

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 8.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1893.

No. 43.

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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.

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HASKELL and SEYMOUR PASSENGER, EXPRESS AND MAIL LINE.

DAILY BOTH WAYS.

Connects at Haskell with Abilene, Anson and Haskell line.

Leaves Seymour at 7 a. m., Arrives not later than 8 p. m.
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Fare one way \$3.50. Round Trip \$6.00.

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Connects at Haskell with Seymour Line to Haskell.

Connects at Abilene with trains, east and west bound.

GOING NORTH: Leaves Abilene at 4:30 p. m., Arrives at Anson 9:30, Arrives at Haskell at 11:30 next day.
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All business pertaining to legitimate and conservative banking solicited.

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

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THE CITY MEAT MARKET,

DICKENSON BROS., Prop.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Fresh Meat.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

—AT THEIR—

New Building on West Side of Square.

—Where They Have a Full and Complete Stock of—

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES.

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

—They will buy all kinds of—

COUNTRY PRODUCE

and pay best market prices for same.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

ELKHART CARBIDE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50. No. 110 Road Wagon. \$37.

No. 41. Wagon. \$45.

OUR HARNESS

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

BALD HEADS!

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

Skookum Root Hair Grower

is what you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific research. Knowledge of the diseases of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how to treat them. "Skookum" contains the best mineral oils. It does not dry, but a delightful cooling and refreshing tonic. By stimulating the follicles, it stops falling hair, cures dandruff, and grows hair on bald spots.

Keep the scalp clean, healthy, and free from greasy accumulations, by the use of Skookum Root Hair Grower. It destroys parasitic insects, which feed on and destroy the hair.

If your druggist cannot supply you send direct to us, and we will forward promptly, on receipt of price. (Growth of hair) 75 cents a bottle. 30-day supply \$1.50.

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO., 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Are you spending money you can ill afford for Tobacco, Morphine or Drink? Stop it. Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets, sold by all druggists will cure you in 3 to 5 days.

The heart resembles the ocean; it has storm and ebb and flow, and many a gem of purest ray lies hidden in its recesses, unseen, unmet, save by those who seek it in closest friendship and love.

A correspondent of Farm and Ranch says for sure death to a bed of red ants: "Put half a teaspoonful of powdered arsenic in the ant hole every other day for a week. The ants crawling out and in the poison sticks to them and they carry it down to the bottom and poison their food. Some hills may be a month dying out but they will all go. I know from experience."

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH calls attention to a fact which every farmer and breeder of any kind of live stock should immediately take heed, when it says: "Choice and common beef cattle are drifting wider and wider apart. The difference in Chicago is as much as three dollars per hundred." The difference is as marked between the high grade and the common of every kind of stock as it is between the different grades of cattle.

The latest news from Washington is to the effect that the anti-repeal senators have given up all hope of a compromise, have given up the fight, and that as soon as two or three speeches that are already prepared are delivered voting will begin and the repeal bill will pass—probably the last of this week.

Secretary Carlisle has announced his intention to coin the \$50,000,000 of silver bullion now in the treasury, being the seigniorage.

THERE has been organized at New York the Southern immigration company, which proposes the transferring of immigrants from the North and East to the South and West, and establishing them in the various branches of business under control of the company, principally the improvement and cultivation of vast tracts of lands and the building of southern seaport towns. It might be to the interest of some of our large Texas land owners to get into communication with, or, employ this company as promoters.

It is time for the northern journals to cease talking about lawlessness in the South and assuming the I-am-better-than-thou attitude when such crimes as the murder of the Wratten family occur in Indian. Last week a gang of seven dastardly villains suspecting that considerable money was concealed in the house of D. D. Wratten entered the house at night for the purpose of robbery, but being discovered in their search, murdered Wratten who was down with typhoid fever, also his mother aged 65, his wife and three children aged 3, 6 and 11 years. A suspected party being arrested confessed the crime.

In another column we reproduce from that excellent journal, Texas Farm and Ranch, an article written by Mr. Willard Robison, a nurseryman and fruit grower of several years experience near Cisco, on the subject of Growing Fruit in West Texas. From personal dealing and correspondence with Mr. Robison we know him to be reliable and intelligent, and his experience and advice as given in the article, we think, must prove valuable to all who follow it, especially as it is based on operations conducted so near to us, the soil and climate conditions being practically the same.

THAT august body, the United States senate, is in a pretty pickle. Its great dignity has leaned over toward "senatorial courtesy" until it has broken its back; it is helplessly wallowing in the mire. It may be likened to a pair of oxen necked together with a rope and each trying to pass a tree on a different side to the other, but the rope and the tree, "senatorial courtesy" and rules, hold fast and there they are, neither can go on and neither will yield and pass on the other side. Meantime the country is languishing for the freightage they are to bring. That rope—courtesy—must be made more elastic, and the tree—the rules—must be cut down. Those ancient and too much revered—by the dignified solons—obstacles should not longer stand in the way of business and progress. If they are not removed who can blame the republican minority for hanging every democratic measure to which they are opposed on them? The precedent has been set.

HOW THE SENATE STANDS.

17 to 22 Democrats For and Against Repeal.

24 to 10 Republican for and Against Repeal.

3 Populists Against Repeal.

Of the Whole Membership 41 Are for and 35 Against Repeal.

THE BEST COUNTY.

Haskell Leads.

A novel voting scheme is being conducted by Texas Farm and Ranch. A blank ticket is printed in the paper each week and subscribers cut it out and write on it the name of any county in the state they desire to vote for as the best county, and send it to the publishers. The votes will be counted up to Dec. 25, and the county receiving the largest number of votes will be given as a prize a big advertisement in the paper, setting forth its prospects, resources and advantages and the inducements it offers to homeseekers.

There are other prizes to the individual voters, such as a life scholarship in any business college in the country to the person sending the largest number of votes from the winning county, provided not less than 1000 votes have been sent by him or her, and the total vote for the county is not less than 5000. This scholarship will entitle the winner to a full course of tuition in all branches taught by the college selected by him or her at any time during his or her lifetime.

A present is given to one new subscriber every day while the contest lasts. These presents range from \$65 sewing machines downward in value and include choice books and many valuable and useful articles.

The voting has been going on for two or three week now, and Haskell county leads with 301 votes and Tarrant county is second with 215 votes.

We hope every subscriber in the county, as well as persons elsewhere who believe Haskell to be the best county, will clip the ticket and send in their vote each week, or they may be saved up and a number of them sent in later on. We also hope every man in this county who is not now a subscriber will send in his dollar and commence voting. The paper itself is worth more than a \$1 to anyone, and it has a very large circulation in Texas, also considerable circulation in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and other southern states, so that a good write up of our county in it would no doubt be of great benefit in acquainting people with its advantages and bringing new settlers.

Address a postal card to Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas for full particulars and a sample copy of the paper.

Growing Fruit in West Texas.

(WILLARD ROBISON.)

Texas Farm and Ranch.

Planting and cultivating an orchard in Western Texas requires more care and labor than is necessary in most other places. Trees make a much lighter growth the first season, even with the best of care; and under the careless methods of most planters the annual loss of newly set trees averages fully one fourth of all trees planted. But with proper care, with trees grown as near home as possible, it is the fault of the planter if more than five per cent is lost, even in bad drouth years. Land should be prepared as for corn or cotton. Mark off 18 to 30 feet one way with small plow. Then with a good turning plow throw out a furrow same distance apart for the trees to stand in. If land is well plowed this is sufficiently deep to plant any tree of suitable size for planting. Take a small bundle of trees, or what is better, have a boy carry them, and at every cross mark set a tree, leaning well to the south and west to protect body from sun. With the foot or a spade put enough dirt on the roots to make the tree stand up. When all are set take one horse and throw one or two furrows to the trees. Then follow and firm the dirt well, leaving the tree in proper condition. In this way, two hands can plant 1000 or more trees in a day, and they will be in better shape than if big holes are dug, and the ground not well plowed. The distance of planting can be governed by amount of land to spare; but always bear in mind that in this dry country 40 feet each way for all fruit is better than anything under 25 feet. Trees should

be cut back one-third to one half at time of planting, avoiding all forks that are liable to split when the tree is loaded with fruit. I regard after pruning of but little consequence, except shortening in some "leaders," to keep tree in uniform shape. But if extra fine specimen fruits are the object, tips of limbs should be well cut back, and fruit thinned to a very light stand. Cultivate trees at least once a month for a few years, and once in six or eight week later on. Never sow small grain in a young orchard, but plant any cultivated crop, sweet potatoes and green peas being preferable, but don't crowd the rows too close to trees.

Democrats against Repeal.

Bate of Tenn., Berry of Ark., Blackburn of Ky., Butler of S. C., Call of Fla., Cockrell of Mo., Coke of Tex., Colquhoun of Ga., Daniel of Va., George of Miss., Harris of Tenn., Irby of S. C., Jones of Ark., Kyle of S. D., Martin of Kan., Morgan of Ala., Pugh of Ala., Roach of N. D., Vance of N. C., Vest of Mo., Walthall of Miss., White of La.

Democrats who oppose unconditional repeal, but will vote for it if they cannot get a chance to vote for a compromise:

Camden of W. V., Falkner of W. V., Houston of Va., Pascoe of Fla., Ransom of N. C., Turpie of Ind.

Democrats for Repeal.

Rice of O., Caffery of La., Gibson of La., Gordon of Ga., Gorman of Md., Gray of Del., Hill of N. Y., Lindsey of Ky., McPherson of N. J., Mills of Tex., Mitchell of Wis., Murphy of N. Y., Palmer of Ill., Smith of N. J., Vilas of Wis., Voorhees of Ind., White of La.

Republicans for Repeal.

Aldrich of R. I., Allison of Ia., Chandler of N. H., Cullom of Ill., Davis of Minn., Dixon of R. I., Dolph of Or., Frye of Me., Gallinger of N. H., Hale of Me., Hawley of Conn., Higgins of Del., Hoar of Mass., Lodge of Mass., McMillan of Mich., Morrill of Vt., Perkins of Kan., Platt of Conn., Proctor of Vt., Quay of Penn., Sherman of O., Stockbridge of Mich., Washburn of Minn., Wilson of Ia.

Republicans against Repeal.

Cameron of Penn., Dubois of Id., Hansbrough of N. D., Jones of Nev., Mitchell of Or., Pettigrew of S. D., Power of Mon., Shoup of Id., Teller of Col., Wolcott of Col.

Populists Anti-Repeal.

Allen of Neb., Stewart of Nev., Peffer of Kan.

Republicans who would vote for unconditional repeal but favor a compromise:

Carey of Wyo., Manderson of Neb., Squire of Wash.

FROM an article reproduced this week in the Free Press from the Fort Worth Gazette, but which originally appeared in the New York Press, it will be seen that there is a majority of five democratic senators opposed to unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, so that if the question were left to a strictly democratic vote it would not be repealed without a substitute in favor of silver to take its place. But there are 24 republican members for repeal who, with the 17 democrats for repeal, give the repeal side a majority of 3, counting 3 populist members opposed to repeal.

Directory.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

(30th Judicial Dist.)

Judge, Hon. J. V. Cockrell.

Dist. Attorney, W. W. Heall.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge, P. D. Sanders.

County Attorney, F. P. Morgan.

County & Dist. Clerk, J. L. Jones.

Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.

County Treasurer, Jasper Millhous.

Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.

County Surveyor, J. A. Fisher.

COMMISSIONERS.

Precinct No. 1, J. S. Rike.

Precinct No. 2, B. H. Dorely.

Precinct No. 3, C. W. Lucas.

Precinct No. 4, J. B. Adams.

PARISH OFFICERS.

J. P. Prec. No. 1, J. S. Rike.

Constable Prec. No. 1, T. D. Suggs.

CHURCHES.

Baptist, (Missionary) Every 1st and 3rd Sunday.

Rev. W. G. Caperton, Pastor.

Presbyterian, (Cambrian) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before.

No. 1 Pastor, Christian (Campbellite) Every 3rd Sunday and Saturday before.

Pastor, Presbyterian, Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.

Rev. W. H. McCollough, Pastor.

Methodist (M. E. Church S.) Every Sunday and Sunday night.

W. H. Bass, D. D. Pastor.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

P. D. Sanders, Superintendent.

Christian Sunday School every Sunday.

W. H. Standifer, Superintendent.

Baptist Sunday School every Sunday.

G. W. Courtwright, Superintendent.

Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday.

W. H. Merrill, Superintendent.

Haskell Lodge No. 623, A. F. & A. M., meet Saturday on or before each full moon.

G. R. Couch, W. M.

J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Haskell Chapter No. 121.

Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday to each month.

A. C. Foster, High Priest.

J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Professional Cards.

J. B. LINDSEY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Haskell, Tex.

Specialties a Share of Your Patronage.

All bills due, must be paid on the first of the month.

A. G. Kenney M. D., J. F. Sankley M. D.

DRS. NEATHERY & BUNKLEY.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Offer their services to the people of the town and country.

Office at P. McLendon's Drug Store during the day and residence at night.

Haskell, Texas.

Dr. F. M. OLDHAM.

DENTAL SURGEON.

Gold-Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

OSCAR MARTIN.

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law

Notary Public.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

ARTHUR C. FOSTER.

LAND LAWYER.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Land Business and Land Litigation specialties.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

Office one block west of Court House.

S. W. SCOTT.

Attorney at Law and Land Agent

Notary Public, Abstract of title to any land in Haskell county furnished on application.

Office in Court House with County Surveyor.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

H. G. McCONNELL.

Attorney - at - Law.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

BALDWIN & LOMAX.

Attorneys and Land Agents.

Special Abstracts of Land Titles. Special Attention to Law, Litigation.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

Eld. J. HAMNER.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

Offices in the County and District Courts of Haskell and surrounding counties.

137 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.

A. R. BENGE.

DEALER IN

SADDLES & HARNESS.

To my friends in Haskell Co.—

While in Seymour, call and examine my Prices on Saddlery and Harness Goods.

A. R. BENGE,

N. Main St. Seymour, Texas.

FOR THE B.L.C.

Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and other ailments.

DR. W. H. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

The Dallas Free Press.

J. B. POOL, Editor and Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS. TEXAS.

A cow in Georgia died recently from the effects of eating a barb wire fence. This is strange, of course, but after all it would have been stranger if she hadn't.

If the American swimmer Boynton has really been caught diving with the Brazilian revolution he will need something more than a rubber suit to preserve his hide intact.

Wood for toothpicks is getting scarce, so that the manufacturers have to send men into the woods now to hunt material up—but that is no reason why any man should chew a toothpick for half an hour after lunch.

The memorial association of the District of Columbia proposes to undertake the work of making historic houses in Washington with suitable tablets. It is a good and patriotic undertaking. Whatever congress can do to help it on should certainly be done.

The czar shows an inclination to pass the throne over the head of his eldest son. Such an act might or might not be a sign of displeasure. The czar knows that reigning in Russia is nothing in the nature of a picnic; and the boy can get another job.

A casual glance at the fashion plates in which are represented the latest in midday's fall capes leaves the mind in doubt as to whether the eyes saw a bug or a butterfly. The latest designs in capes are strikingly suggestive of a reversion to the hygienic period.

A man bound for California was killed in a railroad wreck. In his pocket was \$1,000 and other evidence of affluence. No relatives have yet appeared, but if the body be sent to its original destination a relative will bob up from every county and attend properly to the mourning and the property.

Jesse Pomerox has made another attempt to get out of prison. Jesse makes a mistake; if he would only wait a few years without attempting to break out, some sentimentary philanthropist would circulate a petition for his pardon. The greater the criminal the more zealous is usually the pardon circulating crank.

Particulars of a murder in which the victim was burned are being unearthed. The statement is made that the perpetrators must have been Indians, as the deed was too fiendish to be ascribed to Caucasians. In the light of recent history it can be conceded that the noble white man has received an undeserved compliment.

Oscar Wilde says the exposure of meat in a butcher's shop is not esthetic and that butchers should only exhibit their wares by means of photographs. But the majority of men, who have not been educated in esthetics as Oscar has, think that meat that is not fit to be looked at is not fit to be eaten. Oscar should change his butcher.

Somebody has given something to Pennsylvania and has succeeded in arousing curiosity. At least he has filed in the state treasury a notice that a certain unspiced sum has been deposited by him with the Girard trust company of Philadelphia to the credit of the state, with the stipulation that the latter shall not be opened until the year 2000.

Three tramps in London, one of them an American, had gone to sleep one warm night on the Thames embankment. A constable insisted on their moving on, when they caught him up and threw him into the Thames. The American afterward gave himself up, being unable to bear the remorse. His confession was unnecessary since the constable swam ashore.

A Washington cashier stole \$20,000, repented to the extent of expressing sorrow and retaining the booty, and got a sentence of three years in the penitentiary. Had he stolen more the sentence would doubtless have been less, and had he stolen the entire bank his safety would have been assured, and the respect of his fellow-citizens heaped upon him in smothering bouquets.

The duke of Vargas doesn't seem to be suffering for the necessities of life. While his bankruptcy at Madrid amounts to nearly \$5,000,000, and his Parisian creditors are loud and bitter in their complaints against him, letters from San Sebastian describe him as giving handsome entertainments in the beautiful villa, or rather chateau, which he possesses at that ultra fashionable and exceedingly expensive Spanish Newport.

Electric railways along country roads will do the work which the horse has done. Freight as well as passenger cars will constitute a feature of electric railroads, the only thing then left for poor Devils to do to earn his hay and oats will be farm work proper. With electric roads tapping nearly every rural neighborhood, the expensive smooth roadways proposed and sought for by bicyclists will hardly be realized. Electricity is a formidable obstacle in the way of better conveyances.

The grand jury of New York recommends that the office of coroner be abolished. In its place it is proposed to substitute a new system in which the several functions now vested in a coroner shall be exercised by separate officials. For example, in case of a sudden death the cause of the death shall be determined by an unempaneled physician acting as a medical examiner, while the business of determining whether or not a crime has been committed shall be in the keeping of the proper judicial authorities.

MY FRIENDS' WIFE.



After all I am going to marry Lucie. It is more than ten years since poor Robethon died, and—perhaps I am a donkey to do it, at my time of life; but she is unquestionably a charming woman. She made him happy, and I am afraid I am a fool. I feel, however, as though I owe her almost to his memory, and something to her, too. Yes, there is no doubt, I owe her something in that line—and yet, good heavens! I am not doing it on that account. I love her, desperately, down to the ground.

"Dick," she said to me yesterday, "looking straight at me with her wonderful blue eyes—"Dick, why do you ask me now?"

"Better late than never," I answered. She began, "Five, six years ago you—"

"I know. I was a fool, Lucie. I never once thought of it, though. You see, the idea was foreign to me. I never intended to marry."

"With your kind assistance, I do intend to," I said.

"Why?" Her question almost bowled me over. I gazed at the carpet, wondering how I could best put it to her. Presently I looked up, and as our eyes met I started out, "because I love you, of course."

I did not mean to say that, just then; the truth is that the idea of "reparation" had got sole possession of my brain, and how to express it gravely was my only aim.

Lucie laughed lightly. "That, Dick, is a second thought, and not a bad one for a man offering himself as a husband. Still, I want your first."

"I am thinking that, low apart, you have a moral claim upon me. A great wave of color rose and fell, leaving her beautiful face pale as marble. "A claim—really? A moral claim? Why moral? Why not material? When I turn huckster, Dick, I will traffic only for gold."

I saw what she meant. Love's gifts, being no impoverishment of love, entail no indebtedness upon the recipient. Love paid for its gifts in the giving. This, I thought, was a counsel of perfection, and better suited to angels and angelic lovers than to men and women in an earthly, highly conventional society.

"And that is why you wish to marry me?" she asked.

I felt that I was on thin ice. "No, darling, it is not. I love you. There's no harm in that, I hope?"

"No, not a bit. It is a very good reason. Genuine, Dick?"

"Quite, on my honor."

"The honor of an English general—more of an English general—more still, of a well-tried friend—that's good enough for me. Here's my hand on it, Dick."

MAN-EATING REPTILES.

Snakes found in the Philippine Islands. Awful Fate of the servant of an American Resident at Tientsin—The Man's Bones Found in the Reptile After It Had Been Killed—Snake Charming.

Charles E. Michaels, after twelve years' residence in the Philippine Islands, has returned to his native city, says the Philadelphia Times. He was an engineer on a sugar plantation in Mindanao, in a remote part of the island, and had excellent opportunities for studying the wild animals and reptiles that infest that part of the world.

The existence of man-eating snakes had been pointed out by naturalists, but I can prove the matter from my own experience. In 1886 I was living then at Ti-Rando. One of our servants was a short, broad-shouldered Javanese named Picul. He was a cattle herder and frequently in the woods. Several times he had told us of the existence of a monster python fifty feet long, not a mile from the plantation. I gave him a gun and buckshot to kill it, but it was not materialized and we became incredulous.

"One day Picul was missing. His gun and hat were found in the woods and brought in. One of the native hunters examined the ground and gave his opinion. Picul must have been caught by a snake, as no blood had been shed, but there had evidently been a struggle. The next Sunday, in company with an Englishman named Mason and his native trackers, I took to the woods to look for our lost servant. The natives lead us to the edge of a track of submerged land, covered with long grass. The water was about three inches deep. Here in the mud was the track of a big snake. The depression made by the body in the mud was quite eighteen inches wide. Suddenly the water called out, "Sook! sook! look! look! Three hundred yards away the water was agitated into waves and gliding towards us was a yellow snake that looked 100 feet long. The head was as large as a bucket. It was a bright yellow striped with black. To watch it gliding towards us was trying on the nerves, but we waited and at forty yards gave it two loads of buckshot. It was so big that the water out of the water and lashed about, but finally sank and the natives hauled it on the bank with a rope. It was just thirty-eight feet long—our fears had added the other sixty. To keep it from the white ants it was at once cut open and skinned. Inside was the lower jaw of a human being and a leg and thigh bone, while a skin cloth was rolled into a ball in the stomach. The man's skull, and this Picul's sisters identified, so the poor fellow had fallen a victim to this horrid reptile."

"Of all the people under the sun the tourist Englishmen are certainly the most eccentric. A gentleman named Howard has been exploring the southern part of Mindanao for five years, and his speciality is snakes. No matter how venomous they will take them up and they seem to be quite inert and harmless in his hands. One day he came into our warehouse, and after some conversation put his hand in his jacket pocket, and saying, 'I have here a curious snake, very strangely marked,' pulled out a chain viper, as flat as a ribbon—one of the most venomous of the snakes of the Archipelago. He handled it like a piece of tape, although its curious opalescent eyes fairly glared. In two seconds he had the place to himself.

"The Chinese were much afraid of him and always got out of his way. For two years he had, with a large party of native hunters, been looking for a huge serpent that was seen frequently in a large tract of wet land about 100 miles north of our plantation. It was known to have eaten two cattle and several hunters were missing. The track had been seen and described as large as that made by dragging a hoghead through the mud. After two months' search, one day the snake was seen gliding through the water. Howard and his men were quickly on the trace, and after a day's march through the pass, about 100 miles north, they reached a place where a number of palm trees had been overthrown by the wind, and under these the snake lay hidden. After a careful search one of the hunters discovered it, and pointing out the head to Mr. Howard, he was enabled to put a rifle ball in the right place. Shot through the head it was ten hours dying and one man was badly injured by a lash of its tail. It measured forty-two inches and the skin was so wide that I had no trouble in wrapping myself in it.

"Thanks to Mr. Howard, the crocodiles in our river were almost exterminated. They had killed twelve people in the village. I saw one twenty-two feet long. Mr. Howard's plan was to make a small raft of cane and fasten a duck on it and set it float on the river. The bird would quack, and suddenly a huge head would emerge from the water, and the iron jaws clash, taking in the raft and all. Howard was an excellent shot, using an Express rifle and shell bullet, and never failed to hit. The explosion of the bullet generally blew the head to pieces, and in a few minutes the body of the crocodile would float, belly up, on the water.

"I am glad to get back to America. As a general thing Europeans don't live to be old men in that climate, and are sure to be attacked by fevers. I shall not return there."

Mysteries of the Deep Revealed. Photographing the depths of the sea has been accomplished by a French scientist, M. Bouan. Being a practiced diver, M. Bouan was able to take photographs of his surroundings when standing on the very bed of the Mediterranean at Banyuls-sur-Mer, near the Spanish border.

We Did Not Always Shake Hands. The English and American custom of handshaking first came into fashion, it is said, in the time of Henry II. Previous to that the embrace and the kiss were in vogue, a relic of an ancient oriental method of greeting.

WHY SHOULD CATTLE STARVE.

The Milk-Cow seems to Have an Omnivorous Appetite. Most people are probably of the opinion that the goat and the ostrich rank highest as omnivorous animals. It is not so generally known, however, that a cow takes often very curious things into her stomach.

The United States department of agriculture gave space in its exhibits in the government building to a collection of various objects which have been taken from the stomachs of cattle killed for beef at the stockyards. The most amazing of these objects is the iron tooth of a huge hay rake, such as is drawn by two horses upon the Western prairies. This iron tooth is curved, and is four feet eight inches long, and about a quarter of an inch thick. It was taken from the stomach of a Texas steer, which was to all external appearances in the best of health when killed. From the stomach of another Texas steer was taken an iron bolt thirteen and a half inches long by five-eighths of an inch thick. In a rather small cow were found objects as follows:

One masonic emblem, one dime, one copper cent, two watch rings, one finger ring and a number of stones. In another cow's stomach were found one silver dollar, one silver watch chain, one brass hair-pin, a door-knob and seven nails or pieces of nails. One of the most curious features of this remarkable collection is a lot of twenty-three hair balls. These were all found in the stomach of a Texas cow which was butchered at the Chicago stock yards about a short time ago. When she was killed the animal was in good health but small. She weighed when dressed for beef 350 pounds. These hair balls are each a perfectly solid, hard, circular mass. The largest one is five inches in diameter, and the smallest about an inch and a half. The balls are formed by the animal licking itself. The hair comes off and adheres to the tongue. It is then swallowed, and once in the stomach is rolled up and compressed into the globular mass described.

Strange Bedfellows. Rather a striking illustration of how trade and money getting make strange bedfellows is furnished by the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway. The concession for the railway was obtained by a native of Jerusalem, it was built by a French company, while the engines and carriages, manufactured in the United States, run over rails made in Belgium, and the most remunerative part of the passenger traffic is drawn from British tourists.

The Salt sea was the home of oysters from fourteen to twenty inches in diameter. A sea turtle weighing 1,000 pounds was captured near Portland, Maine, recently.

The United States produces more grain in proportion to population than any other nation. June is the favorite month for suicides, and Tuesdays and Thursdays the favorite days of the week.

There are districts in Spain where the ancient practice still obtains of having no pews for worshippers in the churches.

According to the tracks found in a stone quarry in Connecticut a bird with a foot eleven inches in length once inhabited those parts.

The annual yield of the ranches and stock farms of the Western states exceeds in value the combined product of their gold and silver mines.

The Indians replied when a missionary asked them if they were willing to abstain from work on Sunday: "Yes, and not only on Sunday, but on all other days as well."

At the Maryland Prohibition state convention little muslin bags were passed around, with the request that delegates should deposit one cent for each birthday they had passed.

It is not often that the engineering world is called upon to witness the completion of a work nearly 2,500 years after it was first projected, but such is the case with the canal through the isthmus of Corinth. Projected 600 years before Christ, and actually begun by the Emperor Nero, it is completed in 1893.

SAUCY SENTIMENTS.

"Smith has adopted the child left at his door the other night." "He doesn't refer to it as a step child, does he?" "How did you make yourself so solid with the girl's mother?" "Met her in the hall one evening when I called and mistook her for the daughter."

The Bud—Why does Mr. Robbs wear such short trousers? Older Brother—Because they fit him. I just asked him for a small loan, and he said he was so short his corns made his head ache.

Contributor—Here is a manuscript I wish to submit. Editor, waving his hand—"I'm sorry, we are full just now. Contributor, blandly—Very well, I will call again when some of you are sober.

"Marie, has any one called while I have been out?" "Yes, ma'am; Mr. Pommer." "Mr. Pommer? I don't know any one of that name." "I know that, ma'am; it was me he came to see."

Fond Parent—I fear young man, you seek my daughter's hand solely for her wealth. Young Man—Well, look at her candidly and kindly mention what other qualifications she possesses.

Willis—I'd hate to be as hard up as Brooker seems to be. Wallace—What leads you to think he is hard up? Willis—Why, he's been to see me ten times this week to get that five I borrowed from him six months ago.

THE FARM AND HOME.

Advanced Dairying and Its Tendencies—Dehorning With Caustic Potash—Doubting the Honey Crop—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Almost all the difficulties and risks in making butter occur during the interval between the milking and the churning. No doubt there are some that arise from improper feeding and uncleanliness in the keeping of the cows, or in the process of milking, but all these together are not so injurious to the butter as errors in the management of the cream. A writer in Country Gentleman says: The many internal changes that occur in cream by exposure to the atmosphere and to variations of temperature that we know are due to the action of numerous varieties of fungous germs which increase to an enormous extent in the cream in the short interval during which it is kept to ripen, or during which the milk is kept to the cream to rise, are a sufficient explanation of the common defects of the largest proportion of the butter that is made. The most careful butter maker can hardly escape some of these difficulties without the use of such apparatus as reduces these risks to a minimum, or removes them altogether. And under the most favorable circumstances, a sudden change of the weather may render unavailing all the care of the most skillful dairyman.

This being thus, it is only a reasonable thing that the tendency of advanced dairying should be toward the making of sweet cream butter. And this change of the program of the fine butter maker is not so much the result of any special demand for this name of butter by consumers, as it is the fact that the butter so prepared reaches them in the very best condition and it is the advanced dairymen themselves who made the discovery. To reach this end has been the study of fine butter makers for years, and hence so much has been heard of methods of ripening cream in such a manner as to avoid as much as possible the contact of the cream with the air, and to keep it at as low a temperature as possible until the time comes for the churning.

It is not that the insipid flavor of the fresh butter made of sweet cream has become the fashion, for this kind of butter can hardly ever reach the consumer because of the rapid change of the butter after churning, but rather that the butter so made reaches the table just at the time when it has attained the same degree of ripeness, and consequently has the same delicate flavor and aroma as when it formerly came from the churn. Sour-cream butter has its best flavor at this time, and every hour after that it will deteriorate unless it is perfectly sealed from the air. Then, after a time, it has gradually ripened from internal slow changes, and acquired its best flavor. But the demand now is for butter in the form of pressed cakes, all ready for the table, and the butter is surely exposed to the air more than if it were packed in pails or tubs.

The experiments that have been made recently in churning the sweet cream have all been satisfactory. There has been no loss of butter, and the churning has not occupied more time than usual. The butter has come from the churn in the right condition, so that it ripens in the tin as when it formerly came from the churn. The butter is ripened instead of the cream. This should be clearly understood, so that those intelligent buttermakers who have all along well known the peculiar quality of sweet-cream butter, should realize this fact, and thus reconcile it with their knowledge. It is a question of terms more than anything else, and nothing to alarm any one.

THE FALLACY OF LARGE PASTURES.

It is not uncommon for inexperienced stockmen to think they have secured excellent pasture because they can turn into a field where grass is a foot or more high. Except with clover, and not always with that, a large growth is not the sweetest and most nutritious. Very often indeed, the untouched grass in the pasture field is left uncut because it lacks the sweetness which cattle found in shorter and more nutritious. We have often seen the grass eaten down almost to the soil over an underdrain, while the grass grew green and apparently just as good but uncut a few feet away. Then, too, a dressing of mineral fertilizer, either with clover or without, will do much to sweeten this too large growth. Probably on most soils the potash adds phosphate also by making what the soil contains more soluble.—American Cultivator.

Doubting the White Honey Crop.

Mr. B. Taylor, in Farm, Stock and Home, says that at the end of the white honey season he removes all surplus honey from the hives, crates the finished sections, and extracts the partly-filled and uncapped combs. The extracted honey thus obtained is, if cured properly, of the highest grade for table use, and sells for nearly the price of the comb honey if customers are made acquainted with its high excellence.

The sections containing the empty combs he returns to the supers, and some pleasant afternoons sees them all out without covers, so the bees can get at them without hindrance, and clean the combs of every drop of adhering honey. In the evening, after the bees have ceased to fly, the cases are carried and stored into the bee-proof honey-house. A "honey-comb-leveler" is then brought into use, and the combs leveled to even thickness, and set carefully away for next year. By the use of prepared combs he is quite sure he can double the white honey crop.

The hives, after the honey is removed, will have an extra live containing either frames or drawn combs, or full sheets of brood foundation, placed on top of each colony to be filled with dark fall honey. There should be a queen excluded honey-

Care of Apples.

There is no question about the importance of so far as possible preventing the bruising of the fruit. From what has been said in strong terms concerning the barrier of a tough skin which nature has placed upon the apples it goes without saying that this defense should not be ruthlessly broken down. It may be safely assumed that germs of decay are lurking almost everywhere, ready to come in contact with any substance. A bruise or cut in the skin is therefore even worse than a rough place caused by a scab fungus as a lodgment provided by the minute spores of various sorts. If the juice exudes, it at once furnishes the choicest of conditions for molds to grow. An apple bruised is a fruit for the decay of which germs are specially invited, and when such a specimen is placed in the midst of other fruit, it soon becomes a point of infection for its neighbors on all sides. Seldom is a fully rotten apple found in a bin without several others near it being more or less affected. A rotten apple is not its brother's keeper.

The surrounding conditions favor or retard the growth of the decay fungi. If the temperature is near freezing, they are comparatively inactive, but when the room is warm and moist the fruit cannot be expected to keep well. Cold storage naturally checks the decay. The ideal apple has no fungous defacements or no bruises. If it could be placed in a dry, cool room, free from fungous germs, it ought to keep indefinitely until chemical change ruins it as an article of food.—Colman's Rural World.

Dehorning With Caustic Potash.

Professor Roberts is an advocate of dehorning, but prefers to prevent the horns from growing. He has made some experiments in this matter at the experiment station, which he says warrant the following recommendations:

1. That for efficiency, cheapness and ease of application, stick caustic potash can be safely recommended for preventing the growth of horns.

2. The whole operation need take only a few minutes, and the calf is apparently insensible to it. A slight scab forms over the surface of the budding horn and drops off in the course of a month or six weeks, leaving a perfectly smooth pool.—Journal of Agriculture.

Farm Notes.

Fruit trees do better on well drained land. Many horses are ruined by carelessness in handling. Nothing adds more to the value of the farm than a good orchard. Growing sheep instead of taking fertility from the soil improves it. The apple borer begins his work the first year after planting the tree. Trim all the wood from the currant bushes as soon as the leaves are off.

It rarely if ever pays to whip a horse. They yield much quicker to kind treatment. It is expensive to keep the brood sow on corn all winter. Give milk, bran, roots, etc.

If you haven't the cash to pay with, better do without something than to buy "on time."

The question with the stock grower is, how to increase the quality without increasing the cost. There is no greater luxury than a dish of strawberries fresh from your own garden. Plant a patch for home use at least.

Home Hints.

Leather which is dull and stained can often be restored by a mixture of oil and vinegar, well mixed. The covers of lard pails may be utilized for placing under pots and saucepans when the stove is too hot. The most flesh forming food is sugar. Thin people can't use too much of it; fat people can't use too little of it.

There is no discrimination by cattlemen against any particular breed, but all discriminate against the scum of all breeds. Take care of the machinery you have, and as far as possible, don't buy any more on credit. The man who buys farm machinery on time pays the fiddler dearly.

A thin piece of salt pork bound to a wound caused by stepping on a nail or carpet tack will remove the inflammation almost immediately and prevent serious consequences. Blue grass is the king of grasses for pasture. For sowing the ground should be thoroughly pulverized and about twelve pounds per acre sown. It may be sown either in spring or fall.

In cases of illness where the burning thirst of the patient cannot be assuaged by water or cracked ice, it is said that a teaspoonful of glycerine will afford prompt and comparatively long relief. White silk lace may be cleaned by spreading it upon a white paper that has been coated with calomel, placing another sheet upon it and laying it away for three days. Shake off the powder and the lace will be clean and white.



"ON MY HONOR."

CANADA AT THE FAIR

THE CANADIANS OUTDO THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

The Progressive Spirit of the New Canadian Race is Everywhere Manifest in British Empire Displays—The Indian Exhibit.

(World's Fair Letter.)

HAT CANADA manufacture is a condition her mother country in the neat and pretty curlicues she sported in the past. The Canadian section is on the west side of Columbia avenue, near Great Britain on the north, Denmark on the south and Belgium on the east across the avenue. Every foot of the 10,000 square feet of space is crowded with manufactured goods from all parts of Canada.

There is no doubt that the Dominion has many and more varied and probably better lines of manufacture than those which are shown on this busy Columbia avenue of the manufactures building. There is much to criticize in the display which Canada makes, and the manufacture of the Dominion have done themselves scanty credit by the display which they have made at the World's Fair.

There are a great many lines of manufactured products in the Canadian court which will compare favorably with those of the older, more populous and more pretentious manufacturing countries. The cotton king has been at work in the Dominion, and in two long, well-finished, native woolen fabrics are most tastefully arranged many of the products of the Canadian cotton mills.

Cotton fabrics of all kinds are shown and textile goods occupy prominent place. Tweeds, meltons, braids, silk thread, and carpets are also extensively exhibited. Gloves, hosiery, underwear, and ready-made clothing are tastefully arranged in glass cases made of Canadian elm, birch and cherry. Two very pretty cases fairly groined with a burden of ladies' work of all de-



CANADIAN EXHIBIT IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

scriptions from different parts of the Dominion. Some of this work is particularly handsome and artistic and beautifully executed. There is also quite a creditable exhibit of sole and harness leather. Scales, stoves and hollow-ware, water-heaters, horse-shoes, stove polish, screens, rivets, spades, shovels, and an immense array of like articles meet the eye in every direction. There is a particularly pretty exhibit of circular and hand saws of almost every pattern, which has attracted much attention, and it is doubtful whether in this department Canada is surpassed by any exhibit at the fair. A creditable display of boots



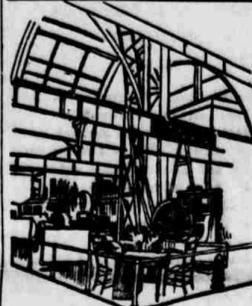
MINING AND MINING, CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

and shoes occupies a prominent position. Paints, pigments, bolts, silk traps, and innumerable other articles go to make up this extended exhibit. A solid pyramid of pressed brick of the very finest quality, large bundles and piles of cordage and hawsers, pottery and earthenware, decorative china, stationery, paper, mantels, enamel and all descriptions of art supplies are shown. From the different courts in this section we heard continually the clanging of the mallets, the rattle of the hammers, the hum of the machinery, and the sound of the saws, and the display is a very interesting and instructive exhibit made by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa.

At the western side of Canada's place in the government Indian schools in the different northwest of Canada. These young people, the descendants of the Indians who originally crossed the vast continent, are now being trained in the ways of the white man. They are being taught to read, to write, and to use the tools of the farmer and the mechanic. They are being taught to work the land and to raise the stock, and to use the tools of the carpenter and the cooper. They are being taught to be good and honest, and to love their country and their fellow-men.

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products of the civilized Indian—grain that he has sown, killed, and harvested, flour that he has ground, roots and vegetables that he has planted and cared for, manufactured goods of many kinds that he has skillfully put together, and samples of the work of the school children of these Indian tribes under the guardianship of their government. There are also many curious bits of the war path of other days, the hunt and the trail. On the edge of the space allotted to the Indian exhibit stands a camp made entirely of buffalo skins, probably the only one of the kind in the world, as the buffalo is now extinct. These skins are exceedingly valuable, as money could not replace them. On all sides of this antiquated dwelling



CANADIAN MACHINERY.

are fantastic drawings and here and there are the horrid, bloody scalp that was the penalty of some enemy's rashness or misdeeds. Canada's court in Machinery hall is splendidly located at the east end of the center floor of the building and immediately opposite the court of Great Britain. The court is artistically arranged and plentifully decorated with Canadian and British flags in order to show the good feeling which exists between the mother country and her greater colony, the entrance to the Canadian court is surrounded by British flags and emblems, while the entrance to Great Britain's court is decorated with the Canadian beaver and Dominion ensign. While this exhibit has many features of peculiar interest to visitors, the display is scarcely even a fair representation of what Canada's machinery manufacturers can produce. Many important lines are absent, and a number of the largest manufacturers are not represented at all.

From an excellent standpoint, one of Canada's greatest resources is the inexhaustible supply of mineral which are stored away under Canadian soil. Large deposits of economic minerals in a completely unknown quantity and of unestimated value are to be found in the mountainous district



CANADIAN EXHIBIT IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

of almost every province in the Dominion. The showing of nickel and nickel ore from the Sudbury district of the province of Ontario is one which has attracted the universal attention not only of mining experts but also of the general public. The quality of these ores can best be indicated by the result of the recent tests made by the naval departments of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, in which Canadian nickel was found to have the greatest power of resistance and was by all means the most suitable for the purpose of making armor plates for improved war vessels. Following the result of these tests American capital immediately found its way into Canada, and even now thousands of tons of Canadian nickel ore are being mined by the Sudbury Nickel company to fill a contract made with the neighboring authorities at Washington. This metal will be used for making armor plates for our proposed new war ships.

A French journal, remarking that condensing engines would often be used in places now considered undesirable on account of the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water, describes an ingenious resort for meeting this difficulty. The apparatus in this case was designed for use with a seventy-horse-power engine. A tank was first made 6 1/2 feet long, 3 1/2 feet wide, and 1 1/2 feet deep, divided by a series of vertical wooden partitions four inches apart. The warm water and steam from the engine are delivered on the top edges of these partitions, trickling down from them, while at the same time a strong current of air is driven upward through the partitions by means of a fan about four feet in diameter; this air acts in two ways—by absorbing heat itself and by evaporating a portion of the water, the remainder being cooled by the action of each process. It is stated that in winter the former action is particularly effective and in summer the latter. The result is a practically constant throughout the air. The air, under this arrangement, is found to have a velocity of twenty-one feet a second, and the steam that is condensed is found to make up for the vapor carried off.

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Will there be a meeting between Brown and Jones? "No." "Isn't there a question of veracity between them?" "No. They each called the other a liar, and the referee decided both were right." "A Hint to Rural Landlords. Uncle Updeek—There hain't been a trout in that creek for thirty years now, our new hoarse is pulling 'em out as fast as he can drop 'em." Mrs. Updeek—That's what comes of advertising our trout fishing in the religious papers; they can't lie, no how.

A STORY OF AKENSIDE, A ROMANCE TOLD IN A COUNTRY TOWN.

The Big House on the Hill—The Lovely Miss Van Horn and Her Numerous Suitors—How Edwin Heathcote Won the Love of the Mistress.

When the great house on the hill in our little town was opened after standing empty and deserted for several years, there was great excitement felt, for Akenside is a dull place, though there's no denying that it's pretty enough in summer, with its hills and trees and the river near by. It was Jonathan Dregg who had built the great stone house, and he had declared that he would live in the finest residence in the whole country, and Lucinda Dregg, his wife, had put on airs, to that extent that she shut all her old friends—except a few she kept to herself—and filled her new home with city folks and kept two servants. Then came the avenger in the shape of death, who took her and her only child but spared Jonathan to live on, lose his money and finally die in the almshouse. A gentleman named Van Horn—from the city bought it, but had never lived in it.

Mrs. Dregg's two servants, which had been looked upon as the climax of waste and extravagance, and had called down vengeance from heaven, now divided into insignificant beside the five trim, well-trained serving maids, black coachman, and gardener who accompanied the new family. But all this was nothing beside the stately and beautiful Elizabeth Van Horn, the daughter and sole heir of the house. Such a dazzling complexion, such wonderful deep gray eyes, now gay with a charming audacity, now serious with feeling.

Yet among the train of Miss Van Horn's lovers was one who was far enough away from the world in which she moved, says the Philadelphia Times. To be sure, Edwin Heathcote had had a good education, working his way through college and standing well in his classes, and his family were of the best, though poor—his father being the hard-working rector of the little church at Akenside. Yet in spite of the great gift he knew was fixed between them, and in spite of the dazzling man who surrounded her, her wealth, young Heathcote loved this beautiful, stately girl so passionately that even his pride gave way one day, and then, in a moment, the eager, impetuous words were spoken, not to be recalled. He stood looking into her face, his own white with feeling awaiting her answer. He told himself that he knew it already, but that he had been so sure when the unapproachable Miss Van Horn gave him her slender hand with a look more eloquent than words, the young fellow was overcome with happiness.

For two weeks they lived in the paradise peculiar to ardent lovers, and then young Heathcote had to be off to earn money and study, for he was to follow his father's profession. When he bade her good-bye for a moment his heart misgave him. She had everything and what he could offer seemed nothing, and while he possessed more than his share of courage and independence, his faith wavered. The next moment he felt ashamed, as Elizabeth Van Horn's words—earnest, full of devotion and sincerity—pledged herself never to forget him, always to be true to him. "You do not know how the Van Horns keep their word," she said proudly. "Where they love they give all." And as she watched the tall, manly figure, with his erect carriage and robust frame telling fully as much of muscular strength as of scholarly endeavor, this girl, petted and sought after, knew that her heart had at last found its master, and whatever came it would yield to no other.

Years passed and each summer the Van Horns came to Akenside, and there were picnics and teas, and riding parties and boat rides. Now it was a son of a millionaire who was to marry Miss Van Horn; again it was a titled Englishman who was the favored suitor. And still no wedding came off, and still Miss Van Horn was as beautiful and fascinating as ever. And then the blow came. The young rector had been offered a parish—the salary was double his father's, who had five children to rear, and to the rector's almost princely and he wrote a frank, manly letter to Mr. Van Horn, stating the condition of affairs and urging his desire for a speedy marriage. The storm burst upon the girl's head in uncontrolled fury. It was so unexpected, so utterly foreign to all her parents' desires. Miss Van Horn was kind so long as one would stand when one opposed him. He subjected his high-spirited daughter to all kinds of petty galling persecutions; her mother implored and entreated her not to disappoint all their hopes. Elizabeth pleaded her own cause eloquently, but in vain. She remembered that she was their only child and idol, and she compelled a patient endurance. Then her father, deceived by her forbearance, recalled the English suitor, and peremptorily ordered his daughter to marry him. The next day Elizabeth was missing, leaving a loving regretful letter behind. The father held out two years, but when he heard of Elizabeth's fate, he named after him he yielded and for years the house on the hill saw a charming picture of family life—the rector, the tall lovely wife and the two merry children, spoiled to death by the fond grandparents. Since the latter's death, however, the house has been sold and is now a thriving summer resort. Edwin Heathcote's name is well known in more than one state for his earnest sermons and more than all, for his active benevolence.

Bill Was a Game Man. "I'll never forget Bill Timmins," said the man who used to live in the far Northwest. "Bill was as game a man as ever lived, and too generous to take advantage." "Isn't he living now?" asked the

listener, who had been a good deal impressed by the sadness of the narrator's tone. "No. I was on the coroner's jury that looked after Bill." "What—what was the verdict?" "Died of carelessness." "Carelessness! How?" "Got into a fight without a gun on him." ABOUT TROUSERS. Their Hopeless Ugliness as an Article of Apparel. Trousers appear to have been introduced into Rome at a comparatively late period and as a part of the military uniform. They are worn by the Roman soldiers presented on Trajan's column, as well as by barbarians. The Greeks had never adopted them. With their instinctive sense of beauty they had recognized that these are the only garments that cannot possibly be made graceful.

REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

Exciting Times in Philadelphia in 1776. Pictures of Life in the Quaker City in the Beautiful Period of Our National History—A Tattered Book of Reminiscences—Colonial Washington.

On the ten-cent stall of a second-hand book shop was picked up the other day a tattered and dilapidated copy of the old volume printed in Harrisburg in 1811 and written by Alexander Graydon entitled, "Memoirs of a Life Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania." It is really a well written history of old times in Quaker Philadelphia. It was begun about the middle of the last century and continued for some years after the revolution.

In the year 1775 Philadelphia was the capital city, the most important place in the colonies. The influx of officers and those connected directly or indirectly with the continental congress pushed the sober-minded inhabitants, who had heretofore ruled the city as they willed, rudely aside, and for months it was a city in the hands and under the control of an alien element. Five little news sheets or letters were issued weekly, two in the German language and three in English. They were rampant on either side with the descriptive and inflammatory articles. Everybody, from the governor to his hostler, rushed into print with sentiments which delighted or disgusted the readers according to their political feelings.

The more conservative of the writers cautioned the community to go slowly and counseled for peace. The Philadelphia Times. These letters, as might be supposed, were written by the Quaker portion of the population, but a good number of their young men were from their tenets, and, affecting cockades and uniforms, openly avowed themselves fighting men. They went so far as to form a company of light infantry, under the command of Mr. Copperthwaite. This company was known as the "Quaker Blues." They had mustered and paraded night and day, although the sober-minded Friends protested, even at the risk of a coating of tar and feathers and the carting around the streets to the tune of "The Rogue's March."

With the advent of the spring of 1776 the excitement and upheaval became more intense, and the patriots, or liberty boys, as they were called, continued to have it all their own way and forced many of the leading Tories to leave the city or suffer the consequences of their wrath. They solaced themselves and their pent-up sentiments in the composition of odes and essays, which, however, failed to find a publisher until the city came into the possession of the "Sloth," as General Howe, the commander of the forces of Great Britain, was called by his contemporary military writers.

Five battalions of the city troops were continually sitting and passing up and down High street, from Front to Fourth, the then built up limits of the city. Innumerable mass meetings were also held, and processions organized to welcome congressional delegates or popular leaders. From Virginia, as a delegate to the first continental congress came the young Colonel Washington. A rode into the city very quietly, deprecating display and being modest in habit and demeanor. He was well known, however, in military circles by his connection with the British expedition. Thomas Jefferson was also an original hostler, and a popular leader. He was a deliberate speaker and very popular with the people, easily imbuing the masses with his democratic theories and carrying them with him to any extreme, but by the Tories he was heartily hated and regarded as a demagogue.

On Sundays the most interesting sights were to be observed in the vicinity of the churches. It was interesting to watch the congregation of Dr. Duché leaving St. Peter's Episcopal church. The women were followed by negro slaves carrying their fans, wraps and prayer-books. Probably the first to emerge from the sacred edifice would be handsome Mistress Mary Shippen, who afterwards married the traitor Arnold. She would be dressed in hoops and high tossing feathers in her hair, lawn apron with deep frills and patches of court plaster on her pretty face. Glancing across Third street perchance the attractive daughters of Edward Pennington, a leading Friend, might be noticed, demurely and plainly dressed, returning to their home at the corner of Crown and Race streets. In those early days every denomination was known by some peculiarity of dress. The Quakers, however, were the most conspicuous in this way, as they closely adhered to their plain form of costume.

His Inevitable Fate. He had placed a fine diamond ring on her finger, in token of their betrothal. For awhile she was supremely happy. Then a terrible thought occurred to her. Had her sweetheart ever loved another? Was she the only girl who had ever won his affections? "She would ask him and end the doubt." "Frank, dear!" "What is it, sweetness?" "Has any other girl ever worn this ring?" "No, indeed! I got a new ring every time I am engaged."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Flirtatious Abbe. It is said that the French Abbe Delle once had in his household a very quick-tempered relative, with whom he sometimes had animated disputes, and who sometimes went so far as to throw books at the Abbe. The Abbe must have been a person of great amiability and self-control. Once, when a particularly large and heavy volume was thrown at him, he caught it gracefully and said: "My dear friend, I must beg of you to remember that I prefer small gifts."

Unusual Anesthetic. A Railroad Accident Acts as Laughing Gas for a Woman. The drummer had told a comical story, and the dentist, who had been extracting much pleasure therefrom, followed with a professional yawn, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. "At one time in my early practice in a country town," he said, "there came to me a very nervous woman to have a tooth extracted. She carried on so that I could scarcely get her into the chair, and as soon as I put the forceps near her mouth she screamed and bounced around so I couldn't do anything with her. After two or three visits each worse than the other, I suggested that I take her to the nearest large town where a dentist administered gas. Well, the tooth hurt her so that at last she consented and I took her there, about twenty-five miles by rail. I went armed with a pair of forceps as a matter of habit, and when we got to the place and she saw the gas bag and other appliances she had them again worse than before, and I had to give it up and take her back home. I was thoroughly provoked and felt like taking a club to her, but she had money and was paying for her foolishness, so I tried to restrain my feelings. "About ten miles out from town, as the train was plugging along about twenty miles an hour, and she was holding her jaw and I was holding mine in the seat beside her, we struck a broken rail and the last thing I knew we were rolling down an embankment and being piled up at the bottom in a very promiscuous fashion. I don't know how it came about but I wasn't hurt much and when my senses were fully restored I dragged my patient out through a window and laid her on a bank near by. She was pretty bruised and had been knocked senseless and, as I was endeavoring to restore her a brilliant thought occurred to me. The next moment I had out my forceps and the next I had out the confounded tooth. "Two hours later one of the physicians who had been summoned had restored her to consciousness, and as she opened her eyes and saw me standing by her side she clapped her hand to her jaw and exclaimed: "Oh, doctor, I knew it would be terrible, but I didn't think it would be so bad as that. However, though, it is out at last." "Then she went to sleep and it was a week before she knew the real facts in the case. "Did she pay you anything extra?" queried the drummer doubtfully. "No," replied the dentist, "but the railroad company did, \$5,000, and I got half."

OUR WIT AND BATTLE.

Funny Sayings and Things with Sharp Points. The Humorous Pay Their Respects to All Walks of Life, Producing Laughing Gas from Our Fellow and Friends.

Mr. Walkforth—Dat was de moos' narrow' escape I'd had dis season! The Astute Ticket Man. Citizen (hurriedly)—Ticket and a half for Podunk. Ticket Agent (snappishly)—Do you want the half ticket for that big girl by your side? Citizen—The whole ticket is for her, but she insisted on paying fare for her favorite doll; so to humor her, I want the half ticket also. Ticket Agent—Um—er—how old is she doll?—Good News.

The Doctor on Bicycling. Patrons—You have frequently said that you do not recommend bicycling for invalids, and yet you have just advised my son to get a bicycle. Doctor—I told him to get one with a pneumatic tire. "Oh, that sort of tire makes a difference, doesn't it?" "A very great difference. Carrying the wheel back and forth to the repair shop will be most excellent exercise, madam."

Longing for Humanity. First Freeman (laying down a newspaper)—It has been said that every American is a king by birthright; but, after all, there's nothing like being born to a genuine throne. Second Freeman—What have you discovered? First Freeman—The paper says that Emperor William has ordered the court chaplains to cut down their sermons to fifteen minutes each. A Forward Cost. Little Ethel—I don't like the way my Kitty acts. She jumps up into every body's lap an' purrs just as she does with me. Mother—You shouldn't want her to be ugly to strangers, would you? Little Ethel—No, but she shouldn't be quite so 'fectionate before she is introduced, anyhow.

What She Could Do. Mr. Stuyvesant—At any time when in company I can, by mere force of will, prevent myself from sneezing. Miss Wear—I never knew that but I can prevent myself from yawning. In Locomotives. Mr. Subbubs' neat contrivance for protecting himself between the engine and his house.—Midsummer Post.

The Age of Forwarding. George—Of for a holiday, eh? That's rather a small mistake for a trip. Jack—Yes, nothing in it but a camera, tripod, camera suit, canvas cap, canvas shoes and a canvas boot. Always Ethel Company. Mr. Wilms (who detects society)—You didn't care anything for company when I was courting you. Mr. Wilms (who likes society)—You were company then.

Long Hours. Stranger—Does your father live here, little girl? Little Girl—No sir, Maamma and I lives here. Papa lives in a street out. He's a conductor. Maamma's Wisdom. Ansty (shooked)—Do you and your sister quarrel over your candy this way when at home? Little Johnny—No'm. Maamma always gives us as much as both has plenty.

Party News. Visitor—That painting is by an old master, I see. Mrs. Methoside (apologetically)—No-o, but the frame is new.

Mr. Subbubs' neat contrivance for protecting himself between the engine and his house.—Midsummer Post.

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CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Senators Are Signing an Agreement to Vote for a Compromise Amendment.

THE BOND ISSUE QUESTION SETTLED.

The Secretary of the Treasury Has Power to Issue Bonds Under the Redemption Act of 1878-79.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Senators are signing an agreement to vote for an amendment to the present bill which will make the repeal operative on October 1, 1894, providing for the coinage of the silver to be purchased as well as the coinage securing and now in the treasury, the latter amounting to \$68,000,000. The compromise also provides for the retiring of all paper money except silver certificates under \$10. The bond issue is left out, as Attorney General Olney in a formal opinion to the president holds that the redemption act of 1875 confers ample authority upon the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds.

No More Night Sessions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—There will probably be no more night sessions in the senate while the repeal bill is pending. The silver men closed the wheels effecting for two hours last night and would probably have continued to do so but for the understanding brought about (in the entanglement which was inaugurated between the opposing forces to check filibustering) on a promise from some of the leaders of the repeal side to attempt to so arrange matters as not to make another effort to secure a night session. This agreement, while not perfect, had the effect of causing the silver men to cease their calls for a quorum and permitting Mr. Peffer to continue his remarks without interruption from the call bell. If the arrangement is completed, as now seems probable, there will be no more night sessions.

No Morning Hour.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The senate's decision to take a recess instead of an adjournment last night will have the effect of doing away with the morning business when the question of the rules on the pending motion is disposed of, and as the hour of convening is fixed at 10 o'clock instead of 11 o'clock it will materially increase the time for consideration of the financial bill. Some of the silver men set out to filibuster against the change, but the number was so small that they concluded to listen to the advice of friends and agree to the change which would afford an opportunity to do all the work of the senate during the day.

Acting Without a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In the house Saturday a bill to construct a revenue cutter for the great lakes to replace the Andy Johnson, which has been doing service on Lake Michigan for thirty years, led to further financial discussion, but the morning hour expired before action was had. The house then resumed consideration of the printing bill, which was completed and as amended was reported to the house. On the passage of the bill the vote stood 71 to 8. Mr. Beltzhoover made a point of no quorum and the yeas and nays were ordered. It resulted in 138 to 8. No quorum. Adjourned.

Peffer and Jones Speak.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—After the transaction of some unimportant business Mr. Peffer resumed the speech he began in the fore part of the week. A report became current that President Cleveland had declared that censure must be pushed and soon it was noticed that the champions of repeal were leaving the chamber. Mr. Peffer concluded at 1:15. Mr. Jones of Nevada resumed his speech begun some days ago. At 3:40 he yielded for an executive session, which lasted five minutes, after which the senate took a recess until 10 a. m. to-day.

No Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—If there has been any doubt heretofore as to the position of the administration in regard to compromise on the matter now before the senate, it has been brushed away from the public mind. The administration will not talk compromise, and it has in one way or another let every member of congress know it. More than this, it is at present perfectly willing to see the senate go along as it is going until December and December again.

Van Allen Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The senate remained in executive session about four hours yesterday discussing the confirmation of J. J. Van Allen as minister to Italy. There was most decided opposition to him, but he was confirmed. The Republicans, except Dixon and Aldrich of Rhode Island, opposed him, while Hill, Fugh, Vance and George, Democrats, opposed him. The opposition was based on charges made against him in a New York paper.

Pacific Railway.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The attorney general transmitted to the house yesterday, pursuant to a resolution, information relating to the Union Pacific railroad. He says the government was not made a party to the receivership, and had no notice of any proceedings; that there are grave doubts as to the validity, and its operation tend seriously to prejudice the interests of the government. He says other legislation will be required.

Deal in the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The remainder of the week in the house promises to be exceedingly dull. It was decided yesterday to postpone the consideration of the bankruptcy bill until next week, and after the dispatch of irregular morning business the house went ahead with the consideration of the printing bill.

Morgan After Hill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the expiration of

CURING CONSUMPTION.

The Amick Discovery Now Endorsed Everywhere.

MUST CONSUMPTIVES BE ISOLATED?

State Legislatures and Boards of Health Say the Success is Infallible—Opinions of Physicians.

The press of the entire country are awakening to the vital importance of the recent discovery cure for consumption. The most influential newspapers north, south, east and west unite in editorials calling attention to the universal success the treatment is meeting with in crushing out the deadly disease and in praise of the manliness shown by the majority of the medical profession in so promptly accepting it, regardless of the fact that Dr. Amick has not as yet disclosed his formulae. Without an exception the press of the country have nothing but the severest censure for the few narrow-minded conservatives in the medical profession who, while acknowledging themselves utterly unable to benefit, not to say cure, the poor consumptive, refuse to prescribe the life-giving medicine, giving as their only reason ethics in not making public his formulae for fools to tamper with. The Louisville Commercial says editorially: "The code of ethics among physicians, like the social code among club men, may be advantageous, but the law does not recognize either and cannot properly be used to enforce either as such. Dr. Amick of Cincinnati has discovered a remedy for consumption. He is very free to furnish his medicines to other physicians, and according to reports, apparently well authenticated, his remedies have proved very efficacious. A committee of physicians went to Cincinnati a few days ago to investigate the matter, and were convinced that Dr. Amick had made a valuable discovery, but one of the physicians charged that Dr. Amick was guilty of unprofessional conduct, in other words that he had violated the code of ethics. Dr. Amick is a regular physician of good standing in the community and has been in good standing with his confederates of medicine, and even if he has violated the code of ethics the laws of Ohio cannot be used against him."

The Yuma Reservation. The secretary of the interior has appointed a commission to treat with the Yuma Indians for the throwing open of a portion of their reservation to public settlement. The commission consists of W. J. Houston of Atlanta, Ga., John F. Gorman of Pennsylvania and Peter Brady of Arizona. The portion of the reservation it is proposed to open to settlement lies on the west bank of the Colorado river, opposite the town of Yuma, Ariz., and is part of the Colorado desert, in southern California. The Indians have petitioned for the change on the condition that they shall have water for the irrigation of the lands which they retain.

Opposing Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A man high in the councils of the administration said last night: "The President adheres to the position that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law should be unconditionally repealed. The lower house of congress voted for repeal by an overwhelming majority. The majority in the senate favor unconditional repeal, and the sentiment of the country demands the passage of the pending bill. It is not true that Secretary Carlisle has been in favor of a compromise which was subscribed to by a number of senators. He, with other members of the cabinet, opposed that measure."

Closure Pledges.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It was reported yesterday morning that papers were in circulation on both sides of the senate to secure the necessary number of pledges for the adoption of closure, and Senator Hill is reported to have taken the lead in getting the necessary signatures from the Democratic repealers. There is still talk of a compromise, but the friends of the administration declare the only compromise that they would consider is on the score of postponement of the date when the repeal bill shall take effect.

The McGreevy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The house yesterday afternoon passed the McGreevy bill, with the amendments offered by Messrs. Geary and Cannetti, by a vote 167 to 9. The bill as passed extends provisions of the Geary law six months, defines Chinese laborers and Chinese merchants, makes mandatory photographic identification, requires the marshals to carry out orders for deportation, jailing Chinamen without bail pending the execution of deportation writs and excludes Chinamen convicted of felony from permission to register.

New Rule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator Voorhees gave notice of an amendment to the rules when the senate convened yesterday morning. It provides that when a bill or resolution pending in the senate is unfinished business, shall have been debated thirty days, any senator may move to fix a time for taking a vote thereon. Such motion shall not be amendable or debatable and if passed the pending bill or resolution shall be voted upon at the time fixed.

Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Senator Vest is making slow progress in his effort to obtain the necessary number of signatures to a request to Chairman Gorman to call a Democratic caucus. Yesterday morning he had only sixteen names to the paper. It is claimed that the silver senators are somewhat weaker and the repealers are more confident, but at the present writing nothing is certain but uncertainty. Compromise is gaining ground every hour.

Mills and Cases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Yesterday in the senate Mr. Mills said: "I am asked tauntingly 'I go into a caucus and will I sign a paper that I will agree to abide by and carry into the caucus whatever the majority of the caucus shall write down.' I say without any hesitation, no."

A NEGRO HIGHWAYMAN

Attacks Y. M. Langdon With a Piece of Gas Pipe, Knocking Him Senseless.

HE EVIDENTLY INTENDED ROBBERY.

While Trying to Search Langdon's Pocket, He Was Frightened Off and Made His Escape—A Shooting Range of Houston.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 23.—Last night about 9:30 Mr. Y. M. Langdon got off a street car near the corner of Live Oak and Peak streets and was proceeding to his home close by when a negro highwayman struck him on the head with a piece of gas pipe, knocking him senseless. The negro then bent over his prostrate form, seemingly for the purpose of searching his pockets, but was driven off by one of the passengers on the street car who, having witnessed the assault, jumped off the car and ran to Mr. Langdon's rescue. Mr. Langdon was taken to his house in an unconscious condition, and it was feared he could not live until morning. Mounted police and deputy sheriffs were on the scene soon after the assault was made, but no trail of the negro could be discovered. It was suggested that bloodhounds be put on the trail, but none of these animals could be secured. Assistant Chief of Police Corwell found in the street the piece of gas pipe with which the assault had been committed. It was two and one-half feet long by one and a quarter inches in diameter, and seemed to have been taken from some plumber's shop, as it had never been in the ground. No clew.

A Shooting at Houston.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 23.—Saturday night at a frolic in Chaneyville two negroes, George Bragg and Arthur Jordan, had a difficulty. The latter shot his gun and missed his man, who ran. Deputy Sheriff Thompson pursued, and as he drew near the negro turned to fire, but the officer shot him in the left breast near the heart. In the side of the head and through the right and left arm, the former being broken and the latter getting a deep flesh wound. It is thought the negro will die. The two wounds in the arms were made by the same ball. There were only three shots fired by Thompson.

Young Man Badly Hurt.

PARIS, Tex., Oct. 20.—While riding on the rear end of a caboose on a Texas and Pacific freight train between Petty and High on Tuesday night John Webb of this city was thrown off and badly hurt. One arm was broken and he was badly cut about the face and head. He was picked up an hour later in an unconscious condition. Mr. Webb says while he was leaning over the railing some one behind gave him a kick that caused him to lose his balance and fall. He says he knows of no reason for the treatment he received.

Wanted to Die.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 21.—Ennie Bohm, a prominent business man of Brenham, made a desperate attempt to suicide here by jumping off the Fourth street bridge into the San Antonio river, a distance of twenty-five feet. He was rescued before his purpose was accomplished, but is still in a serious condition from the effects of the jump. He left a pathetic letter to his wife, in which he stated that he had been swindled out of an invention which he recently perfected for making paper out of cotton seed hulls.

An Accidental Death.

FLORESCO, Tex., Oct. 17.—James Hobbs, a well known young man of Floresville, accidentally shot and killed himself Sunday morning. He was practicing the rapid handling of a six-shooter at home and it accidentally went off in his hand as he was twirling it. The barrel was pointed toward his body and the ball went in at his right side, ranged upward, came out near the left shoulder and struck the roof. His only words after he was shot were, "Pa, I have killed myself."

Took Chloral.

BREVILLE, Tex., Oct. 20.—A suicide was discovered yesterday by the Amos Pass section men, three miles north of Breville. The victim was a Scotchman about 40 years old. He left a statement giving the name of Robert Spranger, requesting that his mother at Keith, Scotland, be notified; could not get work, was tired of life and suicided with chloral. He is supposed to be a tramp. Officers took charge of the body.

Charged With Malpractice.

GRAHAM, Tex., Oct. 18.—Dr. Fowler of Roundtown, Baylor county, and Dr. Wells of Olney, Young county, were brought before Squire Starratt Monday by Sheriff Henry Williams, charged with malpractice. They waived examination and gave bond. The inquest over the three persons poisoned three weeks ago led to the arrest.

Rear End Collision.

VALENTINE, Tex., Oct. 20.—There was a rear end collision at Howe Wednesday night between two freight trains. While local freight No. 5 was standing on the main track unloading freight No. 11, a through freight, dashed into the caboose and demolished one end. The accident was due to the failure of the air brakes to work.

Tramp Killed.

TOPKAW, Kan., Oct. 17.—A head end collision occurred on the Rock Island at Paxico, near here. Sunday morning between a Denver passenger and a freight train. Two colored tramps were killed. One engineer was fatally injured and two other tramps were slightly hurt.

Blow Out the Gas.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—Three persons were found asphyxiated at the Baker hotel yesterday near the World's fair grounds. The trio, father, son and daughter, were named Sternblotch from Hampden, O. It is supposed they blew out the gas.

Eighteen Drowned.

MEMPHIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Advices from Guaymas report the loss of a steaming vessel wrecked in Matanzas, the entire crew of eighteen being drowned.

The Western Mailer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—The

TEXAS CONDENSATIONS

Colored and Carefully Arranged from the Latest Bulletin of the Globe.

A MIRROR OF RECENT OCCURRENCES.

News, Events, Cases, Proceedings, and Things of General Interest Through the State and Surrounding.

Andy Costen, a citizen of Wingo county, was wounded in 1884 on a return from Dalton, Ga. The ball entered just above the right eye and lodged in his right jaw, and since that time would heal but never gained him until recently, when a physician examined it, which resulted in the physician extracting it from the place where it had been nineteen years. The ball weighed 497 grains and was its original shape.

The colored people have been waiting quietly for some time to build an orphan's home for colored children. A session of the orphan's home association was held at Corsicana recently. A board of directors and officers were elected and a traveling agent placed in the field. They will locate the home in Navarro county.

In the Brazos bottom, in Washington county, Otto Chadwick and Jackson Feider were cutting timber, both men being nude to the waist. A quarrel sprang up which led to a bloody duel with axes. As a result Chadwick's skull was cloven in two and Feider lies in jail in a badly figured condition.

At Orange Trayham Smith was bitten on the calf of the leg by a vicious cur. No attention was paid to the matter until about a week afterward, when inflammation set in and a great hole appeared in the boy's leg. It is now believed the injury will be fatal.

A jury at San Antonio awarded J. T. Davis \$1500 damages against G. A. Edwards, deputy sheriff of Live Oak county, for false imprisonment. Davis spent three weeks in jail on an affidavit for burglary made by Edwards and was then released.

Lay Yee, the Chinaman who filed a complaint against Lee Gong some weeks ago at Vernon, charging him with breaking open and destroying Yee's mail, has been arrested charged with malicious prosecution in making the affidavit against Gong.

Mr. C. J. Dumstrom in Bee county, has found a wild tobacco growing on his ranch which for delicacy of perfume and strength is not surpassed by the real Havana article. The leaves are small, but this can be improved by cultivation.

At Houston Jesse Douglas, a negro, has been arrested and jailed among other things found on his person was a negro conjure bag containing a broken bone, a rabbit's foot, a piece of human bone, broken glass and other trinkets.

Charles Graham, colored, was convicted of stealing household goods and a number of chickens from another negro, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by the district court at Boston, Bowie county, a few days ago.

The September report of Superintendent Whately of the penitentiaries shows the following movement of convicts: On hand, 3820; received since, 56; recaptured, 6; total, 3882. Discharged, died, etc., 118. On hand Oct. 1, 3763.

City Marshal Velvin, the two Andersons and Policemen English and Luttrell, all of Greenville, charged with murdering young Doggett some time ago, have been granted bail in the sum of \$3000 each.

At Springs, Harris county, fires from passing trains have done much damage, burning all the grass and in many cases crops fences and other property. The loss reaches into the thousands of dollars.

For three days recently fire raged in the woods near Huntsville. Fences and crops have been destroyed as well as timber. Two farm houses were also reported burned. The loss is heavy.

James Ethridge, who lived at Garland, in Dallas county, went to Dallas city recently, got full of whisky, showed his money and was later the night murdered and robbed. No clew.

Master Tollie and Ben Cordier, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, sons of J. G. Cordier, who lives near Georgetown, picked over 100 pounds of cotton apiece in one day recently.

The 3882 convicts of the state are located as follows: On contract farms, 971; share farms, 258; Harlan state farm, 129; on railroads, 173; at Huntsville, 1034; at Buck, 118.

The residence of Frank Boyd, who lives twelve miles from Weatherford, was entered by burglars recently. They secured some \$25 cash. The family was in the field at work.

While Belle Bros.' circus was passing the streets at Paris a few days ago burglars entered the rear of Louis C. Conway's store and tapped the safe to the amount of \$450. No clew.

Miss Elsie Pregel, who was so badly burned at San Antonio a few days ago by the explosion of a gasoline stove, had both her hands amputated. This was necessary to save her life.

At Hitchcock, Galveston county, recently, Ed Dinsey cut Mike King, Justice McComb sent King to the hospital and Dinsey to jail to await development of King's condition.

Bertha Stern has sued Fred Robinson, deputy marshal of Houston, for \$2100 damages. He ordered Robinson without warrant, under her power, disturbing her while sick.

A Miss Brown and a Mr. Brown, on their way to the city, were recently married on a horseback, Seymour, Baylor county, by Rev. B. P. Hancock.

The immense pine land of 200,000 acres near the mouth of the Brazos river, owned by the state, is being sold.

At San Antonio, a young man was shot by a woman.

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KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

McLREES' WINE OF CARDUI. For Female Diseases. Includes an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa. Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of this cocoa.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" Baby Food. We Offer You a Remedy which Ensures Safety to the Baby. Includes an illustration of a baby.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER. The Best Waterproof Coat in the World! Includes an illustration of a man in a raincoat.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY. Includes an illustration of a woman's face and text describing a beauty product.

THE SONG OF THE SCYTHES. "Growth, weary and brown and blithe, What is the world to me, I know, Nations over-ward that the scythes, Sing to the blades of grass below!"

Geralda's Delusion.

CHAPTER I. "Arthur is welcome to admire her if he chooses, only it is so very absurd!" "So it is, my dear; but men are so dense. How that poor, dear, weak-minded wife of his ever made Miss Blake's acquaintance I have never been able to discover; but any one could have taken in Kitty Macdonald."

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"Oh, mother, she is so thoroughly well bred, I should say—so aristocratic! But that is absurd. Half the aristocrats would like to look like Miss Blake!"

Geralda's Delusion.

CHAPTER II. There is something unspokeably insolent in the question and the way it is put. "Elsie flung the roots of her curly locks and cries in a quick remonstrance, and with a deprecatory glance from Geralda to her cousin—"

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nearly sends the irreverent Elsie into convulsions of suppressed mirth. Lady Conway does not speak for a second or so, perhaps proudly conscious that there is something more awful than words in that rigid stare. Geralda endures it with a look of calm unconcern; but Arthur grows impatient at last.

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Forget the Combination. There was a deadlock in the business of the East Washington branch post office, Washington, D. C., the other day, caused by the forgetfulness of a young lady. She has charge of the stamp window, and when the office opened for business and she faced a long line of people, anxious to procure stamps, she found that she had forgotten the combination of the safe. She had been taking a vacation for a fortnight, and when she undertook to open the safe was entirely lost. The safe contained, besides stamps and money, the keys to the letter boxes in the streets, and the carriers were waiting to get them to make their collections. The more she tried to remember the mystic numbers that gave access to the safe, the more confused she became, and finally had to give it up and hunt up one of the two or three other people who had the secret.

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An Expanding Meteor. A remarkable meteor exploded near Pompton, N. J., one day recently. In describing the phenomenon a witness said that "the whole sky began to glow before the meteor came in sight. There was no wavering in its course, and, as it came more nearly overhead, it seemed to go faster. Suddenly it burst, and a thousand pieces of many colors went flying in every direction. The glow, which mingled with the dawn, lasted for a moment longer. But it was not until the light faded away that the report came. The light lasted about thirty seconds."

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Millions of House-keepers. ARE daily testing Royal Baking Powder by that most infallible of all tests, the test of practical use. They find it goes further, makes lighter, sweeter, finer-flavored, purer and more wholesome food than any other, and is always uniform in its work.

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ST. JACOBS OIL. Perfect Cure of BURNS, BRUISES, SCALDS, CUTS AND WOUNDS. DALLAS BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF RELIABLE FIRMS. Includes a list of various businesses and services.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. An unsurpassed variety of Articles will be published in the 68th volume of THE COMPANION. Includes a list of articles such as "Sweet Charity", "The Gift of the Year", and "Adventure Stories".



It is impossible for me to sell you Goods for longer than thirty or sixty days.



I am compelled to have some cash as we go along.

A. P. McLemore, Druggist, Haskell, Tex.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor. Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

LOCAL DOTS.

Hats from 50 cents to \$1.00. Save money by buying your shoes at Ladies' Emporium. We are aware that money is scarce and times are hard and for the benefit of those that have cash to pay we have selected Saturday for special sales day.

Dr. Bunkley takes the chromo as local immigration agent. Buy your goods from S. L. Robertson.

Rev. R. E. Sherrill will preach on to-morrow at the Presbyterian church.

Fresh Lemons at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. H. K. Porter has sold his stock of horses, about seventy head, to Mr. Ferguson.

I receive fresh Groceries every week and sell them at strictly cash prices. S. L. Robertson.

Lots of new goods arriving daily at Ladies' Emporium.

Mr. Scott says if the world is as big in other directions as it is from here to Chicago it's a whopper.

Rike, Ellis & Jones are still taking silver on accounts and selling Groceries cheap for same.

Messrs. R. B. Fields and C. C. Riddle expect to start east the first of the coming week with a bunch of horses.

All persons indebted to us must pay up at once, we can't wait any longer. Don't put this off and then complain of being crowded.

Rike, Ellis & Jones. Dr. J. E. Lindsey has gone to Kaufman county on business. He expected to take in the Dallas fair on his trip.

No credit prices at S. L. Robertson's. He needs money and is willing to sell for a small profit.

Rev. W. D. Bass preached his farewell sermon at the Methodist church, last Sunday, and left on Wednesday to attend the Indian territory conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Waters are rejecting over a pair of fine twin boys who came this week to stay with them.

You must pay your account, I can't wait longer. A. P. McLemore.

Mr. S. R. Mills was in town this week after his visit to Chicago, looking like he had been enjoying himself.

Sheriff W. B. Anthony went to Roby, Fisher county, this week with some attached witnesses.

Dr. A. G. Neathery and several other Haskellites are taking in the Dallas fair this week.

You must pay your account, I can't wait long. A. P. McLemore.

The Farmers and Stockmen's Association initiated another member on Monday night. He was one E. Power, said to be from Throckmorton. The boys say he was a good subject and made some interesting confessions.

The finest line of Ladies, Misses and Children's fine footwear in the city at from 40 cts to \$5.00. Ladies' Emporium.

Mr. J. A. Ried a Knox county farmer sold his cotton here Thursday. Haskell is drawing business and trade from long way. Cheap goods and good merchants do the work.

S. L. Robertson wants your trade. When you feel like writing a desponding letter about the country in which you live, do so to gratify your desire, but burn or tear it up instead of sending it to a newspaper.

You must pay your account, I can't wait longer. A. P. McLemore.

Mr. H. S. Post, our popular young tax assessor, and wife have returned from a visit to Mrs. Post's parents in Dickens county. Mr. Post says that grass is very poor out there and cattle will have a hard struggle to get through the winter.

Judge McConnell returned the first of the week from a visit to the Dallas fair. He was well pleased with the exhibits of the productions and industries of the state, and thought the horse racing very fine.

This is to notify the people of Haskell and surrounding country that I am prepared to do all kinds of boot and shoe repairing, having employed a good workman for that line of work.

Mr. W. A. Walker, "Uncle Billy" and he is better known, returned the latter part of last week from a trip into the Indian territory looking for a better and more prosperous country, but he says he failed to find such a one.

In future we will sell groceries strictly for cash, but we will make prices so low that it will pay you to trade with us. Call and see.

Mr. London, a collector for the McCormick reaper company was here this week on business. He says he finds this county, and the people, in better condition than any western county he has visited, says there is more money and the people are paying their notes more promptly.

On and after the first of October we will not extend any accounts that are due; thirty day will be the limit of our accounts regardless of persons. All accounts now due must be settled at once please call and see us.

We were shown a copy of the Williamson county Sun of recent date, the other day, containing a letter written by "Sallie E" from Haskell, which gives our county a fine send off. We are quite sure that if the writer was well advised of the conditions prevailing in other sections of the country, she would think better of Haskell.

The City Hotel is now open for business, and having been entirely refitted and refurbished, offers the best accommodations to the traveling public and others to be found in the town. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, terms reasonable, patronage solicited.

Mr. Hill, a merchant of Austin, and brother-in-law of Judge McConnell of this place, has been spending a few days here this week. Mr. Hill owns a tract of fine land in this county also some land in Wilbarger and one or two other counties on the Denver road, but is so well pleased with Haskell county that he talks of selling his other lands and making additional investments here.

McElree's Wine of Cardui and THEOPHILUS BLACK-DRAUGHT are for sale by the following merchants in Haskell.

Mr. S. P. Carter, a very worthy citizen and farmer of the northwest part of the county, died on Thursday morning. He had been a little sick for a week or ten days, but was up again and thought to be getting well, when he was taken with congestion of the bowels and died quite unexpectedly to his family. He was a member of the Masonic lodge of this place and was buried on Friday with masonic honors in the cemetery at this place.

The Free Press was mistaken last week in stating that the admissions and waiver made by the county judge in the scalp case was held by the higher court to disqualify him from trying the case. The court held that such action by the judge was illegal and not binding on the county, and reversed the case, but held that such action did not disqualify him from trying the case as a court.

One of the recent Haskell crowd visiting the World's fair, we are told, got into a place of liquid refreshments where mirrors were set all around the walls at right angles to each other, so that a man could see himself multiplied about four hundred times, and he became so confused that he couldn't find the door and had to call a guide to pilot him out. He lays it all to those mirrors getting him mixed up. We don't say that the refreshments had anything to do with it, but we are entitled to an opinion.

A Thanksgiving Supper. The Free Press has been informed that the Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church will give a splendid supper on Thanksgiving night for the benefit of their church. They want everybody to attend, get a good supper and enjoy a pleasant social hour or two, and at the same time, help them out in their laudable effort.

To Cure Lockjaw. Here is a simple remedy given by a writer in an agricultural paper for lockjaw, which it might be well to remember.

Lockjaw can be prevented by smoking the wound with wool, or woolen yarn, by holding the foot in which the nail wound occurs over coals in an iron pan or kettle, and dropping in pieces of wool often enough to keep up the smoke. There are two reasons why this treatment is good. It relieves pain and swelling, and relieves the wound. Creosote is a powerful disinfectant, and the burning wool creates this substance. Then the sulphur in the wool might produce sufficient sulphurous acid to create another valuable disinfectant. The heat and moisture of the burning wool, woolen rags, or feathers, acts as a fomentation as well as a disinfectant. Carbolic acid in poultices would also be of service. Simple remedies should not be despised when they are efficacious, or convey a reasonable hope of relief.

Paint Creek Penellings. An interesting batch of Neighborhood News.

To the Free Press. Paint Creek, Oct. 21st. The farmers have been making rapid progress in plowing for wheat and sowing the golden grain. The cotton crop will soon be gathered. The yield is good for so dry a year, which goes to show that cotton is at home here.

L. Raborn of Hill county, who owns a large farm in the suburbs of Whitney, was here prospecting. Mr. Raborn was highly pleased with the country. Mr. J. S. Post showed him over some of the fine pasture lands that Haskell county can boast of, and they came through Mr. D. R. Livingston's and Mr. Post's cotton fields, when Mr. Raborn made the remark that the cotton was better than that of Hill county.

ty; we are pleased that they are not alone in their enterprise of raising their own meat; all of the farmers here have some fine porkers in the pens, which will supply their meat and lard another year. While some are feeding corn others are finding a home market for their surplus wheat, which makes fine feed for both hogs and poultry.

Turnip greens are fine just now, and ere long we will be eating pork and Turnips.

We sometimes, while reading and ruminating over the disasters and hard times in other parts of the world—great storms making so many people homeless while their crops are swept away, and many other things too numerous to mention—wonder why we of the west can grumble. While the East has had frost, to say nothing of the North, we sit by the window and write, looking over the beautiful prairie all covered with a carpet of living green, and while we rest and muse for a few moments, watching the sun sinking below the horizon, we feel that human eye never looked on a more beautiful picture.

The recent rains have insured grass and water to carry live stock over the winter.

Mr. D. Livingood started Wednesday to Abilene with three bales of cotton to market.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Warren have been visiting Mrs. Warren's sister, Mrs. A. P. Hall at Rising Sun. Mr. Warren combined business with pleasure and while there made a trip to Albany where he exchanged wheat for flour.

Mrs. W. A. Horne has gone to her home at Greenville; Mrs. Horne had a pleasant visit while here, and left her many friends and relatives with reluctance. She spent one day in the beautiful little town of Haskell and was surprised to see how much it has improved since two years ago.

Miss May Shipley spent Saturday and Sunday with friends here. Miss May is quite a favorite with our people, both old and young.

Miss Alma Post, one of Haskell's brightest pupils spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents here.

Rev. Johnson, Baptist, preaches on the fourth Sunday in each month at our church. Rev. Ivey, Christian, on the 3rd Sunday. Rev. W. D. Bass will preach his farewell sermon on the first Sunday.

Our little bird was out a few days ago and heard some young ladies say: "Oh! how nice of him to loan us his buggy, and what a nice drive we had to Haskell. The little bird being old, more experienced and not having quite so much confidence in the goodness of young men, was anxious to learn the name of so gallant a gentleman, so he flitted around very unconcerned 'till the little sister came in saying, "Oh, I know, I know, it was Mr. Bob! So the little bird flew away laughing in its sleeves, telling its mistress, while she petted and scolded it for telling tales out of school, and that it should not have believed that Mr. Bob would get so good as ever to drive for the young ladies sometimes. M. R.

Are You a Weather Prophet? If you are you may win a fine Emerson, upright piano, cash price \$400, by forecasting the weather for next January in the city of Waco, Texas.

The Fort Worth Semi-Weekly Gazette offers this piano, which is a splendid instrument, new style, No. 8, with three pedals, soft stop, automatic case, bronze panels, with all the latest improvements for the closest touch by one of its subscribers at the highest temperature in Waco, Texas, each of the 31 days of next January. The award will be based on the official reports, made daily, by the United States weather bureau.

All guesses must be in hand by midnight of December 31st. Black spots which to guess will be found in each issue of the Semi-Weekly Gazette.

The Semi-Weekly Gazette will also give cash premiums to subscribers registered with cash subscriptions after October 15, in the following order.

No. 101 \$ 5.00
No. 102 10.00
No. 303 20.00
No. 404 30.00
No. 505 40.00
No. 606 50.00
No. 707 60.00
No. 808 70.00
No. 909 80.00
No. 1000 90.00
No. 1001 100.00

These names will be sent to the subscribers as numbered immediately on receipt of their subscriptions. Each subscription will be numbered in the order in which they are received.

The Gazette now gives two papers for the price of one, being issued twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday. Each issue contains eight pages.

It stands for truth reform, the free coinage of silver, an income tax, turning the scales out, the stopping of pension plundering, an effective railroad commission, rigid economy in public expenditures against loaded corporations, the enforcement of the law, six months public schools.

Terms of subscription: One year, \$1; six months, 50 cents; three months, (on trial) 25 cents.

Remit by postal note or money order, or send for sample copy to THE GAZETTE, Fort Worth, Texas.

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HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets. REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE. TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED. THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 61, 63 and 65 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.



Like the above gentleman, you should lose no time in going to F. G. Alex- & Co's. to make your purchases of Fall and Winter goods at the bargain prices they are making.

They are showing a fine assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS which contains many of the latest patterns as well as a number of the newest and most popular fabrics.

THEIR TRIMMING AND NOTION department is also well stocked with a choice selection of the latest fancies.

Special attention is called to their nice line of CHILDREN'S HATS which embraces the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices.

Our stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING will be found well selected, and priced very low. And their BOOT AND SHOE

department will be found to contain everything desirable in the way of ladies' gentlemen's and children's foot-wear.

Besides these special lines they have a very full and complete stock of staple dry goods and groceries. Give them a call.

Mess. Jim Baily and Boze Shook are taking in the Dallas fair this week. Messrs. Scott, Holmes, Bogart and Halsey have returned from the World's fair.

To Home Seekers. There are thousands of people in the old time waiting reliable information about Texas, especially about the great small grain region. There is no other way to get such information as good as a monthly issue of the local paper. Select the locality which you want to know about and then subscribe for the paper published there for five or six months, and through its weekly references to farming operations, crops, stock, fruits, vegetables, the school, churches, society events and the doings of individuals and the business notices, advertisements, etc., you will acquire a correct knowledge of what its products are, or on land and other property, the status of its society, schools and churches and the business, manner and customs of its people—a knowledge that it would require weeks of residence to obtain. Haskell county is situated in the heart of the wheat region and is unsurpassed as a small grain country. For stock-raising or anything else that can be raised or produced (and they are many) in northwest Texas, send to cents and get this paper for four months, or 75 cents and get it six months. Address THE FREE PRESS, Haskell, Texas.

They all Testify. Swift's Specific. The old-time simple remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels has been scientifically analyzed and found to be the most effective remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 2, Atlanta, Ga.

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.



Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.