given to the fowls and butter being made. The largest rearing farm mentioned by Sir New is one of 200 acres, on which about 3,000 chickens are reared annually, in dairy cows, other cattle, and some sheep and pigs being also kept.

Poultry of To-day.

The magnificent hen seen today, weighing eight to ten pounds and producing twelve to fourteen dozen of eggs yearly, is not an accident. G. M. Towler, before the Massachusetts board of agriculture, some years ago, "she has been evolved out of the brain and hand of man through centuries of breeding and feeding. Left to its native state the product would be only what is necessary to perpetuate the species." The poultryman of today has learned that the matter of feed is far more important, economically, than breed. True, we have varieties that are better adapted to extensive egg production than others, yet the laying of eggs depends

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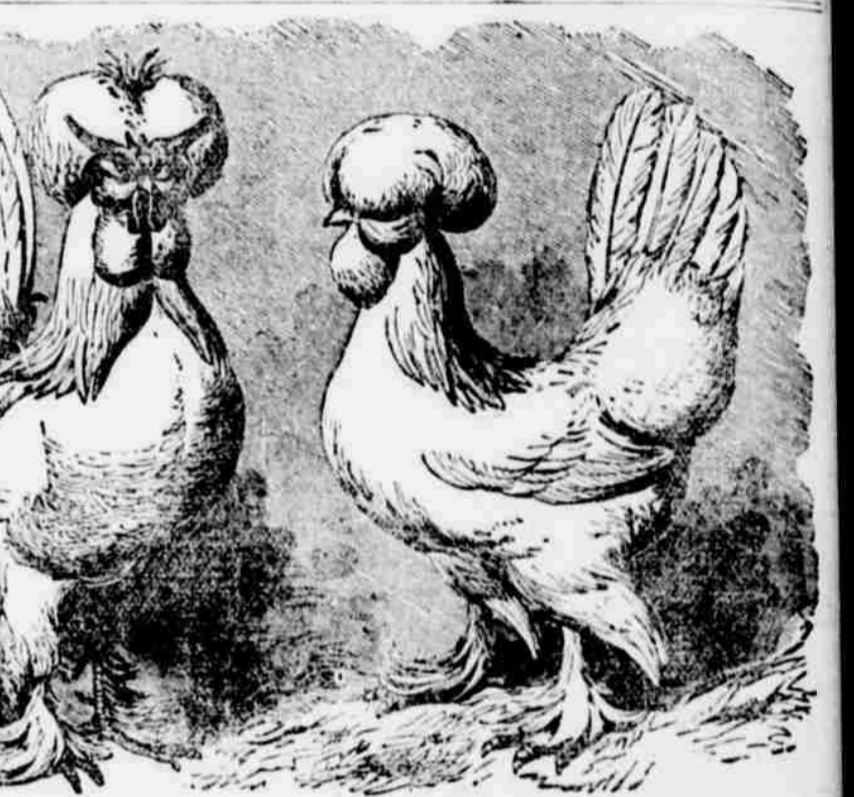
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Where the pasture is about destitute of shade, there should be an open track provided, and water pumped hands by. Of course these things cost a little, but they pay, and where shade is limited it will also pay to stable the cows in the middle of the day. If good testimony is to be relied upon, if the cow is to be fresh in September or October she should be kept in good heart by some kind of grain, with a generous percentage of albuminous matter in it, to sustain her and develop the milking function. Years ago it was thought the thing to starve the fall milker; now the danger is from the opposite direction, overfeeding. Keep this summer dry cow in thrift, not fatten her, and she will pay it all back in extra milk. The summer milker may seem to need extra food, but some grain will be profitable. One profit is to hire her to come home at night, and avoid the expense of keeping a dog to worry her and kill sheep the rest of the time, and when the pastures fall this cow will not shrink like grass-fed cows. A lot of these lines there is no end of things to learn, and to advance, and the chief of these are plenty and a variety of feed, good and abundant water, both at yard and pasture, quiet and comfortable quarters, and regularity of attention.—Practical Farmer.

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more abundant feathers and shorter legs. They are good layers, their eggs being large and white.



The fowls shown in the illustration on this page are Saltons, so called because they were imported into Europe from Constantinople, where they are known as "Sultan's Fowls." They somewhat resemble White Polish, but have

together upon the quality of ration the hens of any breed get. Scientific men tell us that an egg is an ounce up a line of concentrated food made of milk, soda, sulphur, iron, phosphorus, magnesium, oil, and albumen. The hen is the mill to grind, says one, the crop the hopper, and the egg the grist. Every particle of the egg, yolk, albumen, and shell, must come from the assimilated food through the blood cells. If we give a fatty or heating ration we check egg production, because the proper material is missing. Corn contains 86 per cent fat and heat elements, hence is no egg food. We must not guzzle economy by cheapness. Corn may be the cheapest ration as far as dollars and cents are concerned, in its market value, but it undoubtedly is a dear egg food, for it cannot produce what is wanted. Farmers have the idea that corn will make eggs and lay proof of this to the fact that their hens get nothing else, but they forget to note that their stock are allowed perfect freedom, that they gather much in their foraging trips. Corn, bugs, grass, wheat, oats, and what not are to be found on the daily trips of the feathered tribe. So it is not the corn, but the variety of other feed the hens collect that make the eggs and the former gets the credit. The cheapest egg food, then, is that which gives the most eggs; such a quantity of food, too, as will be thoroughly digested and assimilated. All this science and knowledge the poultryman of today has gleaned and he is keeping on learning.—Ex.

The Stove Made Them Lazy.

A reader at Pittsburg, Pa., sends us an interesting letter and states how he secured eggs in winter from thirty hens by the use of a stove. He says: We have thirty brown Leghorn hens, eight of which are in their second or third year, the others poultry from last May. They are inclosed in two light clean quart jars, being cleaned twice a week and daily with sawdust, and floors covered with cut straw to the depth of three or four inches. Also, a free range of two or three acres in fair weather. Our method of feeding is as follows: Morning meal, potatoes or any other kind of vegetable with bits of meat, pieces of dry bread, cracked, and on this enough bran, crushed bone and fine grit to make all amount to two and one-half quarts. This is always fed warm and early. Water also is served warm, and renewed at noon daily. At noon, three or four handfuls of oats, millet, small feeds amounting in evening about one quart of corn or oats, alternately. They start out to by in November and continued till winter, when they stopped for want of sufficient warmth. We then procure a small stove and by running the pipe through both coops warmed both over them, then a magic change has come and a week when they began business again and are now keeping 300 eggs in February produced 300 eggs, fifteen or sixteen each, sometimes yielding seven or eight. Do you think they are doing as well. Do you think they are doing as well as should, and is thankful for an opinion. Would be glad to hear from you. A friend of mine is anxious to Lechord hens. Would there be a gain to number and size of eggs, or any other advantage as layers by waiting the quantities of both? There is no doubt that warmth is the main factor in securing eggs in winter—changing the season into summer.

Treatment of Fruit Soil.

Differences of opinion as to the methods of treating the soil in a fruit-bearing orchard, but there should be no question but that the young orchard should have the most careful cultivation. Weeds and grass should not be allowed to grow, as they rob the ground of moisture which should be used by the fruit tree. Weeds and tender roots of the trees.—Ex.

Strawberry Pie—Bake a plain crust for custard. Mash a basket of strawberries, sweeten to taste. Fill the cover with a meringue made from three egg whites, three tablespoons powdered sugar, and one-half teaspoon lemon; brown in a moderate oven. Serve when cold.

The Christian Register prints the saying of a little girl whose doll had been come off, exposing the as usual stuffing.

"You dear, good, obedient dolly, I knew I had told you to chew your rags fine, but I didn't think you would do it so fine as that."

With sheep as with other stock, when everbody wants to sell nobody wants to buy.

Renewing Their Youth.

STRANGE STORY FROM A NEBRASKA VILLAGE.

The villagers excited over the increased health and vigor of the older inhabitants—the experience of two "Vets."

(From the World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.) A World-Herald reporter was attracted to the evidence of renewed activity of some of the older inhabitants of the village of Bruce, a suburb of Omaha, Neb., and acquired the cause. Mr. Andrew Finkler, who was a member of Company B of the First Iowa Volunteers during the war, made the following explanation so far as himself is concerned:

"In July, 1864, when my company was marching through Austin, Tex., I was attacked with rheumatism of the worst kind in one leg at Alexander, La. Being weak I was struck and remained unconscious for several hours. Every summer thereafter I have been unable to stand the heat of season, and have been compelled to give up my work. There was in my head a tearing-down feeling which increased until it became my head would burst and it caused ringing in my ears, and palpitation of my heart set, so that the slightest noise would set my heart thumping. Several times it has rendered me unconscious for from seven to ten hours at a time. In addition to this the rheumatism extended over my entire side until I drew my head down on my shoulder. I lost weight, strength and I was totally unfit for work.

"For twenty-eight years I have consulted physicians and taken their prescriptions without any benefit. On November 1, 1901, I purchased a case of a man who had been cured from the ailments from which I was suffering, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. On November 1 I purchased a box. In a week I felt better than I had for six months past. The ringing in my ears began to lessen in volume and finally left me. The pain from my rheumatism gradually left me, so that within one week from the time I took my first pill I was able to sit up in bed. On February 1 I was able to walk and go to work a little. On February 9 I was thoroughly cured. I accepted a position in the office of the World-Herald. I have been steadily employed in the office of the World-Herald in my present position. I have gained in weight about 140 pounds, which I weighed in November last, to 162 pounds, which I weigh now."

For pink building and for enriching the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unexcelled. They may be had of druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six bottles for \$3.00.

Seated Literatures.
The finding of a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" sealed up in a tin can, which was floating down the Connecticut river, Me., a few days ago, as brought to light a legend of a tin can, which has rather novel ideas as to methods of disseminating literature. He lives in a small town on the upper part of the river and is accustomed to inclose all sorts of excellent books in tin cans, tightly sealed, and to set them afloat in the river, in the hope that they will be picked up by residents of the many lands at the mouth of the river, who are not kept in close touch with culture, or else by sailors. He thinks the publicity the way in which he books reach the readers helps to secure for them a reading.

How a Tongue Can Be Quieted.
A new medicine has arrived on Maine. "My doctor is a real kerk," said a Lewiston lawyer. "I don't know that my talking bothered him when he was writing prescriptions until the other day. He never mentioned it, and I always asked him all sorts of questions while he was writing them out. Recently he examined me and sat down to write something. I kept talking. Suddenly he looked up and said: 'How has your system been? Hold out your tongue.' I put out that member and he began to write. He wrote and I held out my tongue, and when he got through he said: 'That will do.' But," said I, "you haven't looked at it." "No," said he, "I didn't care to. Only wanted to keep it still while I wrote the prescription."

No One Cares.
They say that the Prince of Wales on very intimate terms with Dick Loker, and the New York Four Hundred are preparing to open their doors to him, which they have hitherto declined to do.

Editor Like Than Never.
Edward Cardwell, an Englishman, who has been working on a Pennsylvania farm, has just heard that his father, who drove him from home, is dead and has left him \$3,000,000.

Polite to the Last.
They tell it of a member of a well known London club that he never under any circumstances forgets to be polite. The relations between the gentleman in question and his wife culminated in a row which resulted in a separation. When the war of attrition was at its height the wife cried "to the devil with you, you miserable wretch!" "Madam," replied the gentleman, "I have that very best bow, 'I love that happiness.' Even in that trying moment he knew how to live to his reputation."

Kate Grasshoppers.
Levi Layman, an old man living in Sullivan county, New York, says that grasshoppers are about the most appreciating thing he ever ate. He has been in bad health for some time past, and unable to take his regular rations, but the other day he said he thought he would roll up a mess of grasshoppers. They are thick just now, and a quart was soon procured. He had just ate them all, saying it was the best thing he ever tasted, and now he eats them every day.

FATAL HAND PRINTS.

THEY ARE UNERRING IN ESTABLISHING IDENTITY.

Criminals Readily Exposed—Some Interesting Deductions and Laws by Which the Scientist Has Reduced His System to One of Value.

HE INTRODUCED into the Henry case of the relation of finger and hand prints to crime attracted general public attention, and also aroused the interest of the Brooklyn authorities engaged in investigating the case, says the New York Recorder. The interview with Mark Twain published in the Recorder on Monday, and the conclusions reached by Chetro, the palmist, served only to heighten this interest. Francis Galton, F. R. S., an Oxford and Cambridge man, long known for his writings on heredity, and, later on, this subject of the impressions of fingerprints, has written a number of works on this subject. Galton has got so far as to publish in the present year a scheme for classifying persons through their finger-prints, and so supplying an absolute directory of names discovered only by this means. By this application of his ingenious theory Prof. Galton provides a list as perfect as a city directory, so far as it goes, to facilitate the identification—more particularly of criminals; and of pensioners, whose pensions may otherwise be drawn by designing persons. So far as this distinguished scientist succeeded in his undertaking that in one directory of 2,632 different persons he had no difficulty in finding the one sought for by the finger-print in less than three minutes.

Prof. Galton alleges that it is probable that no two finger-prints are so alike that an expert would fail to distinguish between them. On this basis he is at present obtaining the assistance of the Scotland Yard detective authorities in London for the gradual formation of many hundred separate finger-print directions in the form of classified cards or papers. Each card refers to a separate adult male prisoner, and contains as a part of the means of his future identification the finger-prints under consideration. Now, it will be found by any one on examining the fingers of different persons, that these differ in a marked manner in their minutest details. It is difficult to take the forefinger and thumb for this simple experiment. These will be found to furnish varieties in the matter of the curves which make the finger-prints, some being arched, some angular at the center, others in whorls, or almost concentric circles, others, again, with a termination in a well-defined line.

It is found that 243 receptacles will contain the finger-prints of 121,500 prisoners, each receptacle carrying an average of 500 cards, all of which are classified and treated so as to form a separate finger-print directory as to each receptacle. It has been found necessary to have a separate classification for adult female prisoners and for those of either sex who have not ceased growing.

Not only is this work being carried on in England under the Galton system, and in France through the efforts of M. Bertillon, but in India—especially in Bengal—it is being applied to the purpose of discovering old offenders, very much like the "Rogues' Gallery" in the Central Police Office in New York. It is being applied to checking fraudulent re-enlistments in the British army and for identifying pensioners, as has been already stated. In sixty-three English prisons there are now being taken finger-prints by trained wardens, which are forwarded to the central bureau in London for classification by experts. So far as this wonderful plan for identification being carried already without its very existence being known until made public in the columns of the Recorder.

Prof. Galton states that there are no very serious difficulties in the way of classifying the peculiarities of different finger-prints, asserting that it is rather to find "a pattern whose peculiarities are not due to a few easily recognizable characteristics, occurring singly or in combinations of two or three."

In 1894 the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the British Cabinet appointed a committee to inquire into the best means available for identifying habitual criminals. The report of this committee furnished a very full account of the method adopted by Prof. Galton in his finger-tip scheme. According to the evidence furnished to the committee, Prof. Galton worked from materials derived by taking impressions in printers' ink on cardboard from the bulbs immediately below the tips of the fingers and thumbs. Afterward these imprints were examined through a microscope, or enlarged through a dry size by means of photographs. It was found in experiments that the patterns and ridges exposed retained their peculiarities through life, and that these peculiarities were sufficiently marked, though in an indefinite variety of forms, to be distinguishable always after having been once taken by the methods employed. Prof. Galton reaches the conclusion that the chances of two finger-prints being identical, where these are of different persons, are as one in eighty-four thousand million, which is, to say the least, sufficiently remote for all practical purposes. Prof. Galton arranged his system of classification on three forms of patterns, viz., "arches," "loops" and "whorls." Any one who tests the subject by observation will have no difficulty in discerning the difference between these patterns. Whether the similarity of pattern in different individuals has anything to do with character remains to be discovered—by Chetro, perhaps.

There are certain general styles of marking that occur in many individuals, nearly in the same degree and in considerable likeness, but there appears to be no difficulty in classification arising from this fact. What is most remarkable in regard to these finger-patterns is the fact that even scars and cuts cannot destroy them beyond identification, while they are restored with

exactness even after serious burns. The objection is raised that they might be removed by some manual labor, but as "habitual criminals," or any criminals for that matter, are not noted for severe manual labor, this objection is not found to hold good. At the great Penitentiary Prison in England a warder took in an hour thirty-five sets of impressions of three fingers, each ir duplicate, every one of which was easily decipherable.

A GIRL HERCULES.

Five Years Old and Can Lift More Than Twice Her Own Weight.

Up in the hills and health-giving atmosphere of Sullivan county lives a veteran of the civil war named John H. Laird, and it was the fame of his 3-year-old daughter, Jessie Maud, that dragged a World reporter over the interminable hills to Hurley Settlement yesterday. Jessie Maud, or Maud, as she is generally called, is a child over whose face and figure painters and sculptors would make silly folk of themselves. The little girl was accompanied by her mother and sister, who ranged in age from 12 down. The three older girls, Mary, Mabel and Alice, were sometimes tired, but Maud from the time she could walk alone has apparently never known what it was to rest. The limit of her strength in any one day's exertions.

It was with great surprise that Farmer Laird learned the mission of the reporter who alighted at his comfortable farm-house yesterday, but he couldn't conceal the pride he felt. In the barnyard near the entrance of the barn was a coil of wool of barbed wire weighing sixty-two pounds.

"Lift it up," said the farmer to his oldest boy. The 12-year-old lad laid hold of the cross-pieces which stuck out at the end of the spool, and with a big tug, which visibly tightened the cord in the calves of his bare legs, raised it a few inches from the ground.

"Now Maud," said the father, and the little girl plucked herself squarely behind the big spool, which reached up to about midway between her knees and her thighs. Without any perceptible effort she raised the spool and held it for several seconds. If there had been any rebelling of the face or pulling out of the veins the spectators would not have been so edifying. But there was nothing of the sort. Mr. Laird then placed ropes which weighed twenty pounds on ten of the spool and asked Maud to lift it again. The result was precisely the same, and all evidences of violent exertion were missing. The combined weight of the spool and stones was two pounds more than double the weight of the little girl herself. The average man weighs perhaps 150 pounds, but the man who can raise from the ground and hold in the air 300 pounds of dead weight is a great way above the average.—New York World.

A THOROUGHLY MEAN MAN.

He Worked the Restaurant Waiter So as to Remain on His Wife's Appetite.

The champion mean man paid San Francisco a visit yesterday, says the Post. He was a big, long-legged, rawboned fellow, with a nose like the blade of a hatchet. His eyes, like little black beads, were set within half an inch of each other and glistened and gleamed at everybody and everything at once. He clutched the arm of a sad-faced woman with a long, bony hand and clawed at his whiskers with the other as he ordered the waiter in a Market street restaurant to give him a cup of coffee. The waiter brought it with some bread and butter and laid down a check for 10 cents.

"Would you give me an extra pitcher of cream?" asked the mean man. The waiter brought it.

"Yes, by the way, give me a cup of hot water, will you, please?"

The waiter brought it, and watched the mean man curiously. He poured the cream into the hot water, put a little sugar in it, showed it at his wife and flung one slice of bread without butter in her direction. The little woman ate it hungrily and the waiter added 5 cents to the mean man's check.

The row was heard three blocks up Market street. He declared he was being robbed because he was from the country, but he finally paid when threatened with arrest.

MARRIED IN A MINUTE.

Quick Time in Nuptial Knot-Tying Down in Virginia.

A record time for quick marriage was made in the nuptials of Kennedy Tuttle and Miss Mary A. Rubush, a 19-year-old groom and a 16-summers' bride, at Staunton, Va., last Monday. The couple went to town to get a license and get married, but were unable to find a preacher, and as evening was coming on they started desolately back for the home of the prospective bride. They had boarded the cars, and in walking through saw the Rev. John Donovan. They hurriedly explained their plight, and just as the conductor was giving the signal to start the train the clergyman started in to perform the marriage ceremony. He got through in just forty seconds by the conductor's watch, and the happy pair jumped off the cars as the train started and went to their new home rejoicing.

Limp Nobility and American Money.

There are a good many rich girls in America who have never kept their genealogical record, or, if they have, take no particular interest in consulting it, and find more amusement in contemplating their own or their fathers' assets, writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D. in the July Ladies' Home Journal. Then, per contra, are a good many languid male scions of nobility whose original royal blood has been diluted down to almost the vanishing point of attenuation, but who find in that feeble dilute more satisfaction than they do in their still more attenuated bank account. Limp nobility anxious for his exchequer meets a more common one concerned for his pedigree, and propose not to marry one another but to wed their respective commodities—his blood and her dollars, and go before the priest and decorate the occasion with orange blossoms and stringed instruments, in order to throw over the whole the glamour of regularity.

Not a Reporter.

In a recent magazine article the author tries to explain why lightning never strikes twice in the same place, but he fails to note the fact that the said gods in its work so effectively that there is no reason to try it again.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR SUMMER READING.

The Boy Who Always Means to Do the Very Best He Can—An Interesting Composition—Learn to Investigate—Little Smiles.

HE boy who always means to do the very best he can. Was always keeps the right in view. And aims to be a man.

Such boys as these will grow to be the men whose hands will guide the future of our land; and we shall speak their names with pride.

All honor to the boy who has a man at heart, I say; whose legend on his shield is this, "Right always wins the day."

Learn to Investigate.
Discovery is the mother of knowledge. One who really discovers a fact or truth soon, it is true, in his relation to other facts or truths. A man who knew all the definitions and rules of arithmetic long ago suddenly discovered one or two "middle things" that "numerical" and "demonstrative" really meant. Had he been led on to make the discovery in his early days, he would have been spared much perplexity and unnecessary toil. A recent writer will say: "It is as important for a child to discover a law for himself as though it had not been discovered a thousand times before. The child that does not go to what has been done before, that does not find out for himself, that does not discover what has already been discovered, will stand at his desk with a thousand theorems before him and ask what the temperature is; he will ask the size of a wire with the gauge already in hand." Nor is this confined to the schoolboy. Many men who have done great works of reference. But how few of those who have them discover anything by them. A whole family will dispute over a question of spelling and pronunciation, and never think of opening the dictionary. In fact, most of us let other persons do all the discovering for him by gathering facts and missing knowledge. Lead the pupil to discover.

Make Your Own Performances.
Every girl may have her own performances at little trouble, if she will only make the effort, says a lady writer. Here are three powders which are exceedingly nice for sachets, handkerchief bags, and muslin drawers pads. "Sage" has tried them and knows whereof she speaks:

Rose—Mix three ounces of corn starch with one ounce oforris powder, and press or brush them through a very fine sieve; then drop over it eight drops of oil of roses, mix well, and it is ready for use.

Violet—Mix together four ounces oforris powder, twenty drops of essence of bergamot and twenty drops of essence of ambergris.

For Hues—Mix the following ingredients: Two ounces of yellow sanders, two ounces of coriander seed, two ounces oforris root, two ounces ofcalamus, two ounces of cinnamon bark, two ounces oflavender, dried, two ounces of oak shavings. This powder, well mixed and filled into small bags, and placed in damp closets, will prevent musty damp odor.

An Interesting Composition.
For Human Frolics—Cut fine and mix well together the following ingredients: Two ounces of yellow sanders, two ounces of coriander seed, two ounces oforris root, two ounces ofcalamus, two ounces of cinnamon bark, two ounces oflavender, dried, two ounces of oak shavings. This powder, well mixed and filled into small bags, and placed in damp closets, will prevent musty damp odor.

An intelligent boy in the national school of a large and popular town in England, on being examined, among others, by the commissioner, was asked, "Do you know any of the effects of heat and cold?"

"Yes, sir; heat expands and cold contracts."

"Good, my boy—you have answered well; now an example."

"Well, sir, the days in midsummer are the longest, and in the winter the shortest."

What to Do for Your Dog.
Dogs should not be washed oftener than once a week. Brush and comb them every day. Should your dog be a fighter and come home scratched and bleeding, wash the wounds with warm water and apply Friar's Balm once a day. This remedy is not to be known to the old man, who used to be successful for man and beast. It is now sold by all druggists, is not a patent preparation and can be bought in small quantities.

Boonarts's Last Visit to Cordoba.
Prof. Sloane, in his Life of Napoleon the 2d, in his writing of the return from Egypt, says: "The 2d of March, at last a favoring wind began to blow. With lights extinguished and at night, they passed the strait which separates Africa from Sicily, escaping the observation of the English cruisers sent from Napoleon's fleet to patrol these waters. Skirting Sardinia, the flotilla reached Cordoba early in October. Though, as he declared, he was 'deeply moved by the sight of his native town,' no remembrance of his early enthusiasm could be seen for Buonaparte's enforced delay of several days in the harbor of Anzoletto. He had left far behind the emotions of that primitive society, and was indifferent to the astounding cases of all the friends who crowded the docks to see him, evidently fearing to be gone. One fact alone has been recorded to his credit; his features relaxed with evident joy as he tenderly returned the greetings of the old woman who had been his earliest attendant. It was his last visit to the island of his birth, but not the last time the accents of his dialect fell on his ears, for it was a Corsican who soothed his last hours at St. Helena."

Will Have a Jury of Women Only.
Circuit Judge M. C. Saffley of Lancaster proposes to try a novel suit before a jury of women at Louisville, Ky. It is an action for breach of promise brought by W. C. Stivers, a Lancaster widower, against Miss Katherine West, a young school teacher, and Judge Saffley says that the jury must be composed of women. Under the new constitution they are eligible for jury service. The case will be interesting in other respects, for Stivers threatens to have Miss West's letters read in court, and he would say that if he does there will be trouble. Miss West has engaged W. O. Bradley, the Republican nominee for governor, to defend her in the suit.

Manchester, England, is trying to help the canal by establishing direct fruit trade with Sicily.

Mohammed revered his mother, and inculcated similar reverence in his followers.

Roblin said that he owed all his good luck to the respectability of his mother.

John Quinay Adams said, "All that I am my mother made me."

Goethe's mother was fond of painting and music.

Goethe pays general tributes in his writings to the character of his mother.

Chopin's mother was as libidinate as himself.

Spohr's mother was an excellent judge of music, but no musician.

How Hiram Turned Out.
A New England farmer recently added his testimony to that of many famous men, when speaking of his only son.

"Hiram, he had all the advantages we could give him; the old man remarked, 'an we knew he'd turn out something worth while. He never missed a meal at the dinner-table, and he was never in the least indignant. His mother thought he'd be a minister, mellow, but I guess know he'd be a lawyer, he was just set out for it.'

"And what did he turn out to be? Inquired the interested listener.

"He turned out to be the best plumber there is anywhere round," answered the old man, measuring the stranger's gaze with a slow smile: "his mother said he had to be contented with from some one as often as we would some 'tild of the quality of an agricultural 'seed was your crop?'"

A Smart Dog.
A shepherd once to prove the intelligence of his dog, lying before the fire, during a long silence concerning something, and without changing his form, said to the dog: "The policeman is at the door." The dog, which answers to the name of Bob, jumped up instantly, and looking through the window, scrambled up the turf roof of the house, from which he could survey the potato field. Not seeing the car he ran into the farmyard and disclosed her. "That," he said, and laid down in front of the fire. The same joke was tried again and the same performance was repeated. The third time, however, the dog got up, went to his master wagging his tail, with a congratulatory bark, as if to say he understood the game. The company began to laugh, and he, being offended, returned to his corner with the air of a man who goes to sleep, refusing to be disturbed again.

The Matter of Wine.
Jerome K. Jerome tells in his paper, "Today, of giving a little dinner once, and discussing the matter of wine with the head waiter before the guests arrived. 'Well,' said the waiter, 'if you take my advice, you will give them a very good champagne to start with, says my Mousseeur Sec 1578, and let that go round twice. After that, sir—well, here's a very good wine that I always recommend at 5 shillings the bottle; and then, if it goes down, sir, I would flush up with this,' and he pointed to a most excellent little brand at three and six. 'And that will you think?' Jerome said. 'Lor bless you, no, sir,' said the man, 'we generally do it that way. I wouldn't undertake to fill the difference myself between champagne at 5 shillings and champagne at 3 shillings at the first two glasses.'

Forests Whittled Away.
A notable example of a big recent product by man's hand is found in the fact that lead pencils have whittled away several big forests of cedar trees in Europe, and the supply of wood suitable for lead pencils is practically exhausted in the old world. An order has just been placed by a noted German firm of pencil makers with a California lumber company for a large quantity of sequoia wood, which is found to be the best wood now available for pencils.

The sequoia is the big tree of California. It grows to a height of about 200 feet and has a diameter of 20 feet. The wood is very hard and is used for many purposes.

Do You Expect to Become a Mother?
If you do, you must first be a "Mother's Friend." This is the name of a new book, just published by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The book is a guide to the new science of childbearing. It is written by a woman who has been a mother, and she tells you all the things that you need to know to be a "Mother's Friend."

The book is full of practical advice, and it is written in a simple, plain language that every woman can understand. It is a book that every woman who expects to become a mother should read.

Childbirth Easy.
By preparing the system for partition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also shortened, the mother strengthened and an abundant secretion of nutriment for the child promoted.

Send twenty-one cents for The People's Medical Adviser, 100 pages, over 300 illustrations, giving all particulars. Several chapters of the great last-mentioned book are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women with suggestions as to successful home treatment of same. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS MAKE \$10 A DAY.
Send for our new Free List and see the list of agents. We will send you a list of the best agents in your territory. Write to us for our new book, "How to Make \$10 a Day." It is a book that every man should read. It is full of practical advice and is written in a simple, plain language that every man can understand. It is a book that every man who wants to make money should read.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beyond Its Depth.
An incident which occurred the other day in Cardiganhire chapel, where the congregation was made up largely of seafaring men, is now going the rounds. A figure used by the preacher related to a captain at his wits end when navigating his ship through a narrow, shallow, winding channel, abounding with rocks and strong currents. The faces of some of the audience were perfect pictures as the preacher eloquently described the details and the difficulties of the voyage. The ship ran against a bank and in a thrilling burst the preacher shouted, "What shall we do?" "Soon brook," cried an old sailor, "for you are going starboard now." If the preacher had stuck to what he learned in theological schools, instead of trying to navigate in unfamiliar waters, the old sailor would never have known what he was talking about and could never have tripped him up.

Want Sober Members or None.
Word comes from Connecticut that the Danbury Temperance society, composed of young women who have pledged themselves not to marry a man who drinks intoxicants, now numbers 490, and the young women of Bethel, about three miles from Danbury, will join the society. The society has perfected an organization.

Every owner of an upright sees his eye on the boys.

Mrs. Conroy's Story.
I am thirty-three years old and have been married seventeen years and have four children. My health was not very good since my first child was born. Three months ago I was confined, but my only child lived a few days. Some time since I was attacked with rheumatism of the legs, which was severe. I was very weak and could not walk. I had been confined by a doctor and three small packages of Dr. Perry's Pink Pills for Pale People. I took two boxes and I am now as well as ever. I have been able to do all my work and I am as healthy as a horse. I feel that I owe my recovery to these pills. I will always recommend them to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or any other ailment. Mrs. SALIE CONROY, Danbury, Conn.

For Wheel or Wagon.
William Ahern, while riding down Lenox avenue on his bicycle in New York, the other day, to pass the Ono hundred and fourth street in front of a cable car, his wheels slipped on the track, and before he could regain his balance the car struck him. It knocked him off the bicycle and ran over his machine, breaking the front wheel. Ahern received severe bruises on the right thigh, and was taken to Harlem hospital. Ahern, who is a crack rider, won the twenty-five mile race at Asbury Park. That is all right for Asbury Park, but a crack rider in the city is apt to be cracked wide open if he runs against a cable car.

Mothers who have used Parker's Ginger
for years insist that it is a sure and safe medicine. Every form of disease and weakness yields to it.

It is said that no man can tell his wife a fib and keep his big toe still.

Hinderer is a simple remedy, but it takes out the core and what remains is left to rot. Make a quick cure. 100¢ at druggists.

There are none wholly good or bad. These traits are mingled in all.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Beware and use that old-fashioned, reliable, Ma's Wagon's Bismuth Syrup for Children Teething.

If dollars were as plentiful as shirt-waists, the country would be prosperous.

"Shannon's Magic Corn Salve." It cures corns, blisters, and other ailments. See your druggist for it. 10¢ a box.

A woman's memory never fails until she finds the contrary.

A Pie Trust.
A pie trust has been organized in Brooklyn. The ladies will have to begin fumbling with their cook books to learn how their grandmothers-in-law made those delicacies.

The Sworn Tormentors.
Of the Spanish Inquisition never inflicted torments more difficult than those endured by the victims of Inquisition from the chronic form of this obstinate malady is rheumatism. It is a disease which is cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and which becomes a lifelong martyr. The sufferers will receive a complete and permanent cure by the use of this medicine. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, and all other ailments which are caused by impure blood.

Do You Desire to Adopt a Child?
Address: The International Children's Home Society, 210 La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois. Rev. Dr. Frank M. Gregg, secretary, care of the office. Send us your name, age, and occupation, and we will send you a book on the subject of adoption. Enclose stamp.

Notice.
I want every man and woman in the United States who are interested in the opium and whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address: B. M. Woodley, Atlanta, Ga., box 317, and one will be sent you free.

Our heart goes out to the women when we read a page on etymology.

FITS—All Fits stopped from Dr. E. H. Williams' Great Peppermint Cure. It is the best medicine for Epilepsy, Hysteria, St. Vitus' Dance, Neuralgia, and all other nervous ailments. 25¢ a bottle.

What a lecturer needs is a good agent.

To Cleanse the System.
Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

You cannot buy the affection of a woman that is worth having.

I can recommend Pike's Cure for Constipation to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. LOWNERY, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

If you do not want to do wrong, avoid temptation.

MERCURIAL POISON

It is the result of the usual treatment of blood purifiers. The system is diseased and instead of being made to be divided into the blood and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The common result is RHEUMATISM.

For which S.S.S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed. I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. After taking a few bottles of S.S.S. I was cured. I can heartily recommend it to any one who suffers from this disease. W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn, elevated R. R. Office. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TRIED FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Neuritis, and other ailments. Send for free book containing full particulars of our cure. This is a free gift. No other medicine will do it. 10¢ a box.

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A Broken Back

Just as yours will be if you continue using poor soap.

CLARETTE SOAP.

makes wash-day as easy as any other day. Lessens the labor, makes the clothes white, and does no damage. Thousands of women say so—surely they are not all mistaken. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, - St. Louis.

Six Cabinet Photos Only 10 Cents Don't Miss This Offer at WARD'S THE ARTIST, ABILENE, TEXAS.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday Aug 24, 1895.

LOCAL DOTS.

School will begin on the first Monday in September. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kirby arrived at home Thursday from a visit to their son Lee at Rockwall. Mr. John Couch of Henrietta is visiting his brothers, G. R. and D. R. at this place. If you have an idea of buying a buggy, call at the Free Press office and see how cheap you can get one. The cattlemen started out on the general round-up work Thursday, commencing on Mule creek. Messrs. T. J. Lemmon and M. H. Gossett sold a few days ago 500 head of East Texas yearlings to Mr. Burnett of Knox county at \$11 per head. I feel grateful to all who trade with me, and will thank you for continuance. C. C. RIDDEL. Mrs. Phillips and Miss Laura Garren left on Thursday for a visit to relatives in Coryell county. They were accompanied to the railroad by Mr. J. E. Garren, their father. My homeplace is for sale cheap. For price and terms apply to my father. H. N. FROST. Mr. F. G. Alexander is expected home to-day. We imagine he will be surprised when he finds the consignment of goods that arrived at his home on Tuesday night of this week—a pretty little girl baby. Mrs. S. F. Richie and daughter, Miss Sallie, of Austin, mother and sister of Mrs. Judge Hamner, arrived here on Wednesday on a visit to the latter. Miss Fannie Lyell of Granbury, who has been visiting Mrs. J. V. W. Holmes, left for her home last Saturday, intending, however, to visit friends at Anson en route. \$2500 worth of Haskell National Bank stock for sale at a bargain. Terms to suit. Oscar Martin. Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Ed. S. Hughes & Co., Abilene. They are making a special drive now in the celebrated Hancock Rotary Disc plow. Evangelist Abe Mulkey commenced a revival meeting at Anson yesterday. We understand that several Haskell families will go down prepared to camp and attend the meeting. Some twelve or fourteen couples of our young people, chaperoned by Mesdames C. D. Long and T. J. Wilbourn, went picnicking Tuesday out at the Howard lake, about ten miles north of town. They report a very pleasant day. Mr. Jim Price sold a herd of nearly 300 head of small three year old steers this week to a Knox county feeder at \$25 per head. We understand these cattle were brought from East Texas two years ago as yearlings and cost, delivered in this county, about \$7 per head. Pistol practice and shooting, such as was heard in the southwest part of town Wednesday night, should not be indulged in. The discharging of fire arms is employed to give the alarm of fire, etc., and when done without cause occasions false alarm and calls citizens from their homes unnecessarily. It is hoped that it was done thoughtlessly and will not be repeated. Mr. H. C. Dozier of the north side marketed a wagonload of water-melons, pumpkins and cashaws in town Wednesday. He presented us with a melon of the Grey Monarch variety which we found to be the sweetest and tenderest melon of which we have eaten this year. Later on Mr. Dozier will bring us some specimens of his produce for our office exhibit. Every reader can get a handsome briar pipe free. See advertisement of Duke's Mixture. Mr. J. D. McLemore brought us some fine specimens of African millet, Kafir corn, Egyptian corn and milo maize yesterday for our office exhibit.

Messrs. R. E. Martin and Robt. Riggins of Seymour came in yesterday, the former to visit his relatives and the latter to experience another shock from a pair of bright eyes whose magnetism has saturated his being—so we have heard said.

Mrs. J. P. Taylor of Albany, wife of the assessor of Shackelford county, with her daughters, Misses May and Daisy and also Miss Ora Woods of Knox county, spent Monday night in Haskell, being en route to the home of Rev. Woods in Knox county.

The First National Bank located at Haskell in the State of Texas, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association, are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. J. V. W. HOLMES, Dated June 18, 1895. Cashier.

We have heard some serious complaint from parties in the north-west part of the county in regard to the burning of the grass in that section. They think they know who is responsible for the fires that have occurred so far, and say they have some pretty good evidence on the subject but say they do not wish to appeal to the law if there is no more burning.

Gentlemen, I am compelled to raise some money to meet some of my accounts and other obligations and will take it as a favor if you who are owing me accounts will call and settle during next week. Respectfully, J. A. McLAREN.

We are authorized to announce the marriage of Judge J. W. Kelley and Miss Annie P. Belcher at the court house in Rayner next Wednesday evening the 21st inst at 8 p. m. All are invited to be present.—Stonewall Reporter.

We are informed that the Wedding came off on schedule time. The bride is the daughter of Mr. T. J. Belcher, editor of the Reporter.

The Free Press neglected last week to mention the removal of Mr. A. F. Messer and family to Albany, where they will make their future home. Our people regret losing such good citizens, but Mr. Messer said the nature of his business, having to be so much away from home, made the move necessary. He wanted his family on the railroad where he could be with them more. He will retain his ranch interests in this county.

Capt. B. H. Dodson returned a few days ago from Marlin, where he has been drinking and bathing in the artesian water from 3350 feet below the surface. He is looking fresher and better and he says he believes the tonic and medicinal qualities of the Marlin water are much superior to those of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

We learned from him that our former townsman, Mr. S. H. Johnson, has succeeded in completing the organization of a national bank at Marlin, under the name of the City National Bank, of which he has been made cashier. It will open for business about the first of September.

Cash for Cotton. As there has not heretofore been a cash market in Haskell for cotton, I take this means of informing the farmers that I have made arrangements for money with which to buy cotton this fall, and that I will take all that is offered at the best price the market will allow. D. W. COURTWRIGHT.

To H. A. Anderson, R. D. Bumpass, S. N. Morrison and P. Harvey, good and loyal citizens of the county of Jones, the FREE PRESS lifts its hat in recognition of a duty performed by them, which it appears no one else had the moral courage to do. To maintain good and honest government the discharge of such duties sometimes become encumbrance upon the individual citizen, but they are oftener shirked than performed.

JOHN WESLEY HARDIN was killed at El Paso on Monday by Constable John Sellman. He was pardoned out of the penitentiary a little over a year ago by Gov. Hogg and took up the practice of law, which he had studied while in the penitentiary, but it did not take him long to become a bad man again. It is said that the officers have been standing in dread of him for some time. If he had met the justice he deserved he would have figured prominently at a hanging match twenty years ago.

A Voice From the North.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy gives the following valuable hint on the subject of securing immigration to the South: California, always foremost among the states that have vast unsettled acres to offer inducements to immigrants, has sent a San Francisco merchant to London to make arrangements for exploiting the advantages of that state and attracting British settlers to it. Our southern friends who are exceedingly anxious to increase their white population would do well to pattern by California's enterprise. For that matter they would make a decided hit if they would do something of the kind in New England. It would be a very easy matter to divert considerable of the immigration now steadily flowing from these states to the West to the most desirable sections of the South, if those interested would use ordinary gumption to accomplish it. In a general way all New England knows about the South. Details are lacking. Specific information is needed. For immigrants are not people of elegant leisure, who can spend months, or even weeks, in prospecting the South's broad areas. They are too busy for that. Nor are they of a class that are captivated by glowing pen pictures, or vivid oratory or poetic descriptions. They are much too practical to be seduced by these. They are regular gradgrinds in their demand for facts, and, when statements of alleged facts are made, they find ways of their own to verify them. And so we repeat, if our southern friends wish to draw to their Eldorado the best immigration that goes forth from New England, let them seek it in a sensible, business like way, and they will get it.

There is truth in the above. As the FREE PRESS has before remarked, we might have a veritable garden of Eden here but, if we failed to in some way let the outside world know of it, comparatively few people would find it out and come to enjoy it with us—perhaps a stragler would now and then drop in with us.

We can't send an immigration agent to Europe nor perhaps to New England, but there are other less costly means which we could adopt and which we believe would produce very gratifying results. Among these are exhibits of our county's products at Fort Worth and at the State fair. With the latter an attendant should be sent for the two or three weeks of the fair, who should be provided with plenty of printed matter and facts and figures to direct the homeseeker to a personal inspection of our country.

As further illustrating the need of particular and definite information in regard to our social life and institutions as well as in relation to our products and material resources and advantages, we give the following letter clipped from the Stockman and Farmer of San Antonio:

"I have been farming in North Dakota for six years, but it takes all I can make in the summer months to keep my family and stock through the long winter months, and I have concluded to move to a milder climate. From what I have read in the Stockman and Farmer I believe Texas would suit me best. Many of my friends and neighbors tell me not to go to Texas, as it is too hot and dry there, besides there is no society there and it is no place to bring up a family. I wish you would give me all the information you can about Texas. I have also been told that life and property is not safe there."

There is reason to believe that such ideas are widely prevalent among the untraveled class at the North, the legitimate result of reading newspapers inimical to our interests and whose delight has been to slander rather than to tell the truth about us.

We should take advantage of the returning tide of prosperity to attract and invite attention to our country, for we must all know that its permanent prosperity and development depend on an increase of population more than on any thing else, railroads not excepted, for if we secure the population and have the tonnage and travel they will come to it.

The FREE PRESS has spoken on this subject time and again with apparently little result, and it will be a waste of space to continue it unless our people take hold of the matter in some tangible shape. Will you rise to the occasion and do it?

You Will Save Money By DEALING WITH

Burton, Lingo & Co., LUMBER DEALERS.

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES. Cement, \$2.50 bbl. | Lime, \$1.50 bbl. | Shingles, good, \$1.75 per 1000. Fire-Proof Brick Kept on Hand.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

Advertisement for F. G. Alexander & Co. featuring 'High Prices Turned Down' and 'All Persons Who Are Out For Merchandise to Call at Their Store.' The ad is framed with decorative borders and includes the text: 'Our special efforts are to make a lasting customer of every one who trades with us once. More goods for the money. Largest stock of goods and lected and together with the best selected and Fair Dealing, The inducements they offer are Courtise to Call at Their Store. All Persons Who Are Out For Merchandise to Call at Their Store. INVITE F. G. ALEXANDER & CO. High Prices Turned Down. If You want to buy LUMBER go to DIGBY ROBERTS & CO., PINE ST., ABILENE, TEXAS. They carry a large stock of all kinds of building material, lime, cement, brick, etc., at lowest prices.

MANCOK'S - ROTARY - DISC - PLOW.

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Advertisement for 'In Poor Health' featuring 'Brown's Iron Bitters'. The ad includes the text: 'It Cures Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints. Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On 1/2 of two 25c bottles will send you a 1/2 of two 50c bottles. For Beautiful World's Fair View at 1 cent—free from 1000 feet, and it's pleasant to take.'

Advertisement for 'MARVELOUS RESULTS' featuring 'Brown's Iron Bitters'. The ad includes the text: 'From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at A. P. McLemore's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and \$1.00. THE lawyers in various towns and cities are signing petitions to the president for the appointment of the Hon. Seth Shepard to the U. S. supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Judge Howell E. Jackson. Mr. Shepard is now a judge of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. He has the brains and the legal ability to grace the supreme bench and we would be pleased to see the appointment given him.'

Advertisement for 'THE FAMILY' magazine. The ad includes the text: 'The Father. Practical Farming, Stock Raising. The Mother. Home Topics, Recipes. The Son. Articles both interesting and instructive. The Daughter. Fashion, Interesting Stories. is full of Helpful, Wholesome Reading for Every Member of THE FAMILY WEEKLY. One Year's Subscription, \$1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Sample Copy Free and Big Premium List if you ask for it. Address Texas Farm and Ranch, DALLAS, TEXAS.'

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This is a 16 paged monthly paper dealing with the various subjects interesting to the farmer and stockraiser. Besides its valuable correspondence by experienced farmers and stockraisers and such interesting miscellaneous reading matter as conducted departments under the following headings: Agriculture, Horticulture, The Home Circle, The Dairy, Poultry, Bees, and Live Stock. It is a paper that can not fail to be of value to any intelligent farmer.

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