

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1895.

No. 49.

Bucklen's Arnica Salva.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, 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 Judge, P. D. Sanders.
County Attorney, J. E. Whiting.
County & Dist. Clerk, G. R. C. McSherrill and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Millhollon.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, H. M. Hike.
COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Precinct No. 2, B. H. Overley.
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, CHURCHES.

CHURCHES.
Baptist, (Missionary) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. R. M. G. and Pastor.
Presbyterian, (Cumberland) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before.
Rev. J. E. Whiting, Pastor.
Christian (Campbellite) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before.
Rev. J. E. Whiting, Pastor.
Presbyterian, Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. H. E. Sherrill, Pastor.
Methodist (M. B. Church S.) Every Sunday and Sunday night.
N. B. Bennett, Pastor.
Free 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. 99, A. F. & A. M., meet Saturday on or before each full moon.
P. D. Sanders, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 151
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Prairie City Lodge No. 205 K. of P. meets every first, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.
Ed. J. Hamner, C. C.
E. H. Morrison, K. of R. S.
Kimwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
J. E. Post, Con. C.
G. R. Conch, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient, meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month.
C. D. Long, Past Master.
W. E. Sherrill, Publisher.

Professional Cards.
J. E. Lindsey, M. D., E. R. Gilbert, M. D.
Lindsey & Gilbert,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
Tender their services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country. Surgery and all chronic diseases solicited.
Office at A. P. McLemore's drug store.
A. C. FOSTER, S. W. SCOTT
FOSTER & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.
Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles.
Notary in Office.
H. G. McCONNELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
BALDWIN & LOMAX,
Attorneys and Land Agents.

Parish Abstracts of Land Titles. Special Attention to Land Litigation.
Ed. J. HAMNER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Practice in the County and District Courts of Haskell and surrounding counties.
Office over First National Bank.

P. D. SANDERS,
LAWYER & LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Notarial work, abstracting and attention to property of non-residents given special attention.
FREE PILLS.
Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co. Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 45c per box. A. P. McLemore, druggist.

Paint Creek Pencillings.

Paint Creek, Dec. 2nd, 1895.
Weather is fair with bright sunshine. Some few of the farmers who will make from fifteen to eighteen bales of cotton are not quite through picking yet. Still the immigrants come and the wanderers return. Mr. Arnold and family of Gainesville, son-in-law of Mr. C. C. Gardner have moved to our section and are building new home. Mr. J. Perry, father of Messrs J. M. and W. R. Perry, will be here in a few weeks to make this his future home. Mr. Felix Lucas has returned from Travis county and Mr. Will Gardner from Gainesville. Mr. W. M. Ward and son, Willie, got in from the plains a few days ago. Mr. Armstrong of Willow Paint has returned from a trip to Coryell county. Mr. E. Green departed to-day, so we are informed, for the I. T. with a drove of mules to sell. Mr. Johnson and family, who came here to spend but one year so as to get pasture for their stock, have returned to their old home at Moran. Mr. Charlie Donohoo is living on the farm owned by Mr. Glass. Mr. and W. C. Canon of Jones county was visiting relatives here Thursday and Friday. Miss Alna Post was at home from Haskell Saturday and Sunday visiting her parents. Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ballard departed Sunday evening for Jones where they will spend a few days this week. Mr. and Mrs. D. Livingood spent Saturday in Haskell. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Adams entertained the young folks in a pleasant manner on Friday night last. We have a good school, a moral and prosperous people who invite and extend a hearty welcome to the many strangers who have settled among us. Through the kindness of the Free Press editor in giving us space our section has been advertised, therefore we catch a good portion of the immigrants who are looking out for new homes in the garden spot of west Texas. Little boys and girls, you should study diligently and improve every moment of time, just three weeks till Christmas, when you will have a short vacation from school to enjoy the holidays and look for old Santa Claus, who will be sure to call on all nice and good little children. M. R.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in his good providence to remove from among us by death Bro. J. M. Dewberry:
Be it resolved by Haskell lodge No. 682, A. F. & A. M.:
FIRST:—That in the death of Bro. Dewberry the lodge has lost a zealous Mason, and one who by his upright walk and conduct has exemplified the purity of the principles of Masonry, and a brother whose memory we will ever cherish for his many noble traits of character.
SECOND:—That we recognize the fact that his family has lost a loving and indulgent father and husband; a loss that for them can never be replaced and, that they can only find solace in the hour of their affliction by bowing in humble submission to the decrees of an inscrutable providence.
THIRD:—That we tender to the bereaved family in their affliction our heartfelt sympathy.
FOURTH:—That these resolutions be spread upon a page of the minute book of the lodge as a memorial of our deceased worthy brother, and that the secretary of the lodge send a copy of these resolutions to his family.
F. G. ALEXANDER.
C. D. LONG.
S. W. SCOTT.

ALL FREE.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. A. P. McLemore, druggist.

Congress.

Congress met on last Monday and Tom Reed of Maine, who won the title of Czar Reed in the last republican congress, over which he presided, was elected speaker amid the hallo-lahs of the republicans.
Some remarks in Mr. Reed's opening address lead to the impression that we need not expect much important legislation at the hands of this congress, that in fact the policy of the republicans will be to allow matters to stand pretty much as they are, apparently with the idea that the country will settle down to business on the present basis with confidence in the stability of our finances restored. The following language of Mr. Reed seems to warrant this conclusion: "We have unfortunately a divided government, which usually leads to small results. But there are times when rest is as health-giving as exercise. We must not forget that our first and greatest duty is to do all we can to restore confidence to business and that we must avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improving business. Rather than run risks we can afford to wait until well matured plans give us assurance of permanent benefit. Crude and hasty legislation above all things is to be shunned."
If republican leaders have not such plans as in their judgment will affect a revival and restoration of the general business conditions and industries of the country we believe that it is from a studied purpose to allow matters to remain as they are. But even if it is their desire to formulate and present such a plan, it is not probable that they will be able to do it successfully during the turmoil incident to an average session of an American congress, and their failure to have such plans previously matured is further evidence of republican incapacity.

We believe that such a policy on their part will be a grave mistake, for we do not believe the people will ever be contented with our present financial system, not, at least, until something else shall have been tried and proved a failure.
Such a republican party policy, however, will redound to the future success of the democratic party, provided, the latter shall have the wisdom and courage as of old to unite on a policy in the interest of the people and to push it against all odds.

EXAGGERATED associated press reports continue to be sent out anent the number of Mexican cattle ready to be crossed to this side of the Rio Grande. If these reports were only half true Texas would soon be flooded with Mexican cattle, but fortunately for growers of American cattle these reports are generally without foundation. From the best information at our command we feel justified in stating that between Nov. 15, and March 1, 1895, the number of cattle brought into Texas from Mexico was not over 100,000 head. These false reports are circulated for the purpose of depreciating the value of Texas cattle.—San Antonio Stockman and Farmer.

Vernon Globe.

There are several things that you can do to kill your home newspaper. For instance just let your subscription go. Its only a dollar or two, the publisher don't need it. If he asks you for it get mad and tell him to stop the paper—you never read it any how. Then go and borrow your neighbor's. When the reporter comes for news always be busy. Make him feel as if he were intruding—that your time is worth \$100 a minute. When the advertising and job man comes tell him you don't need to advertise—everybody knows you; that you will try and get along without any printed stationery—it's too expensive; that business is slack and you must economize. Never drop in to see the editor unless you want a free complimentary notice or a lengthy obituary for a beloved relative. Never recommend the paper to anybody. When you speak of it, always say, "Yes, we have a little sheet, but it don't amount to much." Keep this up a year or two, and you will have a dead newspaper, a dead set of merchants and a dead town.—X.

Cleanings.

We take the following pertinent items from various agricultural exchanges:
Perhaps lying out in the weather uses up as many tools as the wear and tear. Put the tools under a shelter.—Farm Journal.
That is undoubtedly the case with the majority of the western Texas farmers. Costly mowers, reapers, drills, etc., are standing out in the weather all over the country. It will pay to build shelters for them.

A man who flatters himself he is too brainy to be a farmer does not read the signs of the times just right. There is no calling in which brains can be used to a better advantage.

Nine out of every ten farm women have too much drudgery to do. They die out before they have reached middle life. Inventive genius has been much busier in lightening the outside farm work than in devising labor-saving ways and means for the kitchen and general household.—Farm Journal.

The healthfulness of farm life is one of its greatest advantages over other occupations, and one which cannot be measured nor valued by money. If you are sometimes inclined to complain at poor crops or low prices, it is a good idea to stop and think about the compensation features. There are a good many of them, if you will only take time to consider them.—Coleman's Rural World.

A land roller of suitable make could be made to render most excellent service in giving the soil increased power to retain its moisture, and more especially during the period when the grain is getting its hold upon the soil. Every farmer knows how important it is to have the crops start quickly and also vigorously. The use of the roller at the time of sowing will help to give the newly sown crop just such a start, unless when there is an abundance of moisture in the soil.

Animals cannot thrive their best when food is given them at any time of day or night which happens to suit the convenience of the feeder. Irregular feeding disturbs and deranges the organs of digestion and assimilation, so that they fail to make the most out of the food supplied. If food is given before its regular time there is over loading, and the organs are put to work before they have recovered from their previous meal. If delayed the animal is apt to eat too much and too rapidly; there is poor mastication and digestion and, therefore is loss and harm.—Stock Journal.

STOPPING your advertising is another way of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

It is stated by Printer's Ink that the American tobacco company have appropriated \$750,000 to pay for advertising during 1896.

JOHN D. ROCKFELLER, the head of the Standard Oil Co., recently gave the Chicago university \$3,000,000, making a total of \$8,000,000 given by him to that institution in the last five years. It is said that in the last twenty years he has given to schools and churches etc. nearly \$20,000,000. His wealth is estimated at close to \$200,000,000 and his daily income at \$27,000. Forty years ago he was a new boy in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

BRUISER CORBETT is emphatic in the statement that he has quit the prize ring for good and that he is disgusted with the whole business and will devote his energies to the stage.

RECENTLY the various christian organizations of Cleveland, Ohio, appointed a day and prayed for the conversion of Robt. G. Ingersoll. So far as has been heard the miracle has not yet been wrought.

Advertised Letters.
The following is a list of letters remaining at the Free Press office, Haskell, Texas, for 30 days. Senders Mr. J. E. L. Home, P. O. Box 101, Haskell, Tex. 1; Smith, Mrs. Near 1. If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office.
When calling for the above please say responsibility,
C. D. Long, P. M.
Haskell, Texas, Dec 1, 1895.

More About Kafir Corn.

Last week we published an article from an Oklahoma paper in regard to Kafir Corn. As our farmers are beginning to raise a little Kafir corn and are experimenting with various grains of the same character with a view to determining which is the best, we think they will find the following article on Kafir corn, also from Oklahoma, of interest to them:
Experience has already developed the fact that it made a most admirable feed to winter stock and to fatten them for market, and dairymen soon discovered that cows fed on it would give more and richer milk than on bran or hay. Both horses and cattle like grain and fodder and will eat up every bit of the stalk, and horses fed on both the fodder and grain are fat, strong and usually sleek looking. When it came to feeding hogs it was found that they gained flesh more rapidly than when fed on ordinary corn, and poultry found the Kafir corn an admirable egg producer. Somebody discovered that it would pop as well as the best of popcorn, and women in the country found the grain an excellent substitute for hominy, that boiled like rice and eaten with cream and sugar it was excellent, and also when mashed into a pulpy mass it made an excellent pudding.

Still there was so much of it that the people wondered what they would do with it all. A miller of Medicine Lodge ran some of the grain through his meal machine and produced an excellent quality of meal but not satisfied with this, he rigged up a special set of burrs and soon produced a new product that is likely to produce a revolution in the food supply of the world—Kafir flour. Some of the flour was taken by Mrs. I. W. Stout of that place and made into bread which was fully as white as bread made from second grade wheat flour and as sweet and palatable. Samples of the bread were sent to towns and everywhere pronounced excellent, many preferring it to Graham bread, which it resembles in color but is more palatable and makes a loaf of finer texture. There was demand for the flour at once, and the Medicine Lodge mill could not begin to supply it. The word went forth and the people began to ask for the new flour, and already half the mills in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas are turning out Kafir flour and meal.

The flour makes admirable bread and biscuits and does fairly well in cakes and pies; the meal alone makes excellent corn cakes, bread and mush, a mixture of one-third flour and two-thirds meal makes cakes superior to most grades of buckwheat. These are some of the uses discovered for this wonderful new product that marks a new era in farming in the Southwest, and in every house and on every farm are experiments being made daily with increasing success and satisfaction on every side.

With its wonderful and manifold uses, with a profitable use for every portion of the crop, with a chance for two crops a year with an assured yield of corn of from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, what more can be desired by a farmer in any portion of the nation? Kafir corn is here to stay, and the farmer who fails to make use of this wonderful new factor in successful tilling of the soils find himself in the rear ranks of the march of progress.

In his report to congress the secretary of the treasury included very liberal appropriations for internal improvements in Texas.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Prepared America, Alum or any other substance.
40 YEARS THIS STANDARD.



10 CENTS

BATTLE AX PLUG

The largest piece of Good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents.

M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Cash. J. V. W. HOLMES, Asst. Cash.

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, P. D. Sanders.

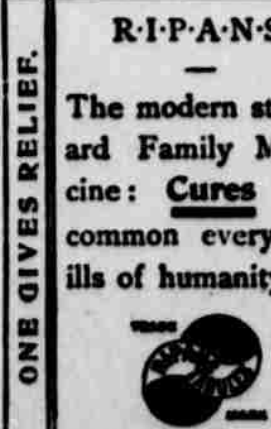
SHERRILL BROS. & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Stoves and Tinware, Tanks, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.
Call and Try Us

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY on EARTH WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE



OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST
BATTING & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



ONE GIVES RELIEF.

SSS
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
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Anything, Anybody Ever Wants To Buy

As described in our Catalogue and Buyers Guide with its lowest prices 60c per lb. 25c per quart, 10c per pint—5 1/2 pounds of valuable information to buyers. Sent anywhere on receipt of 10c for postal postage or express charge—no charge for the book itself. Write for our Catalogue and Buyers Guide.

MONTCOMERY WARD & CO.,
112-116 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO.

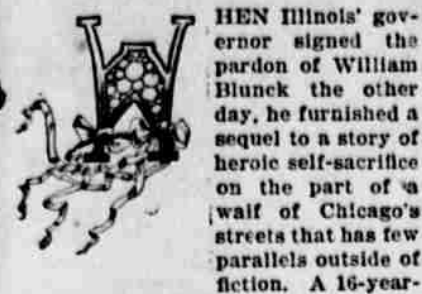
—If you have an idea of buying a buggy, call at the Free Press office and see how cheap you can get one

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

A HERO AT HEART.

WOULD HAVE GONE TO PRISON FOR ANOTHER.

Would Have Saved a Companion by Pleading Guilty—Pathetic Story of Juvenile Crime in Chicago—The Governor to the Rescue.



HEN Illinois' governor signed the pardon of William Blunck the other day, he furnished a sequel to a story of heroic self-sacrifice on the part of a waif of Chicago's streets that has few parallels outside of fiction. A 16-year-old boy is released from a sentence of forty years' confinement within the gray walls of Joliet, though it is feared that his liberty will not save him from being a consumptive's grave. But if he dies now it will be in freedom and not as a convict. The boy returned to Chicago last week and was met at the railway station by those who secured his pardon. He was very weak, but hopes of his recovery have not been abandoned.

Governor Altgeld's action was due to the influence of two prominent Chicagoans, one a lawyer and the other a banker, Lester Lavin Mills and Byron L. Smith. Mr. Smith, who is president of the Northern Trust company, was particularly active in the boy's behalf, and it is due to his kindly interest more than that of any other one man that Willie Blunck was taken from a felon's cell. Yet until after the pardon was granted the bank president had not set eyes on the waif whom he has so well befriended.

WILLIAM BLUNCK.

While Mr. Smith resolutely refuses to talk of his protégé or what he has done or will do for him, it is known that he was attracted to the boy by hearing how he had offered to take all the blame for a murder for which he and a young companion were on trial. Over two years ago Willie Blunck, then 14 years old, and Tom Lavein, aged 16, engaged in a fight with Albert Achroth, a Pole. Both boys were intoxicated, and Lavein shot and killed the man with an old pistol. Young Lavein had parents and a home and friends, while Blunck was an orphan. When the boys were arrested and brought to trial everything was done to save the Lavein boy, but the evidence went steadily against him. His father and mother were in the deepest distress. One day during the trial Willie Blunck called the young lawyer whom the court had appointed to defend him, and urged that the crime be laid upon him.

"Tommy's father and mother are talking on over his trouble, but I haven't no father or mother or anybody to care what becomes of me," he said. "Let him go and put it all on me."

The young attorney was much moved by this proposal, though he refused to follow his boyish client's unselfish wish. Both lads were sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary. Lavein's relatives moved for a new trial, but Willie Blunck could not, and ere long he went to work in the rattan and reed department at Joliet. He was a "good" convict, and worked steadily until about two months ago, when he was assigned to the hospital by the penitentiary physician because of consumption. He has been gaining slightly of late, and with changed surroundings may recover.

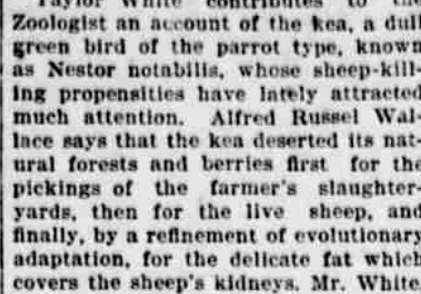
One of the women who visits the Chicago criminal court and county jail, Miss Jennie McLaughlin, took pity on the friendless orphan and did what she could to cheer him. She had heard how he offered to suffer in the place of his companion, and after he had been taken to Joliet she related the story to a friend. This friend was so impressed with the short recital that he wrote an account of the fact to a morning newspaper. His communication chanced to come to the notice of Banker Smith.

"A boy who will offer to do what this one is credited with cannot be really

NAPOLEON SAT IN IT.

ONE OF THE EMPEROR'S SEVEN THRONES NOW HERE.

To Go Into a Museum at San Francisco—How It Was Saved from Desecration During Franco-Prussian War by a French Patriot.



It is recorded of Napoleon III that he once remarked that a throne was nothing but a pile of lumber with gorgeous trappings. Those who have a penchant for attributing to the utterances of great men meanings of their own than those conveyed in their words say his idea was that a throne requires something more than royal vestments to maintain it. Whatever Napoleon thought of thrones it is not hard to believe that he was fond of them.

He has seven scattered around in different parts of France, so that wherever he was he would be within easy reach of one, and would thus be enabled to appear in the dignity of state with all its pomp before his subjects, and, notwithstanding these seven, it is believed of him that he had an abnormal ambition to gather unto himself more—even though they were the thrones of other rulers.

One of these seven thrones—or, to be more correct, the chair which formed the greater part of the throne—is now in this country. Far from the land of its creation, it is securely packed away, and in a freight car is making the long journey to San Francisco. There it will go into a museum filled with other antiquities, never again to have the honor of resting a real live emperor.

After the close of the California State Midwinter International Exhibition, which was held in San Francisco, a permanent museum, as a memorial of the exposition, was established. Michael H. de Young, who was president of the exposition, undertook the task of obtain-

ing curios for the museum. The Napoleonic fever being at its height, he secured many relics of the emperor, among them the medals exhibited at the World's Fair.

Needing rest after his arduous labors of the winter, Mr. de Young went to Europe, and in Paris he struck a veritable mine of good things in the way of curios. But most of all he prizes this chair, as to the genuineness of which he was satisfied by Bernard Franck, the well known French expert on all matters pertaining to the late empire.

As far as can be learned it was the chair which graced the Chateau St. Cloud, or that was at Compiègne. As the story runs, it was taken away during the Franco-Prussian war, just before the appearance of the Prussians, by a patriotic Frenchman, who was determined that the chair in which the emperor had seated himself should never be desecrated by falling into the hands of the foes of France. To insure its safety he stored it away in the cellar of his house, and in the consequent turmoil and excitement he forgot all about it.

It was not until after his death, a few years ago, that his relatives, in searching the house, found the chair. Hidden away among what might be termed rubbish for nearly a quarter of a century, it was badly worm-eaten and otherwise soiled; but the family made inquiries, learned the value of the discovery, and, having no use for a throne of their own, sold it to a dealer in antiquities for a nice little sum. The dealer had it reproduced faithfully, put it in his store, and there it was when Mr. de Young found it.

Any one who has noticed the two handsome chairs which are at the entrance to the winter garden in the Hotel Waldorf will hardly need a description of Mr. de Young's treasure, says the New York Herald. They are reproductions of the chair used by the emperor at Fontainebleau. This is similar in all respects, save that the front supports are of plain carved wood, instead of taking the form of caryatides. It stands about three and one-half feet high, the framework being of carved oak, with heavy gilding, after the fashion of the day. The back shows a circular wreath of oak leaves in the wood, being about two feet in diameter. The center is upholstered in rich crimson velvet, handsomely embroidered with heavy gold thread, with a big N standing out in prominent relief. The seat is of the same crimson velvet, with gold thread embroidery, and on each side, on top of the arm posts, is a heavy globe of satin wood, on which probably Napoleon often rested his hands while listening to the artful flattery of his courtiers. On the wood of the seat, at the back of the chair, is engraved the name of the maker, which is taken as a strong proof of the chair's genuineness. Mr. de Young, however, was careful to get the advice of several experts before purchasing. It came across the sea in the same steamer that carried him, was carefully packed under his eyes, and he saw it safely stored away in the car which will soon land it on the Pacific coast, where it will gladden the eyes of curio loving San Franciscans.

A New Acquaintance.
Mother—I don't like the looks of that boy who has just moved in next door.
Small Son—Nuther do I. He's awful wry, and I'm afraid when it comes to getting acquainted I'll be the one to get lashed.

VETERANS' CORNER.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE OLD HEROES.

"Antietam," a Poem by T. C. Harbaugh—Battle of the Scares—Some Kid Glove Heroes—General for Five Minutes—Sparks From Campfire.

FOR you who stood that autumn day Amid the smoke of war, And held above the bloody fray The banner of the star, I'd weave a deathless wreath of fame, A wreath of fadeless hue, I'd crown it with Antietam's name, O, wearers of the Blue.

The stripping who amid the fray With cherished comrade stood, And saw the war cloud roll away From dark Antietam's wood, Has furrowed brow and silver hair, His gait, perchance, is slow, But still a boy he battled there— A "Gypsy" long ago.

No more he guards the silent camp Upon the foe's ground; No more with restless, stately tramp, He makes his night rounds; At home with grandchild on his knee He tells in shade and sun, How once in Maryland from Lee Antietam's field was won.

His comrades sleep around the tree Beneath the stately dome; A requiem sings the restless sea, For those who come not home; For them no drums of battle beat, Advance or eeryhow retreat, For them no bugle sounds retreat, No dreams of skulking foe. To-day I'd crown with poet's wreath The brave, the good, the true, Who faced the fire-swept lines of death.

In Freedom's holiest blue— Who stood in battle side by side Before the hosts of Lee, And saw with dark and crimson tide, Antietam seek the sea. Ere long the sweetest bloom of May, Star-kiss'd will softly lie, Upon the brave who stood that day "Neath Maryland's azure sky; But gratitude their fame will speak, And love their deeds will crown, As long as fair Antietam's creek, Flows past old Sharpsburg's town.

*Nicknames of the Regiment.
—T. C. Harbaugh in Army Magazine.

General for Five Minutes.
A cobbler who mended my shoes was named Bigly; and he was always called "general" which somehow did not comport with my idea of the cobbler. True, he had been a soldier during the whole of the rebellion, but just what kind of a soldier I did not know. True, also, he had lost his leg at Gettysburg, but it was a dozen years after the war in the accidental upset of a traction engine dragging a threshing machine into a field.

Still he was "General Bigly" in the common parlance and one day I asked him about it.
"Weren't you in the army?" I inquired.
"Yes, sir," he answered, proudly and promptly.
"See much fighting?"
"From April, '61, to September, '65."
"I notice that everybody calls you 'general.' What was your rank? Were you a general?"
"I was in command of the Army of the Potomac, sir," he said, as truthfully in tone as any man I ever heard speak.
"Oh, come," I laughed, "I never heard of a Gen. Bigly in command of that army. You are giving me guff, as the boys say."
"It's true as gospel," he insisted.
"Tell me about it, if it's all the same."
"Well, you see, it was this way. I was laid, pegging away at the shoe in his lap and not looking squarely at me. "I was in the Army of the Potomac when Gen. Grant took charge and I was a sergeant. You see, I used to know the general out in Galena when he wasn't so much, and he was mighty friendly with me and made me his orderly. I used to go every place with him, riding over the field and that kind of thing, and sometimes there wasn't nobody but me and the general riding around for miles together. Well, one day we had rode out along the road and we come to a little place where a man lived that could make the finest mint julep in the whole state of Virginia. I knowed, and when we struck it I could kinder see his mouth waterin', fer mint juleps didn't grow on trees in them days in Virginia. When we got opposite the gate the general sorter stopped his horse and looked over at me, and I shut down one eye soft and easy."
"Bill," says he, he always called me Bill in private, "will you do me a favor?"
"Anything on top of earth, general," says I, "What is it?"
"Will you be kind enough to take command of the army while I go in here and get a mint julep?"
"Of course I will, general," says I, straightening my back as if I had a ramrod stuck down it, and comin' to a salute.
"Thanks," says he, "and please hold my horse at the same time."
"Then he went in, and for about fifteen minutes set there on my horse like Napoleon crossin' the Rubicon, and was in command of the Army of the Potomac, and ever since that time the boys have called me 'general,' and I didn't see any use of saying they shouldn't."

It didn't occur to me to ask the "general" for an affidavit to back this rather remarkable story of his, but if fancy if I had asked he would have readily furnished me one, for the "general" wasn't a man to let a little thing like an affidavit interfere with a war tale.—Washington Star.

Custer and Rosser.
Oct. 9, 1864, Sheridan lost loose his cavalry on the much lauded defenders of the valley of the Shenandoah. When Sheridan's army retreated from Strasburg toward the Potomac, after its famous march of destruction, Rosser

with a fresh brigade brought up from Petersburg and decked out in advance with laurel wreaths as a promise of victory, harassed the Union rear until the commander's patience gave out. Sheridan told Torbert to turn back his cavalry and either whip Rosser or get whipped himself. The Confederate corps then on the ground comprised Rosser's and Lomax's commands, two divisions. Torbert sent Custer after Rosser and Merritt after Lomax. Sheridan took his post upon Round Top, an elevation overlooking Tom's Brook, to witness the combat. The ground was open country, inviting a sabre fight, and both sides seemed inclined to settle it that way. Rosser's men stood the onslaught of Custer's squadrons for a time and in some places vigorously repulsed the charge. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry led Custer's column in skirmishing order. It was closely followed by the Eighth New York. When the lines closed in, these met-piled their swords mercilessly upon the gunners who tried to defend their pieces. Privates Fry and Allen of the Eighteenth each sabred a Confederate driver, receiving wounds in return, but both captured the prize aimed for—two of Rosser's cannon. In the First Vermont Color Sergeant Wright impaled a Confederate trooper with the spear of his flagstaff. Eleven cannon fell to Torbert as trophies of the day. That made 32 taken from General Jubal Early's forces within a month. Some of the guns taken by the cavalry were fresh from the Tredegar Iron works at Richmond, and when the next shipment was made a wag suggested that the pieces be marked, "P. H. Sheridan, care of General Early." After routing the Confederates, Torbert pursued them at a gallop for 26 miles.

Some Kid Gloved Heroes.
Oct. 3 was the date of the battle of Perryville (1862). One of the Confederate regiments noted for gallantry there was Maney's First Tennessee, nicknamed for obvious reasons by rough and ready fellows from the hills "The Kid Gloved Regiment." Ahead of the Tennesseans, on the grand charge that day, stood Parson's eight-gun battery of Napoleons. An open field stretched in front, and Parson had a clean sweep, using canister at ninety paces. The sun was in the eyes of the Tennesseans, but they forged ahead and quickly shot down Gen. Jackson, who was helping Parson. The infantry supporting the guns began to shoot at 100 paces, but the Tennesseans simply closed the gaps in their ranks and rushed into the battery.

Behind the broken line was a second one, where Stone's and Bush's batteries were lying low for close work—grape at ten paces. In front was a cornfield packed with Union riflemen, who peppered the Tennesseans while gradually retiring upon the guns. The colonel of the kid gloved fellows asked the honor of taking care of Stone's guns. It was granted, and the men advanced, firing. They shot down thirty-five horses and many gunners, and placed their hands on the pieces, but the supports rallied and drove them out. Col. Patterson and fifty men fell in that charge. At the foot of the slope the line rallied and charged again up to the guns. Again they were overwhelmed and driven out. At the second rally only ninety-five muskets were counted out of 350 that entered the fight. Four of Parson's Napoleons were given to the Tennesseans as trophies and the names of their dead engraved upon them. The "kid glove" star had become obsolete.

When in Doubt, Fight.
Oct. 11, 1878 the veteran Admiral Duncan, who was then 66 years old, leaped into fame by his victory over the Dutch fleet at Camperdown. When the fleets came together the English ships were straggling, some taking their appointed stations, others in doubt where to go and others striking for the thick of the enemy. Seeing that valuable time would be lost in attempting to form a line of battle, Duncan hoisted the signal to pass through the enemy's line and fight on the leeward. That signal was quickly replaced by one for close action, and the ponderous seventy-four gunned ships upon their own coast. Duncan's sudden onslaught ruined the chances completely. The spirit of his captains was shown by the conduct of Commander Inglis, of the Bellicieux. He had been out of service some time and found it difficult to interpret the admiral's signals. Finally he threw down the signal book in disgust and called out to the sailing master, "D—n me, up with the bellum and kang into the middle of it." The gallant Scot didn't lose his ship, although she received a hole 100 round shot in her hull, for she ran afoul of the van of the Dutch fleet. In case of disaster he could have justified Nelson's celebrated dictum in justification of his conduct. Said the hero of Trafalgar, "When the captain should be at a loss, he cannot do very wrong if he lay his ship alongside of the enemy." The British lost 203 killed and 622 wounded and the Dutch 540 killed and 620 wounded. The entire Dutch fleet of sixteen sail was reduced to old junk, so terrible was the pounding received in the hulls.

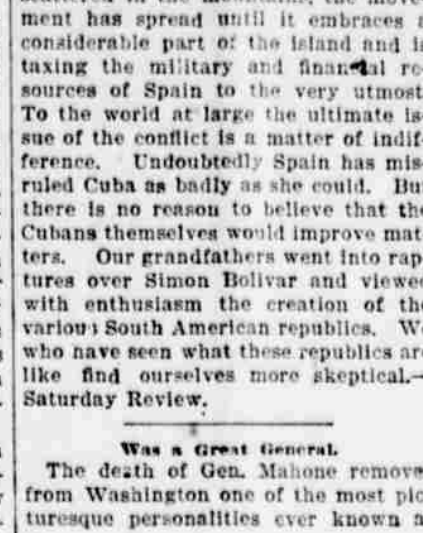
Prince and Peasant Fell.
Oct. 9, 1879, two heroes of the Revolution, Gen. Count Pulaski and Sgt. William Jasper, enriched the same soil with their blood at the storming of Spring Hill redoubt, Savannah. The French admiral, D'Estaing, rode at the head of the column and fell at the first fire. Beside him was the valiant Pole, leading the American column with his legion of horse-back braves. He was shot at the abatis. Next came Marion's Carolinians, the Swamp Fox at their head. They pressed onward, passed the abatis and leaped the ditch, Jasper planting the national colors upon the exterior crest of the parapet. The British on the walls swept the ditch with a withering cross fire and both standard bearers in the French column, aids of D'Estaing, were killed. Finally the regimental colors of Marion's men sank in the hands of its wounded guardian, leaving Jasper alone with his flag. He was sinking under a wound, but rallied strength to climb to the crest of the wall and fix the staff in position where it would flaunt the banner defiantly in the face of the British. In doing so he received a fatal wound and rolled backward into the ditch.

Redne Brusters.
Two boys of Harrington, Ill., ran away four years ago to Ill. Indians in the west. They have just got home, after traveling over most of the northwest. They brought back an amazing

GEN. MAHONE.

the national capital—a diminutive man with a foot as small as a girl's and a head topped with a sombrero that dwarfed it and left nothing of the face to view but the piercing eyes and the immense clear protruding nose.

He was a dandy with frilled shirt and cuffs and with the neatest boots, but a man devoid of fear and of the keenest of minds. As a soldier, Lee valued him as one of the best of generals, and as a politician he dominated Washington during his career there as senator, and left public life the best hated of men. Gen. Mahone had many of the characteristics of the old-time Virginian, but, as a matter of fact, there was not a drop of Virginian blood in his veins. He was a pure-blooded Irishman.



Although it is thirty-four years since he was made a brigadier-general, and more than forty since he began to hold official position, Gen. Schofield regards himself as still comparatively a young man, and views his retirement with a certain degree of pleasure. For the first time since his boyhood he becomes

Schofield a Young Old Man.
A Grand Old Man.
The only surviving general officer of the Grand Army of the Tennessee is Gen. O. O. Howard, known almost universally as the Christian soldier. It was the boast of Gen. Howard's friends that he never drank a drop of liquor nor uttered a profane word during his military career, and it is interesting to note that of recent years he has taken

GEN. SCHOFIELD.
a private citizen, and the sense of freedom in it has many charms for him. He expects to travel in Europe, and is meditating a tour of the world. At Memphis, recently, Gen. Schofield had his first photograph taken in the uniform of a lieutenant-general, and it does full justice to his handsome physique and soldierly bearing.



GEN. O. O. HOWARD.
an active part in the work of the Salvation Army.

A Brave Woman.
A brave little New York woman, the widow of a burglar who died in the state prison a few years ago, is to-day a thriving dealer in cosmetics and an accomplished face masseuse. She was left destitute by her husband's imprisonment, and after a season of despair began to study with a famous skin doctor. She became thoroughly acquainted with the arts and mysteries of the profession, learned to apply massage to the treatment of the complexion, invented several creams and lotions, and to-day numbers among her customers many leading society women of New York, as well as Keenel, Melba, and Patti, who sends for her to make a professional visit to Craig's nos once a year.

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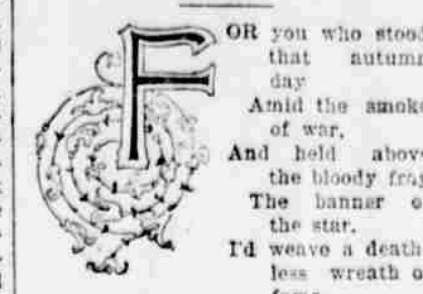
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TALMAGE IN WASHINGTON.

Bill Interested in New York Affairs—Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for Charities—What He Thinks of Certain Books.

Everybody knows that the illustrious divine, who made the Brooklyn Tabernacle famous throughout the world, has recently been called to a pastorate in Washington. His church is the First Presbyterian church of that city, and while in former years a very prominent institution, it latterly had but small audiences, composed principally of men.



People all over the country are wondering whether Dr. Talmage is moving to the National Capital, and in exchanging his Brooklyn residence for a house in Washington, has actually divorced himself from all connection with the east. Dr. Talmage was recently interviewed on this subject by a reporter of this paper, and the reverend gentleman said that as long as his editorial chair had two legs in New York and two legs in Washington he could never be considered as having severed all his connections with the metropolis. "The Christian Herald," he said, "with its wide circulation, is a tremendous power for good," and as long as the Lord gave him health and strength he would write for that paper—in fact, he would be in his editorial chair at the Bible House more frequently now than ever. Continuing, the genial preacher said: "There is no paper in America that yields a more potential influence for good than The Christian Herald, with a circulation of nearly two hundred thousand copies weekly. Nothing but death shall separate me from it. Dr. Klopfch, its proprietor, is a man of extraordinary enterprise. This year besides printing The Christian Herald every week in beautiful colors, a veritable enchantment for the eye, he offers as a premium a complete library, consisting of ten splendid volumes, full of interest and full of entertainment, with an elegant bookcase, delivered free of all expense, together with the paper itself, fifty-two times, for the moderate sum of \$3. Hereafter let no home in America be without a library.

I asked Dr. Talmage whether he could recommend the library to people who contemplated securing it, and he said unhesitatingly, "I know every book. They were carefully and thoughtfully prepared, either specially written or compiled by most eminent literary men, and there is not a weakling among them."

"How are the people to secure this great library, and this wonderful paper of yours?"
"Simply by sending \$3 to The Christian Herald at 888 to 895 Bible House, New York City, and by return mail they will be delighted with the result. Ever since my boyhood, I've had a passion for books; I love them still—couldn't live unless surrounded by them. So I'm something of a judge of good literature. And in my whole life I have never seen a better selection in small compass than these ten books which Dr. Klopfch has had prepared for his subscribers. It's a perfect library of information, entertainment and amusement, and is the climax of the wonderfully enterprising and far-seeing management that has placed The Christian Herald ahead of all competitors as a Christian home journal. Do you know," continued Dr. Talmage, "that this paper has in less than six years expended nearly \$700,000 in various beneficences at home and abroad?"
Just then Miss Talmage came in to call her distinguished father to dinner, and the interview ended.

American Sailors.
American sailors in New York claim that the American line discriminates against them in favor of foreigners. The superintendent of the line says that it employs more American sailors than the law requires.

Sharp Girl.
Miss Dora M. Whitehouse, of Vassalboro, Me., has brought suit for breach of promise against the estate of a man who died two months ago. The estate failed to go for as promised, hence her claim for damages.

An Old Student.
Martin Van Buren Stevens is a student at the University of Kansas. He is 70 years old, and expects to graduate next spring, and take up the practice of law.

Is Much Alive.
The wife of the Mexican revolutionist, Catarino Garza, who was reputed killed in Colombia some time since, has received a letter from him. He is very much alive, and is in Cuba in command of a body of revolutionists. He is known there as "El Mexicano."

Learned Something.
Lieut. Poary accomplished one thing, at least, in Greenland. He learned to speak the Esquimaux tongue like a native.

Faure in Favor.
Queen Christina of Sweden has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on President Faure of France. It is one of the most valued decorations of Europe being almost exclusively held by prominent members of the highest grades of nobility.

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Two boys of Harrington, Ill., ran away four years ago to Ill. Indians in the west. They have just got home, after traveling over most of the northwest. They brought back an amazing

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The Haskell Free Press

J. R. POOL, Ed. and Prop.

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

TEXAS NEWS BRIEFS.

Items of General Interest Carefully Selected from Many Sources.

Recently at Dallas Mrs. L. Craddock, who resided on the corner of Ervay and Cadiz, in a fit of despondency, due to nervous prostration, shot herself through the forehead, from which death resulted almost immediately. Mr. Craddock left home in the morning and told his wife that he would probably not return for lunch on account of the inclement weather. At lunch time, however, he took a car and went home as usual, and going into the dining-room, where he usually found his wife at noon time, discovered her absence. He went into the kitchen and asked his grown daughter where Mrs. Craddock was and was informed that the latter had gone up stairs three-quarters of an hour before. Mr. Craddock went up stairs and found Mrs. Craddock lying on the floor dead, with his old pistol by her side and a death wound in her forehead, from which a pool of blood and brain had coagulated. The body was yet warm, showing that the death had only been committed a short time before, when the front part of the house was vacant.

Three Mexicans are in the lockup at McGregor, McLennan county, charged with assault with intent to murder another Mexican. They were living in tents and picking cotton. The assaulted man claims that the trouble came about by his efforts to protect his daughter from undue advances by the other three men. He was knocked down with an ax, stabbed in the side and breast. A severe gash was cut across his throat and several cuts on the face. In a case knife and pocket-knife are in the hands of the officers and show signs of having been in the butchery. The wounded man seems to think he will die. His wound are dangerous, if not fatal. His name is Francisco Jimenez. The others are Sotelo Martinez, Juan Aquila and Estevan Fenente.

Mr. J. N. Roberts, a farmer living eight miles south of Ennis, in Ellis county, exhibits a cereal curiosity in the way of an ear of corn gathered from his field of fourteen acres. It consists of a good-sized ear, around the lower part of which cluster eleven cobs, all united at the bottom as one solid ear. The main ear is full grained, while the outside of the others are well filled. The most striking feature is that the main ear is a pale yellow well mixed with white grains and nine of the attachments are much the same color, while two of them are solid deep red. Occasional red grains are noticed about among the others.

The reports of railroads of Texas submitted to the railroad commission show gross earnings from operation of roads in Texas during the twelve months which ended June 30, 1895: Revenue from passengers, \$7,289,694 08; revenue from mail, \$1,081,380 34; revenue from express companies, \$679,198 59; extra baggage, etc., \$199,736 21; total passenger train earnings, \$9,259,919 22; freight earnings, \$20,549,935 87; miscellaneous earnings, \$627,824 32; grand total, \$29,387,869 36. The grand total for the year ended June 30, 1894, was \$24,197,221 87, and for the year ending July 31, 1893, it was \$28,454,356 84.

Gov. Culberson, at the earnest solicitation of the representatives of the Mexican government, has appointed the following well known and experienced business men of the state of Texas to act as a state committee for the Mexican International Exposition, which is to open in the City of Mexico on or about the 15th of September, 1896. W. H. Clark, Dallas; E. K. Hubbard, Austin; W. H. Dougherty, Galveston; W. L. McLaughney, Fort Worth; T. C. Foster, Beaumont; L. J. Polk, Galveston; D. C. Giddings, Sr., Brenham; K. E. Smith, Sherman; John Ireland, Seguin; W. A. Williams, Greenville; F. W. James, Baird.

The reports of the Texas railroads received by the commission show the operating of railroads in Texas for the year ended June 30: Maintenance of way and buildings, \$7,178,496; maintenance of equipment, \$4,984,878; conducting transportation, \$16,005,919; general expenses, \$2,531,130; expenses of two small roads not classed, \$465,000; total, \$29,684,923. Taxes are not included in operating expenses, nor is interest on bonded debt. The average ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings of the year was 72.38 per cent.

A suit has been filed in the United States court at Galveston by H. C. Storie against the city of Houston for the principal and interest of \$350,000 paying and sewer certificates issued to him on their face being made payable by the property abutting on streets improved. By amounts already paid the total amount due for will reach \$250,000.

Lewisville, in Denton county, is putting in a waterworks system. Its standpipe is fifty-two feet high. The artesian well was sunk some time since. The piping is now being laid and the necessary hose and other improvements for fighting fire will be purchased later on.

There was a severe tail-end collision between two freight trains on the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio railway the other morning, about one mile east of Columbus. No one known to be injured, but considerable damage is reported to the cars.

Large numbers of cattle will be pastured in Edwards and Kinney counties from other counties as the range is fine.

Two negroes robbed a caboose at Schulenburg recently. They were captured as the stolen property recovered.

The deputy sheriffs of Lamar county raided and captured a still about eighteen miles from Paris the other night. J. T. Stankies and M. A. Foster were arrested and jailed on the charge of being the owners. Some of the whisky was secured.

MASSACRE AT MARASH

ONE THOUSAND CHRISTIANS ARE SLAUGHTERED.

The Sultan is Quietly Making Preparations for War, and Still Refuses Permission for Gunboats to Pass Dardanelles—Insurrection Increasing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—In spite of the assurances which the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, gave to the ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Italy on Wednesday that the firmans allowing the passage through the Dardanelles of four extra guard ships for the use of their embassies would be immediately issued by the porte, the necessary documents have not been forthcoming. Frequent conferences between the ambassadors have taken place during the past twenty-four hours and many consultations held between Turkish ministers and the sultan at the palace regarding the matter. The ambassadors have also been in communication with the palace as well as with their respective governments. It seems highly probable that the ambassadors have determined not to wait beyond a certain time for the firmans and therefore it may soon be announced that the gunboats are coming under convoy of battleships.

A portion of the British fleet which has been at anchor in Salonica bay for some time is understood to have left the waters for Smyrna and should now be quite near the entrance to the Dardanelles. That the porte anticipates trouble is evident from the fact that all the forts about the straits are now fully manned and supplied with ammunition and have been placed in the highest state of efficiency compatible with the circumstances. Search lights are kept in good order and worked nightly over the waters. For over a month past the work of strengthening the fortifications in the vicinity, and particularly about the Dardanelles, has been in progress and it is understood that the system of submarine mines and torpedoes has been practically completed so far as the resources of the government will allow it. In this connection it is recalled that the St. Petersburg Geographical society last year succeeded by strategy in obtaining satisfactory data respecting the depth of water and currents about the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and the British admiral is said to have obtained complete soundings from an English merchant steamer which was recently passed the Dardanelles. As to the system of mines and torpedoes about the Dardanelles they do not cause much apprehension among the foreign officers here. They believe that a few torpedo catchers could cut the short connecting lines in short order and that a little countermining would do the rest.

Trustworthy information from Marash confirms the worst reports concerning the massacre which is said to have occurred there recently. It appears that the outbreak occurred on Monday, Nov. 18. The Mussulmans, apparently at a given signal and acting in a deliberate manner, began the work of massacring the Armenians, who, anticipating trouble, had done everything possible to defend themselves. The number of killed is estimated at 1000 men, women and children. Three villages belonging to the American mission there—the theological seminary, academy and a boarding house—were burned by the rioters, who looted the theological seminary previous to setting fire to it. The Mussulmans killed two students belonging to the seminary. It is understood that all the American missionaries, five or six in number, are safe, but Minister Terrell has not yet been able to obtain any news from Marash.

Most startling reports are current regarding the preparations for trouble being made by Russia in her Black Sea ports and along the frontier of Asiatic Turkey. The anxiety caused by the absence of direct news from Syria increases. It is reported, however, that large numbers of Turkish troops have been drafted there and a religious war seems imminent. The soldiers are said to be bearing a green flag of Mohammedanism instead of the regular Turkish flag, denoting, it is claimed, that although the authorities assert that this mustering of fighting men is for the purpose of putting down the insurrection of the Druses a wholesale onslaught upon the Christians of Syria may be anticipated. Jerusalem is said to be crowded with Turkish troops, and Palestine is reported to be overrun with the soldiers of the sultan. This is considered to be one of the most dangerous features of the present situation.

Tired of Living.

ALBONA, Ia., Nov. 28.—M. J. Wilson, one of the most prominent business men and politicians of north-west Iowa, shot himself dead yesterday. Mr. Wilson was several times mayor of this city, ran for congress, served in the legislature and his name was before the Democratic convention for governor. Poor health is supposed to be the cause of the act.

Schliatter Stopped.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 28.—A special from Rouse, Col., says: Francis Schliatter stopped on his southern journey at the house of Mr. Johnson, a short distance north of town, yesterday. News of his coming had preceded him and he was soon besieged with applicants for treatment. He remained for more than an hour, treating more than 100, after which he resumed his journey, heading toward Trinidad.

Relatives Shot Down.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.—All the yagar refineries in this city, including the Franklin, as well as the McLean, shut down last night, throwing 2000 workmen out of employment. The sprinkler railway had been closed for some time and the Franklin and McLean had been running on half time. This is said to be in keeping with a similar movement in New York city by order of President Sevier. At headquarters in this city it is stated that the refineries close at this time of the year as the product is all used up.

DIAN'S CATCH REVISED.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—The details of an attempt to swindle Elias Brewer, an elevator builder of this city, has been made public. It appears from the story that the would-be swindlers, writing from Farragton, Spain, alleged certain peculiar details in the Panama affairs by which one man is convicted and \$2,000,000 secured and hidden in a trunk. They wanted Mr. Brewer to take charge of a daughter of one of the swindlers and asked him to send for the young woman or send the wherewithal to take her to America in consideration of which the \$2,000,000 would be paid in his charge and of it \$500,000 was to be his payment. After correspondence with one Antonio Rodriguez at Farragton Mr. Brewer was asked to forward money to get the trunk out of the power of the authorities and to aid in smuggling the girl out of the country. Mr. Brewer was contented with simply writing letters. Finally when Mr. Brewer received a letter saying his Farragton correspondent was dead he wrote to the police authorities for particulars and the story was branded as a fabrication.

Suffrage in South Carolina.

COLEMAN, S. C., Nov. 29.—South Carolina's constitutional convention will adjourn sine die next Tuesday. All the work of the convention has been completed except that of the final revision of changes made in the constitution, which is in the hands of a committee. The new constitution will be different in many respects from the one it will supersede. The most important change will be in the suffrage article. That article of the new constitution provides for an alternative educational or property qualification for voters. One who can read or write, or who has paid taxes for two years, has the right to vote. Had the convention stopped there the illiterate whites would have been disfranchised.

They are, however, provided for in a clause which says that any one who cannot vote under either a property or educational qualification, shall be given the right to vote for life, if he can understand a section of the constitution when read to him by the registration officer. This understanding clause is only to be operative for two years. All males attaining their majority after 1878 must comply with the educational or property qualification in order to be allowed to vote.

State of Affairs in Syria.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Beyrout, dated Nov. 27, confirms the reports of the grave state of affairs existing in Syria and Palestine and the reported danger in which the American mission has been placed by the riotous demonstrations of the Mussulmans. The dispatch adds that the whole of Syria and Palestine are flooded with Turkish soldiers and states that in the country between Jaffa and Jerusalem there are 60,000 troops, all raised within the last twenty days. The troops arriving here bear the significant green flag of the prophet instead of the Turkish flag. Jerusalem is crowded with soldiers and troops are being stationed in the tower of David, Pilate's palace, and in the wilderness outside the Damascus gate. The ostensible purpose of the troops is to subdue the Druses.

Big Insurance Combine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Managers of twenty-four fire Lloyd's insurance companies that together underwrite \$150,000,000 of risks and have assets of many millions, have just held a meeting preliminary to a close union. The plan of the promoters looks to ultimate association such as the London Lloyd's. If the design be worked out successfully it means uniform Lloyd rates by all members of the league and the extinction outside of Lloyd's of the fifty or fifty-five companies that, with the exception of half a dozen vigorous ones, not regarded as in the same rank as those in combination.

Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A caucus of Republican senators will be held after the adjournment of the senate Monday. A sufficient number of names have been signed to the call to assure a caucus, which will consider the party policy of the coming session. The main war question has been decided to present the name of Major A. J. Shaw of Spokane for sergeant-at-arms.

Killed His Daughter.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 28.—A Nicholas, a farmer living seven miles northwest of Lincoln, accidentally killed his 8-year-old daughter Wednesday evening. He was trying to catch a horse and becoming angered he threw a heavy club at the animal, but it flew wide of the mark and struck the little girl on the head. When picked up she was unconscious and died in half an hour.

A Fight in Jail.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 29.—Another shooting affray took place in the Buchanan county jail yesterday morning, in which James Anderson was shot and probably fatally wounded by Charles Harris. How the latter secured the weapon is a mystery. Harris was also beaten over the head with an iron bar and was badly cut with a knife. After the fight weapons of various kinds were found in the possession of the prisoners, but it is not known how they obtained them.

Herr Arthur Stadt-Hagen.

Herr Arthur Stadt-Hagen, a socialist member of the reichstag of Germany, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for libelling the Prussian minister and police.

Justo Gonzalez is a leading lawyer in Buenos Ayres. He was called upon to defend Madame Tetrazzini, the famous South American prima donna, in a divorce suit recently. He charged her \$500 for his services, but the money was not forthcoming and he obtained an order for the seizure of her lady's jewels. All the jewels turned out to be first class paste.

FIGHT OR CRAWFISH.

CHAMPION CORBETT MUST DO ONE OR THE OTHER.

Dan Stuart is After Flostering Jimmie and He Must Sign to Meet Robert Fitzsimmons or Be Branded a Coward. Affairs in Mexico.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—Dan Stuart, of Dallas, is in the city night on his way to New York, where he hopes to secure the signature of Corbett to a document calling for a fight with Fitzsimmons. Stuart said: "I intend to camp on the trail of Corbett and Brady until Corbett signs or shows that he does not want to fight. Fitzsimmons is anxious to fight, and I have his signature with me. I took him out on a tug in the Gulf of Mexico and signed him there, so that the state of Texas would have no hold on him. I intend to bring off the fight about two miles from El Paso, and it will not be on Texas soil, either. The articles of agreement that Fitzsimmons has signed call for a single fight, with five round gloves and \$2500 forfeit money. I will put up a purse of \$20,000, and if I fail to pull off the fight without interference Corbett and Fitzsimmons can divide the money between them. I will put up \$10,000 when the papers are signed and \$10,000 when the date of the fight is agreed upon. I hope the fight will come off about Jan. 19. I am in a position to guarantee the men absolute protection from interference, and if Corbett is willing to fight the thing will come off without a hitch of any kind."

Stuart said further that he wanted the men to select their own referee, but that he preferred a Chicago man, naming Sam Dahl or George Slier as his preference. "I will only name the referee," he said, "in case the men are not able to agree upon him."

Affairs in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30.—The generous treatment accorded the Mexican exhibitors at the Atlanta exposition has given great satisfaction here. An endeavor will be made to secure some of the best features of the Atlanta show for Mexico's exposition next autumn. Public interest in the coming fair is increasing although merchants object to exhibitors being given the privilege of bringing in goods to sell at the close of the fair.

Three of the assassins of Julio Chahot, the Frenchman at Coroba, have been caught and summarily shot. Bull fighting in the state of Puebla has been suspended owing to the recent riotous disturbances and the legislature will be asked to determine if, according to existing laws, the sport is permissible. The superior court of the federal district has decided in sustaining an appeal from the decision of the lower court in the case of the two American negroes who were refused drink in the Iurbridge hotel billiard room, where there is a bar. The lower court had decided that there was no offense committed as the saloon-keepers as well as merchants may rightfully refuse to sell if they choose and the upper court affirms the principle and the negroes no longer have any status at bars if the saloon-keepers do not want them on the premises. The newspapers made a great outcry over the case asserting that all men are equal before the law, but the court does not touch this matter, merely confining itself to the rights of merchants to refuse to sell to customers displeasing to them.

Had Lynchers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30.—At 8 o'clock last night J. C. Robertson and Orlan McGahery, both negroes, were taken from the jail at Fayetteville by a mob composed of people from Lincoln and Marshall counties and hanged. The negroes had been taken from Nashville to Lewisburg, Marshall county, yesterday morning, tried for attempted rape, convicted and sentenced to the full penalty of the law and a trial had been held to take them to Tracey City, Ia. route, at Fayetteville, in the adjoining county, sympathizers of the Marshall county mob at the request of the mob held up the train, disarming the car containing the sheriff's guards and took the prisoners over the protest of the leading citizens. Then the sheriff placed the prisoners in jail, from which they were taken. At 7:30 o'clock last night Gov. Turney received a telegram from the sheriff calling for troops. One hundred of the state guard were speedily ordered and at the station ready to leave at 9 o'clock. At 8:15 a telephone message was received stating the jail had been stormed and the prisoners lynched. Fayetteville is 150 miles by rail from this city.

Atrocity Assaut.

HENNEPEY, O., Nov. 29.—The story of an atrocious assault near Bond postoffice reached here yesterday. An old man named Moore, his wife and daughter, 29 years old, were traveling overland from Texas to some point in Nebraska. They camped on a stream near Bond. The daughter left camp during the evening in search of horses that had strayed, and was set upon and assaulted by two men. Her cries missed her, and until after a search of over three hours she found them in a deplorable condition. The men are unknown, and the girl can give no description, except both were tall, one wearing a fur cap. The citizens in that sparsely settled neighborhood are greatly excited, and should the perpetrators be found no doubt a lynching will follow.

A Close Call.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 29.—The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, which has just arrived from Yokohama, had a severe experience in a typhoon off the coast of Japan. Four days after leaving Yokohama the ship encountered a hurricane in which her deckhouse, stores, hospital and lifeboats were swept away by heavy seas. Immense quantities of cargo were poured on the water, which saved the vessel from further damage.

Many fervent prayers were offered in Cleveland, O., on Thanksgiving day for the conversion of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

A Fatal Land Slide.

CARROLL, N. Y., Nov. 30.—An accident resulting in the loss of thirteen or fourteen lives occurred at the Tyler Foster mine a little after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Foreman Patrick Martha was descending into the pit to take the time of two gangs of laborers, numbering about thirty-five men, who were working at the bottom, when a vast weight of earth and rock slid with the force of an avalanche from the mouth of the pit to the bottom, a distance of about 300 feet. The earth crashed over the men with tremendous force. Out of one gang of eleven only five came out alive, and three of the men employed in another gang were taken out dead. Among those known to be dead are: Michael Lawson, foreman; Patrick H. Martha, foreman; John Fagan, boarding-house keeper; Thomas Dennis, James Smith, an Australian, name unknown. An unknown man received a fracture of the skull and will probably die. The names of the others killed are at present unknown. Several of the men were seriously injured. Superintendent Thompson took charge of a searching party and up to 5 o'clock five dead bodies had been brought to the surface. Martha was taken out alive, but he died in five minutes after he was taken home.

A Romantic Marriage.

FOUR WORTH, Tex., Nov. 30.—Quite a romantic marriage took place at the Delaware hotel Thursday morning for the first time and were married at about 9 o'clock in the evening. The groom, Mr. L. S. Kain, is county clerk of Ward county, Texas, and the bride, Mrs. Willigis, is of New Britain, Conn. It seems that they had frequently heard of each other through mutual friends and drifted into a correspondence, the result of which was the meeting and marriage. The pair passed the day Thursday in the Delaware parlors discussing their future, and about 9 o'clock the lady gave her consent to the marriage. Mr. Kain had brought the license with him, and a minister was soon procured, who performed the ceremony. The couple will remain in this city for a few days going to their home in Ward county.

Trouble in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Minister Andrieu of Venezuela has received an unofficial letter from a friend in that country giving details of the recent mail uprising which was quickly suppressed. The disturbance occurred in the province of Miranda, not far from Caracas. The party was small in number and had come from Curaca, where it is believed they were inspired by Rojas Paul. At the first sign of disturbance the Venezuelan soldiers dispersed the crowd without a single casualty. The letter describes the affair as an "opera bouffe" and President Crespo has returned to Caracas after an absence of several months. No word has been received of the British ultimatum.

Captain and Mate Held.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30.—Capt. Wibing of the steamer Horsa, the suspected Cuban filibuster, and his first and second mates were held in \$1000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Bond. Half a dozen commissioners, all of whom had been on the vessel during the voyage, swore positively that neither arms nor ammunition had been taken aboard after she left the port on Nov. 9. Then Fireman H. Arntsen swore that thirty-eight men and several cases of ammunition were taken on board and landed later in Cuba. He asserted that all the crew had been offered \$250 apiece to keep still tongues. John D. Hart, the agent of the steamer, he said, was to get \$12,000 for furnishing the vessel for the expedition.

A Double Tragedy.

FOUR SMITH, Ark., Nov. 30.—Late Thursday night Deputy Constable Ben Ayers shot Frank Howard, a colored boy, and almost immediately afterwards the boy's mother was shot and killed by Ike Buttry, her husband. Ayers had arrested the boy for some trivial offense. At the door of the house the boy made a break for liberty when Ayers shot him in the back. This aroused his mother, who ran out to his assistance. Buttry, the boy's father, was aroused, and mistaking his wife for a burglar who was making the disturbance, seized his gun and shot her in the breast, killing her instantly.

Crisis Imminent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.—The political situation is critical, and the crisis is momentarily expected. Adul Hamid has completely lapsed into lethargy, not a sign remaining of the fit of energy which resulted from the assembling of the Beets at Salonica and Smyrna. The sultan, who is once more the chief under the influence of the palace party led by Izzet Bey, still declines to grant the firmans applied for by the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria for the passage of extra guard ships through the Dardanelles.

The New Comet.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The new comet discovered by Prof. Brooks last week was observed by him yesterday morning. Position, right ascension, nine hours twenty minutes and thirty seconds; declination, south forty-seven minutes. The comet is moving rapidly northward and in three days will be on the fore paw of Leo. Perin's comet was observed. It is moving toward the sun and growing brighter.

The long drawn out impeachment proceedings against C. P. Ferryman, the retiring chief of the Creek nation, has terminated. Ispahiecher, the newly elected chief, will take his seat Dec. 5.

The name of Emperor William of Germany is mentioned as available as arbitrator of the British-Venezuela dispute if Lord Salisbury's answer to Ambassador Hayard proves favorable to arbitration.

It has been decided that the world's skating championship contest will be held at Pittsburgh this winter with the understanding Montreal is to have them next winter.

SIR JULIAN'S LETTERS

ON THE BEHRING SEA SEAL DISPUTE.

He Criticizes Senator Morgan's Utterances on the Questions at Issue—Lord Salisbury's Conservative and Conciliatory Reply—The Guessers at Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The British embassy yesterday received from the foreign office the full correspondence respecting claims for compensation on account of the British vessels seized in Behring sea by United States cruisers. Brief cable extracts from the report have appeared, but the full correspondence is full of interest, as it brings out the spirit with which Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and the critics of Senator Morgan, informing Lord Kimberley that the house of representatives had defeated the measure for the payment of the claims, Sir Julian wrote: "Strong party feeling would seem alone to account for the rejection of so just and desirable an arrangement, and as your lordship will have noticed from the inclosures in my dispatch, statements have been made in congress which are entirely misleading both as to law and the facts of the case."

"It is urged that the present claims are principally made out of 'indirect' damages, because they include in some cases the loss of profits of the fishery seal only by sealing vessels warned out of Behring sea. "Such damages were allowed when claimed by the United States in the Fortune bay case on behalf of the United States fishermen whose rights of fishery had been forcibly interfered with by a mob on the coast of Newfoundland in 1878. Again, it is pretended that a great majority of the sealing vessels on behalf of which the claims are made were only the property of United States citizens, whereas as there is no evidence whatsoever of any change of ownership in those vessels, which all carried the British flag and a British register."

"One speaker represented the total amount of the claims to be only \$42,000, whereas it was \$700,000. Another concluded that from the fact that the offer of the lump sum and its acceptance appeared in notes the same day, that the offer was made without previous investigation and was instantly 'snapped' at by her majesty's government, whereas the compromise recorded in those notes was the result of laborious negotiations which were carried on during the whole summer. There can be no doubt that these inaccuracies were calculated to prejudice the minds of many members of congress and also to turn public opinion against a settlement of the question which was both equitable and advantageous to both parties."

On March 15 Sir Julian wrote an elaborate answer to Senator Morgan's criticisms on the claims. After answering one after another of the senator's statements, he adds: "The vituperative epithets used were quite unwarranted, and I will proceed to show that the objection in question is not well founded fact and apparently based on a mistaken view of the British navigation laws."

After quoting the British shipping laws, Sir Julian proceeds: "Why should American citizen be called a 'rascal'?" What law has he violated by advancing money for the prosecution of a lawful industry carried on by the Canadians in Canadian vessels? In what respect has the United States government been 'robbed,' considering it has no property in the fur seal, as was solemnly adjudged and declared by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris? These are questions which I submit, can only be reasonably answered in a sense absolutely fatal to Senator Morgan's contentions."

Lord Salisbury in acknowledging the communications from Washington writes: "I need scarcely say that the arguments which you bring forward in support of the validity of those claims have the entire approval and concurrence of her majesty's government. The attempt made by Senator Morgan to dispute them seems to be largely founded on misapprehension, and her majesty's government can not doubt that when the full facts are before the public in the United States the ability of that country to make compensation, which has never been generally recognized both in and out of congress."

Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The executive committee of the Knights of Labor held the first of a series of meetings here yesterday to formulate plans for pushing the work of the assembly. The action of the assembly appointing Grand Master Workman Sovereign and Grand Worthy Foreman Bishop to represent the order at the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union next February was indorsed.

New Chinese Cabinet.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 25.—It is announced that the new cabinet will consist of the following members: Senor Henjilo, minister of interior; Senor Guerrero, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Arco, minister of finance; Senor Borgona, minister of war; Senor Toro, minister of justice; Senor Albano, minister of public works.

It is stated in official circles at Peking that the Japanese will evacuate the Liao Tung peninsula Nov. 30.

Schooner in Custody.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 25.—Schooner Joseph W. Foster, under tow of the tug Alkins Hughes arrived at the Delaware breakwater last night in charge of the customs house official. Nothing has been found to show any irregularity in her business. Capt. Whelan declares that to-day he will give up his vessel entirely to the care of the government and go personally to Wilmington and Philadelphia to commence suit against the government for damages for detention.

Corbett and the Ring.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A special to a local paper from Lynn, Mass., says:

James J. Corbett in an interview yesterday said: "I am disgusted with the entire business and henceforth will confine my enterprises to the stage. No matter what the public may say, whether it be complimentary or otherwise, I cannot be induced again to enter the arena. They may say that when I whipped Sullivan he was an old man and that I never whipped a good man in my career, but I am fully determined in my purpose to quit. I suppose the public blame me for not pulling the fight with Fitzsimmons off, but I am not disposed to answer any criticisms and will not do it. "I bestowed the championship upon Maher because he is an Irishman and because I prefer he should have and defend the title rather than place it in the custody of either an Australian or an Englishman. Up to the present I have declined to give my reasons for recognizing Maher, but you can print that as coming from me. I consider Peter Maher the peer of any man in the ring and have no hesitation in saying that he can whip Fitzsimmons. He is a great man and he will demonstrate his right to bear the title of champion of the world."

The Guessers at Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Cleveland may surprise the country by a short and plain message, devoted to a single topic, namely, if he does it will be like the famous message of 1887. The president had not decided upon this course finally when he returned from New York a week ago, but he is still considering it, and he has said to one of the important bureau chiefs the routine reports and recommendations which are the usual burden of presidents' addresses might be omitted altogether from the forthcoming message. He explained that detailed information of the operations of all departments was desired and might be incorporated in the annual message. He intimated that he was already at work upon such a communication, but that he was gravely considering the expediency of excluding all topics but one and making the message very short.

If he determines upon this policy no one need be in doubt as to the exclusive subject that will be discussed. It will be an appeal for legislation that will remove the treasury from the embarrassing influences of a fluctuating demand on its gold—an appeal for the single gold standard, and for the withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation.

American Missionaries Safe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—The United States minister, Alexander W. Terrell, has received a dispatch from Antab announcing the safe arrival there of the American missionaries belonging to the central Turkey mission. Dr. and Mrs. American Fuller, the Rev. Charles S. Sanders, Mrs. M. Trowbridge, Miss Ellen M. Pierce and Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge and the English governess, Miss McDonald. The missionaries at Antab had full protection was afforded them by the Turkish authorities when it was demanded from the porte by Mr. Terrell. The latter now says he is satisfied that 172 missionaries in Antolia are safe. The situation here is still grave and more complicated.

Imprisoned in Mexico.

JEMING, N. M., Nov. 25.—Israel King, the most prominent stock man in the territory, and two employes, Henry Coleman and John Ward, are undergoing imprisonment at Asencion, Mexico, in a filthy prison, with out proper food and refused bail and not permitted to communicate with any persons, because two head of cattle belonging to an American, but claimed by the authorities to be owned by a Mexican, strayed into a herd which King was shipping to the United States. The arrests were totally unjustified. The authorities at the City of Mexico and Washington have been notified in order that the men may be protected.

At Dickinson, Tex., in the final contest on Dickinson river for the English championship between Edward Hanlan and George Buebar Hanlan won by four feet in 9:55.

A strike is going on at the La Ferno cigarette factory in St. Petersburg, Russia. The trouble grew out of the introduction of new machinery. A serious riot was one of the reasons of the strike, the strikers smashing the new machinery. The dissatisfied workmen then threw the broken machines and the tobacco from the windows. A thousand strikers were placed under arrest.

Two Children Cremated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Mrs. William Collins, occupying a flat on West Tenth street, left her three children locked in the rooms while she went on a short errand yesterday. In her absence the children made a fire with some newspapers. Their clothing became ignited and Lillian, 6 years old, was hurled to death, while Willie, 10 months old, was so badly injured that he died.

During a recent fire in Chicago, resulting in \$750,000 loss, five firemen were caught under a falling wall. Four were instantly killed, the other is not expected to live. Ten other persons were injured more or less by jumping from the building and by smoke.

The different countries of the world now use 12,000 different kinds of postage stamps.

Ocean steamers of the first class each consume from 150 to 220 tons of coal a day.

The Bibliothque National of Paris, the reputed largest library in the world, now has 1,400,000 bound books and 900,000 pamphlets.

More than 185,000 persons committed suicide in the different countries of the world during the year ending September 30, 1895. This is an increase of nearly 20,000 over 1894.

It has lately been ascertained that the humming noise made by telegraph wires is not due to wind, as it can be heard in time of dead calm. The most tenable explanation is that it is caused by a tightening of the wires, owing to atmospheric changes.

WOMAN AND HOME.

GOOD CURRENT READING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Some Notes of the Up-to-Date Fashions—A Simple Crepe—Growth of the Fur Cape—Lew Wallace's Energetic Wife—Household Hints.



THRONS play no small part in the lock of the h a i f - mourning frock, for dress occasions. Broad ribbons of the softest surah are shown in both black and white, and are arranged on the frock in sash effect. An exceedingly smart gown of black and silk grenadine, made over black satin, has decorations of white surah run through slits of jet set with tiny beads. The skirt is a very gracefully cut affair, the stiffness of the satin and the grenadine making it stand out in the same way. The bodice is done up in a simple, the chit outside - lining and the chit under - lining. The bodice is done up in a simple, the chit outside - lining and the chit under - lining. The bodice is done up in a simple, the chit outside - lining and the chit under - lining.



COSTUMES FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

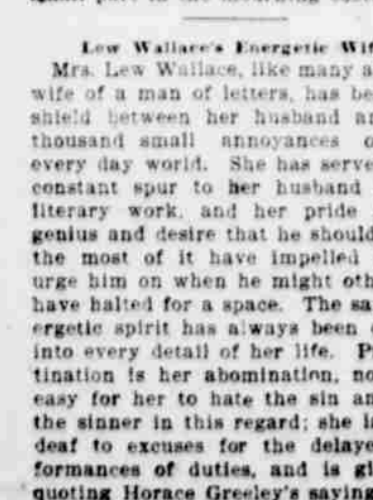
treated in the same manner, substituting soft black surah ribbons for the white.

A Simple Crepe.

When one is in semi-mourning, and especially when one is young, one may



occasionally attend a quiet little tea or evening gathering, when the affair is not too dressy. White is, of course, the second mourning color, so also is violet, in all the shades, and these are often employed in making up smart semi-dress frocks. A very pretty one to be worn soon by a young girl who has just laid aside "deep mourning" is a combination of silk, white crepe, black velvet and jet. The skirt is a widely spreading affair, fluffed over the body, and is ornamented at the front by a deep border of jet, separated by rows of black velvet ribbon.



Low Wallace's Energetic Wife. Mrs. Lew Wallace, like many another wife of a man of letters, has been the shield between her husband and the thousand small annoyances of the every day world. She has served as a constant spur to her husband in his literary work, and her pride in his genius and desire that he should make the most of it have impelled her to urge him on when he might otherwise have halted for a space. The same energetic spirit has always been carried into every detail of her life. Procrastination is her abomination, nor is it easy for her to hate the sin and love the sinner in this regard; she is stone deaf to excuses for the delayed performances of duties, and is given to quoting Horace Greeley's saying: "The only way to do a thing is to do it."

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

INTERESTING READING FOR JUNIOR AMERICANS.

The Early Owl—An Extraordinary Feast—The Cause of Great Rejoicing—Blessed Are They that Mourn—A Happy Policeman.

AN owl once lived in a hollow tree and he was as wise as he could be. The branch of learning he did not know. He had heard on the tree of knowledge grow; he knew the tree from branch to root.

And he hooted, until, alas! one day, he chanced to hear in a casual way, an insignificant little bird make use of a term he had never heard.

He was flying to bed in the dawning light. When he heard her singing with all her might, "Hurray! hurray! for the early worm!" "Dear me!" said the owl, "what a singular term!"

I must rise at dusk to investigate. Early to bed and early to rise. Makes an owl healthy, and steady and wise."

So he slept like an honest owl all day and rose in the early twilight gray, and went to work in the dusky light. To look for the early worm at night.

He searched the country for miles around. But the early worm was not to be found.

So he went to bed in the dawning light, and he looked for the "worm" again next night.

And again and again and again and again. He sought and he sought, but all in vain.

Till he must have looked for a year and a day, for the early worm in the twilight gray.

At last in despair he gave up the search, and he went to bed in the twilight gray.

And was heard to remark as he sat on his perch, by the side of his nest in the hollow tree: "The thing is as plain as night to me—

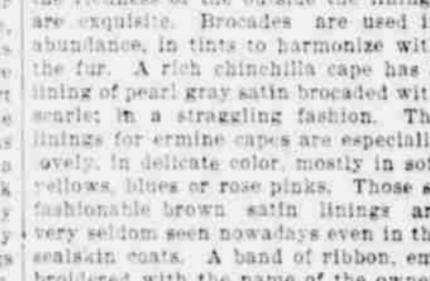
Nothing can shake my conviction firm. There's no such thing as the early worm."

An Extraordinary Feast. The wonderful task once performed by James Curzon, a Polish mechanic, is described thus by Household Words:

This inventive genius succeeded in manufacturing a complete watch in the space of eight hours, and from materials on which any other watchmaker would have looked contemptuously. It appears that the size of Russia, he had a marvelous inventive genius of Curzon, determined to put him to the test, and forwarded him a box containing a few copper nails, some glass, an old cracked china cup, some wire and a few crumpled board pegs, with a request that he should transform them into a time-piece. Nothing daunted, and perceiving a golden opportunity for winning favor at the court, Curzon set about his task with enthusiasm, and in the almost incredibly short space of eight hours had dispatched a wonderfully constructed watch to the czar, who was so surprised and delighted at the work he sent for the maker and conferred upon him several distinctions, as well as granting him a pension. The case of the watch was made of china, while the works were simply composed of odds and ends accompanying the old cup. Not only did it keep good time, but only required winding once every three or four days. This remarkable watch is believed to be in the possession of the Russian royal family.

Blessed Are They that Mourn. For they shall be comforted. (Matt. 5:4)

Not in the back yard, or way out on one corner of the farm somewhere, but in the house, in his house, in the same place with him. That is where our eternal home is to be. In the immediate presence of God. A nearer place and a better place than archangels possess, is the one Jesus is preparing for us. We ought to think of this, and stop fretting and finding fault whenever we cannot have our way about things down here. Every cross and disappointment here will have something to do with making our mansion up yonder all the brighter. What does it matter if we can't have things to suit us here, a palace is being built for us that we are to occupy by and by. Rich people often live in an old wretched house, and a summer kitchen while the new home is building, and think nothing of it. The promise of the future makes the present all right. When you look at your neighbor's big and handsome house, and contrast it with your poor little one, you can kill envy by thinking of what is now being done for you in heaven. Keep your life clear, and the question of possession will take care of itself. Any kind of poverty can be endured for a season, if we are sure that we are going to be rich a little later. How full of comfort are the words of Jesus whenever they are believed. "I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."



is a pretty way of individualizing the cloaks.

Housekeeping Hints. Turpentine is the best friend housekeepers have, and a supply should always be kept on hand. It is good for burns, excellent for corns, good for rheumatism and sore throat and a quick remedy for fits and convulsions. It is a sure preventative against moths, a few drops rendering garments safe from such invasions during the summer. It drives ants and bugs from storerooms and corners by putting a few drops on the shelves. It effectively destroys bugs and injures neither furniture nor clothing. For cleaning paint add a spoonful to a pail of warm water. A little in the suds on washday makes washing easier.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

F a factory that makes 1,000 pounds of cheese per day could by some concentrated plan of action among its patrons and make add a half cent a pound to its quality. It would amount to \$5 a day, or more than \$750 for the year.

Several passengers killed. Add the money value of their lives to the price of that quart of beer—if you can.

Cost of a lance on the wounded. Add that to the price of that quart of beer.

Cost of the inquest. Add that to the price of that quart of beer.

The engine driver, McLeod, was among the killed. He solemnly promised to comply with the rules of the company. One of these forbids patrons in its employment drinking intoxicating liquor while on duty. McLeod broke his promise when he got that quart of beer. He has, therefore, left a blot on his name. Add the money value of that blot to the price of that quart of beer—if you can.

One way and another, that quart of beer has proved to be a fairly costly one.

The Temptation of Jesus. Jesus was led of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. Whatever temptation God leads us into, he will help us out of.

Jesus had fasted forty days, because he was in a place where he couldn't find anything to eat. Some people imagine God has given them up for good as soon as they get where they can't about.

Jesus was tempted by the devil; not by the principle of evil. A devil so personal that he could say, "If thou wilt fall down and worship me."

He was first tempted to doubt the witness of the Spirit. "If thou be the Son of God," the Spirit had said that He was.

He was tempted to want demonstration. "Command that these stones be made bread." People who feed upon feeling turn stones into bread.

Jesus didn't say that bread was not good, but that faith was better. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." To know that God says thus and so should be enough.

He was tempted to expect supernatural help beyond his need, and scripture was quoted to make him think he might have it. "He shall give his angels charge concerning thee." God's angels are too busy to catch the man who jumps from a cliff simply to make them work. The devil has not yet stopped reading the Bible.

Cause for Great Rejoicing. In my Father's house are many mansions. (John 14:2)

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