

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 12.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1897.

No. 51.

## WE ARE STILL HERE THIS TIME WITH TOYS And CHRISTMAS TRICKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS AND OTHER FOLKS.

We have just received the bills for

### 700 POUNDS OF TOYS AND CHRISTMAS GOODS

direct from the importers and purchased at prices that will enable us to sell them so low that every child in the county can have a present this year.

### Santa Claus has made our Store Headquarters

From which the Christmas trees of Haskell and several other counties can be loaded.

These goods were not purchased on a blind order, but were selected piece by piece and there is no worthless trash in the lot.

COME AND SEE THEM, you will be pleased with the GOODS AND PRICES.

### CANDY, TOO, (350 POUNDS) THE PUREST AND BEST TO BE FOUND FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We also have a complete line of seasonings, sauces, and materials for mince meats, fruit cakes, etc. Don't Forget after all this that we still have as complete a stock of staple and fancy Dry goods, gents furnishing goods and clothing as can be found in this country.

### PRICES DOWN? It is getting late in the season and we have determined to cut prices down so as to clear our store and prepare for a big spring stock.

COME AND LET US PROVE IT TO YOU.

WE ESPECIALLY INVITE the attention of the gentlemen to our large stock of gents furnishing goods at cut prices

GET IT AT OUR STORE—anything you want—we've got it.

Yours for business,

T. G. CARNEY & CO., Haskell, Texas.

#### Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER, S. W. SCOTT  
**FOSTER & SCOTT.**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.

Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles.

#### H. G. McCONNELL,

Attorney - at - Law.  
HASKELL, TEXAS.

#### OSCAR MARTIN,

Attorney - at - Law.  
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.

#### E. E. GILBERT,

Physician & Surgeon.  
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.

#### J. E. LINDSEY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.  
Office at A. P. McLenore's Drug store

#### GOOD NEWSPAPERS

At a Very Low Price.  
The SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Houston) is published Tuesdays and Fridays and consists of eight pages. There are no departments for the farmer, the ladies, boys and girls besides a world of general matter. Illustrated articles, etc. offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the PRESS for 12 months for the low club price of \$2.00 cash.  
I give you three papers a week, or 100 a year, for a ridiculously low price. Send layout subscription at once. This low price is only for 30 days.

#### ROCK ISLAND FUNDING SCHEME

Matter of an Extension to Galveston and Building of Feeders.

New York, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad has just arranged a very important refunding scheme, whereby its entire bonded debt will be replaced by a new 4 per cent mortgage, of which a large proportion will be set aside for improvements and extensions. Its financial managers are extremely happy over the splendid success they met in placing the new refunding 4s, which, it is understood, will be taken by a syndicate at a price which will net the company about par. The result of the operation, it is figured, will save in the neighborhood of half a million annual charges.

During the several meetings that were held here in discussing plans for the future the question of extensions was gone into very thoroughly. There is no doubt but that within a year a number of important "feeders" will be built in Texas, and a probable extension from Fort Worth to Galveston. A very important interest in the property is in favor of the extension of the road to Galveston at once, but other interests say the country has no need of any more roads to the gulf. It has more at present than it is likely to require for a long time and they oppose the move more especially as wharf and terminal charges in Galveston are considered heavy.

They would prefer to open new territory and favor a number of extensions into western Texas, as likely to result in greater permanent good to the main property, considering the cost. There is, however, a strong sentiment in favor of a line extending to the gulf, and it would not be surprising to hear a positive announcement of such a move at any time, but probably not until after a special meeting of the stockholders, which is called to meet in Chicago early in February next to ratify the refunding scheme and give legal effect to the plans of the board of directors, which will be submitted at that meeting.

MRS. NANCY A. MCKINLEY, mother of the president, died at her home in Canton, O., on Sunday morning after an illness of ten days.

CONGRESS has gotten down to business in regular routine style, but apparently without the prospect of accomplishing any legislation of a very momentous character during this session.

IN HIS journey through Mexico Mr. Bryan has been treated with great distinction and courtesy, the receptions accorded him at some places almost rivaling some of the enthusiastic demonstrations in his own country. The dispatches say:

"At various state capitals the governors have personally greeted the democratic leader, and he has been accorded exceptional facilities for seeing everything. At the city of Mexico the Hotel Sanz set apart its most luxurious apartments for his use, and upon his arrival he was met at the station by Col. Garza of the president's staff and taken to his hotel in the presidents' carriage."

#### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.



#### A Cure That Cures.

Mother, Farmer, Mechanic, Business Man and Women, Teachers, and all who are tired out by work or worry, don't drink intoxicating liquors but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Are you suffering from Dyspepsia, Bilectation, Neuritis, or with Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be cured by Parker's Ginger Tonic. If you are wasting away with Consumption, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, or any sickness; if you have a bad cough or cold, you will find sure relief in Parker's Ginger Tonic. If you are enfeebled by disease, age or disposition, and your system needs invigorating or your blood needs purifying, you can always depend on PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Made from Ginger and many other of the best medicinal herbs known, it is the best Health and Strength Restorer ever used—far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics. It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours. Buy a 50c or \$1 bottle of your druggist, and be sure our signature is on the outside wrapper. Hiram & Co. L. I. City, N. Y. Large saving in buying \$1 size.

**HINDERBOOMS.**  
The only cure for Corns, Slips and Sprains. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. It can be found at Druggists Hiram & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.



2 CANS OF B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO

3 of any Other BRAND.

3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.  
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE 20 cts.  
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

INSIST ON HAVING B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.

#### Postal Banks and the South.

If congress provides for a system of postal savings banks at the coming session of congress it will benefit the whole country, but no part of it more than the South, where savings banks or any other institutions in which savings can be deposited are few. The South therefore, is most deeply interested in the passage of this bill.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If there be one thing more than another that the South needs in a financial way it is the larger and freer circulation of money. What we do not want to see in the South and West at this period of their history and development is the hoarding of money. If we can induce the people to put their savings into investments and promising enterprises we shall be doing the South and its people the greatest good.

The strongest argument in favor of a postal savings bank system, the security it offers for deposits, is the strongest argument, as paradoxical as it may seem, against such a system at this time. Unquestionably millions of dollars would go into government vaults, under the postal savings plan, that now are either at the command of the banking institutions for the business purposes of the Nation, or are invested in apparently

safe and promising enterprises because of a fear of the banks.

The government can not put these deposits into circulation, because it is limited in its expenditures to the annual appropriations, and unless we made a money lender of it, its deposits would be but so much money withdrawn from circulation to the still further impoverishment of trade. Rich New England, virtually completed and a coupon clipper, may need safer vaults than it now has, but the South and West want their money in circulation and in enterprises. And they want to tempt more of it out in the open rather than provide new and seductive hiding places.—Houston Post.

Above we give two views in regard to the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States from two leading southern papers. This subject has been widely agitated for some time and will doubtless come before the congress now sitting for consideration. Our own views coincide with those expressed by the Post. For two months the Free Press has received a stream of ready prepared "editorials" and cleverly prepared statistics advocating the establishment of postal savings banks, but not feeling convinced of the wisdom of the scheme it has not used these labor saving editorials. In fact, coming so freely, postage paid and without solicitation on our part from a thousand miles "up north," made us feel a little wary

## Next Spring

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the

### Klondike

Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are

### Shortest Route!

Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaports with economy, luxury and comfort via

### The Denver Road

(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway)

ELI A. HIRSHFIELD,  
A. G. P. A.

D. B. KEELER,  
G. P. A.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

anyway.

Since writing the above we notice that the Dallas News has also spoken out against the postal savings banks.

INDICATIONS are that the scheme to annex Hawaii to the United States will fail of approval by the present congress, and we hope such will be the case.

WACO is in a fair way to lose the title of the "Athens of Texas" and acquire the unenviable one of "The Bloody City." Within the past week two more homicides have occurred there, one apparently in an attempt to commit robbery, the other in a fight resulting from the striking of a dog.

#### Excursions Rates to Southeast.

Dec. 21 & 22 we will sell tickets to points in the southeast at one fare for the round trip, limited to return 20 days from date of sale.

LOCAL HOLIDAY RATES  
Dec. 24 25-31 and Jan. 1st 1898 we will sell tickets between all points on our lines at one and one-third fare for round trip, limited to return Jan. 3rd, 1898.

L. P. Davidson, Agt.

**A Wonderful Discovery.**  
The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old remedy, Brown's Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. For sale by All Dealers.

#### CHEERFULNESS.

We like the home where cheerfulness dwells, for it betokens happiness and health—good things to have, not so easy to keep. Many mothers would doubtless be cheerful if they had health, but it persistently eludes them. Weak—nervous—in distress—despondent, it is little wonder that they get discouraged, yet Parker's Ginger Tonic has in many cases supplied the pressing need. Nutrition, the blood, the functional energies are reinforced by it. It revives the heart power, purifies and revitalizes. Pains disappear, sleep and strength return and cheerfulness returns in the home again. No mother should be without Parker's Ginger Tonic.

MANY INFLUENCES COMBINE to make the hair lifeline and gray Parker's Hair Balm restores its color and life.

#### Free tuition.

We give one or more free scholarships in every county in the U. S. Write us. Will accept notes for tuition or can deposit money in bank until position is secured. Entrance paid. No vacation. Enter at any time. Open for both sexes. Cheap board. Send for free illustrated catalogue. Address J. P. DRAGON, Pres't, at either place.

**Dragon's Practical Business College**  
NASHVILLE, TENN., GALVESTON AND TEXARKANA, TEX.  
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. The most thorough, practical and progressive schools of the kind in the world, and the best patronized ones in the South. Instructed by bankers, merchants, ministers and others. Four weeks in bookkeeping with us are equal to twelve weeks by the old plan. J. P. Dragon, President, is author of Dragon's New System of Bookkeeping, "The Home Study." Home study. We are prepared for home study, book-keeping, penmanship and shorthand. Write for the list "Home Study." Extract. "PROF. DRAGON—I learned book-keeping at home from your books, while holding a position as night telegraph operator.—C. F. LEFFELWALD, Bookkeeper for Gerber & Fish, Wholesale Grocers, South Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper when writing.)



# Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

At least once a year there is something to be thankful for.

It has been decided that the foot ball games attract more people than the Thanksgiving sermons.

A photographer in Kentucky is charging widows only half price. There should be more of this charity in business.

Gold was first discovered in Colorado in 1858 and since then the state has produced \$330,000,000 in gold and silver. Out of fifty-six counties of the state twenty-six are gold producers.

A Boston society girl has been sent to a sanitarium because of a "queer hallucination" which leads her to partially disrobe whenever she is in a crowd. Does she imagine she is at the seaside or the opera?

One by one the roses of tradition, which have bloomed in historical narratives, fade and fall. Once more it is declared that Admiral Tromp did not blot a broom at the masthead of his ship, in token of his purpose to sweep English vessels off the ocean. The writer who labels the familiar tale as fiction is an eminent authority in matters pertaining to English history.

The Grand Opera House in Grand Rapids has been giving Sunday entertainments for some time in the interest of charity and has suffered three or four arrests under the old blue laws, and so great is the terrorism of the police department that only one of the three daily papers has dared to comment on the situation, at the same time the beer hall societies give theatricals, dances and sell beer on the Sabbath as usual, and are not molested. What a bad town Grand Rapids is getting to be.

A bride of a year was recently heard to say that ten of her acquaintances were to be married before Christmas, and that as the parents of all of them had sent her expensive wedding gifts, she and her husband were in much perturbation about the customary return. There is food for reflection in her comment that as they lived in a small rented house and kept but one servant, their valuable silver was still stored in the vault where it had been placed at their marriage; that although the gifts represented over three thousand dollars, the young husband had to struggle for their livelihood; and that the most modest presents would take his whole month's salary.

An English exchange says: "Considerable discussion has naturally ensued on the rise of bread, and it is suggested that bakers are making more than a legitimate profit. Taking the statistics of the *Labour Gazette*, we find that during the second week in August the price of wheat was 2s 6d, and in the second week in September it had risen to 3s 1d per quarter. For the same weeks the price of the four-pound loaf was respectively 4.95 and 5.6d, which gives a rise of 3s 3d per quarter in wheat and 7.1 d in the four-pound loaf. It is estimated that 120 loaves of four-pounds each can be made from a quarter of wheat, so at the prices given above the August loaf would cost 2.95d, and the September loaf 3.94d. There is therefore an increase of 7.1 d in the price of the September loaf as sold by the bakers at a gain of 3s 3d per loaf, charging only the cost of the wheat."

A more dramatic ending of the life of a public character and political reformer could hardly be invented by the novelist than the death of Henry George four days before the great municipal election in New York. It was the sober tribute of the whole community that he had laid down his life for the well-being of his fellowmen, and men of wealth and envied station vied with workmen in speaking his praise and showing honor to his memory. Yet some years ago, when his well-known work "Progress and Poverty" was the textbook of an active propaganda in favor of the nationalization of land, it was customary to denounce Henry George as the prophet and apostle of the most immoral and dishonest crusade against established rights and institutions that had been seriously undertaken in modern times. How has it come about that a writer who was then so commonly rebuffed as a charlatan should now be treated as a lofty patriot, a moral hero, a true philanthropist, a prophet of righteousness and almost as a saint to be revered? Only one explanation can satisfy all the facts. Well may we ask, will the anarchists of today be the defenders of our country's honor tomorrow?

The zeal of an Illinois woman who set out to convert a professional gambler was not tempered with discretion. There was a man who shut himself in his room to color his meerschaum. "Ill color you, blank you!" he said angrily; but when they found him he was dead—the pipe had colored him. And this gambler was fascinating enough to convert the woman; she left her husband and ran away with him. And now comes the sadder part of the story. She sickened of him, and the husband has accepted her apologies and taken her back to his arms.

A new club in Cape May, composed of bachelor maids, has resolved that no member shall marry unless all the other maids give their consent. It will presently have to hold its meetings under the protection of the police, and possibly of the militia.

It is announced that in a western city is to be published a magazine printed in twelve different languages. In view of the task of finding a language in which one language is used correctly, the project may be regarded as ambitious.

## M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

### THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

The Cuban Question Takes a Prominent Part in the Message. He Touches Upon Hawaiian Annexation. Many Other Important Points.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President McKinley, at 12 o'clock today, sent his annual message to congress. He congratulated congress upon assembling under felicitous conditions. Peace and good will with all nations of earth continue unbroken, he says, and we should feel genuine satisfaction at the growing spirit of fraternal regard and unification in all sections of our country and lifting of great public questions above party prejudice.

#### Finances of the Government.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress the question next pressing for consideration is that of currency. The president says:

"The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1856. On the thirtieth day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$78,447,411. On the first of January, 1875, these liabilities had been reduced to \$42,888,485. Of our interest-bearing obligations the figures are even more striking. On January 1, 1856, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was \$2,332,331,208. On the first day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to \$385,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,947,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December, 1897, was \$847,365,620. The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of \$346,581,015 of United States notes; \$107,742,281 of treasury notes; \$34,641,983,504 of silver certificates and \$51,286,761 of standard silver dollars.

"With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt."

"The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893, makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust, either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

"There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

"The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money—that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely can not be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

"It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption.

"We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn settlement has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can pay with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it must have it. The government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which under the authority now given, it will continue to do. The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes, to pay them out again as current funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic, and when the reserves are insufficient to meet the demands of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor, when \$262,315,400 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds were issued and sold, and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government, the excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficit revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

"With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no debt requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000, how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past—that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold—or shall we provide some other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had, and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

"I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all expenses of the government, that when any United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers gold and gets it from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it."

"That amounts to, in the president's mind, giving an interest bearing debt, a government bond for a non interest bearing debt, a United States note; that the government should be relieved of the burden of providing all gold required for exchange and exports. 'This ought to be stopped. With an era of prosperity and sufficient receipts we may feel no immediate embarrassment, but danger will be ever present."

"The president invites careful consideration for the detailed plan of the secretary of the treasury to protect the gold reserve. He concurs with him in his recommendation that no national banks should be allowed to issue notes, the face value of their bonds deposited; that their circulation be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent, and national banks may be established with a capital of \$25,000. He also recommends that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upwards and that they be required to redeem their notes in gold.

#### The Cuban Question.

Turning to foreign affairs, the president devoted much space in his message to consideration of the Cuban question, which he says is the most important problem with which our government is now called upon to deal in its foreign relations. Summarizing the history of former outbreaks, the president comes down to the present insurrection, speaking of its remarkable increase, its tenacious existence against Spanish forces, and the widespread destruction of property and the dispersal of a civilized code of war on both sides. He says these conditions give rise to gravest apprehension. There is no desire on our part to profit by Spain's misfortunes, and we have only a desire to see Cuba enjoying that inalienable right of man, of self-determination. He says that the insurrection, which is not a civil war, is an extension of the rights of the people, and that the conditions give rise to gravest apprehension. 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IMPROVEMENT.

Warrior River Getting an Estimate on a Canal.
Tenn., Dec. 13.—A special session of the legislature...

GEN. WEYLER.

He Arrives at Madrid and is Enthusiastically Received.
Madrid, Dec. 13.—Lieut. Gen. Weyler arrived here yesterday afternoon...

LABOR MEETING.

Number of Delegates Assembling at Nashville.
Tenn., Dec. 13.—Nearly all delegates to the convention of the International Labor Union...

Gen. Rivers, the man captured in the province of Pinar del Rio...

Wm. Williams, colored, who was sentenced to hang at Kansas City, Mo., for murder...

Town Besieged by Insurgents.

Havana, Dec. 13.—It is officially reported that the insurgents under the leadership of Rabi besieged for several days the town of Guamo, near Canto...

According to an official report a body of Spanish troops while in ambush at Lema Pan killed the bandit Regina Alfonso...

Delegates of the autonomist and reformist parties met yesterday to consider the union of the two organizations...

Sentenced to the Penitentiary.
Waverly, Ia., Dec. 13.—Judge Clyde Saturday sentenced Delilah Falls and Will Kern, aged 20 and 17 respectively...

Suffocated in a Mine.
Hartshorn, I. T., Dec. 13.—Fire broke out some time Friday night in coal shaft No. 1 at this place...

Sneak Thieves.
Outhrie, Ok., Dec. 13.—Oklahoma is overrun with sneak thieves and burglars from the large cities of the north...

Hawaiian Ministry Resigns.
Port au Prince, Dec. 13.—The entire ministry has resigned. As yet the composition of its successor has not been definitely settled...

Waldemere Dahlborn, an actor, dropped dead on the streets at Chicago, the other night.

A Slow Boy.
"I hear, Grumpy, that your hired man is down with slow fever."

Worse Than the Shotgun Quarantine.
A sad case has come to light. A young gentleman of this city proposes to bring a damage suit against the board of health...

FARMERS PROSPEROUS.

Flouring Mills and Compress at Weatherford Running Night and Day.
Weatherford, Tex., Dec. 13.—The cotton crop has far exceeded all estimates...

The flouring mills are both running day and night, and are making consignments of flour from Kansas to California.

The compress is behind on compressing, there being about 3200 bales of cotton on the yard uncompressing.

YOUNG MAN KILLED.

He Was Attacked by Three Men and Stabbed to Death.
Laredo, Tex., Dec. 13.—A cruel murder occurred here yesterday morning about 2 o'clock...

The evidence taken at the coroner's inquest showed that young Herrera was returning alone from a dance, and was accosted by three men...

The funeral of the young man took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended.

The excursionists crossed the river in mass yesterday evening and attended the bull fights in New Laredo, Mexico.

The Aztec limited, from the City of Mexico, due here at 1 o'clock, is eight hours late, owing to a wreck on the middle division.

Money Rent Question.
Calvert, Tex., Dec. 13.—Col. E. S. Peters of this place has returned from Waco. He was asked regarding the money rent question...

Gold Mining Company.
Abilene, Tex., Dec. 13.—A company known as the Eureka Gold Mining and Developing company has been organized here for the purpose of working claims in the mineral region near Lone Grove...

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Johnson of Indiana yesterday tendered his resignation as chairman of the election committee No. 2 of the house.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

Deming, N. M., Dec. 11.—In an attempt to hold up the westbound Southern Pacific passenger train at Steins Pass, ninety miles west of this place, at 9 o'clock Thursday night, "Sandy" Collins was shot and killed by Express Guard Jennings.

The railroad company has been expecting trouble, and has employed extra guards for weeks past.

The name of the dead robber has been ascertained to be "Sandy" Collins. Collins, until recently, has been employed as a cowboy in the San Simon valley ranges in eastern Arizona...

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Adams of Pennsylvania, who was Thursday named as chairman of the sub-committee on foreign affairs, to deal with the Cuban questions...

"We, in a friendly way, through our minister at Madrid, Mr. Woodford, suggested several things which Spain should do, such as the speedy trial of American prisoners, a more humane way of conducting the war...

"She now promises a more liberal government to the Cubans, autonomous in character, and under such conditions that the administration feels called upon to give the reforms on the part of Spain a fair trial.

Tortured by Cuban Rebels.
New York, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Madrid says: A storm of indignation has been provoked here by news of the tortures inflicted by the Cuban rebels upon the inhabitants of Guisa, women and children being bound and burned alive.

Asst. Information.
Maude—"Miriam is trying to keep her engagement a secret." Martha—"How do you know?" "She told me so."—Yongers Statesman.

Joseph A. Reed Killed.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 11.—A special from Amite City, La., says: Joseph A. Reed, Esq., was murdered by four assassins at Franklinton Thursday about 9 o'clock.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Johnson of Indiana yesterday tendered his resignation as chairman of the election committee No. 2 of the house.

The Brown Smith Murder.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 11.—A special from Weason, Miss., says: A correspondent has just interviewed one of the most prominent men in this section, who left the scene of the massacre of the Brown Smith family yesterday morning.

Smith was working at a gin a few miles from his home, which is situated about two and a half miles from Pearl River, on the east bank in Lawrence county, and in a sparsely settled and wild country.

The father and husband immediately sounded the alarm and a posse was organized, and late in the afternoon the negro was captured, carried to Monticello, the county seat of Lawrence county, and at 7 o'clock was carried back to the scene of his crime...

Postoffice Robberies.
New York, Dec. 11.—It was learned yesterday that one of the biggest robberies in the history of New York post office had occurred on Nov. 9.

Guarding a Jail.
Austin, Tex., Dec. 11.—Adjutant Gen. Mabry received a letter from the sheriff of Gregg county, saying he has the Longview Rifles guarding the jail day and night in apprehension that the friends of W. J. Knight, the prisoner incarcerated in the jail charged with robbery and killing three years ago, may attempt to rescue him from the clutches of the law.

Teachers Institute.
Cleburne, Tex., Dec. 11.—The Johnson County Teachers' Institute was organized here yesterday, with a good attendance.

Want a Railroad.
Springtown, Tex., Dec. 11.—A committee of business men from this place met at Weatherford a committee from Fort Worth, and held a conference in regard to the building of a railroad from the latter place, passing through Springtown to the coal fields in Jack county, a distance of sixty-five or seventy miles.

Chickens Reported.
Galveston, Tex., Dec. 10.—The exhibitors in the Ellis County Poultry and Pet Stock show gathered up their coops yesterday and departed for home.

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THE MASON.

Fort Worth Got the Widow and Orphan's Home.
Houston, Tex., Dec. 10.—At the session of the grand lodge, A. F. and M., yesterday, a minority report on eligibility of liquor dealers was adopted, which leaves the matter to the regulation of subordinate lodges.

Whereas, this grand lodge has accepted the proposition of said Fort Worth lodge No. 148, and has voted to locate the Widows and Orphan's Home at the point indicated in said proposition; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the board of directors of the Widows and Orphan's Home are hereby directed to secure as soon as practicable an absolute deed to the lands offered in said proposition, conveying a perfect title to this grand lodge, for the purpose of establishing a home for the widows and orphans of the Masons in Texas, and to take such steps as may be necessary to secure other donations offered in said proposition.

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When Mr. Platt puts his hand on New York state it is hardly ever there.

A paper has a long article on the necessity of buying Platt. Well, now what did Thomas dig himself out?

"Divide and conquer." It is an old military maxim, but a quarter of a million New Yorkers just had a fine opportunity to learn that it falls in politics.

One college has forbidden foot-ball because a student was killed in a game of that kind. Recently a young man was drowned. Shall there, accordingly, be no more fishing?

Just before election there was a parade in Brooklyn of nine thousand anti-swearers. The sufferings of this band of reformers, in view of the excitement of the canvass, must have been intense.

Street-cleaning and improved sanitation are allies of temperance workers. "You come and live in our court," said a drunkard in a wretched London quarter, and you'll soon take to the gin. A better environment, a larger moral hope.

A riparian landowner has only a right to use water from a stream passing his land for domestic purposes and for the needs of the land, and if he uses it for other purposes to the damage of riparian landowners below him he is liable for such damage, according to the decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company vs. Pottsville Water Company.

The fund started by Ignatius Donnelly to pay off the mortgage on Mrs. Lease's house is the most absurd yet. Mrs. Lease's failure to pay up the mortgage is not a matter of poverty, but of principle. She doesn't think it would be right to pay the mortgage, and besides she needs it, as her Kansas friends think, to gratify her love of extravagant dress. Of course a mortgage must be funded; but, as we have already suggested, why not get up one for the amelioration of the sufferings of the Vanderbilts?

No doubt a great deal of the wrangling and hair-splitting in congress is due to the great preponderance of lawyers in both houses. Sixty of the eighty-nine senators and 245 of the 355 representatives are members of the bar, the total of both houses being: Lawyers, 265, all others, 142; this looks like a very small proportion of bread to an intolerable deal of sack, so to speak. It is an open question whether lawyers are the best legislators, and it may be set down as certain that the garrulousness characteristic of the gentlemen of the long robe does not expedite business. Peter the Great's opinion of the profession is shared by a good many people even in this age when lawyers appear to have the start of everyone else.

Sir Walter Scott's writings do not pass into eclipse behind the later products of genius. The Providence Public Library issues a bulletin from which it appears that during ten years a few books were drawn more than three hundred and fifty times. Among these were "Ivanhoe," "Guy Rannard," "The Bride of Lammermoor," and "Kenilworth." "Kenilworth" was taken out six hundred and twenty-five times. Thirty-five years after Scott's death a London bookseller would not keep in his stalls a sixpenny edition of the Waverley novels, because they killed the sale of all other books. Yet the lure was not in sensationalism; the popular craving was not for poisonous sweets; millions of readers found only a pure and wholesome human pleasure.

A report from Anderson, Indiana, says: The eastern part of the county has been overrun with rats during the past six months. Thousands of them have colonized over a radius of six or seven miles. The farmers have been fighting them in every way possible but they continue to multiply and are taking everything in sight. The stories of the numbers that go in droves have been discredited by Anderson and Muncie people and, in order to prove their assertions, the farmers took several out of one of their "rat drives" recently. One of the records that was made was twenty-four rats by Superintendent Heagy of the poor farm, who only discharged his gun four times. Several other records have been made at other times. They are costing the farmers many hundred dollars by undermining wheat bins and burrowing into buildings of all kinds. No theory has been advanced which will satisfactorily explain where they came from, as this section has been remarkably free from rats in previous years.

A report from Vienna, Austria, says that the Hungarian government has purchased the race horse Galtee More for \$20,000 (\$100,000). Galtee More is a three-year-old, bred by Mr. John Gubbins, a well-known Irish sportsman. The animal was the first Irish horse to win the Derby, and is one of the seven horses that have won the so-called triple classic crown of the English turf—viz., the 2,000 guineas at Newmarket, the Epsom Derby and the Doncaster St. Leger. He is regarded by the best judges as one of the best horses of the century.

The love of home is more strongly developed in the cat than in any other animal. They will come back. A pussy left a home in Kentucky six years ago, and oblivion had closed in upon it, but last week it came back and acted as if it had never been missed.

Mr. Croker's objection to personalities reminds one of the objection of a man to being hanged. That man's argument was that the sheriff had all the advantage in the game and he stood no chance whatever.

## George Caulfield's Journey

By LUCY T. E. BRADSHAW.

CHAPTER I.  
HERE were but five minutes left before the time for starting of the night mail from the great central terminals in the busy commercial city of Grandchester, and the Rev. George Caulfield, with a travelling bag in his hand and a comfortable railway rug over his arm, was walking slowly along the platform, peering into the first-class carriages as he went by, in quest of ease and solitude. He was a man of reserved temper, bookish beyond his years, and he had a horror of finding himself imprisoned among five noisy spirits, cottony, horsey, and of that boisterous and coarsely-spoken temperament, which the refined and genteel person would have characterized as rowdy. The Reverend George was a Christian gentleman, but so far as it was possible for his mild nature to hate any one, he hated fast young men. He was not fond of strangers in a general way. He endured them, but he did not love them. He had lingered on the platform till the train was within three minutes of starting, in the hope of securing for himself the luxury of privacy, but as the long hand of the station clock marked the third minute before 11, he espied an empty carriage, and was in the act of entering it, when a hand was laid very gently on his sleeve.

"Pardon me, sir," said a somewhat agitated voice, "are you a medical man?"  
Mr. Caulfield turned, and confronted a man of slight figure and middle height, some years younger than himself—a man with a pale face, delicate features, and soft black eyes; a very interesting countenance, thought the curate, the stranger looked anxious and hurried.  
"No," answered Mr. Caulfield, "I am a clergyman."  
"That is almost as good. My dear sir, will you do me a great favor? My sister, an invalid, is traveling by this train, alone, but she will be met by friends at Milldale Junction. She is very ill—nothing infectious; chest complaint, poor girl. If you will afford her the privilege of your protection, only as far as Milldale, you will oblige me enormously."

There was no time for hesitation, the bell was ringing clamorously, people were hurrying to their seats, the "With pleasure," said the good-natured curate, sorry to have the delight of loneliness, embarrassed at the idea of an unknown invalid, but far too kind to shrink from doing an act of mercy. The young man ran to the second-class waiting room, the door of which was just opposite, and returned almost immediately carrying a muffled figure in his arms—a small, fragile form, which he carried as easily as if it had been that of a child. This slender figure, half buried in a large Rob Roy shawl, he placed with infinite care in one of the seats farthest from the door; then he ran back to the waiting-room for more wraps, a pillow, and a foot-warmer. He administered with womanly tenderness to the comfort of the invalid, who reclined motionless and silent in her corner, and then, hurried and agitated in the imminent departure of the mail, he stood at the door of the carriage talking to Mr. Caulfield, who had taken his seat in the opposite corner to that occupied by the invalid.

"You are more than good," said the stranger, "Don't talk to her; she is ill and nervous, and you will agitate her painfully if you force her to talk. I dare say she will doze all the way. It is only an hour from here to Milldale, and no stopping till you get there. Oh, by the way, kindly take this bottle, and if she should turn faint or giddy on the way, give her a few drops of the contents. There goes my card? Will you allow me to offer you my card? I am deeply indebted. Good night."

All this had been said hurriedly. George Caulfield had hardly time to take the proffered card when the engine puffed itself laboriously out of the great, ghastly terminus, a wilderness of iron work, a labyrinth of tunnels and sidings and incomprehensible platforms, very gloomy on this cold winter night.  
For the first few minutes Mr. Caulfield felt so confused and disturbed by the suddenness of the change that he had been forced upon him that he hardly knew what he was doing. Then he glanced at the lady, and saw with a feeling of relief that her head was reposing comfortably against the padded division of the carriage, and that her face was hidden by a blue gauze veil, which she wore over a small brown straw hat. She was breathing somewhat heavily, he thought, but that was to be expected in a sufferer from great complaint.  
"I hope her heart is all right," thought George, with a sudden sense of the awfulness of his position were his invalid charge to expire while in his care.  
He looked at the stranger's card:  
MR. ELSDEN.  
Briargate.

The address looked well. Briargate was one of the most respectable business streets in Grandchester. Doubtless it had once been a rustic lane, where briars and roses grew abundantly, and the bees and butterflies, and village lads and lassies, made merry amidst odors of new-mown hay. Nowadays Briargate was a narrow street of lofty warehouses, tall enough to shut out the sun, a street that smelled of machine oil.  
The express had cleared Grandchester by this time, tearing along a viaduct above a forest of tall chimneys, and then, with a sweeping curve, away to the windy open country, a land as wild and fresh and free as if there were no such things as factories and smoky chimneys in the world. Mr. Caulfield had, for the first ten minutes or so, felt revived by his inability to see his companion's face. It had been a comfort to him to behold her placidly asleep, requiring no attention, leaving him free to dip in Tennyson's

latest idyl, which he carried uncut in his traveling bag. But so variable is the human mind, so fanciful and altogether irrational at times, that now Mr. Caulfield began to feel vaguely curious about the face hidden under the blue gauze veil. He began to wonder about it. Was it so very pale, so deathly white, as it seemed to him under that gauze veil, in the dim light of the oil lamp? No, it was the blue gauze, no doubt, which gave that ghastly pallor to the sharply-cut features, the young lady's eyes were also altogether hidden by the shadow of her hat, but Mr. Caulfield felt sure that she was asleep. She was breathing so quietly that he could scarcely see any indication of the faint breath that must be stirring her breast in gentle undulations. Sometimes he fancied he saw the folds of the Rob Roy shawl rise and fall in regular pulsations. Sometimes it seemed to him that nothing stirred save the shadows moved by the flickering flame of the wind-blown flame.

He sat and watched that quiet figure in the corner, only taking his eyes away now and then to look out at the dark land through which they were speeding, to see a cosy village, lit by half a dozen earthing rush-lights dimly like a phantom, or a town that made a patch of angry glare on the edge of the horizon. Useless to think of enjoying Tennyson by the sickly gleam of that wretched lamp! He stretched himself up in his warm rug; he closed his eyes, and tried to sleep. In vain. He was thinking of the face under the blue veil. He was broad awake—hopelessly awake. He could do nothing but sit and contemplate the figure reposing so quietly in the opposite corner. How he longed for Milldale Junction! He looked at his watch. The inexorable dial told him that it was only half an hour since he left Grandchester. His own sensations told him that it was a long night of agony.

Naturally a nervous man, to-night his nerves were getting the mastery over him.  
"I never took such a miserable journey," he said to himself. "If she would only throw back that veil—if she would only speak to me—if she would only stir, or make some little sign of life! It is like traveling with Death personified. Were she to lift that veil this instant, I should expect to see a grinning skull underneath."  
He had been told not to speak to her, but the inclination to disobey that injunction was every moment intensifying. Yet, if she were sleeping as placidly as she seemed to sleep, it would be cruel to disturb her; and he was a man overflowing with the milk of human kindness.

He took out his Tennyson, cut the leaves, puzzling out a few lines here and there by the uncertain lamp-light. This helped him to while away a quarter of an hour. He looked at his watch. God be praised! fifteen minutes more and the train was due at Milldale. What bliss to deliver that poor creature into the keeping of her friends—to have done with that muffled figure and that unseen face forever!  
The train was fast approaching the junction; seven minutes more alone remained of the hour, and this night mail was famed for its punctuality.

Just at the last that feeling of morbid curiosity, which had been tormenting the curate for the greater part of the journey became an irresistible impulse. He changed his seat to that directly opposite his silent companion. Here he could see the form of the delicate features under the blue veil! How cruelly illness had sharpened the outline. The girl's ungloved hand hung listlessly over the morocco-covered arm, which divided her seat from the next. Such a pallid hand, so nerveless in its attitude! Something, he knew not what, prompted Mr. Caulfield to touch those pale fingers. He bent over and laid his hand lightly upon them. Great God, what an icy hand! He had felt the touch of death on many a sad occasion in the path of duty, but this was colder than death itself. A cry of horror burst from his lips. He snatched aside the gauze veil, and saw a face purpled by the awful shadow of death.

"Milldale Junction! Change here for Broughborough, Mudford, Middlebridge, Sloughcombe!" and a string of names that dwindled into silence far away along the platform.  
George Caulfield sprang out of the railway carriage like a man distraught. He seized upon the nearest guard.  
"For God's sake, tell me what to do!" he cried. "There is a lady in that carriage dead or dying. Indeed, I fear she is actually dead. She was placed in my charge by a stranger at Grandchester. She is to be met by friends here. It will be an awful shock to them—my relatives, perhaps. How am I to find them? How am I to break the sad news to them?"  
He was pale to the lips, cold drops of sweat were on his brow. All the pent-up excitement of the last hour burst from him now with uncontrollable force. The guard was as calm as a man of iron.  
"Fetch the station-master here, will you?" he said to a passing porter. "Sad thing, sir," he said, to the agitated curate; "but you'd better keep yourself quiet. Such misfortunes will happen. We'll get a medical man here presently. I dare say the lady has only fainted. Perhaps there's one in the train. Hadn't you better step inside and sit with her?"  
They were standing at the door of the carriage. George Caulfield glanced with a shudder at that muffled figure in that farthest corner.

"No," he answered, profoundly agitated, "I could do no good. I fear there is no hope. I fear she is dead."  
"No relation of yours, sir, the lady?" asked the guard, scrutinizing the curate rather curiously.  
"I never saw her till to-night," and then, in hurried accents, Mr. Caulfield related the circumstances of his departure from Grandchester.  
"Here comes the station-master," said the guard, without vouchsafing any comment on the curate's story.

## HOTEL FOR THE POOR

ENGLAND FOLLOWS UP AN AMERICAN IDEA.

Pastoral Quarters for Twelve Cents a Day—Men Can Live on Next to Nothing and Can Cook Their Own Meals if They Want To.

NEW YORK.—New York has opened its first hotel for poor people, but this is yet far from equaling in many respects its predecessor by some months in London. Rowton House, the name it goes by as far as it's exterior goes, is surpassed by the American Mills Hotel, for the English structure, with its hundreds of little windows, like so many port-holes, has a somewhat forbidding aspect. But it is only after internal inspection, such as the writer made on a recent visit, that the observer is able to appreciate the value of so many small windows.

Peep into the entrance corridor of Rowton House, and you will see its inviting, hospitable aspect. Penetrate further, inspect the large comfortable rooms where lodgers eat, read or lounge; see how comfortable the bedrooms are, and how clean the whole place is, and you will readily admit that Rowton House is a model more than in name. Let us have a look round among the occupants.

It is about seven o'clock, and the tollers or unemployed, or whoever the lodgers may be, are turning in. They file past the office where a clerk takes the 12 cents for a night's lodging, and gives the lodger a key. Some are permanent residents, and enter their hotel with a familiar air. A few have supples are sitting on the garden seats thoughtfully provided for them in the lobby. To the left you enter a large smoking room, and note the

"What am I to do?" he asked, when the guard had briefly stated the case. "Nothing, I should think," answered the station-master, shortly; "but you'd better stay to see the upshot of the business. Where are the lady's friends, I wonder? They ought to have turned up by this time. Johnson, just you go along the platform to inquire for anybody waiting to meet a lady from Grandchester, and send some one else along the line to inquire for a doctor." The guard departed on his errand; the station-master said, in three minutes the porter came, followed by an elderly man, bearded and spectacled. "Medical gentleman, sir," said the porter.  
The doctor got into the carriage and looked at the lady.  
"Bring me a better light," he asked, and a lamp was brought.  
A crowd was collecting by this time, travelers who scented some excitement, and thought they could not make a better use of their remaining five minutes than in finding out all about it.  
"You'd better send for the police," exclaimed the doctor, reappearing at the door of the carriage. "This is a bad case."  
"How do you mean?" inquired the station-master.  
"I mean that this poor creature has died from the effects of narcotic poisoning."  
"Great Heaven!" cried the curate; "I had a presentiment that there was something wrong."

The doctor and a porter lifted the muffled figure out of the carriage, and conveyed it to the nearest waiting-room. Three minutes more and the train would be moving.  
A police-constable appeared as if by magic, and planted himself at the curate's side.  
The guard came back.  
"Nobody here to meet the lady," he said. "There must be a mistake somewhere."  
"What am I to do?" demanded George Caulfield looking helplessly from the station-master to the doctor.  
"Keep yourself as quiet as you can, I should say," answered the station-master.

"But, good heavens! I may be suspected of being concerned in this poor creature's death, unless her friends appear to verify my statement. Ah, by-the-by, her brother gave me his card. I can tell you her name at any rate."  
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Stopping and Starting Electric Cars.  
It takes just as much electric power to start a car as it would animal power, and it requires less current to keep the car moving than to start it, so that a great number of starts and stops means a large consumption of energy. In the American Electrician there appears an article in which the actual figures for these two cases are given. It is shown that the cost of one stop on each trip of a car during a year on a fifteen-car line may amount to \$70, or to \$467 for a 100-car road; so that if these figures are multiplied by two stops at each crossing on a road operating long lines the large cost is evident. Careful handling of the controller will save over \$1,000 a year on a 15-car road and \$7,000 per year on a 100-car road. The difference between a careful motorman who has been well instructed and a careless one may amount to from 3 to 8 per cent of the total energy consumed. It is perfectly safe, according to this authority, to say that 10 per cent of the energy can be saved by more careful handling of the controller, while on most roads at least 15 per cent could be saved without doubt. The maxim of every motorman should be: "Use the brake as little as possible and drift as much as possible." The employment of skilled motormen capable of understanding the mechanism they handle would result in a saving to the trolley companies, even though a higher salary were paid the men, and at the same time add much comfort to the passengers.

In the Chinese Quarter.  
It is an experience for one who has never been in the Chinese quarter to go into one of those dark hallways, say in Pell street, and take either the stairway at hand, or cross the back area and take the stairway of the rear tenement, writes a New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The air is suffocatingly sweet with the odor of opium. On the stairs you meet Chinamen, smoking cigarettes that give out a curious Oriental smell. At each laundry are four doors, each with what looks like a Chinese laundry slip pasted between the upper panels. And if your step is unfamiliar, many of these doors will open. Then you get a glimpse of an Oriental interior, luxurious with couches, rugs, soft burning lamps, delicate china and all manner of costly wares from the east. And blocking the doorway stands the hostess. She will be Caucasian. She will be comely. She will be clad in a loose gown of some gaily flowered material. She will have high beveled shoes and a slight showing of a gaudy silk stocking. In her fingers will be a lighted cigarette. In her eyes will be that shifting, dreamy expression that tells the opium smoker as plainly as the stained fingers tell the cigarette slave.

Missed the Nightingale's Song.  
An amusing story is told of the late Jean Ingelow. Once when she was staying with some friends in the country it transpired that, although she often wrote delightfully of nightingales, she had never heard one sing. So one night the whole household went to the moonlight especially to hear them, and after, by an effort, holding their tongues for five minutes while the nightingales sang divinely, they were startled by Miss Ingelow asking, "Are they singing? I don't hear anything!" With a Londoner's dread of draughts, the poetess, before going out into the night air, had filled her ears with cotton wool.—Philadelphia Record.

Remarkable Clock.  
In the shop of a St. Petersburg watchmaker a human-faced clock is on view—the only one of its kind. The hands are pivoted on its nose and any messages that may be spoken into its ear are repeated by phonograph through its mouth.

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## USES OF CHARCOAL.

It Absorbs Gases and Will Help to Keep the Air Sweet Anywhere.

Charcoal is of great value in keeping ice-chests, storerooms and food sweet, says Good Housekeeping. Place a shallow dish of charcoal in the ice-chest. In milkrooms or other rooms where food is kept set dishes of charcoal. If poultry or birds are to be hung in a cool place for a few days to keep the internal organs and partially fill the body with charcoal. Now wrap the bird in paper and hang up. If the outside of the poultry is rubbed with black pepper it will be still further protected from flies. Small birds, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads, etc., may be wrapped in paraffin paper and then be buried in a bed of charcoal. For keeping large pieces of meat and poultry there is a simple device: Have a large barrel or hogshead half filled with charcoal. Put meat hooks in a strip of jute and place it across the top of the barrel. Have a netting to spread over this. This barrel may be kept in a cool place, and pieces of meat hung on the hooks. The charcoal will keep the atmosphere dry and sweet and the netting will be a protection against insects. Should it there be danger from rats or mice it will be a better plan to wrap fish in paper and buried in a bed of charcoal. Of course the charcoal in boxes and barrels should be changed at least once a month. It can be used for lighting fires or for broiling meats or fish. If, however, it is difficult to get a good supply of charcoal, the old can be purified by putting it into the stove with a few lighted chips and allowing it to burn until reheat. At this stage open all the windows to let the gas pass off; then close the draft of the stove, remove the covers and leave the room. When the charcoal becomes cold it will be ready for use again. If there is any question as to the purity of water none of it should be used for drinking or cooking purposes unless it is first boiled. There are several other methods of purifying water, but boiling is the safest of all. When water is tainted by decaying vegetable matter

Rowton House is a model more than in name. Let us have a look round among the occupants. It is about seven o'clock, and the tollers or unemployed, or whoever the lodgers may be, are turning in. They file past the office where a clerk takes the 12 cents for a night's lodging, and gives the lodger a key. Some are permanent residents, and enter their hotel with a familiar air. A few have supples are sitting on the garden seats thoughtfully provided for them in the lobby. To the left you enter a large smoking room, and note the

"What am I to do?" he asked, when the guard had briefly stated the case. "Nothing, I should think," answered the station-master, shortly; "but you'd better stay to see the upshot of the business. Where are the lady's friends, I wonder? They ought to have turned up by this time. Johnson, just you go along the platform to inquire for anybody waiting to meet a lady from Grandchester, and send some one else along the line to inquire for a doctor." The guard departed on his errand; the station-master said, in three minutes the porter came, followed by an elderly man, bearded and spectacled. "Medical gentleman, sir," said the porter.  
The doctor got into the carriage and looked at the lady.  
"Bring me a better light," he asked, and a lamp was brought.  
A crowd was collecting by this time, travelers who scented some excitement, and thought they could not make a better use of their remaining five minutes than in finding out all about it.  
"You'd better send for the police," exclaimed the doctor, reappearing at the door of the carriage. "This is a bad case."  
"How do you mean?" inquired the station-master.  
"I mean that this poor creature has died from the effects of narcotic poisoning."  
"Great Heaven!" cried the curate; "I had a presentiment that there was something wrong."

The doctor and a porter lifted the muffled figure out of the carriage, and conveyed it to the nearest waiting-room. Three minutes more and the train would be moving.  
A police-constable appeared as if by magic, and planted himself at the curate's side.  
The guard came back.  
"Nobody here to meet the lady," he said. "There must be a mistake somewhere."  
"What am I to do?" demanded George Caulfield looking helplessly from the station-master to the doctor.  
"Keep yourself as quiet as you can, I should say," answered the station-master.

"But, good heavens! I may be suspected of being concerned in this poor creature's death, unless her friends appear to verify my statement. Ah, by-the-by, her brother gave me his card. I can tell you her name at any rate."  
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Stopping and Starting Electric Cars.  
It takes just as much electric power to start a car as it would animal power, and it requires less current to keep the car moving than to start it, so that a great number of starts and stops means a large consumption of energy. In the American Electrician there appears an article in which the actual figures for these two cases are given. It is shown that the cost of one stop on each trip of a car during a year on a fifteen-car line may amount to \$70, or to \$467 for a 100-car road; so that if these figures are multiplied by two stops at each crossing on a road operating long lines the large cost is evident. Careful handling of the controller will save over \$1,000 a year on a 15-car road and \$7,000 per year on a 100-car road. The difference between a careful motorman who has been well instructed and a careless one may amount to from 3 to 8 per cent of the total energy consumed. It is perfectly safe, according to this authority, to say that 10 per cent of the energy can be saved by more careful handling of the controller, while on most roads at least 15 per cent could be saved without doubt. The maxim of every motorman should be: "Use the brake as little as possible and drift as much as possible." The employment of skilled motormen capable of understanding the mechanism they handle would result in a saving to the trolley companies, even though a higher salary were paid the men, and at the same time add much comfort to the passengers.

In the Chinese Quarter.  
It is an experience for one who has never been in the Chinese quarter to go into one of those dark hallways, say in Pell street, and take either the stairway at hand, or cross the back area and take the stairway of the rear tenement, writes a New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The air is suffocatingly sweet with the odor of opium. On the stairs you meet Chinamen, smoking cigarettes that give out a curious Oriental smell. At each laundry are four doors, each with what looks like a Chinese laundry slip pasted between the upper panels. And if your step is unfamiliar, many of these doors will open. Then you get a glimpse of an Oriental interior, luxurious with couches, rugs, soft burning lamps, delicate china and all manner of costly wares from the east. And blocking the doorway stands the hostess. She will be Caucasian. She will be comely. She will be clad in a loose gown of some gaily flowered material. She will have high beveled shoes and a slight showing of a gaudy silk stocking. In her fingers will be a lighted cigarette. In her eyes will be that shifting, dreamy expression that tells the opium smoker as plainly as the stained fingers tell the cigarette slave.

Missed the Nightingale's Song.  
An amusing story is told of the late Jean Ingelow. Once when she was staying with some friends in the country it transpired that, although she often wrote delightfully of nightingales, she had never heard one sing. So one night the whole household went to the moonlight especially to hear them, and after, by an effort, holding their tongues for five minutes while the nightingales sang divinely, they were startled by Miss Ingelow asking, "Are they singing? I don't hear anything!" With a Londoner's dread of draughts, the poetess, before going out into the night air, had filled her ears with cotton wool.—Philadelphia Record.

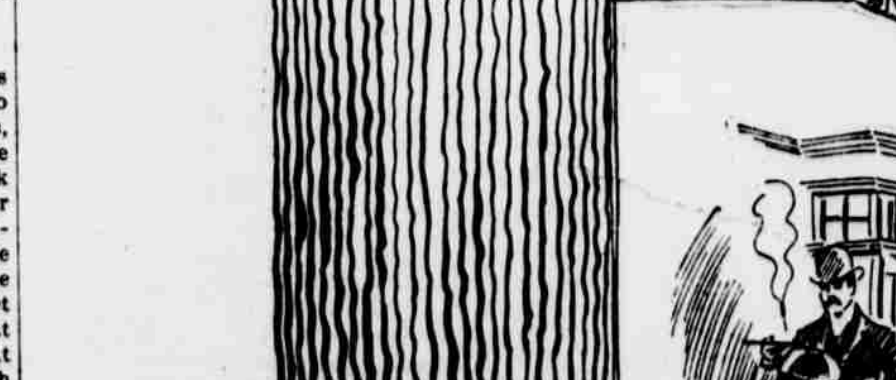
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always ready to be turned into 80 basins. There are troughs for feet washing, baths which cost a penny. There are dressing-rooms for those who wish to change, a barber's shop, a tailor, and a shoemaker. The accommodation for these craftsmen is provided by the company, and a moderate charge made by the men who do the work. The lodgers' washhouse was an interesting feature. The men can do their own laundry work. There is every facility, but a laundryman finds employment in working for the lodgers. There is a heating stove for speedy drying, and a rare assortment of linen and garments were hung up to dry or tied up in small parcels. The lockers are in the basement. Every lodger has a locker and a key to himself. There is also a parcel-room where lodgers can leave things too bulky for the lockers. Its contents just now included an up-to-date bicycle with pneumatic tires.

several methods are used to purify charcoal or oak chips, or a little alum may be added. The addition of the astringent wood or the alum causes the albuminous matter in the water to coagulate and fall to the bottom and the purified water can be poured off.

Large Bear Killed.  
Mr. Amos Hinkins yesterday afternoon killed a large black bear near the Cedar Creek bridge, several miles north of Strasburg, several miles from Strasburg. He shot it five times with a 32-calibre Remington rifle. The bear did not see Mr. Hinkins when he first fired at it and tried to get away from him. Mr. Hinkins followed the bear up and killed it. This is supposed to be the same bear which has been seen around Strasburg Junction several times lately. It weighed 365 pounds. Yesterday evening and this morning a large black bear has been seen several times on Round hill, which is between Fisher's hill and Tom's brook. Parties are now out hunting his bearship.—Winchester (Va.) Star.



ROWTON HOUSE AND ITS INTERIOR.

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