

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1895.

No. 41.

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

Directory.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamner.
District Attorney, W. W. Beall.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, P. D. Sanders.
County Attorney, J. E. Wilfong.
County Clerk, G. R. Conch.
County Treasurer, W. B. Anthony.
County Assessor, Jasper Millhollon.
County Surveyor, H. S. Post.
County Sheriff, H. M. Hike.

COMMISSIONERS.
District No. 1, J. W. Evans.
District No. 2, B. H. Owsley.
District No. 3, J. L. Warren.
District No. 4, J. M. Perry.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Precinct No. 2, J. W. Evans.

CHURCHES.
Episcopal (Missionary) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. R. M. G. Eland Pastor.
Episcopal (Cumberland) Every 2nd Sunday Saturday before.
Episcopal (Campbellite) Every 3rd Sunday and 4th before.
Episcopal (Episcopalian) Every 2nd and 4th Sunday.
Rev. E. H. Sherrill, Pastor.
Episcopal (M. B. Church) Every Sunday and 4th night.
Rev. N. B. Bennett, Pastor.
Episcopal (Episcopalian) Every Wednesday night.
Episcopal (Episcopalian) Every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.
Rev. J. W. Evans, Superintendent.
Episcopal (Episcopalian) Every Sunday.
Rev. J. W. Evans, Superintendent.
Episcopal (Episcopalian) Every Sunday.
Rev. J. W. Evans, Superintendent.
Episcopal (Episcopalian) Every Sunday.
Rev. J. W. Evans, Superintendent.
Episcopal (Episcopalian) Every Sunday.
Rev. J. W. Evans, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 202, A. F. & A. M.
Saturday on or before each full moon.
P. D. Sanders, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 151
First Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday each month.
H. G. McConnell, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell City Lodge No. 205, K. of P.
First, third and fifth Friday nights of each month.
Ed. J. Hamner, C. C.
H. H. Morrison, E. of B. S.
Wood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
J. E. Pools, Con. C.
G. R. Conch, Clerk.
First Council Grand Order of the Orient.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month.
C. D. Long, Pastmaster.
W. E. Sherrill, Pahlshah.

THE Colorado Times is reminded that this paper is known as the HASKELL FREE PRESS, not simply as—EX.

In his firm stand against prize fighting, which culminated in making it a felony in Texas, Governor Charles A. Culberson is entitled to, and will receive, the support and plaudits of every right thinking man.

THE petty flings of the Dallas News at Gov. Culberson for his action in calling a special session of the legislature together to legislate against prize fighting exhibit a very small calibre in a large newspaper.

ARCHER CITY has proved to be a one paper town and her two papers have merged into one with the hyphenated name of Avalanch-Progress. It is a good local paper except the name, which needs cutting in two in the middle.

MR. D. M. NORWOOD will launch the Baylor County Banner to the breeze at Seymour this week. Mr. Norwood is a good newspaper man and the FREE PRESS wishes him success, though it fears Seymour will be overloaded with two papers.

It is the tendency of many persons to be extravagant if they are possessed of an abundance. This applies to farmers as well as others when they have their cribs full and their many haystacks pointing skyward; they often feed too lavishly until the supply runs short. Be liberal with your stock, but at the same time economical and save a little over; next year may not be as bountiful as this has been.

A great effort is being made by the Anson people to have the Texas Central Railroad extended from this place to Anson. They are offering to grade and bridge the line of extension as an inducement to the road to extend. We hope our sister town may realize their fondest desire. And we believe the Central has its feelers pointed in that direction, and an extension will be made soon after the road enters Waco on its own track.—Albany News.

In times past when money was not as plentiful as it is now the people have either by law or common consent used many makeshifts to supplement the circulating medium. An exchange recounts some of these substitutes, as follows:

Corn was a legal tender in Massachusetts; also musket balls in colonial days; Corn and tobacco were legal tenders in Maryland before the revolution, and in North Carolina after the revolution linen and whisky were among the moneys in circulation. Gold dust has been used as money in both California and Australia; 10-penny nails were also good in North Carolina during the civil war, while in some other places in the South potatoes were a sort of pocket money.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.
As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters have proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yields to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at McLemore's Drug Store.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

125 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,500,000
FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dr. Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Hats—Notions—Baby Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Stereos—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Canned Goods—New Tea Room.

Why You Should Trade Here—
The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof.
Our prices are the lowest—our prices are consistently the lowest.
Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned as such.
Handsome 10-page Illustrated Catalogue sent out free—this by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can.
You will be glad you came. If you can't come, send for our catalogue.

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

A Great Meeting.

The Buckner Orphan's home will receive its friends from all parts of Texas, and those who may come from elsewhere, on the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

A full program will be prepared for the occasion, and provisions will be served on the grounds at a nominal sum for the comfort of visitors and the benefit of the Home.

The grounds and buildings will be open for inspection, and the plans and management will be explained.

The children themselves will contribute largely to the enjoyableness of the occasion, but able speakers will be on hand.

Low excursion rates to Dallas on account of the State Fair, which will be in progress at that time, and all our visitors are requested to assemble at the city and come out on a special train together, only 10 or 15 minutes run. Cars will return in time for all outgoing trains from the Fair.

PLEASE NOTICE:
1st. It will be no time for relatives to visit the children, as they will have no time to spend with them—all will be busy. Relatives should come on first Mondays in each month, only.
2nd. It will be no time to bring orphans to be placed in the Home, nor to seek children for adoption. There will be no time that day to discuss such matters.
3rd. All who expect to be in attendance are requested to send in their names at earliest convenience, that we may have some idea of the amount of provisions to have in readiness and a basis on which to ask for special trains and rates from the city.
4th. All into whose hands this circular may fall are requested to aid in giving greater publicity to this Annual Meeting and other particulars.
Address
R. C. BUCKNER,
Orphans Home,
Dallas, Texas.

ATTENTION is directed to the call of Mr. J. W. Riggins, president of the Texas Immigration and Industrial Association, for a state meeting at Waco on the 15th inst. We understand that each county having membership in the association will have a fair and equitable share in the advertising and work to be done by the association and the expense involved will be assessed on them according to population, making it cost a county like ours about \$50 a year. This movement had its inception at Dallas several months ago and the work toward a final organization has been steadily pushed by Mr. Riggins and the other enterprising gentlemen connected with it, and it is now announced that they have responses to the call for the Waco meeting sufficient to secure the success of the association. We believe that it would pay our business men well to secure membership in it for our county. There is but little time now to talk the matter up and arrive at an understanding, but if our merchants, lawyers, land agents etc. would get together this evening (Saturday) something might be done towards getting into the association. If it is too late to send delegates a proxy might be sent to some gentleman in Waco to represent us, or a communication signed by a number of citizens and addressed to the president might serve the purpose of securing membership. What say you, gentlemen?

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.
Mr. G. Callouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first bottle began to feel better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial bottle at McLemore's Drug Store."

W. H. KING of Rising Sun, was in our city a few days this week. In conversation with some of our townspeople in regard to the fever that has appeared among some cattle in this vicinity, Mr. King gave the following remedy which he says has proved successful in about thirty cases treated by him: Take one teaspoonful of lard in which put one tablespoonful of quinine, mix thoroughly and place on the back part of the animals tongue to insure it be swallowed. Mr. King says he never had to repeat the dose and never had a failure.—Albany News.

SINCE Texas in her righteous indignation dealt the Corbett-Fitzsimmons slugging match a blow that sent it over the ropes—state line—those worthies and their backers are at sea without a rudder. Turning to Mexico, President Diaz met them with the edict, "You can not come into Mexico with your fight." Next looking to the Indian territory, Comr. Browning of the interior department informs them that he will expell them bodily from the Territory if they attempt to fight there. They next propose to fight at Little Rock, Arkansas, and pay the fine of \$1000 or \$2500 levied against prize fighting in that state, but are met by Gov. Clark with the statement that the fight shall not take place there while James H. Clark is governor of the state. So more it be, unto the end of the chapter of states and territories.

A Call.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 10, 1895.
Dear Sir.—You are doubtless advised through the public prints and by letters of the President, that a movement was inaugurated some time since for the organization of the public-spirited, generous people of our state into an association for the promotion of industrial enterprises and the stimulation of immigration and the general development of Texas, under the name of TEXAS IMMIGRATION AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. The matter has been presented to mayors, chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, industrial and agricultural associations, of about one hundred in number. Favorable responses and offers of co-operation have been received from enough of these to justify the conclusion that the organization can be effected and launched under the most favorable auspices. In order to perfect the organization you are cordially requested to meet at Waco on the 15th day October, 1895, and to send from your organization, whether commercial, municipal, industrial, or agricultural, not less than two delegates and as many as five if possible. We believe that a united effort of all the interests of the commonwealth will redound to its good and bring ample compensation for the time and money and effort expended in the work. Trusting to meet you at the time and place mentioned above, and joining hearty hands with you in this important work, we are,
Yours very respectfully,
J. W. RIGGINS,
Pres. Texas Immigration and Industrial Association.
S. H. POPE, Secretary.

In a series of riots in Constantinople last week led by students, ninety-five Armenians citizens were murdered. The civilized world should not tolerate these outrages any longer than it will take them to put gun boats and an army in position to teach the Turks a little of modern civilization. They have been allowed to go too long already, and we would rejoice to see Turkey reduced to a province under some humane government.

We are at a loss to know by what rule of right, justice or equity the legislature squared its conduct in appropriating money to pay the mileage and per diem of members who only reached the capital in time to participate in the adjournment. It is our opinion that there was neither right, justice or equity to the people in it and that the members who accepted pay under such circumstances should be left at home next election, and those who voted the pay are no better.

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Paint Creek Penitents.

Paint Creek, Oct. 7th, 1895.
Editor Free Press.
Weather cool and pleasant after a slow fall of rain yesterday. "Yes sir, the conditions of Haskell county are great this year." These words caused ye reporter to listen to a conversation going on between some of our farmers who were discussing the times. The weather has been so favorable this fall that the farmer and his family will gather the crops themselves and there will be no money paid out for extra help. The price of cotton is good and that means a busy season for our home merchants, for they are paying tip top prices for cotton and selling goods at railroad prices. The stockmen are also cheerful, for they feel that they have found the missing link in feed stuffs—sorghum. It will mature in our climate when left standing in the fields and farmers turn their stock in on it without the trouble of having to harvest the crop. Mr. D. Taylor so well and favorably known as one of our leading stockmen will feed two hundred head of steers this fall and winter. He has a fine lot of feed which was raised on his farm. We have noticed that some of the farmers are buying new wagons in Haskell. We are to have a new neighbor, a gentleman and his family from Rains county will live on Capt. Pierson's place. Mr. McCarty and wife, who are on their farm here, will move to Fort Worth in the near future. Mr. Charles Denson and family make their future home in the Sand Hills community. We regret to lose such good neighbors from our midst. Messrs. Will and Ed Green have returned from the East. Prof. Jones and family arrived about two weeks ago and will begin the school as soon as the cotton is gathered, and that will not be long, as picking is in big headway. Mrs. T. E. Ballard is at home after spending a week visiting relatives at Haskell. Only one case of sickness in our section; Mrs. L. B. Lackey is very sick. Dr. Gilbert of Haskell is the attending physician. Miss Effie Hisey is attending school at Haskell this term. Mr. Editor we are taking your advice and are calling on the home merchant and there is no reason for believing that this will be a dull season with them. J. L. Warren, Mrs. D. G. Hisey and Mrs. S. B. Haskew were in Haskell shopping Saturday. They report the greatest confidence and good will between the farmers and merchants, and say that if other ladies find things as they did that our home merchants will get all the trade this season. M. R.

The action of the people of Anson as set forth in the following item clipped from the Fort Worth Gazette is recommended to our people as worthy a study to all.
"The citizens of this place are taking considerable interest in immigration. The Texas Immigration Association has been organized and is preparing to issue a pamphlet setting forth the advantages and resources of the state and have been printed for distribution in the eastern portion of this state and in the older States."
These Anson people are also hot after the Central extension. Haskell may wake up some fine day before long and find herself in the condition of the five foolish virgins and with the finger of Anson pointing this way while she complacently queries "Did you ever get left?"

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

2 1/2 POUNDS
of Valuable Information
about every piece of merchandise from pins to pianos—our big Catalogue and Buyers Guide for '95. 400 pages; 35,000 articles and their prices, 12,000 illustrations. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15¢ for partial postage or express charges. Book free. Write to-day.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
232-236 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO.
—If you have an idea of buying a buggy, call at the Free Press office and see how cheap you can get one.



SAY! MISTER! YOU'VE DROPPED YOUR Battle AX PLUG
A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS.

M. S. PIERSON, President.
A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President.
J. L. JONES, Cashier.
J. W. HASKELL, Sec'y. & Treas.
THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.
DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, P. D. Sanders.

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

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH
WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE
OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST
SHERRILL BROS. & CO.

R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.
We Employ Young Men
to distribute our advertising literature in 1895. Incentive for a high grade. Acme bicycle, which we send them in payment. Do not work until the bicycle arrives and prove satisfactory.
Young Ladies employed on the same terms. If they must be well recommended. Write for particulars.
ACME CYCLE COMPANY, ELKHART, IND.

SSS
DURABLE, a valuable compound, made entirely of vegetable and mineral ingredients, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It CURES
All manner of skin diseases, from the most stubborn. It is a perfect cure for all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.
SKIN-CANCER
Solely prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

J. H. FOOTE, Ed. and Prop.

HASKELL, TEXAS

The Utica Press thinks that international yachting races "are calculated to promote patriotism."

China has a big lot of money to raise, and cannot very well economize on her methods of living.

"What's in a name?" Only this: An Ohio woman recently presented her husband with his sixteenth child, and her name is Moore.

It must be admitted that the cattle crop is also pretty good when we read that 200,000 head in Texas will soon be ready for shipment.

Mrs. Noe was arrested in Little Rock for wearing bloomers. Judge Wilson dismissed the case, and handed down a decision that "bloomers are just the thing."

Miss Marie Millard, a Boston actress, announces her engagement to Count Raoul De Brabant of France.

In places east miscellaneous persons have purposely placed glass, tacks, and nails on the highways to use by the bicyclers for the purpose of wrecking the tires of the wheels.

Two gentlemen of Newport, Ky., while engaged in painting that town a vivid scarlet, gave offense to a sensitive cow, which chased them into a convenient church.

Dr. Helms Marks of St. Louis says bicycle riders form a great suicide club that threatens to depopulate the world.

So much grave robbing has been going on in the small cemeteries around Indianapolis recently that owners of the cemeteries have adopted the plan of placing nitroglycerin in graves.

The "new woman" has broken out in another way in Georgia. This time she comes to the front as a distiller.

that those stories were not exaggerated, that their only fault was in painting the horrors too fully and in not laying on with glaring pigments the vivid, dreadful terrors of those valleys where a defenseless people were subjected to every indignity and tortures that must forever be hidden, for the reason that they cannot be printed.

Moostafa saw it all. All the burnings, the sticking of human beings as if they were pigs, the murdering of innocent children by catching them by a limb and hurling them through the air, the ravishing of women, the thousand and one keen tortures of these lowly men of the hills and still lower soldiers of the Sultan, passed before his eyes.

The abandoned telegraph line which the Western Union Telegraph company set about establishing through Alaska about thirty years ago is to be revived, the company deciding that there is sufficient business to warrant its construction.

The Roosevelt regime in New York is imprisoning milkmen for watering the milk they sell, but is not doing anything to the men who water the whiskey they sell during the six days of the week, if they will only refrain from selling on the seventh.

It is said that Li Hung Chang is the richest man in the world. We trust the Chinese government will refrain from asking him where he got it.

It is related as a remarkable incident that geese attacked bloomer girls in New Jersey, whereas it is a common occurrence. The geese sometimes go as far as to arrest and imprison the girls.

Mrs. Hallington Booth's address on the "New Woman" shows that there is much more in the Salvation army than the uniforms and the martial music.

The best way for self-appointed critics to check the lamented "decadence of American literature" is to write something that isn't rotten.

STORY OF THE MASSACRES AT GHELLYGEOZAN.

Moostafa, a Kurdish Brigand, Tells a Graphic Story of the Terrible Slaughter—Heartrending Scenes of Frenzied Cruelty He Saw at Sassoon.



NOT yet closed is that awful chapter of history, the atrocious crimes of Kurdish brigands and Turkish troops in the valleys of Armenia.

A Kurdish brigand, Moostafa, who was not only a witness of the frightful scenes of Ghelleygozan, but who was a participant in them as well, and who murdered the helpless Armenians right and left with his own sword, recently talked at Constantinople to an English correspondent with the utmost freedom.

Hitherto the stories of the outrages have come from the sufferers themselves alone. Now that the first word from the other side is heard, it is to be seen

were thrown into them during the night. The bodies of the dead? They were not all dead. Some were only wounded, and might perhaps have lived if they got a chance, but they did not. Some were killed outright, like that priest I told you of, only they were a very long time about it.

"But afterward they were tried, and they ran a bayonet a couple of times through a man's body and left him lying. Then he was dropped into one of the pits. Afterwards some soldiers came along and prodded the bodies on the top, just to see if they were really dead, and if anyone moved he was prodded, too, with a bayonet. But that's all. Some who were down below were not dead, but nobody touched them. They died in time."

It was without the turning of a hair that Moostafa told the horrible story of the dread pit of Ghelleygozan. With a touch that was quite as lightsome and careless, he then began to speak of the prisoners.

"We kept them in tents, that is the female prisoners who were to be sent to the harems. No men were taken—not until after the massacre, when Moostafa and his comrades were surprised in a cave. The soldiers always stood guard, not the Kurds. The officers gave all the orders, and there was one head officer, but I don't know his name. It was kept dark. I helped to fix up his tent. He carried a tube to look through. He talked much to the officers, but we never heard him speak. They were all afraid of him. We were afraid of them, and didn't like to have to carry out their orders. What we came to Sassoon for was not to kill, but to plunder."

"I did not see any women or girls

KEIP HARDIE AS A CRITIC.

Visits the Bowery and Rides Over the Brooklyn Bridge.

KEIP HARDIE recently visited the Bowery and rode over the Brooklyn Bridge, and was disappointed at finding it a pretty safe thoroughfare and not at all the Bowery it was when William M. Thackeray, the novelist, described the "Bowery Boy."

Mr. Hardie was seen by a Sun reporter at the Broadway Central hotel after he had returned from Brooklyn and had been put under fire by Lucien Sanial, Daniel de Leon, and several other socialists. He had discarded the mining cap for a straw hat. The only thing that pleased him was the Brooklyn bridge, which he thought a wonderful piece of engineering. He was very unfavorably impressed with the architecture of the business part of New York. "I went along Broadway," he said, "and was surprised at the utter lack of uniformity in the buildings. You would find a ten-story building cheek by jowl with a four-story structure, and as far as the architecture is concerned, I could see no pure specimen of any kind. On the contrary, Grecian, Roman, Gothic, and Renaissance and sometimes mixed up in the one building. The result is very incongruous. I think the New York merchant princes, with the money they spent on these buildings, might have had results pleasanter to an artistic taste. In London the buildings in the business streets are more uniform, and, in my opinion, infinitely better from an artistic point of view."

"What do you think of the condition of the streets?" "I think the condition very bad. It was worse at any time it must have

AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

TWO BROTHERS IN LOVE WITH THE SAME MAIDEN.

The Discarded Sutor Sought the Life of His Successful Rival, but Was Killed Himself—Fed by Eagles in a Cave.



N COUPLES and in small companies the Indians hunted the deer, elk, and antelope; and while danger was always present, tragedies sometimes occurred in which neither wild beasts nor inimical tribes had part, but which arose from feelings and impulses common to human nature, writes Alice C. Fisher in an article entitled "Hunting Customs of the Omahas" in the Century. The following well-authenticated adventure took place in the last century. Two brothers loved the same woman. She favored the younger, but by some means the elder took her to wife. They were married in the fall of the year, and winter passed by, and one day in spring the brothers went forth to hunt together. Walking near the breaks of the Clearwater, the elder stopped to look over the edge of the canyon, where a thousand feet below, the river glistened in the morning sun. Half way down the rocky wall, upon a ledge that jutted out from the sheer face of the precipice, he saw a nest of young eagles. He called to his brother, who returned, and looked down upon the nest. "I know what I will do," he said; "I will make a rope."

So the two set to work. They stripped the bark from young willows, and plaited it into a rope strong enough to hold a man. This done, they threw one end over the precipice to see if it was long enough to reach the nest; but it fell far short. Then they worked on, lengthening the rope until it finally rested upon the ledge. They agreed that one was to let the other down to secure the eagles. The elder tied the rope about his body and the younger lowered him carefully until his feet were well on the ledge. As he walked along toward the nest he saw the eagle suddenly tossed over the cliff, instinctively he started himself, caught the rope, and pulled it in. He was alone, with a precipice above and a precipice below, on a narrow ledge, with no living thing but himself and the half-grown eagles. By and by the old eagles returned, and, seeing the intruder, were inclined to be hostile; but the man was careful not to anger them, and when they went away again he secured part of the game they had brought to their young.

Days wore on, and the man's life was sustained by the food the old eagles brought; but his distress from thirst was great, so he cleared out the little hollows in the rock to catch the rain, covering them carefully to prevent evaporation. The young eagles became accustomed to his companionship and the touch of his hand; but by and by the time came when they were ready to fly, and death looked the lonely man in the face. He resolved to make an effort to reach the ground. He had hidden his rope in a crevice in the rock to keep it from drying; he now tied it firmly about his body, fastening each end strongly to an eagle, leaving sufficient length between the birds and himself to give full play for their wings. He reasoned that if the eagles were not able to fly with his weight, they would break his fall by their endeavors to save themselves. At all events, it was death to remain upon the ledge after they had gone. When all was ready, with his bow and quiver fastened upon his back, he pushed the wondering eagles off their nest over the cliff, and they bore their strange burden down the canyon, and finally, weary with their enforced flight, alighted upon a tree at the bottom. The man took a feather from each of his preservers and released them; then he swung himself down through the branches to the ground, and, taking the shortest trail to his home, came upon his brother and his wife sitting together outside the tent. It took but a moment to send an arrow through the unsuspecting man who had so cruelly betrayed him; then, confronting the woman, in intensity of hope he asked, "Are you glad I have come?" She was silent, but her face told him the truth, and a second arrow pierced her heart. Her body fell over the prostrate form of the younger brother, before any one had realized that he who had long been given up as dead had returned to avenge his grievous wrongs.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

A United States district judge in Arkansas instructed a jury that every man, except within his own house the law requires a man to run away and do his best to escape from an assailant before killing him. The judge further said that when assaulted on his own premises, but outside of his house, a man must show his sense of danger by efforts to escape before his plea that he killed his assailant to save himself from great bodily harm can be accepted. This instruction was handed down from ancient times, when weapons of assault consisted of knives, bludgeons, swords, etc., which an active man had some chance of escaping. But it is not applicable to these days of revolvers and Winchester, whose bullets no man can dodge or outrun, and the United States Supreme court has sent it to the black letter lumber garret. The man sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by the Arkansas court obtained from the Supreme court an order for a new instruction. This new instruction declares that wherever a man may be, if he has a right to be there and if he has not himself provoked the assault, the law justifies him in standing his ground and killing his assailant provided the provable circumstances are such as to satisfy a jury that he had reasonable grounds for believing and acted on the belief that the killing was necessary to protect himself from great bodily harm.

RELIGIOUS TO A MODERN JONAH.

One leg of a pair of trousers was found in the stomach of a big shark caught near Annapolis, Md., a few days ago.

A WESTERN MAN-KILLER.

He Was Famed by a Reference to His Prowess at Dodge City.

It has often been noted by those favored men who, in traveling about the west, made the acquaintance of some famous killers, that the killer was always quietly and soberly reserved about the homicides he had committed and never cared to talk about them, says the Washington Post. Charles Bassett, who has great renown in the southwest as a gun-fighter and a game man, is no exception to the rule. It chanced that all of Bassett's killings were on the side of public order and occurred while he was an officer of the law. For several years Bassett was marshal of Dodge City. Bat Masterson was Bassett's deputy. It happened more than once in straightening out the destinies of Dodge that Bassett was called on to shoot—a ceremony wherein he was always careful to aim low, with gratifying results. When Luke Short—who afterward killed Jim Courtwright, a Texas desperado—was run out of Dodge, Bassett was the first man he came to in seeking help to put him back. Having secured Bassett, Luke Short gathered about him an array which had a record for cool nerve and quick, sure work with a Colt's pistol that would be hard to duplicate. Short was escorted back to Dodge by Bassett, Bat Masterson, Wyatt Earp, Bill Earp, Virgil Earp, Doc Holliday, Curly Bill, Shotgun Collins and others, who, as stark, indomitable fighters, had as much fame in their country as ever had the Black Douglas or Bruce or Wallace in his. But as to the solemn reticence of those killers when touched on as to their bloody deeds, Bassett is and has been for years, the manager of a resort in Kansas City. One winter night Bassett and several others were standing near the big stove, drinking and defying the weather. The talk had drifted to the winter days of Dodge City, when Jack Nuckols suddenly spoke up with:

"By the way, Charlie, you killed several men at Dodge City, didn't you?"

A look of pain and uneasiness came across Bassett's face like a cloud. He was staggered and worried and showed it. A profound silence fell upon the several men present and Nuckols began to grow embarrassed. For full half a minute Bassett looked at the questioner without saying a word. Then, as if he thought had come to him that he knew he was safe to act on, he helped himself to a drink of whiskey all alone. When he returned he backed up to the stove, and, surveying Nuckols, said, in a mild, inquiring tone: "Well, if I did it was right."

Nuckols hastened to assure him that no one harbored a doubt on that point and the subject was politely changed. Afterward one of the onlookers remarked:

"You can bet it bothered Bassett when it drove him to drinking whiskey by himself. I'll bet two to one that's the first drink Bassett's taken alone in twenty years."

An absent-minded preacher. An odd circumstance happened once at Winchester. As Dr. Wilson was one Sunday morning going through the streets toward the cathedral he heard a woman cry, "Mackerel! All alive, all alive, O!" and on his arrival at the church he began the services as follows: "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive, alive, O!" These last words the doctor proclaimed aloud, to the great surprise of the congregation. But the good doctor was so studious and absent-minded that he knew not what he had done.

SIFTINGS.

A swallow may not make a summer, but a frog makes a spring. The military prisoner makes his escape in an unguarded moment. A stag party would be twice as enjoyable if a few dears were invited. A printer being asked if he was a West-Pointer said no, he was a setter. Fortune is like a market, where many times if you wait a little the price will fall. Binx calls his doctor his biographer for the reason that he is at work upon his life. How happy our neighbors might be if they would only do as we think they ought to do. Come to think of it, how can you expect the poor to be contented when the rich never are? Ruffs for the throat are fashionable, and it is generally for the throat that a rough goes.

FLOTSAM.

Abraham Rimes of Fulton county, Indiana, has just married his eleventh wife, having been married and divorced ten times. There were recently 324 physicians present in consultation at the bedside of a member of the imperial family of China. It is said that if the sun's influence was entirely withdrawn from the earth, universal death would ensue within three days. A painter of Marseilles earned \$2,000 recently by standing in one position on a pedestal twenty-eight hours. This was done on a wage. A soon cat in Lewiston, Maine, not only plays the piano, but when it wants to look out of the window pushes up the curtain, if it happens to be out. The only fish that breathes with its tail is the periphatalmus, a native of the Mayland swamps. If the tail is painted over with oil or varnish the fish dies of suffocation. It cost \$100,000 a year to keep up the Bois de Boulogne, but from \$40,000 to \$50,000 is derived from the park itself, and from the rents of the race courses, restaurants and private houses in it. It is said that the cocoanut plant of the Philippine islands sometimes produces pearls, like those of the ocean, but the bamboo yields opals, which are found in its joints. A club of people with six fingers on each hand exists in London. The secretary of the club reports that there are 2,173 persons with six, and 431 with seven fingers on one hand. There is but one person living with eight fingers. It is said that there are 360,000 cats in England, and sixty-nine varieties. A pure tortoise-shell cat is very rare, as is also a female red tabby. Some cats are actually vegetarians, and a curious variety from Burmah live entirely upon water.



SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

dis honored by the soldiers, but I hear it was done in camp, and I know that many women and girls were taken off to Diarbekir, across the hills, and some in the direction of Mossoul. I heard of one girl or woman who was taken to the harem of a Kurd in the Plain of Diarbekir and then ran away disguised as a Kurd. I saw a very fine girl in camp. A colonel took her to Erzignan, to his harem.

CRADLE AND WOMAN QUESTION.

The influence of the Russian empress is strongly felt in the sphere of intellectual progress. She has manifested great interest in the growth of the woman movement, and in court circles this subject is one that engrosses much attention. It is related that a meeting of feminists was recently about to be held in the capital, and that the empress was anxious to obtain fuller information about the precise aims of advanced Russian women than she was likely to get from the St. Petersburg press. The ladies of the court, as well as the czar himself, were questioned on the subject, but at that time their knowledge of the matter was not very extensive. The empress therefore dispatched one of her secretaries to the meeting, with orders to take a full report of the proceedings. This she has also done on every similar occasion subsequently, so there is every appearance that the court will now be kept well in touch with the aspirations of the pioneers of feminism in Russia.

AN ASTONISHING DISCOVERY.

An astonishing discovery in regard to the production of electricity is announced, which, if genuine, will do away with the necessity of burning coal. Dr. Borchers, of Driesburg, Germany, says that he has found that electricity is generated by the conversion of hydrocarbon and carbonic oxide into carbonic acid, and as this is the same thing that takes place in burning coal, he accomplishes the same end by chemical means by what he calls the wet process. While a steam engine utilizes about 12 per cent. of the theoretical energy and a gas engine 30 per cent., Dr. Borchers claims that his new process gives no less than 38 per cent.

TRY IT AND SEE.

A pair of wrought iron tongs, or a piece of hoop heated and bent until the ends form a circuit like the feet of dogs, will magnetize a knife blade laid upon them and rubbed with another piece of steel. The cause is not yet satisfactorily explained.

When the temperance society makes tracks the devil is supposed to make tracks in an opposite direction.

more deplorable. Such a condition of affairs would not be tolerated in any fourth-rate provincial town in England. In London there is a system by which boys with scoops at every block or two take away every bit of dirt or dust as it appears to stationary covered dust bins. You would see no town which claims to be of any importance in England as dirty as New York."

MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS.

The acrobat's lot is an unfortunate one, for no matter how much he makes he is subject to reverses.—Baltimore American.

Cumso: "Are you going to the picnic?" Cawker: "No." Cumso: "Why not?" Cawker: "I went to a picnic once."—Judge.

"Speaking of racing, what gain does a man strike when he is going to the dentist to have a tooth pulled out?" "Tooth-hurty."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The sufferer: "Do you think it would relieve my toothache if I should hold a little liquor in my mouth?" His wife: "It might, if you could do it."—Life.

She: "I'll marry you, George, if you can satisfy father that you can support me." He: "Do you think I could get him to play poker with me just once?" Mrs. Hushmore: "You'll have to settle up or leave." Summer boarder: "Thanks, awfully! The last place I was at they made me do both."—Illustrated Paper.

Mr. Upton (across the street): "I wish you folks wouldn't make so much noise; you're keeping our baby awake." Mr. Fortinohr (blandly): "Oh, we are, are we? Well, just ask your baby how he likes it himself."—Puck.

A kind husband: "Wife, dear, I have just brought you two bottles of extra old Barolo for your birthday." "But you know very well I never drink wine." "Well, I'll drink it myself for your good health."—Il Motte per Ridere.

Believers: "The comic papers are always talking about women looking under their beds to see if there is a man there. Now, do you think a woman ever found a man under the bed?" Hesperia: "No, yes. Married women often do."—Truth.

Prof. Waldeyer, of Berlin, told an anthropological congress that recently at Cassel that, when a grown woman is 10 centimeters taller than the average man's brain weighs 1,333 grams for boys is 3333 grammes, for girls is 3200 grammes. The European man is superior to woman in strength and height, but the muscles of the torso are more highly developed in woman. Male blood contains 5,000,000 corpuscles to a cubic millimeter, female blood only 4,500,000, while average man's brain weighs 1,333 grammes to 1231 grammes for a woman.

A PREHISTORIC MAN.

Among the fossils discovered by Prof. J. L. Wortman of Columbia College, who has been in Wyoming collecting a class from the college and who returned with a collection for the Museum of Natural History, is a skeleton of a prehistoric man near the head of Bitter Creek, near southern Wyoming, near the Colorado line, in the sediment of the bed of an extinct lake, in which the man probably drowned.

TALKED TOO MUCH.

One Plimiee, national bank cashier for Tennessee, has been removed from his position for making silver speeches and denouncing administration of President Cleveland. Like the parrot who got himself into trouble with the monkey, Plimiee talked too much to suit the president.

HOW FOOLISH.

Mrs. Charles Brown of Packers Ind., had William Schaefer arrested for kissing her. The kissing was done six months ago, and the jury decided that it was justifiable, or the complaint would have been made earlier.

IT PAID.

Boston spent \$75,000 on the King of the Empires and took in from them half a million.

"Men and women are different" says exchange. Yes, and always will be.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is the only reliable foundation of the disease and gives the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietor offers no money back if the cure fails to cure. Send for testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; The Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

If the fellow acting the fool disturbs one else, it would be all right.

IT WILL PAY.

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or phoid fever may now make you at a valid winter. First of all be sure your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Advertisement for Imperial Granum, a cereal product. Text: "World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARDS! IMPERIAL GRANUM. Try it when the digestion is WEAK and no FOOD seems to nourish. Try it when seems impossible to keep FOOD on the stomach." Includes a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Slicker. Text: "TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER. The Fish Brand Slicker is warranted to keep you dry in the roughest weather. It is made of the finest material and is guaranteed to last for years." Includes an illustration of a fish.

Advertisement for Emerson, Talcott & Co. Text: "EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO. Standard Cultivators, PLANTERS, MOWERS, DALLAS, TEXAS." Includes an illustration of a plow.

Advertisement for Blood Poison. Text: "BLOOD POISON. A SPECIALTY. This is the only reliable foundation of the disease and gives the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work." Includes an illustration of a person.

SALES IN LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY GIRL IS MEETING WITH SUCCESS.

Had Been a Stenographer in a Commission House and While Thus Pursued Got an Insight of the Business.

THE new woman has forced herself into almost every position of any note, but the idea of a real, live woman going into the live stock commission business is novel, to say the least. This wonderful woman is Jennie Goodwin of Kansas City.

Jennie Goodwin of Kansas City is 24 years old, and for six years she has been stenographer with a firm of stock commissioners. Through her she came in constant contact with customers and became acquainted with nearly all of the leading shippers in the southwest. About one month she first thought of starting in business as well as many of the men went into the same work, who were possessed of no more good sense or judgment than she herself claimed.

She threw bouquets from her legs to her admirers below. READY-MADE CLOTHING. "Hand-Me-Downs" Are Often of Better Goods Than Is Believed.

It does not follow that the cheap, ready-made clothing that has astonished the town for the past two or three years is necessarily poor stuff.

The best of it is, in fact, very good, and the manufacturers of established reputations have sold it, cheap as it seems, at a very handsome profit.

One concern last year is reported to have cleared well on \$100,000, says the New York Sun. Much of the material is so cheap when bought in the quantities that the large clothing makers use to make the cost of the material in a suit of ready-made clothing often only a little more than \$3, and sometimes less than \$1.50.

The labor cost is considerably greater, for the best of the cheap clothing is thoroughly well sewed, and besides cutters are highly paid and designers even more highly.

One designer for a large clothing house is said to receive about three times the salary of a cabinet-maker. There are besides well-paid salesmen and a small army of other employees.

The houses of best reputation subject their cloth to the most thorough test as to tensile strength and stability of color.

The quantity of a given material bought by the great clothing houses is often immense. Enough of a single kind of cloth for more than 10,000 suits is sometimes laid in, and such material is often made to order for a single house.

PRINTS IT SEMI-ANNUALLY. Missionary Makes 1,500-Mile Journeys and Publishes a Newspaper.

The Rev. Jules L. Prevost, an Episcopal clergyman, has had an interesting time of it this past year working as a missionary in Alaska. Mr. Prevost says that the Alaska Indians are slow to give up their native customs.

On one of his tours he met a party of Talana Indians with their sleds and dogs. They were bringing to the missionary station the bodies of a woman and a child.

These Indians had traveled more than 300 miles that their dead might receive Christian burial. When Mr. Prevost first went to Alaska he found the Indians living in underground dwellings.

They have since that time begun to build houses above ground and manufacture rude furniture. In some respects he found them anxious to adopt the ways of civilized life.

Mr. Prevost made his headquarters at Fort Adams, and his territory covered an area of 103,000 square miles. He has made trips of 1,500 miles to teach Christianity. He has been issuing a newspaper twice a year on a printing press sent to him by a Philadelphia woman.

He had no difficulty in catching the mails with his paper, because there is only one mail delivery a year at Fort Adams.

Matt Whitaker Ransom. The accompanying portrait is that of Matt Whitaker Ransom, whom President Cleveland appointed minister to Mexico, which appointment was recently decided unconstitutional by the attorney-general, on the ground that the appointee would benefit from the elevation of rank of the office for which he himself voted as United States senator. Mr. Ransom has just been reappointed.

A FRENCH BEAUTY.

MISS DE MERODE IS THE PRETTIEST WOMAN IN THE PARIS THEATRE.

MISS DE MERODE IS the most beautiful woman in the ballet and the grand opera in Paris. She is only a coryphée, and is, and will always be, an indifferent dancer.

But her beauty and the fact that she was the first in the French capital to adopt the Mystic, the Leonardo fashion of wearing an overflowing wealth of hair, have led her to celebrity. She is tall, has a placid choreographic grace, and offered in her pale blue domino a rare poetic picture at the opera masked balls last winter, as



MISS DE MERODE. She threw bouquets from her legs to her admirers below.

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SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

NOTES OF PROGRESS FROM INDUSTRIAL FIELDS.

Motor Power Obtained from a Candle—Some Illustrated Lessons in Popular Experiments—The Dropping Coin—The Proposed New Naval Cap.

A NUMBER of naval officers have recently been discussing the demerits of the present uniform cap, and have agreed that another and more suitable and satisfactory one should be devised, to take the place of the one now worn, which is deficient in many points which the navy men say are essential to comfort.

Heat-Proof Glass. It is said that a new glass has been manufactured, that, while it allows the free passage of light, is a decided check to heat.

A Dropping Coin. Bend a common match in the middle, but do not break it entirely in two. Now place it at an acute angle on the mouth of an empty bottle, and ask somebody how you may succeed in getting the coin to drop into the bottle without touching or breathing upon it.

An Unexpected Cause of Suffering. A scientist gives an account of a man who was admitted to a hospital with a severe and obstinate case of inflammation of the eye, face and hands.

Value of Artesian Wells. In many parts of the country artesian wells may be bored and will furnish running streams at the surface.

The Torpedo Fish. At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. D'Arsonval of the College de France, read an interesting paper on a series of experiments which he made lately with the torpedo fish.

The Candle Motor. A novel kind of motor is illustrated in the accompanying cut. It is worked neither by steam, electricity nor compressed air; it requires neither boiler, nor cylinder, nor piston, and consists solely of a simple candle.

Why He Did It. The deed was done; a bright flash in the grate and all was over. Mortimer Maxwell had burned his uncle's will. He and his three brothers would inherit the estate equally.

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THREE CLEVER WOMEN.

SUCCESS IN LIFE FROM SOCIETY TO SCULPTURE.

Charles Dana Gibson Has Captured One of Them—Mrs. S. Stuart Frackelton of Milwaukee and Her Work—About Mrs. Kitson.

(Special Correspondence.) MISS IRENE LANGHORNE, whose engagement to the artist, Charles Dana Gibson, has been announced, is a Virginian of the Virginians. Bred in Richmond, inheriting all the graces and gifts that come to the women of the upper ten in that state, she has justly won the title of belle in the best meaning of the word.

Future of the Microscope. As the physician's assistant and guide in diagnosis, the microscope is coming rapidly to the front. It is now the custom with some advanced physicians, whenever there is a case with obscure symptoms, or where consultations are thought necessary, to draw a few drops of the patient's blood and examine it under the microscope.

No Danger from the Breath. It is said that there are no bacteria, specific or other, in the expired breath in the ordinary respiration of persons affected with diphtheria or consumption; therefore the warning against inhaling a breath of such persons is unnecessary.

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A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.

Boy Nearly Resuscitated Who Was Drowned the Preceding Day.

At Heffron's undertaking rooms in Cleveland an effort was made the other day to bring back to life Louis Fisher, aged 9 years, who was drowned in the lake on the previous afternoon. Dr. Whitney, a physician living on Wilson avenue, claims that he himself was drowned at one period of his life, and after being dead more than an hour animation was, by a certain method, restored. Dr. Whitney has for some time desired to put this process to a test, but never availed himself of the opportunity until this day.

His theory is that a corpse can be resuscitated, provided there are no internal injuries, by placing the entire body, except the eyes, nose and mouth, in a bath of water heated to a constant temperature of 119 degrees F., and leaving it there for at least five hours. An ordinary bath tub was used. When the water had reached the proper temperature, Dr. Whitney and his assistants carefully deposited the body in the tub. It was then about 11 o'clock in the morning, and from that time until 4 o'clock, when the experiment was given up, the condition of the corpse was studiously watched by Dr. Whitney.

Although the experiment was a failure, at times the blood was started to circulation, and the face and limbs assumed the natural color. It is said that the heart was felt to throbb several times. When the test was over Dr. Whitney

claimed it was not successful because the boy's body was rolled over a barrel during the drowning, thus causing internal injuries.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? The Minister Thought There Was a Good Deal Before He Finished His Job.

Just after the battle of Perryville, in October, 1862, Dr. Savage, a strong Union man, was at one of his appointments to baptize some children. There was a large crowd, and a Southern nation brought her four children to the altar.

"Name this child," said the Union preacher, laying his hand on the child's head.

"Simon Bolivar Buckner," was the reply, which caused a smile to come over the congregation but the brave preacher went on with his duty.

"Name this child," taking the next in order.

"Pierre Gustav Toutant Beaugard," and the smile grew into a snicker, while Dr. Savage became red in the face. He baptized the young namesake of the engineer soldier, and went on with the ceremony.

"Name this child," he gasped, reaching for the third.

"Albert Sidney Johnson," came the answer.

The smile became audible. Hearing a sigh of relief, he took the fourth, a little girl, whose gender he fondly supposed would preclude a continuation of heroic reproductions, and said:

"Name this child."

"Mary Stonwall Jackson Lee," came the response that set the congregation into a roar, while the Union parson thought he had held in his arms the whole Southern Confederacy.

Absolutely Necessary. Bridget O'Hoolihan, an elderly Irish cook, had been induced to go to a quiet little suburban town to live in a wealthy family. Two weeks after her arrival she declared her intention of returning to the city.

"Why do you leave us, Bridget?" asked her mistress, in arieved tone.

"We pay you the very highest wages."

"Ye do, ma'am, an' yer a perfect leddy. O'm'n, but this place is such a dead old place, wid no chance to do anything lively in it, that begorry. O! have to mek up a pack o' lies ivry time Oi go to confessio, or Oi'd have nothing to confess!"—Harper's Magazine.

Could Commence Again. Mrs. Manhattan—I read in one of your Chicago papers of an old couple over seventy years of age getting divorced.

Mrs. Lakeside—Oh, what a waste of time! They may still enjoy several years of married life.

Cool in Their Absence. Van Shott—I don't care to go to the country this summer.

De Bois—How is that?

Van Shott—Well, you see all my creditors have got out of town, and I think the city will be about as cool a place as I could strike.—New York World.

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JENNIE M. GOODWIN.

EXPERT SEAMEN.

the Monks That Man the "Holy Prophet Ija."

An Odessa letter of recent date says: "One of the oddest vessels afloat arrived a few days ago in Odessa, and is based on the lower quay. She belongs to the convent on Mount Athos and is called the Holy Prophet Ija (Elias)."

It is a brig-rigged and sails under the Turkish flag, but a Greek cross is carved on both mastsheads, and she differs from the ordinary Turkish ships by her scrupulous cleanliness. The captain is a monk, a monk ranking higher than a friar, and all the sailors are monks or lay brothers; still, they are expert seamen. The pilot, Father Nikly (Hier

Some of General Interest Carefully Selected From Many Sources.

At Wharton a number of cotton bolls have been exhibited by Mr. Naglass Sorrel, afflicted with Spanish weevil. They were taken from the plantation of Mr. Fritz Abilag. The bolls look like they were attacked by the common boll worm, but upon closer inspection it is easily to be seen that they are not the same. The weevil attacks the upper part of the boll, while the worm begins his work where the stem joins the boll at the base. Mr. Abilag states that he has seen the first of the vermin he has seen in the county and that already they have damaged his crop. From other parts of the county comes the same report. If this disease becomes general it will tell heavily upon the cotton crop of Wharton county. Already six-tenths of the crop is lost.

John J. Reagan was acquitted of the charge of bigamy in Judge Scott's court at Waco the other morning. He came to Waco and married Miss Measey Hart two or three years ago. He came from Philadelphia, Pa., and has been followed by a woman ever since his arrival in Texas, who claimed that she was his lawful wife and that she was married to him in Philadelphia. A year or two ago she had him indicted and the case has been in the courts ever since. Reagan has a lovely little wife and a pretty child who live at Hillsboro, and when acquitted he rushed to the telegraph office and sent his wife the following dispatch: "God be praised! the jury has acquitted me."

At Kerens, Navarro county, the other morning an accident occurred on the gin of Cherry & Sheppard, in which Ford, the 15-year-old son of G. E. Wilson, met a most horrible death. The little fellow was working at the gin and while in the discharge of his duty near the boiler, some part of the foundation gave way and a large pile of hot brick was poured upon him. For several minutes he lay under the mass of hot bricks and other debris before he was rescued and taken to the hospital. He was examined by physicians, he gave evidence of having received internal injuries besides the burns, which in all probability would have proved fatal. He died in a few hours.

Inspector Dan McCullingham, of the government live stock bureau at El Paso, has returned from Mexico, where he went to secure the registered brands of all cattle in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico. On the 15th of this month the quarantine against the importation of Mexican cattle into this country will be raised for the admission at this port of cattle for Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Pueblo and eastern Texas, all of whom have cattle in Mexico which were bought by them last spring. It is estimated that 500,000 head of Mexican cattle will be brought in for grazing as soon as the quarantine is raised.

H. Stein Morris, whose arrest some time ago, charged with rape by Antonio Teixeira, the little Brazilian girl at Waco, of whom much has been said and written, has been indicted by the grand jury for rape. After his first arrest, Morris secured his discharge upon habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Goodrich in the District court. The indictment receives interest in the case and considerable feeling. The child of the complainant died a few days ago. Morris was arrested and his bond fixed at \$5,000.

The Fitzsimmons party are now comfortably domiciled in the commodious quarters on North beach at Corpus Christi, and the Australian has got down to hard training. While coming down on the train the other night the lion Nero slipped his collar and jumped of the train a few miles from Sinton. The train was run back and the lion captured, but it was found that the animal had broken one of his hind legs.

A broken flange caused the engine of the westbound Southern Pacific passenger train to leave the track and plunge into a ditch one mile east of Malone, which is eighty miles east of El Paso, recently. The baggage and express car and the mail car also left the track. A steam cook blew out and Engineer Frank Thompson was so horribly scalded that he died in four hours. No one else was hurt.

At Golden, Colorado county, the other night, in a difficulty between Jud Williams and Sam Tattler, of Columbus, Williams was killed. Tattler surrendered himself and was taken to Columbus by Deputy Sheriff Whitefield. Williams only spoke a few words after being shot and his last words were a request that his wife, who lives at Eagle Lake, be sent for.

Thousands of excellent watermelons are being shipped from Hallinger. At Terrell, Kaufman county, J. A. Robinson, an insurance agent, was Robinson the other night by Marshal Keiser upon advice from Sheriff Tamm, of Dallas. Robinson is wanted to answer a charge of embezzlement in Arkansas. He was turned over to a deputy sheriff of Dallas county.

At Kigore, Gregg county, the other morning, John W. Angell, of that city, while feeding a gin had the sleeve of his shirt caught by the saw and, before he could free himself, had both ears so badly torn that despite the best medical aid he died.

A telegram from Danville, Ill., announces the arrest of Wiley Winkler, alias Mitchell. Mitchell is charged with forging the name of a widow near Bowie, Montague county, and thereby procuring the life insurance money paid on the death of her husband, amounting to about \$1,400.

Burglars recently relieved the unsuspecting merchants of Bastrop of some of their goods, and went their way.

It is estimated at Austin that the cotton crop of the state will not exceed 60 per cent of last year's crop.

At McKinney the other night Mrs. McCormick, a respectable widow lady, was aroused by some man trying to enter her residence near the square and fired two shots at the intruder, after demolishing a parasol over his head. The man took to his heels and disappeared in the darkness.

At Whitney, Hill county, Nuck Stanley shot D. Fuller through the body, the ball entering the back in the proximity of the right kidney and lodging just under the skin near the left hand.

Near Luling, Caldwell county, the other evening, Andres Cuevas, a Mexican, fell from a west-bound freight train on the Southern Pacific and dislocated his left shoulder and cracked his skull in two places. Physicians pronounced his wounds not necessarily fatal.

At Fort Worth recently Louis Gross and Miss Katie Patman were married before the grand jury. Gross was brought back from Arkansas by Deputy Sheriff Rea to answer an indictment pending here. The wedding ended the court proceedings against him.

Wool is being received in large quantities at Ballinger, Runnels county, and commanding much better prices than for three or four years. Mutton is very fat on the range and is being sent to market in trainloads.

At Jacksonville, Cherokee county, recently two men belonging to a circus were arrested and carried to Crockett, charged with the theft of \$500 worth of jewelry at Taylor, the property of F. T. Cook.

At San Antonio recently Mamie Shirley, a young white working woman, committed suicide by taking strychnine, because a young Mexican named Ben Lopez would not marry her.

The rice planters of Jefferson county this year are gathering a quarter of a million dollars of less than 12,000 acres of land. This is an average of more than \$20 an acre.

The decrease in taxable values of Burleson county the past year amounts to \$182,894, while the taxable values of Hamilton county have increased \$190,999.

At Houston recently an unknown man, apparently 15 years old, committed suicide in a saloon. He took morphine. No clue as to his identity or cause of act.

San Antonio sportsmen have been eager for the past few days great sport with the quail, which are reported plentiful in Bexar county.

The officers of Greenville recently swooped down on a "green cloth gang," bagging the entire outfit—gamblers, tables, chips and all.

C. L. Frost, adjudged insane at Fort Worth, will be taken to the asylum at San Antonio, as the asylum at Austin and Terrell are full.

Bob Slack, of Comanche, has invented a bucket made of cloth, and by hanging it out in the wind, water in it is kept cool without ice.

An output of twenty carloads of rock per day is being quarried at Ledbetter, Fayette county, for the jetty work at Galveston.

At San Antonio recently two dogs fought, and the owners not being able to agree as to the winner, settled the dispute with blows.

The comptroller has received the tax rolls of Harrison county. The total valuation is \$4,163,999, a decrease of \$41,081.

A telephone line is being constructed from Grapevine, Houston county, to Dalry, a distance of eight miles, in the same county.

At Sherman the other morning Mrs. William Fogarty was horrified to find her infant had died in her arms during the night.

Mrs. C. A. Colburn repudiates the interview published regarding the prize fight and her husband's duties as governor.

J. H. Hunsford, general merchant, at Marble Falls, Burnet county, has assigned. Liabilities \$21,701 as sets \$16,318.

Forty-two civil suits for taxes due the city of Houston were filed in one day recently by the city attorney.

Senator R. Q. Mills says he will deliver several speeches in Texas next spring, beginning at Greenville.

Forty-five car loads of cattle were shipped to eastern markets a few days since from Corpus Christi.

A few days ago 900 head of 3-year-old steers were sold in Fort Worth for feeders at \$30 a head.

Galveston authorities are after the merchants for violating the subways ordinance.

Weimar, Colorado county, wants a system of water works and a fire department.

A few days ago 1000 bales of cotton were shipped from Temple to Texas City.

Speaker Smith says that he will not be a candidate for governor next year.

Yearlings are selling at from \$9 to \$10 per head in Comanche county.

The Schuetzenverein at Falge, Bastrop county, recently had a shoot.

The Rio Grande river is again within its banks in Cameron county.

Good rains at Burnet, Chero, Sar Saba, Weimar and Hallinger.

German carp are now caught in Red river, opposite Denison.

There is considerable sickness in Sabine county, mostly fevers.

The flour mill and oil mill at Dublin are running on full time.

DO NOT SELL IT YET.

HOLD YOUR COTTON AWHILE SAYS HON. A. J. ROSE.

The Crop of the State is Estimated at 1,500,000 Bales, and Only 6,000,000 for the Nation—It Will Bring 10 Cents by January 1, 1896. He Thinks.

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 5.—The following address was issued yesterday: Office of Commissioner of Agriculture, statistics, etc., Austin, Tex., Oct. 5.

On August 31 last this department gave to the press information showing that the decrease in the acreage of cotton planted this year in Texas justified the belief that the present crop would be at least 27 per cent below that of 1894 and probably greater. I then entertained the opinion that unless a decided change for the better in season and conditions should speedily ensue the reduction of the crop would be materially increased.

Since that time a radical change has occurred, but one that, instead of improving the prospect as to production, has greatly diminished it, and it is now evident that the cotton crop of 1895 will be decreased to a much greater degree than my apprehension then presaged. The continued drought from middle Texas to the coast and the ravages of the boll and leaf worms in the northern portion of the state have so seriously arrested the development and reduced the fruitage of the plant that I am now compelled to believe and feel it my duty to say that the present crop of Texas will not exceed 30 per cent of that of last year, or a total production of about 1,500,000 bales, and I seriously doubt that it will reach that amount.

Under this condition I most earnestly advise the farmers to market their cotton slowly, which, in my judgment, is always the safest plan. If, as is reported, the crop of 1894 is now exhausted, there is no reason why this one should not command and realize more than 10 cents per pound by the first day of January next. Nearly all of the cotton has already opened and from the middle of the state southward will soon all be gathered. When the present price in price reached the 8 cent mark many of our farmers made a great rush to market their cotton, and speculators have taken advantage of this and are endeavoring to use this increased amount of cotton thrown suddenly upon the market as proof of an increase of production beyond what had been supposed and the eagerness of the farmers to sell at 8 cents as a cause and reason for reducing the price.

My present estimate is based upon numerous reports made by practical farmers in response to inquiries sent out by this department, and these reports fairly represent all sections of the state, being well distributed from Red River to the coast and from the Sabine to the extreme cotton growing counties on the west. They present fairly and well the true condition, and from my own observations and from personal interviews with citizens and farmers during a recent journey through a considerable portion of the state I am prepared to fully agree with them. In consequence I desire to say from information received from other states I am convinced that the total cotton production of this country in 1895 will not be more than 6,000,000 bales. A. J. Rose, Com. of Agriculture, Statistics, Etc.

Prize Fighter Arrested.

HILLSBORO, TEX., Oct. 5.—The first offense under the new prize fighting law was committed at Whitney in this county Thursday night. The new law went into effect at 5 p. m. Thursday and the fight at Whitney occurred at 8 p. m. The first intelligence of it received here was at 7 p. m. Thursday evening, when Sheriff Bell received a telegram from Special Deputy Sheriff J. D. Clifton at Whitney stating that two men were going to have a boxing match there to which an admission fee would be charged, and asking what course he should pursue. He wired back that if they fought for the gate receipts or a prize, to arrest them. Clifton did not receive his answer until the fight was over and the parties had left Whitney. He went in search of them immediately on receipt of the telegram. The parties left in a cart, coming toward Hillsboro, and Clifton overtook them in the cross-timbers, when the principals took to the woods and escaped. He arrested the doorman, who proved to be W. C. Barton of this city, and brought him to Hillsboro and jailed him.

Commissioner Lameroux's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Hon S. W. Lameroux, commissioner of the general land office, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior. The decline of the land office business, which was noted in the last report, still continues. Compared with 1894 there has been a decrease in land entries of 13,926, and of 6,916,765 acres entered upon, a decrease of 658,411 and 356,059 acres entered upon, and a decrease of cash receipts of \$731,370. The business of the office for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was as follows: Cash sales 417,874 acres, homestead entries 5,009,491, state selections 626,169 acres, railroad selections 1,967,479 acres, swamp land patents 244,774 acres, Indian allotments 86,465 acres, Indian lands sold 12,548 acres, total cash receipts \$2,038,424; patented or certified with the effect of patenting to railroad companies 8,184,336 acres; surveys accepted by the land office 10,123,653 acres.

Three Lives Got Out.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 5.—Corrydon Phelps, for many years the leading stock buyer and shipper of this city, and Henry J. Rigden, a painter, were struck by a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific here and instantly killed. John Heiser, who lives close to the scene, was sick and sat at his window overlooking the track. He was found dead by his wife a few minutes later, death evidently having been produced by the shock of witnessing the accident.

Seven inches of snow have fallen in parts of Scotland.

City Tax Law.

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 5.—Now that the limitations bill has passed and the error of the codifiers been corrected by rushing the measure through without any discussion of its merits, some of the members are disposed to question the wisdom of their action. It is contended that the measure was worked in the past and will operate in the future to the injury and disadvantage of the very cities and counties demanding it. It is now under this act the custom to indefinitely postpone the forced collection of delinquent taxes. Tax sales by collectors are a burlesque and force no collections. The big property owners laugh at such farces. If the cities were compelled to bring suit against such persons immediately there would be very few delinquents. Having this exemption from operation of the limitation law cities go on assessing these delinquents from year to year and postponing real proceedings for forcing collections. Year by year the example of the leading delinquents is followed by others until now it is stated that in one city alone more than \$400,000 is due for delinquent taxes piled up by reason of the existence of this right of cities to postpone forced collections. While the cities generally as represented here, clamored for the bill some of their friends doubt the real good to result ultimately. Influential taxpayers who have the pull with the city administrations, are never sued for their back taxes. It is only the schemers and big property holders who take the chances. Others pay their taxes each year. But the number of delinquents is rapidly increasing. If this kind of legislation encourages delinquency the cities are on the wrong side.

Nothing Known Yet.

DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 5.—No action will be taken on the propositions submitted by the parties in Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Arkansas, regarding the big fight until Tuesday or Wednesday night next. It is understood, however, that H. Vinick of New York city, manager of the Florida Athletic club, will reach Dallas Sunday night or Monday morning. W. A. Brady, the manager of the Californian, and Martin Julian, who looks after the business interests of the New Zealanders, will be in Dallas and participate in the conference. Until the meeting of the managers of the club and the managers of the champion fighters has taken place no one can predict to a certainty which proposition will be accepted.

Number of Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A telegram from Berlin states that the number of Turks killed on Monday in the riots at Constantinople was eighty-four and of the Armenians 111. The wounded on both sides were several hundred. A correspondent from Constantinople says that 1000 to 1200 Armenians have been imprisoned at their capital. It is now absolutely certain, the correspondent adds, that eighty-one bodies of Armenians have been given up by the Turkish officials to the Armenian committee at Stamboul. All were in a fearful condition, some having as many as thirty wounds.

Viceroy Li Gone to Peking.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has gone to Peking, at the special request of the dowager empress of China, with whom he has always had the most cordial relations. The grand scheme of administrative reorganization has been prepared between them, a prominent feature being the removal of the capitol from Peking to some more secure place in central China.

Will Courtmartial Armes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It has been definitely decided by the war department to appoint a courtmartial to try Capt. G. A. Armes for his alleged offensive conduct toward Lieut. Gen. Schofield. Charges and specifications on which the trial will be based have been prepared by Gen. Leber, the judge advocate general of the army. They allege conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Convict Shot to Death.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5.—Neal Smith, a negro convict, who recently outraged a young white lady at Coa City, Ga., after beating her into insensibility, was last night taken into the prison guards and shot to death. Great excitement exists, and even the guard who had charge of the convict and allowed him to go about as a trusty was roughly handled. No further trouble is expected.

Cuban Were Victorious.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—A special from Key West says: The steamship Mascot from Havana brings word that an engagement occurred on Sept. 29 between Spanish and Cuban, in which the latter were victorious. The Spanish lost 150 killed; the insurgents lost eighty killed and wounded. Gen. Sanchez commanded the insurgents and Gen. Robin the Spaniards.

Henry S. Meyer, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association at San Francisco, Cal., who was cited for contempt for telling Juror Truman that if he did not hang Durant the people would hang him, was fined \$250 with the alternative of five days in the county jail.

The first annual Etistodford held in Utah was opened in the tabernacle at Salt Lake City. About 6000 people were in attendance.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated a ticket, adopted a single standard platform and endorsed the administration.

Mrs. Gustav Pabst, wife of a son of the great brewer, whipped her husband at Chicago with a cowhide.

Paris has 90,000 trees in its streets. Every American ship has an outfit of 150 dogs.

The eastern hemisphere, on which dwell 75 per cent of the population of the world, has 170,792 miles of railroad or 46 per cent of all railroads.

Liverpool is the most densely populated city in Great Britain, having a population of 97.9 per acre or 114 per acre, excluding the docks and quay.

THEY ARE IN SESSION.

A QUORUM IN BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Message of Governor Culberson, Demanding Immediate Legislation Prohibiting Prize Fights, Read in Both Houses—Situation Mixed.

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 2.—The situation is rather mixed. There is no question of the passage of a bill against prize fighting, but considerable diversity of opinion as to whether it shall make prize fighting a felony or a misdemeanor, shall it have immediate effect? Some members hold that no law making an offense a felony should have immediate effect. Some hold that a law making it a misdemeanor would have their sanction, but they will not vote to put into immediate effect a bill that makes the offense a felony with penitentiary imprisonment as the penalty. The big property hold that the emergency justifies a law to make prize contests a felony, and the emergency also requires it to have immediate effect.

At noon yesterday both the house and senate were called to order, the roll called and a quorum answered to their names in both houses. After some preliminary business, the following message from the governor was read in both houses:

To the senate and house of representatives: The extraordinary occasion which makes it necessary to suspend you from your homes and business at this time, with the consequent cost to the public and inconvenience to yourselves, is much regretted, and the step was not taken except upon earnest demand from many sections of the state and after mature consideration. The people of Texas have ever been ready to protect the honor of the state at whatever cost, and those charged with the duties of government should not hesitate to reflect their will regardless of personal discomfort.

By an amendment of the laws relating to occupation taxes approved April 6, 1887, provision was made for taxing "every light between man and man" \$500 for each performance. What consideration was given this subject by the legislature which enacted the statute is not known, but it is not unreasonable to presume that it received little attention, for besides the usual brutality of such exhibitions it should offend the sensibilities of an enlightened people that revenue should be the fruit of such disorders and that frequent homicides attending the fights by express authorization and immunity from punishment. However this may be, this lamentable error was promptly corrected by the act of March 23, 1891, which denounced and prohibited such encounters. At the same session of the legislature, and on the authority contained in section 43, article 3, of the constitution, provision was made for the appointment by the governor of three commissioners to review and digest the laws, civil and criminal. The act provided that the commissioners should adopt such of the revised statutes, civil and criminal, as had not been repealed or amended, together with their present arrangement of titles, chapters, articles, marginal references and chapter head lines; that all statutes passed since the adoption of the revised statutes in 1875, including those that may have been passed at the time the commissioners should digest the laws, civil and criminal. The act provided that the commissioners should adopt such of the revised statutes, civil and criminal, as had not been repealed or amended, together with their present arrangement of titles, chapters, articles, marginal references and chapter head lines; that all statutes passed since the adoption of the revised statutes in 1875, including those that may have been passed at the time the commissioners should digest the laws, civil and criminal. The act provided that the commissioners should adopt such of the revised statutes, civil and criminal, as had not been repealed or amended, together with their present arrangement of titles, chapters, articles, marginal references and chapter head lines; that all statutes passed since the adoption of the revised statutes in 1875, including those that may have been passed at the time the commissioners should digest the laws, civil and criminal.

A careful reading of the act makes it plain that the commissioners were not authorized to do more than collect and arrange existing statutes, taking the revised statutes of 1875, unrepealed and not amended, as the basis. The two bills were accordingly prepared, printed and submitted to the Twenty-third legislature. Following the positive direction of the law under which they were acting, without making radical changes in them to so revise the statutes as to render them concise, plain and intelligible, the commissioners incorporated in the civil statutes the act of 1887 and in the criminal statutes the act of 1891, referred to, the one as part of article 5049 and the other as article 1905. The Twenty-third legislature did not adopt the work of the commissioners, but with some changes, though there were none material made in the statutes under consideration, the two acts were adopted by the Twenty-fourth legislature, the civil statutes finally passing April 23 and the criminal statutes April 24, 1895. Neither of the statutes were approved by the governor. The civil statutes were received in the executive office April 29 and were deposited in the state department May 10. The criminal statutes were received in the executive office April 25 and were deposited in the state department May 8. Prize fights being advertised to take place in this state, the attorney general, on the 13th day of July, rendered an opinion that they were prohibited by the legislation referred to, basing his conclusion on the following among other grounds:

1. That in 1891, with special attention called to the subject, the legislature denounced and prohibited prize fighting in this state by express enactment. Manifestly before this policy should be reversed and this law declared repealed the legislative purpose to repeal should clearly and unmistakably appear. Special provisions applicable only to particular subjects take precedence over general provisions. In such cases especially, repeal by implication is not favored.

2. The act providing for a revision of the civil and criminal statutes contemplated one general system of revision, the use of two bills for that purpose being merely for convenience.

In such case, assuming that there is an irreconcilable conflict between the civil and penal codes on the subject of prize fighting, the rule is to look to the date of the original enactment for the last expression of the legislative will, and as the penal statute was originally passed subsequent to the legislative law it should prevail. The fundamental canon of statutory construction is to search for and declare the intention of the legislature. The history of the various enactments establishes with reasonable certainty that in adopting the work of the revisers the legislature did not intend to change the status of the legislation on this subject and as a consequence the penal statute is in force. This view is supported by the report to the governor of the commissioners who revised and digested the statutes where they said: "Any suggestions as to amendments to the laws are omitted for the reason, first, that the act creating the commission does not seem to contemplate it and such an undertaking would involve a greater responsibility than seems to have been devolved on this board." Upon this opinion and executive proclamation was issued on the 27th day of July warning all persons against its violation and urging the various local authorities to enforce the statute. This proclamation has never been revoked.

On Sep. 22 the presiding judge of the court of criminal appeals, in habeas corpus proceedings, held in effect that the act of 1889 licensing fights between man and man, as brought forward in the revised civil statutes, repealed the criminal statute against such contests incorporated in the revised penal code. While it is believed that this decision of a single judge of a court of three members is not final, except in the case in which it was rendered, it is that of a jurist of distinguished ability and large experience, and may serve to create an apparent conflict of authority and embarrass the execution of the law. It is not certain that a decision of the question by the court of criminal appeals or the supreme court will be rendered in time to meet the existing emergencies, and it is deemed proper that all controversy should be removed by legislation. Those who believe that a prohibitory law now exists should not hesitate to cure any possible defect, and those who are of the contrary opinion should support such a measure upon general considerations of its wisdom. It is submitted that the situation in the state demands the immediate enactment of a statute making prize fighting, whether with or without gloves, and fights between men and animals, a felony, and that it should be operative from and after its passage. Extended advocacy of a law prohibiting such exhibitions is unnecessary, in view of your recent unanimous action on the subject. The consensus of modern opinion is that prize fighting is brutal and degrading. It is denounced by the legislation of every state in the union. In Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin it is a felony. Besides the inherent justice of such penalty it will in itself be the most effective remedy for the enforcement of the law and will put an end to winks at its violation, where it is only a misdemeanor, and arrests and imposition of fines after the offense has been committed. It may be that no serious opposition will be urged to the passage of such a law, but that resistance will be offered to its becoming immediately operative, in order to afford protection to prize fights advertised to take place during the present month, the management of which, it is asserted, has invested large sums of money and incurred heavy obligations by contracts. The suggestion upon which this opposition to an emergency clause in the law is based is not unworthy the defiance of public propriety and good order which is characteristic of such exhibitions. It rests upon the audacious proposition that a free people can forfeit or have bargained away the right to preserve the public peace, the public morals or the public safety. The supreme court of the United States in Stone vs. Mississippi, 101 U. S. 816, said: "No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals or the public safety, as the one or other may be regarded with a view to their preservation and can not divest itself of the power to provide for them." Nor does the fact that contracts that have been entered into, if true, abridge the right of the state to prohibit this exhibition. The same court in New Orleans Gas Company vs. Louisiana Light Company, 115 U. S. 672, said: "The constitutional prohibition upon state laws imposing the obligation of contracts does not restrict the power of the state to protect the public health, the public morals or the public safety, as the one or other may be involved, in the execution of such contracts. Rights and privileges arising from such contracts with a state are subject to regulation for the protection of the public health, the public morals and the public safety in the same sense and to the same extent as are all contracts and all property, whether owned by natural persons or corporations." And in the celebrated case of Mugler vs. Kansas, 123 U. S. 629, the court said: "It is true that when the defendant in these cases purchased or erected their breweries in the laws of the state did not forbid the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. But the state did not thereby give any assurance, or come under any obligation, that its legislation upon that subject would remain unchanged. Indeed, as was said in Stone vs. Mississippi, above cited, the supervision of the public health and the public morals is its special duty, continuing in its nature and to be dealt with as the special exigencies of the moment may require, and that for this purpose the legislature has discretion is allowed, and the discretion can not be parted with by any more than the law itself."

In this instance, if no law now exists, the state does not give any assurance, or come under any obligation, that its legislation upon the subject will remain unchanged.

But these principles need not here be invoked. My recommendation persons have been given notice that the exhibition would not be permitted, and whatever has been done by its projectors was with full responsibility for the consequences. The public interests require that the exhibition especially should be suppressed. Discourteous by Messrs. and the territories, outlawed and driven from every state, it is proposed to assemble a horde of ruffians and gamblers and offer here this commanding insult to public decency. Against it the instincts and the pride of the people revolt, and your prompt and resolute action will spare them the ignominy and the shame. It will do another thing. It will recall to the great city of the state; inhabited by a many and generous and enlightened people, the wholesome and assuring truth, now obscured by anger and misconception, for which it will hereafter thank you, that no part of its material prosperity, no part of its splendid destiny is based upon an endeavor to hold within its limits one of the most disgraceful orgies that ever promised to disgrace and dishonor Texas.

Every executive power to avert the calamity, you have been called in a special session, and the responsibility for the consequences is now divided with you. That you will meet it as becomes the representatives of the whole people, anxious and ready to protect the fair name of the state, is not doubted. C. A. CULBERSON.

In the senate Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to prohibit prize fighting and pugilism and fights between men and animals.

Mr. Simpson also introduced a bill to prohibit prize fighting, pugilism or fights between animals of any kind upon which anything is waged or exhibited, to see with an admission fee is charged, and to provide a penalty therefor.

A British Bondholder.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Oct. 1.—Sir Henry Tyler, the British railroad magnate, has arrived here in the interest of bondholders of bonds of Peruvian projects. President Pierola sent a salutation to the visitor upon his arrival. It is expected that if the matter is properly handled his visit will be of the utmost importance both to Peru and to the bondholders. The market here for Manchester goods is improving.

Faced the Music.

BROTON, O., Oct. 1.—Defaulting County Treasurer M. G. Clay, who left last week, returned yesterday. He says he has been in West Virginia for his health. He has been arrested on complaint of B. F. Ellsbury, a bondsman, and arraigned before Squire Craig. He pleaded not guilty, waived examination and was jailed in default of \$10,000 bond to answer to a charge of embezzlement. His shortage is over \$27,000.

A Christian Scientist Indicted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1.—Mrs. J. H. Aiken, a Christian science healer, was yesterday placed under bonds of \$5000 to answer an indictment for murder. In July last Mrs. Aiken attended a Mrs. Wade in childbirth using only Christian science in the treatment of the case, and so the indictment charges, refusing to allow a regular physician to see the patient. Mrs. Wade died and the indictment followed.

Five women fought over the body of Thomas Holbrook, colored, in Chicago. The woman who killed him was in jail. He left a \$1000 and the weeping widows were left the money.

An immense mass meeting held in Chicago passed resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents and asked the United States government to recognize them.

It being reported that the four millers have formed a combine, the Milwaukee millers hasten to declare that they do not belong to it.

Nathaniel Hoyle of Queensboro, Pa., died from a gunshot wound accidentally inflicted by his son. They had both been gunning and the son took his father for a fox in the bushes.

Women have scored another victory among the Methodists. The Rochester Illinois conference by a vote of 112 to 87 decided in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the general conference. Every prominent minister in the conference voted for the women.

A Very Wise Connecticut Cat.

Why avoid the cats of Connecticut should be more ingenious than ordinary ones, we cannot say; but this item indicates great ingenuity on the part either of the cat or of the man who told the story. William Gilman, a vote of 112 to 87 decided in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the general conference. Every prominent minister in the conference voted for the women.

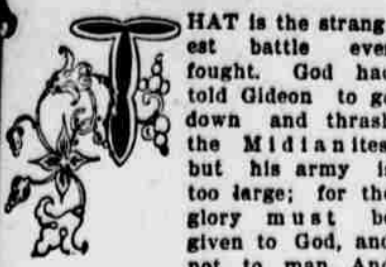
Abstinence From Meat.

A vegetarian diet does not mean living on cabbage, turnips, carrots, and potatoes, but simply abstaining from the flesh of birds, beasts and fishes. Bread, fruits, nuts, peas

ALMAGE'S SERMON.

STORY OF GIDEON'S BATTLE AT MOUNT GILBOA.

And the Three Companies Blow the Trumpets, and Broke the Pitchers and Held the Lamps in Their Left Hands.—Judges, vii. 8-11.



HAT is the strangest battle ever fought. God had given to Gideon to go down and thrash the Midianites, but his army is too large; for the glory must be given to God, and not to man. And so proclamation is made that all those of the troops who are cowardly and want to go home may go, and twenty-two thousand of them scampered away, leaving only ten thousand men. But God says the army is too large yet; and so he orders these ten thousand remaining to march through a stream, and commands Gideon to notice in what manner these men drink of the water as they pass through it. If they get down on all fours and drink down the pitchers and hold up the lamps and the great host of Midianites, waking out of a sound sleep, take the crash of the crockery and the glare of the lamps for the coming on of an overwhelming foe; and they run, and cut themselves to pieces, and horribly perish.

The lessons of this subject are very spirited and impressive. This seemingly valueless lump of quartz has the pure gold in it. The smallest dew-drop on the meadow at night has a star sparkling in its bosom, and the most insignificant passage of Scripture has in it a shining truth. God's mint coins no small change.

I learn in the first place, from this subject, the lawfulness of Christian strategem. You know very well that the greatest victories ever gained by Washington or Napoleon were gained through the fact that they came when and in a way they were not expected—sometimes falling back to draw out the foe, sometimes crossing a river on unheard-of rafts; all the time keeping the opposing forces in wonderment as to what would be done next.

You all know what strategy is in military affairs. Now I think it is high time we had this art sanctified and spiritualized. In the church, when we are about to make a Christian assault, we send word to the opposing force when we expect to come, how many troops we have, and how many rounds of shot, and whether we will come with artillery, infantry, or cavalry, and of course we are defeated. There are thousands of men who might be surprised into the kingdom of God. We need more tact and ingenuity in Christian warfare. It is in spiritual affairs as in military that success depends in attacking that part of the castle which is not armed and entrenched.

For instance, here is a man armed on the doctrine of election; all his troops of argument and prejudice are at that particular gate. You may batter away at that side of the castle for fifty years; you will not take it; but just when your troops are at the side gate of the heart's affections and in five minutes you can capture him. I never know a man to be saved through a brilliant argument. You cannot hook men into the kingdom of God by the horns of a dilemma. There is no grace in syllogisms. Here is a man armed on the subject of perseverance of the saints; he does not believe in it. Attack him at that point and he will persevere to the very last in not believing it. Here is a man armed on the subject of baptism; he believes in sprinkling or immersion. All your discussion of ecclesiastical hydrography will not change him. A member when I was a boy that with other boys I went into the river on a summer day to bathe and we used to dash water on each other, but never got any result except that our eyes were blinded; and all this splashing of water between Baptists and Pedo-baptists never results in anything but the blurring of the spiritual eye-sight. In other words, you can never capture a man's soul at the point at which he is especially entrenched. But there is in every man's heart a bolt that can be easily shored. A little child four years old may touch that bolt and it will spring back and the door will swing open and Christ will come in.

I think that the finest of all the fine arts is the art of doing good, and yet this art is the least cultured. We have in the kingdom of God today enough troops to conquer the whole earth for Christ; if we only had skillful maneuvering. I would rather have three hundred lamps and pitchers of Christian strategy than one hundred thousand drawers of words of literary and ecclesiastical combat.

I learn from this subject, also, that a small part of the army of God will have to do all the hard fighting. Gideon's army was originally composed of thirty-two thousand men, but they went off until there were only ten thousand left, and that was subtracted from until there were only three hundred. It is the same in all ages of the Christian Church; a few men have to do the hard fighting. Take a membership of a thousand and you generally find that fifty

people do the work. Take a membership of five hundred and you generally find that ten people do the work. There are scores of churches where two or three people do the work.

We mourn that there is so much useless lumber in the mountains of Lebanon. I think, of the ten million membership of the Christian Church today, if five millions of the names were off the books, the Church would be stronger. You know that the more cowards and drones there are in any army the weaker it is. I would rather have the three hundred picked men of Gideon than the twenty-two thousand unskilled host. How many Christians there are standing in the way of all progress! I think it is the duty of the Church of God to ride over them and the quicker it does it the quicker it does its duty.

Do not worry, oh Christian, if you have to do more than your share of the work. You had better thank God that he has called you to be one of the picked men, rather than to belong to the host of stragglers. Would you rather be one of the three hundred that fight than one of the twenty-two thousand that run? I suppose those cowardly Gideons who went off congratulated themselves. They said: "We got rid of all that fighting, did not we? How lucky we have been; that battle cost us nothing at all." But they got none of the spoils of the victory. After the battle the three hundred men went down and took the wealth of the Midianites and out of the cups and platters of their enemies they feasted. And the time will come, my dear brethren, when the hosts of darkness will be routed, and Christ will go up and take the spoils! Be more than conquerors forever! and in that day all deserters will be shot!

Again, I learn from this subject that God's way is different from man's, but it is always the best way. If we had the planning of that battle we would have taken those thirty-two thousand men that originally belonged to the army and we would have drilled them and marched them up and down by the day and week and month, and we would have had them equipped with swords and spears, according to the way of arming in those times, and then we would have marched them down in solid column upon the foe. But that is not the way. God depletes the army and takes away their weapons, and gives them a lamp and a pitcher, and a trumpet, and tells them to go down and drive out the Midianites. I suppose some wiseacre were there who said: "That is not military tactics. The idea of three hundred men, unarmed, conquering such a great host of Midianites!" It was the best way. What sword, spear, or cannon ever accomplished such a victory as the lamp, pitcher and trumpet?

God's way is different from man's way, but it is always the best! Take, for instance, the composition of the Bible. If we had had the writing of the Bible we would have said, "Let one man write it. If you have twenty or thirty men to write a poem, or make a statute, or write a history, or make an argument, there will be few and contradictions." But God says: "Let not one man do it, but forty men shall do it." And they did, differing enough to show there had been no collusion between them, but not contradicting each other on any important point, while they all wrote from their own standpoint and temperament; so that the matter-of-fact man has his Moses; the romantic nature his Ezekiel; the epigrammatic his Solomon; the warrior his Joshua; the sailor his Jonah; the logician his Paul. Instead of this, which now I can lift in my hand—instead of the Bible the child can put in Sunday School—instead of the Bible the sailor can put in his pocket when he goes to sea—if it had been left to men to write, it would have been a thousand volumes, judging from the amount of ecclesiastical controversy which has arisen. God's way is different from man's, but it is best, infinitely best.

So it is in regard to the Christian's life. If we had had the planning of a Christian's life we would have said: "Let him have eighty years of sunshine, a fine house to live in; let his surroundings all be agreeable; let him have sound health; let no chill shiver through his limbs, no pain ache his brow, or trouble shadow his soul." I enjoy the prosperity of others so much I would let every man have as much money as he wants and roses for his children's cheeks and fountains of gladness gushing in their large round eyes. But that is not God's way. It seems as if man must be out and hit, and pounded just in proportion as he is useful. His child falls from a third-story window and has its life dashed out; his most confident investment tumbles him into bankruptcy; his friends, on whom he depended, aid the natural force of gravitation in taking him down; his life is a Bull Run defeat. Instead of twenty-two thousand advantages he has only ten thousand—ay, only three hundred—ay, none at all. How many people there are at their wits' end about their livelihood, about their reputation, about their will find out it is the best way. After while; God will show them that he depletes their advantages just for the same reason he depleted the army of Gideon—that they may be induced to throw themselves on his mercy.

A grape vine says in the early spring: "How glad I am to get through the winter! I shall have no more trouble now! Summer weather will come and the garden will be very beautiful!" But the gardener comes, and cuts the vine here and there with his knife. The twigs begin to fall and the grape vine cries out: "Murder! what are you cutting me for?" "Ah," says the gardener, "I don't mean to kill you. If I did not do this you would be the laughing stock of all the other vines before the season is over." Months go on, and one day the gardener comes under the trellis and the grape vine says: "Thank you, sir; you could not have done anything so kind as to have cut me with that knife." "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." No pruning; no grapes; no gridding; no loss; no flour; no battle; no victory; no cross; no crown!

So God's way, in the redemption of the world, is different from ours. If we had our way we would have had Jesus stand in the door of heaven and beckon the nations up to light, or we would have had angels flying around the earth proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ. Why is it that the chains stay? Why is it that the chains stay? Why do thrones of despotism stand

when God could so easily demolish them? It is his way, in order that all generations may co-operate and that all men may know they cannot do the work themselves. Just in proportion as these pyramids of sin go up in height will they come down in ghastliness of ruin.

Oh, thou father of all iniquity! Thou canst not say my voice above the crackling of the flames, drive on thy projects, dispatch thy emissaries, build thy temples, and forge thy chains; but know that thy fall from heaven was not greater than thy final overthrow shall be when thou shalt be driven down into thy fiery den, and for every lie thou hast framed upon earth thou shalt have an additional hell of fury poured into thine anguish by the vengeance of our God, and all heaven shall shout at the overthrow, as from the ransomed earth the song breaks through the skies, "Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! Hallelujah! for the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ!" God's way in the composition of the Bible, God's way in the redemption of the world, God's way in everything, is different from man's way, but the best.

I learn from this subject that the overthrow of G's enemies will be sudden and terrific. There is the army of the Midianites down in the valley of Jezreel. I suppose their mighty men are dreaming of victory. Mount Gilboa never stood sentinel for so large a host. The spears and the shields of the Midianites gleam in the moonlight and glance on the eye of the Israelites, who hover like a battle of eagles, ready to swoop from the cliff. Sleep on, oh army of the Midianites! With the night it will hide them and the mountain to guard them and strong arms to defend them, let no slumbering foe man dream of disaster! Peace to the captains and the spearmen!

Crash go the pitchers! up flare the lamps! To the mountains! fly! Fly! Troop running against troop, thousands trampling upon thousands. Hark to the scream and groan of the routed foe with the Lord God Almighty after them! How sudden the onset, how will the consternation, how utter the defeat! I do not care so much what it is against me if God is not. You want a better sword or carbine than I have ever seen to go out and fight against the Lord omnipotent. Give me God for my ally, and you may have all the battlements and battalions.

I saw the defrauder in his splendid house. It seemed as if he had conquered God, as he stood amidst the blaze of chandeliers and pier mirrors. In the diamonds of the wardrobe I saw the tears of the widows whom he had robbed, and in the snowy stain on the pillow of the white-checked orphan whom he had wronged. The blood of the oppressed glistened in the deep crimson of the imported chair. The music trampled with the sorrow of unrequited toil. But the wave of mirth dashed higher on reefs of coral and pearl. The days and the nights went merrily. No sick child dared pull that silver doorknob. No beggar dared sit on that marble step. No voice of prayer floated amidst that tapestry. No shadow of judgment day darkened that fresco. No tear of human sympathy dropped upon that upholstery. Filled strutted the hall and banqueted in the vestibule. The Jew of Jezreel. But God came, Calamity smote the money market. The partition left its eggs unhatched. Crash went all the porcelain pitchers! Rain, ruin, dismay, and woe in the valley of Jezreel!

Alas for those who fight against God! Only two sides. Man immortal, which side are you on? Woman immortal, which side are you on? Do you belong to the three hundred that are going to win the day, or to the great host of Midianites asleep in the valley? You will be roused up in consternation and pain. Suddenly the golden bowl of life will be broken and the trumpet blown that will stifle our soul into eternity. The day of the Lord cometh as a thief in the night, and as the God-armed Israelites upon the sleeping foe. Hat Canst thou pluck up courage for the day when the trumpet which hath never been blown shall speak the roll call of the dead and the earth, and the mountains scattered to the stars and oceans wail in the air? Oh, then, what will become of you? What will become of me? If those Midianites had only given up their swords the day before the disaster, all would have been well; and if you will now surrender the sins with which you have been fighting against God you will be safe. Oh, make peace with him now, through Jesus Christ the Lord. With the clutch of a crowning man seize the cross. Oh, surrender! surrender! Christ has his hand on his pierced side, asks you to.

Meditation Grows Obsolete. The times are against the making of a man. We are too busy making everything else. In our ambition to do what has been done, we no longer depend upon individual effort; we stink a hundred individuals to make a single colossal—muscular, brainy, but soulless. The man who ought to have become a great man has become the thumb, or forefinger, or right eye of a great corporation. In such positions we cultivate talent, not character. In fact, the development of the man is discouraged; business sets highest value on an impersonal hero. The same tendency is noticeable in our religious life. In our ambition to do we are fast losing our ambition to be. "Meditation" grows obsolete; we talk of "activities" instead.

The church resounds with the shouts of laborers, and of overseers who are calling for more laborers. There is an incessant running to and fro, and a noisy counting of sheaves. The ideal Christian of the day is the man who is so busy looking after other people's souls as to forget that he has a soul of his own. We praise the man who prays with his hands. It is a natural reaction from the selfish piety of a past age when men sat in the cloister and kept their hearts inflamed by constant praying. Perhaps when we have learned that of two evils we are to choose neither, we may discover through these two extremes the happy means of feeding our souls enough to strengthen us for our work, and working enough to make us hunger for stronger meat.

Shall man alone, for whom all else re-lives, No resurrection know? —Yeats

THE AGONY IS OVER.

ANTI-PRIZE FIGHT BILL PASSES BOTH HOUSES.

Arguments Before the Committee Awaited Naught, and With Few Opposing Votes, the Bill Went Through in a Whop—The New Law.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 3.—The extra session of the legislature has practically concluded its labor, but the members will not get away from Austin until Monday. It is a constitutional requirement, however, that will keep them here and all they have to do is to enjoy themselves as they may see proper. The anti-prize fight bill has been passed and nothing remains to be done except for the governor to sign it. The consensus of opinion is that he will attach his signature and not permit it to become a law on its own merit, and some of the members expected to adjourn sine die this morning, but article 3, section 37 of the constitution reads as follows: "No bill shall be considered unless it has been first referred to a committee, reported thereon, and no bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to and reported from a committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the legislature." Thus it will be seen that a final adjournment of the session cannot be had until Monday. Gov. Culberson did not ask the legislature to consider any new matter at the present session. He knew the members were impatient to get away and in order to corral them he told them if they would pass the prize fighting bill they could go home. It appears the governor was as anxious for the boys to get through and go home as they were themselves. The bill went through the house with a rush. It was the same way in the senate, all of the opposing senators throwing up their hands on the show-down except Mr. Moore. It is noted that the governor has been saved again by the populists. Had they voted against the bill it would have been defeated with several votes to spare. It was their vote that the opponents of the measure relied on, otherwise they would have given up the ghost early in the engagement. At any rate the great battle between Gov. Culberson and Dan Stewart is over.

The following is the full text of the bill, as both houses amended it and passed it: A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit prize fighting and pugilism, and to provide penalties therefor and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith: Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, that any person who shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a horse, or any other animal for money or other thing of value, or upon the result of which anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Sec. 2. By the term pugilistic encounter as used in this act is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter by blows, by means of the fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two or more men, for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered.

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed. Sec. 4. The fact that there is now no adequate penalty against prize fighting and pugilism or against fights between man and beast creates an imperative public necessity and emergency, requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three separate days and that this law should take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is hereby so enacted. The bill passed the house by a vote of 107 to 15, with fifteen members absent; and passed the senate by a unanimous vote with one exception.

TURKS AND ARMENIANS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—Five hundred arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting of Armenians here. The government is greatly alarmed and the garrison kept under arms. Trouble among the Armenians of this city has been brewing for a long time past, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing stronger as week after week passes without the adoption by the Turkish government of the reforms for reform in Armenia proposed by the representatives of the powerful. The long smoldering flame of discontent, carefully fanned by the Armenian agitators, has at last broken out. Finally the Armenians determined at all hazards to make an attempt to present a petition to the sultan through the grand vizier, and a large body of Armenians on Monday marched with this intention toward the palace of the porte. The authorities, in anticipation of trouble, had stationed a strong force of police about the palace, and the other public buildings were also guarded. The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which several Turks and a number of Armenians were killed or wounded. A conservative estimate of the affair places the killed at ten, with forty persons severely wounded. In addition, as already noted, about 500 arrests were made. Many Armenians during the affair were thrown to the ground and severely beaten by the Turkish policemen, after which they were securely bound and carried away to prison. In addition eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of police, where besides many persons were wounded. The Turks were greatly enraged at the outbreak and threatened vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result, during the evening of Monday, a body of Sofias (Mohammedan students of theology), armed with ugly fighting sticks, assembled in a public square, threatening to start

out and massacre the Armenians, but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students were dispersed.

The authorities are doing everything possible to settle the affair, but there is no denying that it was a most serious disturbance and that most trouble is anticipated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Waide Hampton, commissioner of railroads, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior. He says in part: In the hard times it appears that the gross receipts of the Union Pacific system were reduced \$1,000,000 a month below the normal. He thinks that the Thurman act will be found to justify the expectation of its framers if the following amendments are made: 1. To embrace within its provisions all Pacific roads which have received from the United States a loan of its bonds in aid of construction. 2. To provide that 50 per cent instead of 25 per cent of the net earnings be retained. 3. To extend the debt until it shall have been discharged as provided. 4. To further provide that if any of the companies abandon any portion of the subsidized lines or divert their business from a subsidized to an unsubsidized road the company shall in such case be requested to transfer the lien and on condition which attached to the old or subsidized line to the new and unsubsidized line in order that the rights and interests of the United States may be protected.

Property Will Be Returned. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The attention of Attorney General Harmon was called to a dispatch from Madrid (quoting Minister Hugay de Lome) to the effect that the United States had decided to confiscate arms and ammunition found upon vessels detained by the United States authorities and which are supposed to be engaged or about to engage in filibustering expeditions to Cuba. Attorney General Harmon stated that there had been no change at all in the position of the administration toward the Cuban insurgents. Arms and munitions of war alleged to be for the use of the insurgents had been captured by the United States and the subject brought to the attention of the judicial authorities by United States officers. The decisions of the courts in these cases were as binding on the government as those under arrest. The acquisition of alleged filibusters in criminal proceedings carried with it the surrender of property seized there. In some cases this property had not been called for and still remained in the custody of the United States.

Dr. Edgar in Jail. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Dr. J. Frank Edgar of Lexington, Ky., arrested here Tuesday for perjury, waived examination yesterday morning and was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. He will also have to answer to the charge of personating another in a judicial action, the penalty for which offense is from two to five years in the penitentiary. Edgar is accused of pretending to be C. Frank Davidson of Lexington, with whose wife he eloped several months ago. Mrs. Davidson is also here, but not under arrest. It is charged that Edgar personated Davidson in order that papers in the suit for divorce instituted here by Mrs. Davidson might be served on him and the suit expedited. The perjury charge grows out of the fact that in instituting suit here for divorce from his wife Edgar swore that he had been in the state a year, when the truth was that he had been in the state only a few weeks.

Shifting Account. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Lamont issued an order yesterday directing Gen. Miles to duty in Washington as general of the army, and Gen. Ruger, now on special duty in Gen. Ruger, to the command of the department of the east, with headquarters in New York. Col. Thomas A. Vincent, who has been Lieut. Gen. Scoble's chief of staff, is relieved from that duty and assigned to duty in the office of the adjutant general in charge of the information bureau. Col. Samuel H. K. Lee, who has been general Miles' adjutant general in New York, is ordered to Washington to fill the place at headquarters vacated by Gen. Vincent. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, who has been the ranking assistant adjutant general at the department, is transferred to New York to become adjutant general of the department of the east.

May Be Continued. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Hon. Thomas O'Hara, United States consul at Greytown, reports to the state department that the belief prevails in Bluefields that the Southern Pacific Railway company is about to discontinue its steamer line (the Morgan line) between New Orleans and Bluefields owing to the low price of bananas and the trouble of competing with Norwegian vessels, managed by poorly paid sailors.

Rev. Anthony Kosowski, priest of the Polish Roman Catholic church in Lubec street near Roby, Chicago, will begin suit for damages in the sum of \$100,000 against Archbishop Fechan of the diocese of Chicago. The suit is the result of trouble growing out of the excommunication of the priest by the archbishop.

South Carolina occupies the unique position among the states of the union of being one which has no divorce law and has never had. The constitutional convention now in session after a hard fight adopted a section of the constitution forbidding the granting of divorces.

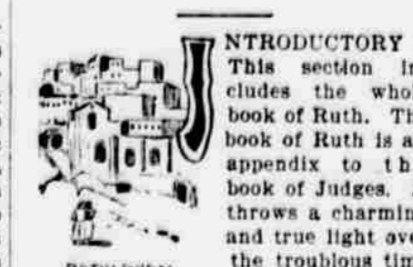
Secretary Hoke Smith says that if the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill was to take place on land controlled by either of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, with their consent, he would not oppose it, but otherwise he would stop it.

Gov. Chapleau of Quebec, has been offered a seat in the Dominion cabinet. He was secretary of state for Sir John Thompson, cabinet minister, but resigned owing to a misunderstanding with his colleagues.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III—OCT. 20—"RUTH'S CHOICE"—RUTH 1:14-22.

Golden Text: "Thy People Shall Be My People and Thy God My God"—Ruth 1:16—"Leaving the Land of Sorrows."



INTRODUCTORY. This section includes the whole book of Ruth. The book of Ruth is an appendix to the book of Judges. It throws a charming and true light over the troubled time—the history of which we have been reviewing. The book lifts up the curtain which veils the privacy of domestic life, disclosing to us the most beautiful virtues of piety, integrity, self-sacrificing affection, gentleness, faith, hope and charity. We must remember that these virtues grew up in the homes while the Israelites were at war. Time, 1222-1183 B. C. Place, near Jerusalem. Ruth, after the death of her father, returned from Moab, the "land of sorrow," whither they had gone during the seven years' famine. Explanatory note—At this time there lived a family at Bethlehem consisting of Elimelech, his wife, Naomi, and two sons, whose names indicate feeble health. Finding it difficult to obtain a living on the home farm on account of the famine, and perhaps afraid of the roving bands of the invaders, the family determined to emigrate to some safer and more fruitful region, even though it would compel them to bring up their children among heathen surroundings. They went across the Jordan, probably at the ford of Jericho, turned to the south along the eastern shores of the Dead Sea, and settled among the rich fields of the Moabites. Here great changes came to the family. In the course of ten years the sons married Moabitish women, and both sons and Elimelech, their father, died in the land of Moab, leaving the three women widows. It is plain that Naomi's personal character and her teachings, shining out through the night of sorrow, had commended to her family and neighbors the religion of the true God.

14—And they lifted up their voice, and wept again; and Orpah kissed her mother-in-law; but Ruth clave unto her. 15—And she said, Behold, thy sister-in-law is gone back unto her people, and unto her gods; return thou after thy sister-in-law. 16—And Ruth said, Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. 17—Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if I ought (anything) but death part thee and me. 18—When she saw that she was

steadfastly minded to go with her then the left speaking unto her. 19—So they went until they came to Bethlehem. And it came to pass, when they were come to (arrived at) Bethlehem, that all the city was moved about them, and they said, Is this Naomi? (Their coming created a great stir among the people of Bethlehem.) 20—And she said unto them, Call me not Naomi, call me Mara; for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. (It was considered a sin to go among idolaters as she had done in Moab.) 21—I went out full (rich), and the Lord hath brought me home again empty (poor); why then call me Naomi, seeing the Lord hath testified against me, and the Almighty hath afflicted me? 22—So Naomi returned, and Ruth the Moabitess, her daughter-in-law, with her, which returned out of the country of Moab; and they came to Bethlehem in the beginning of barley harvest (usually in May).



STAIRWAY OF A BETHLEHEM HOUSE.

INSPIRED STATEMENTS. (From Ram's Horn.) The trying of your faith worketh patience. A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above. Making an idol of Christian work is no better than making an idol of Chemosh. If any man among you seem to be religious, and brideth not his tongue, this man's religion is vain. THE BEST FRIEND. (From Ram's Horn.) Better because God's mercy for us will never wear out. It endures forever. It is sometimes a misfortune to trust in men, but always a blessing to trust in God. We should trust in God first, and then if others fail us we shall not be desolate. Every man who is not trusting God is trusting in some man. It may be in himself.

MINES UNDER THE SEA.

Visitors Hear the Roaming of the Ocean Over Their Heads.

There is a striking example of man's boldness in searching for wealth and his skill in securing it at Betalock, near Cape Cornwall. Betalock is a bold headland composed of huge masses of hornblende, masked by walls of slate, against which the Atlantic surges are constantly dashing. The persevering efforts of man have at this point been more powerful than those of nature. The Alaska Mining Record says that the gloomy precipices of slate, which unnumbered ages of sea stagnations have been unable to displace, are here cut in twain by the miner, whose complicated machinery clings to the cliff at places where it would seem almost impossible for an engine to be fixed. Powerful steam engines, stamp mills, and all heavy machinery required in modern mining are perched on what at first might seem inaccessible situations, so that from a distance they look as if growing out of the crags. All is noise and bustle, which contrasts strangely with the placidity of the seaward view. "Kibbles" descend fathoms beneath the sea, and ascend again with copper or larger heaps, where women, boys, and girls separate the various qualities with the systematic industry of workers in a factory. Everybody and everything—rocks, platforms and paths—are smeared with the prevailing red hue derived from a slight mixture of iron with copper or tin ores, and then the very muddy stream flowing from the stamp mill to the sea has imparted to the beach, the breakers, and the foam the same rufous tinge. If ore is coming up plentifully and of good quality, everybody is pleased, and far down in the gloomy depths of the mine, which Cornish legends people with spirits, the news that a new bunch of copper has been struck, or that the old lode is growing richer, fills the workers with professional joy. As the visitor creeps along the passages into which the light of day has never entered he hears comparatively little, until, having become accustomed to the darkness, barely illuminated by the flicker of lamps, he dimly distinguishes the stalwart gnomes at work. Coming from the upper world amid the din of heavy stamps and measured gush of pumps, the clang of machinery above and the surge of the sea below, the rattle of cars on tramways, and the crowds of men and boys climbing up and down paths which seem to be too steep for a goat, the modified silence of the level strikes some as unnatural.

He Invented the Ghost. J. Heniker Heaton tells an interesting sequel to the most famous Australian ghost story, which came to his knowledge as one of the proprietors of the leading New South Wales weekly, the Town and Country Journal. One of the most famous murder cases in Australia was discovered by the ghost of the murdered man sitting on a rail of a dam (Australian for horsepond), into which his body had been thrown. Numberless people saw it, and the crime was brought home. Years after, a dying man making his confession, said he invented the ghost. He witnessed the crime, but was threatened with death if he divulged it, as he wished to, and the only way he saw out of the impasse was to affect to see the ghost where the body would be found. As soon as he started the story, such is the power of nervousness, that numerous other people began to see it, until its fame reached such dimensions that a search was made and the body found and the murderers brought to justice.

Connecticut Hats. The Connecticut wooden nutmeg is, of course, a myth, but a Connecticut man has just patented a machine for making hats out of wood. A log of wood, cut square, fed to the machine, is converted into fine strips of wood, much resembling excelsior. It is claimed that when these are moistened they can be woven much more readily than straw, and make a durable hat. The inventor says the substance is lighter in weight than straw, and that because of the easier manipulation and lower cost it will supersede the straw now used for headgear.

The Prince is Finicky. The prince has always been a moderate eater. He invariably requests that the dinner shall not be prolonged more than an hour, and never permits more than three toasts. Special dishes are always provided for the prince, who brings two bottles of his own champagne and rarely samples the wine provided for other guests. The prince of Wales, according to the same authority, always brings his own cigars and is manufactured for his very large use from the very best tobacco.

SCIENCE. Ninety-five wage-workers in 100 own less than \$10,000 each, yet they make the wealth of the country. The German government is trying to induce its emigrants to go to Africa instead of the United States. Business men are worried over the possible unsettling of confidence from the exportation of gold. The Standard Oil Company has contracted for 4,000 tons of structural steel, all to go into one building in New York. A Pennsylvania railroad engine made a speed last week for five miles at the rate of 102 miles an hour, the fastest on record. A 60,000 spindle mill will be erected at New Bedford, Mass. An English syndicate are about to erect a mill in Rhode Island. And now comes a scheme to make freight cars out of steel instead of lumber, to carry eighty tons of freight. The Carnegie Co. are doing it. Several railroads are already short of freight cars and car builders are booking orders for new cars as fast as they can take care of them. Work has begun on an electric road between Washington and Baltimore, to cost \$4,000,000 fully equipped. Trains will start every thirty minutes. It will be ready in a year. Glasgow torpedo boat builders have just contracted with the British government to build three torpedoes, best destroyers that can go through the water as fast as an express train on land, viz., thirty-six miles an hour.

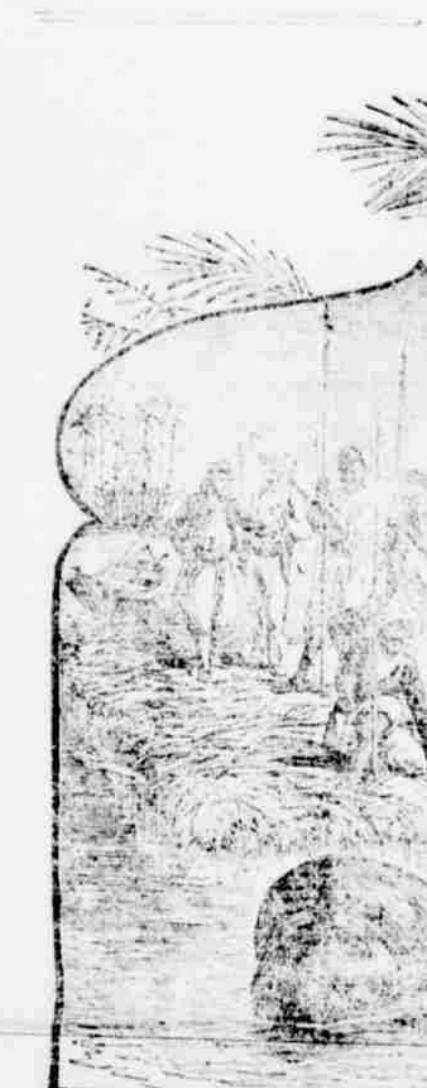
AFTER A RIVER HORSE

A DAY'S SPORT ON THE RIVER NILE.

Withal E. Chapman, who recently returned from Egypt, tells of an Adventure on the Dark Continent—Done with a Harpoon.



My friend, Withal E. Chapman, who returned a few weeks ago from Egypt, where he went as a newspaper correspondent, has had some interesting experience with the river-horse, which abounds in many parts of the Upper Nile, writes Captain John D. Horton in that delightful paper, Cheerful Moments. Chapman found a skilled and trustworthy guide, who had been recommended to him in Cairo, and who cheerfully took charge of the traveler, promising him that he should gain a sight of the hippopotamus at the earliest practical moment.



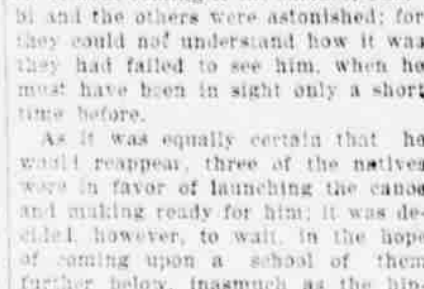
THIS WEAPON SANK INTO THE CHOCOLATE-COLORED BODY.

Several of the natives, diving what it meant, hurried back with their formidable spears; but the hippopotamus had sunk so quickly that he was beyond their reach. As the river horse cannot stay more than ten or twelve minutes under water without coming to the surface, Charbi and the others were astonished; for they could not understand how it was that he had failed to see him, when he must have been in sight only a short time before. As it was equally certain that he would reappear, three of the natives were in favor of launching the canoe and making ready for him; it was decided, however, to wait, in the hope of coming upon a school of them farther below, inasmuch as the hippopotami are accustomed to go in groups or families. Accordingly, the canoe was allowed to drift where it was, and the bulky raft floated drifting with the current. Chapman lay down again on his feet, and still smoking his cigar, watched for the reappearance of the monster. It was not long before he descried its head floating a short distance away, like a log, thick legs but, after one or two hithering whiffs, he dropped out of sight again. As the raft began moving around the bend of the river, a few minutes later, the crew gave their attention to what was expected in front. The entire party were thrown into a state of excitement and pleasure, shortly after, by the discovery that they were approaching a regular colony of hippopotami.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

SOCIALISTIC IDEA IS LOVELY BUT IMPRACTICABLE.

At Least in This Age of the World When Selfish Motives Rule—Collapse of Another Ill-Starred Venture in Far Australia.



THE FRENCH FOREIGN Office has recently issued a report on a socialistic experiment begun two years ago in Paraguay. The Paraguayan government conceded to a colony of discouraged Australians just gone through the pangs of 1893 a rich tract of 900 square miles on the river Tibiquari, upon condition that within six years 1,200 immigrants should be settled there. Colonists presented themselves in large numbers, and \$150,000 was raised in subscriptions of \$200 each. Any colonist withdrawing from the scheme was to lose all. The settlement was baptized New Australia in advance. The colonist arrived upon the ground in September, 1893, and found themselves in a wilderness. Tibiquari proved to be a miserable little stream, dry half the year and in the wet season navigable only in flat boats. Equality of pay for all was a principle of the organization, and each was to live upon the goods of the community. The abrogation of all authority was declared by the managers, and they themselves the right to regulate the community and to exclude without the formality of a vote drunkards and idlers. They also surrounded themselves with a strong police force. The colony at once divided itself into two camps. One supported the energetic, though very moderately intelligent, old man that had made himself master of the colony. The other, made up of dissidents, eventually quit the colony and returned to Villa Rica, the port of embarkation. They took eighty-five persons from the community and incessant strife made New Australia an inferno rather than a paradise. The dissidents were on the point of returning to Australia in great distress, when the Paraguayan government conceded to them a new territory in the department of Guaymas. Here they began to prosper, though with small regard to the original principles of the colony.

Men while there had occurred a second schism in the colony at New Australia. This time the director yielded to the schematics, and, with fifty companions, settled in another part of the country. What was left of the original colony was a prey to continual bickering, and in September, 1894, twenty-five colonists went to Buenos Ayres, where they became a charge upon public charities. Those left behind reorganized the community and dropped the socialistic features. They chose for leaders the men they took to be the most intelligent and broad-minded, and settled down with the determination to succeed by the use of the best agricultural methods, without attempting to present to the world a society formed upon the socialistic ideal.

COOLEY AIR SHIP A SUCCESS.

Maintains Its Position Aloft and Would Sail If Not Held Back.

Rochester, N. Y., Special.—Two tests of the Cooley air ship were made yesterday in this city, the second one being successful. After drawing all the ropes tight Mr. Cooley gave the signal and the ship shot up with surprising rapidity. A strong west wind was blowing at the time and the pet and pride of the inventor sailed in a moment across the meadow to a tree and entangled one of the ropes in it. This caused the ship to shift its position so that it no longer faced the wind, and it made a dive to the earth amid the lamentations of a thousand spectators. When Mr. Cooley reached the ship he found it to all appearances, a complete wreck, but he set to work with a will and soon found that he would be able to use but a single set of sails on the next trial, for the cross spars were broken in several parts. The useless set of sails were accordingly removed, and with the help of several men the ship was again placed in an erect position, the ropes tightened and fastened, and several extra braces added to assure stability of the two parts. About 5 o'clock all was in readiness for the second trial and the ship was carried far out in the meadow away from any dangerous trees, and ten men held the ropes preparatory to the signal from the inventor. When finally the signal came the ship arose slowly in the air to the height of 200 feet, and instead of darting downward it stayed right where it was. It was evident too, that it would go higher, for it tugged at its ropes, and then finding that it could not go farther began its course downward with great ease. It alighted about 500 feet from the spot of its flight upward and settled slowly to the earth without damage.



At the same time," says Kelly in his "Memoirs," "the door opened in which Mrs. Crouch sank down in a blaze with a violent crash. She uttered a scream of terror. Provisionally I was not hurt by the fall, and, catching her in my arms, scarcely knowing what I was doing, I carried her to the front of the stage. The applause was loud and continued; in fact, had we rehearsed the scene as it happened it could not have been done half so naturally or produced so great an effect."

A FIRE SCARE.

Made Memorable by an Accident and Kelly's Remarks.

Accidents have happened on the stage. The skirts of ballet dancers have caught fire, and the unhappy danseuses have died from the effects. The story will not soon be forgotten of Michael Kelly in "Ladolska." The last scene represented a castle on fire, and the beautiful Mrs. Crouch, as the Princess, was to be seen at a window. The draught carried the flames toward her and Kelly, seeing her danger, rushed up a stage bridge to save her, but the supports of this bridge had been removed prematurely by the carpenter and Kelly fell to the ground.

THE WIDOW'S WAY.

The following story is told about Superintendent Floyd of Evergreen cemetery in Deering, Maine.

It wasn't long ago that a certain Portland citizen died, his widow purchased a lot in the cemetery, but did not pay for it. Mr. Floyd told her it was contrary to the rules to bury a person in the cemetery until the lot was paid for. This made no difference to the widow. She went ahead with the funeral, and had her husband's body carried to the cemetery, and the coffin left on top of the lot, where, of course, no grave had been dug. Then she went to Mr. Floyd, and with tears running down her cheeks, said: "Mr. Floyd, there is something you can bury him or leave him on top just as you've a mind to," and away she went. Of course Mr. Floyd had to bury the abandoned coffin. There was no way out of it.

WORTH KNOWING.

California has a new law, which permits three-fourths of a jury, in civil cases, to render a verdict.

About 10,000 murders are annually committed in the United States. The number of executions is less than 200.

Goggles are worn by the officers and sailors on the fast English torpedo boats, because the high speed is hurtful to the eyes.

Tricycle cabs are in use in London. They are propelled by two men, one in front of the passenger, and the other behind him.

An elevated bicycle track, between Chicago and Milwaukee, has been proposed. A toll of ten cents will be charged for the use of the entire road.

Telegraph poles made of paper pulp are coming into use in Copenhagen. They are hollow, and a coating of asphalt of potash protects them from decay.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Many or man," said Uncle Eben, "imagines dat he's a philosopher when he's jes plain lazy."—Washington Star.

The boy who has to ride his sister's bicycle is one of the most pathetic figures to be seen in everyday life.—Denver Times.

"He—You can't impose upon me; there are no fools in our family." She said, "Sir, you forget yourself."—New York Herald.

"That's a very blurred picture you carry in your watch." "Yes, it's a composite photograph of my summer engagements."—Life.

A small boy gives his views on a very pertinent subject in these graphic words: "Some boys is honeste than others, and there's no way to tell them apart except you pretend to forget your knife, and watch 'em jump for it. The one that jumps last is the honestest one."—Household Words.

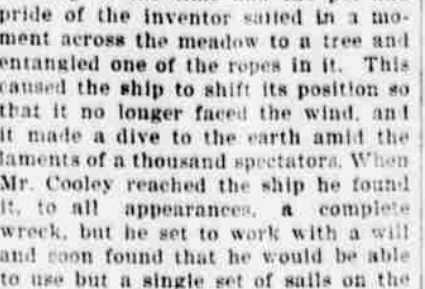
Mrs. Vanceing—"There's the wagon with the piano we bought today. You can just send it back." Mr. Vanceing—"Why?" Mrs. Vanceing—"Do you suppose that we're going to buy an \$800 piano and have it brought home at night when the neighbors can't see it? Never!"—The Pathfinder.

Maynooth college, Ireland, receives the income of an endowment of \$350,000.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

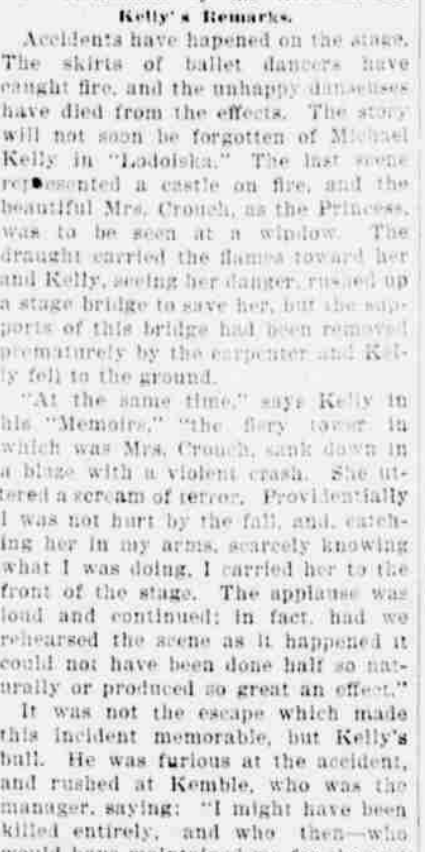
How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



OME of the calculations presented to show dairy profits seem to us to import a number of elements. One writer says a cow which annually produces 300 pounds of butter that is sold at 29 cents realizes \$60 to her owner. Assuming the yearly expense of keeping her to be \$10, \$20 of this sum remains as profit, and this represents the interest at 6 per cent on an investment of \$333. But such a cow is rarely sold for \$100 and is frequently purchased for \$75. Assuming \$100 as her value the operation gives 20 per cent, and this is compared to investments in city real estate which gives a 10 per cent interest on invested capital, and is thought to be twice as good as the real estate investment, because \$20 is 20 per cent of the price of the cow.

The vice of such calculation lies in the fact that the cow will in a few years either die or go to the butcher for a nominal price, and the original cost will be wholly lost, whereas in the case of the real estate it is not only making 10 per cent, but instead of dying or going to the butcher it is

SHINE STALLION VULCAN (4145.)



ought to be annually increasing in value.

There are, however, some calculations that can be advantageously made. Mr. Abbott, in the Practical Dairyman, gives one of them. He supposes a dairyman to have 23 cows, 10 of which make 160 pounds of butter per year, and the remainder 300 pounds per year. The uniform cost of keeping the cows is placed at \$40 per head. Here the butter product from the entire herd is 4,600 pounds, which sells at 20 cents, yielding a gross income of \$920. The cost of keeping the cows is \$920, leaving a profit of \$120.

The cost of such a herd, however, is that 10 of the cows not only fail to produce any profit at all, but eat into the profits of the other 10. The cows of least production do not repay their keep by \$8 per head. Those of larger production make a profit of \$20 per head. It would pay the owner of such a herd a larger net return to get rid of the 10 cows which yield 160 pounds a year per head and not replace them, for the 10 making the larger yield makes a net profit of \$200 while the entire herd, as the calculation shows, makes a profit of only \$120.

It is here that the importance of knowing just what every cow in the herd is doing comes in. Those that pay their way and something more should be ascertained and kept. Those that do not can not be wooded one day too soon. They should be treated just as a guest at a hotel is treated who will not pay his board, namely, gotten rid of.—Ex.

Cochins.

Manly Miles in a recently published book has the following to say on the Cochins breeds:

No breed of poultry has ever attracted so much attention or such high prices for so long a time as the Cochins in their introduction to this country. They were introduced from China about the year 1847, and created a great sensation at the time, which has been humorously termed the "poultry mania" or "hen fever."

So great was the desire to possess them that fabulous prices were paid. In England a hundred guineas was often paid for a single cock, and equally high prices in this country. A reaction in result of necessity follows, as a natural result, and the breed is not now as fully appreciated as it deserves, for it possesses really great merit. It is in the main now superseded by those of greater merit, the Brahmas.

The mania attending its introduction, however, absurd as it was, resulted in great benefit by awakening a general interest in the whole poultry subject, which has never since died out. They come next to the Brahmas in size.

The cock will weigh ten or twelve pounds when three or four years of age. The hen will weigh from eight to ten pounds. The principal varieties of the breed are buff, black, white, partridge, pea-combed partridge and silky Cochins or emu fowl. They are of gentle disposition, more hardy than any other breed, except Brahmas. They grow fast and are prolific layers, especially in winter, bearing confinement well. They cannot fly and can thus easily be kept within a small inclosure. The chickens feather rather slowly.

Buff Cochins.

The Buff Cochin is one of the most popular varieties of this breed. Its color, as the name indicates, is a clear uniform buff, sometimes light in shade, and often deeper, the deep buff being considered the more desirable color.

Black penciling in the hackle is considered very objectionable, and a disqualification in a poultry exhibit. But we often find birds with a darker marking about the neck where it is not considered a grave fault, though the greater the uniformity of shade, the better.

Merits and Defects of Cochins.

Cochins are good layers, especially in winter, when eggs are most scarce. They make excellent, careful mothers, and in this respect are unsurpassed, though perhaps the Brahmas are their equals. The chicks grow rapidly and are soon ready for the market. They fatten readily and are not so particular about their food as are some breeds.

In consequence of their fattening propensities, it is better not to feed them too much corn during the laying season, as they will then fatten to such an extent as to interfere with the laying of eggs. Sometimes the deposits of fat are so great that death results.

They are extremely docile in disposition, quiet and we might add lazy in their habits, are naturally gentle and tame, consequently easily domesticated. They seldom quarrel. They are very large and heavy, and as their wings are proportionately small they cannot fly. A fence two feet high will easily keep them within bounds. They have little tendency to scratch; and hence the damage from this source is small. They bear confinement well, and will thrive when some other breeds would droop and die for want of extended range.

Reasons for Eating Mutton.

Sheep are subject to very few diseases from which harm can come to the consumer. Tuberculosis, for example, is almost wholly absent in the sheep.

the growth or descent of the mutton may be effected in an irregular manner, either a portion of the secretory apparatus assuming a more energetic activity, or being impaired or hindered more or less in its functions.

For example, the way the fork is planted on the ground has a marked influence on the amount of iron secreted, also on that subjected to wear. When the weight is equally distributed over the lower face of the hoof, the foot may be said to be properly placed as a basis of support to the limb. But when, through mismanagement or defective form, this basis is uneven—on one side higher than the other—the weight must fall on the lower part to a degree greater than it does on the higher side, thus causing not only disturbance in the direction of the limb and its movements, but considerably modifying the growth of the horn.

This growth is diminished at the part most subjected to pressure in all probability from a smaller amount of blood being allowed to pass through the secretory surface; while to the side subjected to less weight and wear or pressure the blood is more abundantly supplied, and the formation of the horn is thereby increased or augmented. This is a fact of much importance, and should be of interest to the man whose vocation is shoeing. It proves that any irregularity in the distribution of weight of the body on the foot has a bad effect on the secreting portion of the organ, and as a result shows itself in the form of the foot.

As to their defects: Though they make most desirable mothers in all respects, the serious objection is their frequent and persistent inclination to sit. This fever generally comes on after every dozen or twenty eggs laid. It requires about three days' absence from the nest to break up this propensity each time. Although this is usually considered an objection, yet when a regular and constant succession of chickens is desired, it becomes a great convenience, as chickens can be hatched with great regularity.

The flesh is not regarded as equal in quality with that of some other breeds, though when quite young it is good. The breast meat is not abundant, which affects its popularity on the market. Cochins are considered valuable for crossing with other breeds, such as Dorkings or Crevecoeurs.

and the recent report of the Royal commission in Great Britain in relation to this disease points out the superiority of mutton over many other kinds of meats with respect to the risk of communicating it to mankind.

There are few statistics available in this country showing the relative prevalence of tubercular, but the statistics of Denmark and Germany throw some light on the subject. In the four years from 1890 to 1893 inclusive there were slaughtered at Copenhagen 132,244 cattle, of which 23,395 showed evidence of tubercular. In 185,755 calves, 339 were more or less tubercular. In 8,292 swine slaughtered 1,272 were tubercular, while 37,014 sheep slaughtered there was but one in which tubercular was found.

The figures at Berlin for one year, covering parts of 1892 and 1893, point to a similar immunity in the sheep. In 142,874 cattle slaughtered 21,603 showed signs of tubercular. In 108,348 calves 125 had tubercular. In 518,063 swine 7,055 were tubercular, in 355,949 sheep slaughtered there were but fifteen in which there were any signs of tubercular. These figures tend to prove the practical immunity of the sheep from this disease, and to establish the wholesomeness of mutton as compared with many other kinds of meats.—Indiana Farmer.

Early Maturing Cattle Win.—In reference to the class of cattle now winning in the fat stock shows, Bell's Messenger of England, says: The type of animal now winning in our fat stock shows is a very different one from the one seen in twenty or thirty years ago. Then the big, bulky animal, with lots of size, and patchy with fat, carried the day. The winner now has to be short-legged, broad and deep, full in the flank, well sprung ribs, and good twist. His bottom lines should be as straight as his top lines, and as wide, and as he should have no thick, patchy fat anywhere. Experience has shown that thick-bodied, short-legged steers, with full flanks, pay the feeder best, and give best profit to the butcher. Big ones are no longer needed. Small sizes are best, with plenty of quality, and with youth on their side the meat is juicy and tender. Age is counted in months now, instead of years, and the change is for the better.

Demand for Butter.—The people of the United States eat on the average about four pounds of butter for each bushel of wheat consumed as food. From this it is easy to see that so far as the home market is concerned butter brings the farmer more money than wheat, and yet there are some folks who think the dairy industry, which includes the sale of milk for food, and the manufacture of cheese as well as of butter, is not of very much importance as compared with wheat raising.

England has annually, for years, encouraged the production of heavy draft horses, and the education of British owners and teamsters by a cart horse parade. In this work the Royal Agricultural Society and the Society for Prevention of Cruelty co-operate. In the bestowal of premiums or awards, the care of the animals and their driving are considered along with their individual excellence.—Human Journal

THE WIDOW'S WAY.

The following story is told about Superintendent Floyd of Evergreen cemetery in Deering, Maine.

It wasn't long ago that a certain Portland citizen died, his widow purchased a lot in the cemetery, but did not pay for it. Mr. Floyd told her it was contrary to the rules to bury a person in the cemetery until the lot was paid for. This made no difference to the widow. She went ahead with the funeral, and had her husband's body carried to the cemetery, and the coffin left on top of the lot, where, of course, no grave had been dug. Then she went to Mr. Floyd, and with tears running down her cheeks, said: "Mr. Floyd, there is something you can bury him or leave him on top just as you've a mind to," and away she went. Of course Mr. Floyd had to bury the abandoned coffin. There was no way out of it.

WORTH KNOWING.

California has a new law, which permits three-fourths of a jury, in civil cases, to render a verdict.

About 10,000 murders are annually committed in the United States. The number of executions is less than 200.

Goggles are worn by the officers and sailors on the fast English torpedo boats, because the high speed is hurtful to the eyes.

Tricycle cabs are in use in London. They are propelled by two men, one in front of the passenger, and the other behind him.

An elevated bicycle track, between Chicago and Milwaukee, has been proposed. A toll of ten cents will be charged for the use of the entire road.

Telegraph poles made of paper pulp are coming into use in Copenhagen. They are hollow, and a coating of asphalt of potash protects them from decay.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Many or man," said Uncle Eben, "imagines dat he's a philosopher when he's jes plain lazy."—Washington Star.

The boy who has to ride his sister's bicycle is one of the most pathetic figures to be seen in everyday life.—Denver Times.

"He—You can't impose upon me; there are no fools in our family." She said, "Sir, you forget yourself."—New York Herald.

"That's a very blurred picture you carry in your watch." "Yes, it's a composite photograph of my summer engagements."—Life.

A small boy gives his views on a very pertinent subject in these graphic words: "Some boys is honeste than others, and there's no way to tell them apart except you pretend to forget your knife, and watch 'em jump for it. The one that jumps last is the honestest one."—Household Words.

Mrs. Vanceing—"There's the wagon with the piano we bought today. You can just send it back." Mr. Vanceing—"Why?" Mrs. Vanceing—"Do you suppose that we're going to buy an \$800 piano and have it brought home at night when the neighbors can't see it? Never!"—The Pathfinder.

Maynooth college, Ireland, receives the income of an endowment of \$350,000.

A FILTER INSIDE YOU

HOW YOUR BLOOD IS KEPT PURE.

Health Comes From Pure Blood. Pure Blood Depends On Your Filter Inside You.

Your Kidneys Keep Your Blood Pure If They are Well. A Few Facts About Them, and How to Make Them Well When They Are Sick.

Your blood is what nourishes your body. New blood is made every minute. It goes to the lungs, gets fresh air, and then passes through the body. In passing, it deposits new flesh, fat, bones, etc., and takes up worn out matter. This worn out matter goes to the kidneys. The kidneys filter it out of the blood and throw it out of the body.

That is, when they are well, they do. When your kidneys are well, they act as perfect filters, to keep your blood pure. When they are sick, they act imperfectly. They leave the bad matter in. Sometimes they take out the good.

There is nothing more poisonous than bad blood. A proof of this is rheumatism. It is simply a blood-poisoning caused by the bad matter left in the blood by sick kidneys.

Bright's disease is the kidneys working in the other way—taking the good out of the blood.

Both kinds of kidney sickness are dangerous.

Both can be cured by Dr. Hobb's Spargus Kidney Pills.

One of the most wonderful facts of our body is this natural filter inside us. Our kidneys are very important organs. We don't take enough care of them. We are sick often because there is too much bad matter in our blood.

Sick kidneys show their effects in many different diseases.

Rheumatism and Bright's disease are very common. Anemia, Neuralgia, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Bladder Troubles, Gravel, Diabetes, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.

These are only a few symptoms, or so-called "diseases." Back of them all are the sick kidneys.

Once the filter is made to work, all these symptoms will disappear.

Dr. Hobb's Spargus Kidney Pills are made principally from the roots of the spargus plant, which has a special curative action on the kidneys. It gives them new life and strength. It helps them to do their work as it ought to be done. It cures their sickness. It cleans and renews the filter.

When the kidneys are well you will feel a great difference at once. Your complexion will clear, and your whole body will get renewed life and freshness.

This is the effect of Dr. Hobb's Spargus Kidney Pills on the sick kidneys, of the re-vitalized kidneys on the languid.

With a course of Dr. Hobb's Spargus Kidney Pills you will get new life. They will cure you when other medicines, which do not reach the real seat of disease, cannot help you.

Dr. Hobb's Spargus Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists, price 50c per box, or will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

An interesting booklet, explaining about the kidneys and their power for good and evil, sent free on request. Address Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago, or San Francisco.

"Miss Ancient appears very cold and indifferent to me, although they say in years gone by she was engaged several times." "Yes, she is a southerner."

"When a man talks or trembles slightly about a good friend of yours he is," said Uncle Eben, "listen to 'im, but 'nless he trades horses with 'im."—Washington Post.

"Dry-Goats Clerk: 'What a rare complexion she has.' Drug-Store Clerk: 'If you knew as much about that complexion as I do you wouldn't call it rare; you'd say it was well done.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Coroner: "It is a very unhappy occurrence that you should run over this old lady and kill her." Trolley Motor-man: "Very. This makes my thirtieth and I feel that that number will bring me bad luck."—Lucky.

"How can you ill-use your dog in that fashion? I thought you were a member of the Society for the Protection of Animals?" "So I am, but I haven't paid my subscription for the last three months."—Lustige Blatter.

Forget-me-not blue will be worn. Old red is seen on mohair samples for fall. After many ups and downs the small bolero jacket comes out again in velvet, cloth, lamb and sealskin.

So elaborately are capes trimmed that even Astrakhan and "baby" lamb models have motifs of jet applied.

Cloth designs have a close fitting back and loose, double-breasted front having a single or double row of buttons.

Manufacturers have prepared many dressy short coats, so evidently capes are not to have their own way without a rival.

One swallow may not make a summer, but about eighteen swallows often make one fall.

A man never feels thoroughly at home in a house until he can smoke in the parlor.

A man can convince a woman with eloquence, but it takes figures to convince a man.

When a man loses his pocketbook he accuses at least half of his neighbors of finding it.

The temptation is never so great to elicit the truth as when a man is telling about himself.

The devil will consent to our keeping nine of the commandments if we will break the tenth.

Some folks are forgiving but are not much for giving. They will forgive you if you will forgive them.

TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.

BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

full-handed, down came half a score on the other side, and the prisoners then got some wonderful wonderful quick, and there was a bit of a fight, but no firing, ye see, the officers not expecting anything, no more than the others had made believe to; and the long and short of it was that the cargo went up the north road just-here, as they say, and the coast-guard with it in their own carts, to keep 'em quiet for a bit.

"Hullo!" said the colonel, "that's the man for me! And all I've got to do now is to find him; do you know where he lives?"

The young man hesitated.

"No," he said; "bestways, not exactly." But Mrs. Briggs within they'll tell you."

This, however, Mrs. Briggs in her turn was equally unwilling to do, though the colonel stated frankly the nature of his assumed errand. She would, however, to send for Johnstone, if the gentleman would be good enough to wait and see him at the outward bound.

To this the colonel agreed, and Mrs. Briggs disappeared in search of a trustworthy messenger.

The waterman who had by this time finished his second glass and had been liberally paid both in coin and thanks, showed no disposition to hurry his departure; he was evidently hanging about in hope of being a party to the interview between two such interesting personages.

The colonel saw this, and recognized that the open veranda in which they had been sitting was too public a place for a discreet interview of the kind he anticipated; for even if he could succeed in dismissing his present companion it was free to any passer-by to step in, or indeed to overhear a conversation from the street.

So he rose and looked idly about him for a few moments, and ended by drifting round into the bar. Mrs. Briggs was there, and understood what he wanted before he spoke.

"You'll like to alone, sir," she said; "there's an empty room upstairs, two pair back; I'll send him up to you as soon as he comes; 'twon't be long now."

The colonel stumbled up a narrow, rickety staircase, filled with dusty twilight and the smell of stale tobacco-smoke. At the top he found the room, a low-roofed den, evidently used by the more intimate customers of the house for secret potations after lawful hours.

A heavy curtain, and turning round he saw a man in sailor's dress enter the room.

There was not a moment's doubt as to his identity. There he stood, stout, swarthy, fierce, and resolute, as Estcourt had described him. His look was in all probability more weather-beaten and furrowed with deeper lines than when Dick saw him twenty years ago at Copenhagen, but the force and the heroic expression was there, and his hair was just as white.

"You've sent for me," he said, "and I'm here. What's it about?"

"His herculean strength, the violence of his speech and manner, the strange and disreputable atmosphere of the place, and the impossibility of escape from it, might well have alarmed even a brave man; but the colonel seemed to be serenely unaware of being in any way at a disadvantage. He took his own time and method of answering."

"My name," he said, in slow, precise tones, "is Villery, and I live for the present at No. 12 Canterbury Square, Southwark. I am from time to time engaged in importing goods without the assistance of the custom-house officials. I have just now an unusually difficult venture on hand, and I have come to London to engage a first-rate skipper."

Johnstone's face relaxed a little. He was pleased with the compliment implied in saying nothing of the prospect of active employment of the kind he loved.

"Where do you want her landed?" he asked.

"The landing," replied the colonel, "is not the chief difficulty; it is in taking the cargo on board that the danger lies."

"And where would that be done?" asked the colonel.

"That," said the colonel, "I shall not tell you yet; but it's a good long voyage from here, and I shall want to engage you for three months, certain."

Johnstone reflected a moment, going over in his mind the various points from which smugglers came to Europe.

"Well," he said at last, "never mind. What's the work?"

"It is work of an unusual kind," replied his companion, "requiring skill, strength, and courage; but I'm told you don't shrink danger when it comes in the way of business."

"Danger," said the other, with rude contempt, "is a word that I don't understand. The colonel continued, in the same measured voice.

"The coast," he said, "is so well kept by guard-boats that it will be necessary for us in loading the ship to make use of a boat of entirely new design, propelled under water, and rising and sinking at the will of the occupant—that is to say, of yourself."

Johnstone looked incredulous.

"You shall see," said the colonel, "it is in reality simple enough."

"If it can be worked," said the other, with an oath, "then I'll do it. But what a queer sort of the coast-guard to keep the sea and not patrol the shore at all!"

"Oh, as to that, they do; but the watch on shore can be squared."

Johnstone nodded. "What's your cargo?" he asked abruptly.

The colonel smiled and took a gold napoleon from his pocket.

"It's got that head upon it," he said, holding up the coin between his finger and thumb.

"I know your name, and where you live, and what you're up to, and you'll give me a thousand, or I'll blow the game for you!"

The colonel put his hands in his pockets and leaned his head back against the wall.

"I gave you a false name and address," he said, "and I did not tell you your real business, do not trust a man until I know him."

"I don't care," shouted the other; "I've got you for all that. Here you are and here you stay until you sign for a thousand!"

"The bold one," said the colonel, shaking his head, "the bold one is to be short-sighted; 'Friend Johnstone,' he continued, 'I came here by way of the custom house; I left a letter there, to open if I did not return for it in two hours. The time is nearly up now. What do you suppose they will find when they open it?'"

The man looked dazed at him, but shifted uneasily and said nothing.

"Your address, you will get under easy ones from either of the other two parties."

There was a short pause.

"I'll go," said Johnstone, with a kind of sudden admiration in his look. "I'll go for four hundred."

"It shall be five," said the colonel. "And now unlock the door."

They went downstairs and out of the house. At the river-side the colonel had an appointment with his companion, and stepped into a boat.

"Westminster steps," he said to the waterman as they pushed off.

"You'll not forget to call at the custom-house," Johnstone called anxiously after him.

"Oh, there's no need for that," replied the colonel. "I left nothing there."

And the boat shot swiftly up-stream on the incoming tide.

STEADY FARMING.

Mistake of the Farmers in Not Sticking to One Thing.

Steady farming, with a good rotation of crops persistently followed, is the surest way to success for farmers. About changes in order to meet high prices for some farm product are dangerous. One farmer writes to the Telegraph. It is within the remembrance of every farmer when hay was so low that it hardly paid to raise it for market, but since then farmers have also made a great many mistakes. They change a great many crops and try to get their list of farm crops and try to get along without it. The steady farmers continued to give grass a place in their crop, and during a good season when it would not pay to raise it, they would not raise it, but they would not change a great many crops and try to get along without it.

There is a great deal to be said for the steady farmer. He is not a speculator, but a practical man. He knows his business, and he sticks to it. He does not get carried away by high prices for one crop, and he does not get discouraged by low prices for another. He knows that the best way to succeed is to be steady.

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The Suffrage Referendum.

The women of Massachusetts are being generally registered as voters to vote at the state election on the suffrage referendum question. In this connection it is announced that women of foreign birth whose husbands are naturalized can be registered on presentation of their husband's naturalization papers. This is doubtless quite convenient; but nothing connected with female suffrage should hinge or depend upon a husband. Matters should be arranged so that a woman can become naturalized on her own account, and on her own account register and vote. Because a man comes to this country to hold office and happens to be a husband, his naturalization papers should be of no more use in making a citizen of the woman who happens to be his wife than they might be in helping any other imported woman to register and vote. Men and women are not equal politically. If they were made one it is that way they would be allowed to cast only one vote, and one registration paper would do. The annex business will never do at the polls, though it may be satisfactory to students at college.

County Work.

There are fools galore in the realm of betting and making election vows. Everybody knows the wheedling scoundrel and the leech-whisperer-grow aquatic, but an unusual type of the genus is one Antonin, the son of a noble, who has just died in the penitentiary. Antonin vowed in 1890 that if Lincoln was elected he would never do another day's work, and he never did. The question is, was he a fool or philosopher. And why may it not be possible that tramps really belong to a secret brotherhood which has taken vows similar to Mr. Gas's? It is noticed that many political boomers in cities do no work after an election, and none before it, except to occasionally hold a broom long enough to be put on payrolls, but it never occurs to the reformer that the poor fellow has taken a vow that he will not work, and no charitable person would have him break his word.

Trolley Car Excursions.

The trolley car party has grown to be an institution in Philadelphia. Brooklyn, Boston and other northern cities. The party charters a car, for the hour or day, and rides from one part of the city to another at will. So popular have they become in Brooklyn that the trolley company has ordered cars for this service in winter, which will be so conveniently furnished and the interior so arranged that they will be in demand for cold weather. Even in Philadelphia, where the trolley party originated, the device of winter cars for the same purpose is a new thing. The Brooklyn company requires that the builders shall turn them out with electric heaters and the finest possible arrangement of lights and seats.

Waltz's Idea.

Michael Davitt says there is something absolutely ludicrous and revolting in the disgusting cant of the whisky ring about their patriotic industry in which colossal fortunes go to the maker and a bare subsistence wage to the worker—dog-eats-dog and sixteen hours work a day and a bare living for the worker who has to retain the precious product that his own fanatic aspirations with the hopeless victims of diplomatic cant, just with criminals, one street with unfortunate, and tens of thousands of homes with squalor, want and misery, while it is the coffers and the pockets of the distillers with untold wealth.

Why, of Course.

Mr. Beaulieu, the secretary of the British legation in Ottawa, writes that the taxes actually collected from the people of that country amount to about \$69,000,000 yearly, but he says that not more than one quarter of that sum ever gets into the imperial treasury. Every one who handles it has to have a slice.

Rich Enough.

Four large parties of Russian farmers, who have been living in Kansas, have recently returned to reside in their own country. They have made their "pile," and carry home \$800,000 \$600,000 apiece home with them, which will make them persons of considerable means.

The War of the World.

Michael Gomez, the courier of the czar, who carried the dispatches to Napoleon III at the time of the treaty of Prague, was picked up in a public park at Hoboken, N. J., the other day in a starving condition. He is 69 years old.

Soon Dies Out.

They say that the Russian thistle, a plant which there has been so much talk, dies out of itself when the conditions of the soil in which it flourishes are exhausted. In the Caucasus, where a few years ago it was an alarming nuisance, it has well nigh disappeared.

Opposed to Them.

Both Lillian Russell and Sarah Bernhardt declare that they are opposed to the use of bloomers, and it is expected that they will hold their opinions through thick and thin—Lillian, through thick, and Sarah through thin.

Go for Them.

Salt Lake City has followed the example of New Orleans and other cities and begun against its corrupt officials. Some have been indicted for corruption.

Big Mackeral Catch.

A fishing schooner arrived at Gloucester Saturday whose crew certainly experienced fishermen's luck. They went down the coast mackerel fishing, and after cruising about for two weeks had had fifteen barrels to show for their labor. The skipper, evidently feeling that there was a Jonah on board, got disgusted and pointed his schooner home, and a blizzard overtook the vessel, but catch mackerel and the crew shared the proceeds of over 300 barrels.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Lucky Delawareans.

The little tribe of Delaware Indians in the Indian Territory, the remnant of a once powerful and dominant race in the east, have just come into great luck. In a couple of weeks they will receive about \$2,000,000 cash, in consequence of a judgment of the court of claims at Washington in their favor. And this piece of good fortune is only the continuation of a series of windfalls that have dropped into their pockets during the past five or six years. A little over a year ago they received from the government nearly a million dollars in cold cash, from trust funds lying in the treasury, and shortly before that they received other large sums, and these, together with the property they already had, and other big lumps of ready money in hand, will make every man, woman and papoose of them worth fully \$500 per capita.

Stolen Library.

It was lately discovered that some thousands of volumes purchased by the University of Pennsylvania in good faith had been stolen from somewhere, and now comes word from Paris that a collection of 10,000 volumes on American history, made by a Frenchman named Valtmore, and by him given to the city of Paris, is missing and cannot be traced, though they are believed to be hidden away somewhere in France.

A Big Suit.

The government is now pressing its suit for \$15,000,000 from the Stanford estate in the circuit court of appeals at San Francisco. When the case was heard in the United States district court the demurrer interposed by the defense was sustained, so the case never actually came to trial. It was considered a victory for the widow of the late senator, however, for her attorney was upheld in every point.

Comrade's Anecdote.

"This is your little sister, Tommy," said his father, showing him the baby. "You will love her dearly, will you not?" "Yes, of course," replied Tommy, inspecting the latest arrival, "but it is not a good deal to keep her, would it?" "Of course so," "Yes," said his father, "with a long drawn breath, and when I asked you the other day to buy me a white rabbit, you said you couldn't afford it."

A Variety of Baggage.

Near Ullah Kahn's baggage when he started home to Afghanistan showed what had really interested him in England. He took with him windowing machines, sewing machines, a bicycle, a calculating machine, a toy electric railroad, a scrap book filled with caricatures of himself and an electric lamp to wear in his turban.

Johnstone's Up.

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A Youngster Yet.

When Mr. Gladstone got off a train the other day quite a crowd was assembled to see him, and one of them, a gray-headed old man, stepped forward to shake hands. Mr. Gladstone shook his hand and inquired his age. "Seventy years old," was the reply. "Why, you are quite a youngster still," remarked Mr. Gladstone, to the great amusement of the bystanders.

Man may harness Niagara, he can ride a bicycle, but he cannot stop a woman from crying.

Every dollar spent in Parker's GINGER Tonic is well invested. It will give you better health, better strength and better sleep.

Before buying a dog, be certain he may be worse than worthless.

Good reasons why you should use Henderson's. It cures colds,

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application

Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, Oct. 13, 1895.

W. H. PARSONS,
Wants to Sell or Trade

The following named articles: 1 good work mare, 1 bicycle, 1 pump, 1 milk cow, clocks and watches, 1 shot gun. Would take good corn.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Everything at Keister & Hazlewood's store is going at cost.

—Mr. E. Hill was in the city Thursday.

—Those capes and cloaks at F. G. Alexander & Co's are going fast at Chicago cost.

—Messrs. J. W. Bell and A. H. Tandy are off on a trip to the Indian territory.

—"A dollar saved is a dollar made"—at Keister & Hazlewood's is the place to save it just now.

—Mr. J. A. Jones is visiting his brother in Stephens county this week.

—A full stock and everything at cost at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—Mr. Hugh Rogers left Tuesday for Mississippi, where he will spend some time with relatives.

Every reader can get a handsome briar pipe free. See advertisement of Duke's Mixture.

—Mr. M. S. Shook cashed up the other day for the Free Press and Gazette.

—The cost prices at Keister & Hazlewood's will surprise you.

—Messrs. Jack Baldwin and Frank Draper sowed fifty acres of wheat last week.

—Straight cost for everything and no holdbacks, at Keister & Hazlewood's.

—The rain that fell over the county last Sunday served to freshen up the turnip patches and to put the soil in good condition for plowing, so that farmers who desire to sow wheat can do so now.

—No special bargains, everything at straight cost at Keister & Hazlewood's, to everybody alike.

—Messrs. Geo. Posey, John Agnew, W. M. Towns and J. S. Fox went out on Croton the first of the week to hunt bears, deer and wild turkeys.

—When you have some extra CASH BARGAINS offered you, step over to F. G. Alexander & Co's and see what THEY can do in the way of cash bargains.

—Mr. T. A. Witten was in to see us Thursday and arranged to even up with the Free Press with some corn, of which he has made a nice crop this year.

—It will pay you to scrape up a few dollars and go to Keister & Hazlewood's for your supply of dry goods.

—Mr. J. F. Lockney has purchased a newspaper outfit and will go to Wichita Falls next week and begin the publication of a third party paper at that place.

—That cost sale at Keister & Hazlewood's is no catch; they are selling at straight cost.

—Mr. J. L. Standerfer and daughter, Miss Nannie, were callers at the Free Press sanctum Tuesday. Mr. S. had his name enrolled on our list of readers.

—Mr. Walter Wright added \$1.50 of 16 to 1 silver to our cash surplus the other day. We took it and said thank 'ee, sir, just the same as if it had been gold.

—Now, while the sod is in condition for plowing from the recent rains, is the time to plow and burn your fire guards. A neglect of this precaution may cause much loss.

—Mrs. Day, mother of Mrs. English, gave a tea party on last Saturday evening to a number of friends, the occasion being her eightieth birthday, at which ripe age she is well and strong in body and mind.

—We have a few old notes and accounts yet due us and we are also owing some. All persons owing us must pay at once, or we will put their notes and accounts out for collection.

It will pay you to remember this:
Respectfully,
KING & ELLIS.

SPECIAL CUT UNTIL DECEMBER 24 1895.
Six Cabinet Photos Only | **10 Cts.** | Don't Miss This Offer at
WARD'S THE ARTIST, ABILENE, TEXAS

Remember!!

- 1st. **Hamm Bros.** of Abilene have the largest line of School Books in the west.
- 2nd. **Hamm Bros.** have the window glass you want.
- 3rd. **Hamm Bros.** have the best iron wagon made, 5 sizes.
- 4th. **Hamm Bros.** are the patent medicine depot for West Texas.
- 5th. **Hamm Bros.** sell Masury's paint, the best for the Texas climate.
- 6th. **Hamm Bros.** are never beaten in prices.

—Mr. L. B. Agnew went out Thursday to build another tenant house on Mr. Pinkerton's farm.

—Mr. S. A. Wren, one of our prosperous farmers of the Paint creek neighborhood, called and made himself square with the Free Press the other day.

—Mr. Sherrill has grown old and infirm in the service of the Master, as shown by his white locks and unsteady step, and he desires on tomorrow to close his ministerial labors and give place to some younger man more able to attend to the general pastoral work of the church than he is.

—We find more evidence of the fact that Haskell county is as good a country as is to be found anywhere in the circumstance that several parties who moved away during the hard times, under the impression that they could do better elsewhere, have recently returned and settled down in Haskell "to stay for good this time," as they express it.

To the People of Haskell and adjoining counties:

We are closing out our dry goods business in Haskell for the purpose of leaving. Every thing in our store is going at actual cost and must close out by the first of December. Come everybody and get your goods—you can save money by so doing.

Respectfully,
Keister & Hazlewood.

—Mr. Chas. Denson was in town a few days ago with a wagon load of the prettiest white corn we have seen. He says he made a fine crop of it and has several hundred bushels for sale. We were also pleased to learn that he has an excellent cotton crop this year and will gather ten or twelve bales, mostly the result of his own labor.

—Mr. M. A. Clifton brought us some fine samples last week for our office collection of yellow corn, red milo maize, orange sorghum cane and broom corn, also a cashew that measured 4 1/2 inches around the crook. Mr. Clifton says he finds the orange cane the finest he has tried for making syrup and that it makes a large quantity of seed. The broom corn heads were from twenty to twenty-four inches long. He says he makes his own brooms every year and saves what he would otherwise pay for brooms. Get some seed of him and do likewise.

—The young people were entertained with a social Monday night by Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Williams at their pleasant home one mile north of town. A couple of hours were spent in conversation, with music interspersed, after which the guests returned to town taking advantage of all the curves in the road with which to lengthen the drive. Those present were: Mr. W. G. Halsey and Miss Robena McLemore, Mr. W. L. Hills, and Miss Fannie Hudson, Mr. S. W. Scott and Miss Fannie Tandy, Mr. J. A. Jones and Miss Lera Riddel, Mr. J. U. Fields and Miss Lula Brockman, and Mr. H. B. Martin and Miss May Fields.

—Mr. J. F. Pinkerton of Thorp Springs, Hood county, who owns a large farm here, is here this week looking after his rents. Mr. Pinkerton told us that from 250 acres in corn he got 6,000 bushels of rent corn. Cotton not being all picked he could not tell the exact yield, but he stated that cotton was making a better yield here than in his home county. He further stated that his Haskell county farm was paying him better on his investment than his farm in Hood county. This is evidence that ought to satisfy the doubting Thomases and those who are hesitating to come west and farm. Mr. P. cashed up for the Free Press while here.

Notice.
Preaching and sacramental services next Sabbath at the Presbyterian church.
R. E. SHERRILL,
in charge.

Fine Registered Bull For Sale or Exchange.

Will sell for cash or exchange for any other kind of stock a fine young registered Jersey Bull. Or would exchange for corn or oats. Address
MAC SAYLES,
Abilene Texas.

—We learn that Mr. Abel Jones has rented his farm to a party from Collin county.

—Don't forget the Free Press when you sell your cotton—we are needing that little subscription account.

—The attention of farmers is directed to the letter of Mr. A. J. Rose, Comr. of Agriculture, etc., on our fourth page, in regard to holding their cotton for still better prices.

—Messrs. R. B. Fields and W. H. McClatchie will leave in a day or two with about sixty head of saddle and work horses, which they will drive to Kaufman county for sale there.

—Messrs. D. M. Winn, S. S. Cummings and Chas. Denson, Jr., are old time Haskell citizens who, we are informed, will shortly return with their families and again make our county their home. One by one the wanderers are returning to the premium county of northwest Texas.

—Mr. J. H. Hicks sold a big wagon load of red milo maize heads in town Thursday. It looked good enough to make a horse laugh, and if it is not first-class feed it deceives its looks. We notice in some of our exchanges that milo maize and Kaffir corn are being ground into meal or flour and used for bread, of which it is said to make a palatable and wholesome article. If it proves a success in this line this country is safe on the bread question for all time.

We have heard of several parties carrying their cotton to Abilene after being offered as much, or within a very small fraction of as much, for it here as it would bring at Abilene or Seymour. We believe, too, that for the cash they could get goods as cheaply here as at either of those places. This is a suicidal policy and is not the way to build up home interests. The ideas of our Paint creek correspondent on the question of home patronage are commended to the consideration of all.

The latest from the Corbett-Fitzsimmons outfit is that they have decided to have the fight at Little Rock Ark., on Oct. 31, the mayor and city attorney of that place having been in Dallas several days trying to secure it for their city. Meantime, however, Gov. Clarke reasserts that the fight shall not take place on Arkansas territory.

WHAT everybody says must be true. And every person we see from other portions of the state says that the crops in our county are not behind those in any section they have seen this year and, are far ahead of crops in some sections. Taking it all together we believe that our people are as prosperous as any in the state. While wheat was practically a failure and oats were only a moderate yield, other crops have largely compensated for the shortage in these. Cotton is giving a fair yield and at nearly double last year's price is bringing more money than last year's larger acreage and yield. Corn, milo maize, Kaffir corn, sorghum, pumpkins, cashaws, pie melons and, in short, all feed crops have yielded an abundance, in many instances a large surplus. The prairies are covered with a fine coat of grass nicely cured for winter grazing and livestock of all kinds is fat and sleek. Surely a people with all this should be contented and happy.

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

D. W. COURTWRIGHT.
"Don't Tobacco Sips or Smokes 'Teng Life Away'" is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit care that braces up nicotineated nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by A. F. McLemore under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Bandy Co., New York or Chicago.

You Will Save Money By DEALING WITH—

Burton, Lingo & Co.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.

Cement, \$2.50 bbl. | Lime, \$1.50 bbl. | Shingles, good, \$1.75 per 1000.
Fire-Proof Brick kept on hand.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

The Like Never Before Seen in Haskell!

Note these Goods and Prices:

We are offering a special drive in Ladies and Misses Capes and Cloaks in the latest styles.

LADIES CAPES, imported meltons and flannels, handsomely trimmed in laces and braids, former prices from \$7.50 to \$19.50 each.

Our Price Now, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

CLOAKS of same material, handsomely trimmed, former prices from \$5 to \$15.00.

Our Prices Now, \$2.00 to \$6.00.

These goods are suitable for fall and winter wear and are going fast.

Our Price only \$1.00.

A good dongola patent tip ladies shoe, usual price \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Don't fail to see our **4 and 5 cent Domestic**, 36 inches wide and good quality, the best you will find for the money.

25 yds. Best Cotton Checks for \$1.00.

Our general line of ladies dress goods is up to date in every particular, but prices date back to last year's low figures.

Our staple dry goods department is full of every class of goods required by this market and prices are bed rock.

SHOES of every class and style for everybody, big, little, old and young.

To cut the matter short we are pleased to be able to say that we now have one of the most complete and varied stocks of goods we have ever shown in Haskell.

We want your trade and invite you to call, believing that an inspection of our goods and prices will secure it.

Our stock was unusually low before our new goods came in so that nearly all our goods are new from original markets. Very Respt'y.

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

N.B. When you have seen everything down stairs, remember there is more out of sight—just step up stairs and see our new and complete stock of **Gentlemen's Clothing and Hats.**

If You want to buy LUMBER go to

DIGBY ROBERTS & CO.,

PINE ST., ABILENE, TEXAS.

They carry a large stock of all kinds of building material, lime, cement, brick, etc., at lowest prices.

HANCOCK - ROTARY - DISC - PLOW

We have just received a Car of them. After a thorough test, we pronounce it a practical success. From strictly an economical standpoint, you cannot do without it, and if you have any amount of plowing to do you must have one.

We would be pleased to furnish all information wanted concerning them. Let us hear from you.

Yours truly,
Ed. S. HUGHES & CO.,

ABILENE, TEXAS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of the Haskell National Bank at Haskell, in the State of Texas, at the close of Business Sept. 28, 1895.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$65,736.77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,188.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	13,050.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,750.00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	16,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	43,110.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	436.00
Due from approved reserve agents	5,822.70
Checks and other cash items	1,380.84
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents	4.00
Legal Tender Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Special tender notes	1,150.00
Legal tender notes	600.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation	562.50
TOTAL	\$100,862.50
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,250.00
National Bank notes outstanding	10,750.00
Due to other National Banks	545.51
Due to state Banks and Bankers	315.39
Individual Deposits subject to check	28,000.00
Time certificates of deposit	700.00
Certified checks	50.00
Bills payable	5,000.00
TOTAL	\$100,862.50

State of Texas, County of Haskell, ss:
I, J. L. Jones, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Jones, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Oct, 1895.
Oscar Martin,
N. P. O. Tex.
COUNTY CLERK.
A. C. Foster,
D. S. P. Notary.

"The Cleanest Paper in America"

TEXAS FARM RANCH

The Father. Practical Farming, Stock Raising.

The Mother. Home Topics, Recipes.

is full of Helpful, Wholesome Reading for Every Member of

THE FAMILY

WEEKLY.

One Year's Subscription, \$1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Sample Copy Free and Big Premium List if you ask for it. Address

Texas Farm and Ranch.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

our subscribers all sorts of Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Mills, Books, etc.

NOW IS THE TIME

and the opportunity to supply yourself with the news and plenty of good reading matter for a year at very small cost.

Read the several special offers made below, make your choice and hand or send your order to the Free Press.

TEXAS FARM and RANCH and the FREE PRESS both one year for ONLY \$1.83 cash!

A Great Big Offer!

Two Papers GIVEN AS A PREMIUM For One CASH SUBSCRIBER TO THE **FREE PRESS.** ONE OF THEM FREE

to every person paying up one year or more back subscription to the Free Press

Womankind.

This is a 16 paged illustrated monthly journal, devoted to the household and other interests of the women of America. Besides its stories, editorial and miscellaneous reading matter it has well conducted departments under the following headings: Motherhood, Home and Work, About Women, The Children, Woman's Parliament, Toilet Hints, and Floral.

The American Farmer and Farm News.

This is a 16 paged monthly paper dealing with the various subjects interesting to the farmer and stockraiser. Besides its valuable correspondence by experienced farmers and stockraisers and much interesting miscellaneous reading matter it has well conducted departments under the following headings: Agriculture, Horticulture, The Home Circle, The Dairy, Poultry, Bees, and Live Stock.

It is a paper that can not fail to be of value to any intelligent farmer.

Our great offer is that we will give both "WOMANKIND" and the "AMERICAN FARMER" absolutely free to every person paying us \$1.50 cash in advance for the Free Press for one year.

Or, we will give one year's subscription to either of the above papers to every subscriber paying up one year or more past due subscription to the Free Press within the next sixty days. Address

THE FREE PRESS,
Haskell Texas.

SIXTY CENTS FREE.

Extraordinary Offer to Newspaper Readers—Limited to Sixty Days.

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Fort Worth Weekly Gazette we are enabled to make this extraordinary offer:

Remit us \$1.60 for one year's subscription to the HASKELL FREE PRESS and we will send you free, as a premium the Weekly Gazette for one year. This offer applies only to persons who are not now subscribers to the Gazette.

THE FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE is a large eight page paper, seven columns to the page, issued on Friday of each week. Its subscription price is 60 cents per year, and it gives its readers more for their money than the New York, Chicago, Atlanta or Louisville papers.

The Gazette is a plain democratic paper, without frill or furbelows in its politics. It advocates: The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1—the most important issue now before the country.

Tariff reform that will give the producers an equal chance with the manufacturers.

An income tax. Pension reform. The repeal of the state bank tax. The election of United States senators by popular vote. Ineffective railroad commission.

The enforcement of the anti-trust law against all trusts. The Gazette is NOT OWNED BY THE TRUSTS. It prints: All Texas news. All general news. All foreign news. Local and foreign markets. A farmers' department. A woman's department. Stories, sketches and many interesting special features.

This offer, which is the best ever made to the newspaper readers of Texas, will be withdrawn after sixty days. Take advantage of it at once. Remit \$1.60 to us for one year's subscription to the FREE PRESS and we will send it and the Weekly Gazette for one year. If your subscription to the FREE PRESS has not expired will credit you with one year's subscription from the time of its expiration. Address the

HASKELL FREE PRESS, Haskell, Texas.

GOOD NEWSPAPERS At a Very Low Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Garrison or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.00 cash.

This gives you three papers a week, or 12 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.