

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 13.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, June 18, 1898.

No. 25.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

District Judge, Hon. Ed. J. Hamner.
District Attorney, R. C. Crane.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge, J. M. Baldwin.
County Attorney, J. E. Wilcox.
County Clerk, G. E. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Millhollon.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, J. A. Fisher.

COMMISSIONERS.

Precedent No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Precedent No. 2, B. H. Owsley.
Precedent No. 3, T. H. Ballard.
Precedent No. 4, J. M. Ferry.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.

J. P. Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.
Constable Precinct No. 1, B. A. Glascock.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST, (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent. Prayers meeting every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. **METHODIST**, (M. E. Church S.) Preaching 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sundays. Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. F. D. Sanders, Superintendent. **WORTH LEAGUE** every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayers meeting every Thursday night. **PREBYTERIAN**, (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent. **PREBYTERIAN**, (Cumberland) Preaching 3rd Sunday. Rev. W. G. Vison, Pastor. **CHRISTIAN**, (Camp) Preaching none at present. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Haskell Lodge No. 682, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday on or before each full moon. A. C. Foster, W. M. J. W. Evans, Sec'y. Haskell Chapter No. 151 Royal Arch Masons meets on the first Tuesday in each month. F. D. Sanders, High Priest. J. W. Evans, socty. Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month. F. D. Sanders, W. M. G. E. Couch, Clerk. Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient, meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. C. D. Long, Passaw. W. B. Anthony, Fadhshah.

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. Office in Office.

H. G. McCONNELL,
Attorney - at - Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office at A. P. McLeMores Drug store.

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.
Office at A. P. McLeMores Drug store.

Haskell Hardware Store
Wire, Plows, Stocks, Buggies, Harrows, Lumber, Wagons, Hardware, Cultivators, Plow Gear, Steel Shapes, Double Shovels.
PRICES MODERATE.
TREATMENT HONORABLE.
SHERRILL BROS. & CO.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Closing on Manila.

Manila, June 8, via Shanghai June 14.—The insurgents forced the Zapote river on June 5, attached the Spanish flank and by hard fighting captured the outlying towns of Las Pinas and Parana. They drove the Spanish under cover of the stockades and are encircling the environs of Manila. There is fighting now day and night despite the heavy rains. The Spanish are suffering from exposure, want of food and sleep, but are battling bravely.

The rebels intend to concentrate at one point, break down the Spanish defense and beat them back into the city, where surrender is inevitable.

Dewey is surprised at the progress made by the insurgents. The first American troops are expected on the 15th, but will probably not be needed. The Spanish are holding out in hope of help, else they would surrender. Many Spanish have been killed and wounded, the hospitals are crowded with sick and wounded.

The State Farmers Congress.

Letters of inquiry and encouragement induce me to outline the work of the convention of stockmen, fruit growers, and farmers that will meet for three days at the A. & M. College beginning July 13th, next. We hope that this statement may for the time answer the purpose of printed programs.

Letters of encouragement from all parts of Texas and some from neighboring States have been received commending the objects of this meeting. The meeting now promises to have a large attendance and the programme for that occasion is being rapidly filled with men prominent in all the fields of agricultural industry. It is hoped that all attending the congress will spend a profitable and pleasant season of three days during the summer season, when agricultural operations are not so pressing.

Cheap railroad rates will be given and the practical farmers are expected to be on hand. The A. & M. College is supported largely for the benefit of the farming class. Come and see the "farmer's college."

Good roads, the rent problem, transportation, factories, the social side of farm life, fruit growing, stock raising, dairying, truck gardening, swine rearing, stock feeding, rearing forage crops, cotton culture, grain growing, forest trees for the West, irrigation, fertilizing, cattle fever, insect pests, corn culture, farm machinery, country schools and some other subjects will be discussed in their important bearings by men well qualified by experience to treat on each of these important topics.

J. H. CONNELL,
Director.

College Station, Texas, June 1, 1898.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at A. P. McLeMores drug store.

The devilish Spaniards sustained their reputation for brutal savagery in hacking and mutilating the dead bodies of two marines who fell within their lines at Guantuaumo a few days ago. They don't deserve to be ranked among civilized people. The act exhibited an innate savagery only to be found among a people capable of penning up thousands of defenseless women and children and gloating over their agonies as they died by slow starvation. It would be a purification of the world's atmosphere to wipe such a nation of people off the face of the earth.

Bonds Again.

After a struggle of two or three weeks in congress that body, or rather the republican majority in it, has succeeded in passing the war revenue bill granting authority to the administration to raise money by the issuance and sale of bonds for the prosecution of the war. The most that could be accomplished by the opponents of the measure was to cut the limit down from \$500,000,000 to \$400,000,000 and secure the insertion of a clause requiring the coinage of the \$50,000,000 of silver bullion held in the treasury as seigniorage at the rate of \$1,500,000 per month.

The democrats and populists opposed the bond issue and proposed to raise the necessary funds for the war expenses by internal revenue taxes, a tax on incomes and inheritances, an occupation tax on corporations and syndicated wealth and an issue of \$150,000,000 of greenbacks.

Besides their well known opposition to bonds, they took the very reasonable and fair position that as the war will be fought almost entirely by the masses, which embraces the poor people as a rule, the taxes should be so laid as to make the wealth of the country pay the expenses of it—or at least a just proportion of the expenses—as would have been the case if their plan of raising the money had been adopted. Under the republican plan of raising it by the sale of interest bearing bonds, which will have to be paid, both principal and interest, under our present revenue laws, by those who pay taxes on food and clothing—in other words with money arising from increased protective tariff taxes paid by the consumers—the masses—on what they use to maintain existence. It is easily understood that this falls more heavily upon the poor man in proportion to his property holdings than upon the rich man.

It is the same old story of the party of pets, the party dominated by the plutocracy, the corporations, trusts and syndicates of the country still further enriching them, against the democracy fighting for the masses.

Will the masses ever be wise enough to sink their little party differences, to lay aside the little unimportant issues over which they quarrel, and come to the ballot box in a solid phalanx and bury the agents and apostles of plutocracy out of sight under a storm of ballots. Numbers alone count at the ballot box and the united masses can easily swamp the greedy forces of oppression and bring about an era of fairness and an even chance of prosperity for all. But, failing again to march under one banner and strike a united blow, the money changers and the Shylocks will again triumph and find new pretenses and new means of exacting tribute from the toilers.

Off for Cuba.

All hindrances and delays were finally overcome and the first army of invasion left our shores on Tuesday bound for Cuba under command of General Shafter.

The expedition consisted of 15,000 men in transport vessels commanded by fourteen war ships, headed by the battleship Indiana. It was expected that they would arrive at or near Santiago de Cuba about Friday evening. It had been intended to send a much larger number, but dispatches from Admiral Sampson to the war department, it seems, indicated that about 15,000 men would be sufficient to take Santiago and hold the eastern end of the island.

It is said that with this matter off of hand the war department is now concentrating all its energies on the preparation of the force to be sent to Porto Rico. It is intended to send the expedition to Porto Rico as soon as the transports return from Cuba and our soldiers have secured a safe footing at Santiago and a portion of the fleet can be detached to aid in the Porto Rican invasion.

More Soldiers for the Philippines.

A San Francisco dispatch states that 3500 soldiers boarded five transports there on Tuesday and would start not later than Thursday for Manila.

Best Grapes.

Taking everything in consideration, we must give the Herbeumont a foremost place among grapes.

(1). It is a wonderful grower.
(2). It is of a wonderful good quality for such a prolific bearer. As a rule prolific fruits are generally of a poor quality, and fruits of high quality are as a rule poor growers and rather shy bearers, but the Herbeumont grape seem to be an exception to this rule.

If anybody wants to raise grapes with little trouble, plant the Herbeumont. If the land is moderately rich and a tree is growing on it, plant a Herbeumont grape and it will soon cover it. It is not of as pure a quality as the Delaware, but as a wine grape it has no equal. If you plant one kind, plant Herbeumont; if two varieties, Herbeumont and Delaware. Add Triumph.—From Press Notes, Tex. Experiment Station.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McLemore

Reunion Notes.

Gen. Manager Smith of the Cowboys' reunion accompanied by Mr. Levi McCollum, with a transit and surveyor's outfit, and several other gentlemen went out to the reunion grounds Wednesday and began the work of laying off the race track, fixing the location for the amphitheatre, judges stand, stock pens, etc., and we understand that work will go on steadily until everything is in readiness for this great event.

The race track will be as pretty a one as can be found anywhere. It will be a mile in length, an ellipsis with straight or parallel sides 440 yards long and rounding together on the ends. It is laid off the long way from northwest to southeast and the amphitheatre or grand stand, which will be 300 feet in length, will be located toward the east end and on the south side so that it will face nearly toward the northeast and the sun cannot shine into it except for a little while in the early morning. Capt. W. W. Fields who has charge of its erection says that he is ready to begin putting the lumber on the ground and that the work of building will be pushed to completion in ample time.

WE CAN REST CONTENT.

When we can enjoy the good things of life and have health, but when health departs, all the joys with it. To get it back no remedy supplies the pressing need so well as Parker's Hair Tonic. "I have used eight bottles of Parker's Hair Tonic and it has fixed me up in good shape. My hair grows more and more, with cough, great difficulty of breathing, pain between my shoulders, and cerebral headache. I was so weak I could hardly walk and had to stop every little way to rest. One of Chicago's best doctors prescribed for me, but it only made me worse. Tonic is better than all doctors and medicines."

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

Avoid baldness, gray hair, dandruff and the lock by using Parker's Hair Tonic.

Reports from counties up to date that have held convention or primaries and instructed for governor are 372 for Sayers and 166 for Wynne, and it is stated that there are unstructured delegations favorable to Sayers controlling 48 votes, which places his total at 420 votes.



A Cure That Cures.

Nothing cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Gravel, and all who are afflicted with it or who suffer from the effects of it, but PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Are you suffering from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Gravel, or any of these ailments? If you are, you can be cured by Parker's Ginger Tonic. If you are suffering from any of these ailments, you will find relief in Parker's Ginger Tonic. It is a powerful medicine, and it will cure you of all these ailments. It is a powerful medicine, and it will cure you of all these ailments. It is a powerful medicine, and it will cure you of all these ailments.

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Marines Hold Guantanamo.

Associated Press dispatches from Guantanamo, dated 13th say that the plucky battalion of marines who made a landing there two days before are still holding their position against big odds, fighting day and night, and say they will stay with it until the troops arrive.

Thus far the marines have had the best of the fighting, but the situation is grave and they are nearly exhausted with repelling almost incessant attacks, which gives them little chance to rest or sleep.

Were it not for the protecting guns of the fleet the gallant little band would be annihilated by the Spanish in overpowering numbers from Santiago.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the Spanish attacking force, but it is numerous enough. About two-thirds of this force surrounds the camp nightly and the spitting of their Mauser rifles makes things quite lively, for the Spaniards are daring enough to crawl up and take a pop at the marines from the thickets about thirty yards from the camp.

The marines have lost two killed and had several wounded. They have done the Spanish much greater damage, however, as fifteen were found dead in a small fort taken by them and it is not known how many have been killed and wounded in the skirmishing.

Saturday night's fighting is a sample of how the thing is going. The marines expected an attack and waited in their trenches. About 8 o'clock or soon after dark the Spanish line crawled in close and from that time until daybreak the fighting continued and at times the firing was very heavy.

The scene from the dispatch boat Wanda in the bay was picturesque. The crack of the Spaniard's Mauser rifles, sending tongues of fire from every bush encircling the camp, the twitter of the long steel bullets overhead, while our machine guns down on the water were ripping open the thickets and the crash of the field guns could be heard as they were driving in canister where the fire of the Spaniards was the thickest. Then there was the screech of the Marlehead's shells as she took a hand in the fight and the sharp, quick flashing of the Colt rapid-firing one-pouder guns from the effectively placed launch.

The arrival of the fleet to complete the bombardment of the town and its defenses is expected this afternoon, and the delayed troops are anxiously looked for.

State Agricultural Reports.

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station publishes reports upon (1) general field crops, including corn, cotton, grains, and methods of cultivating and maturing such crops; (2) fruits and vegetables and the best methods used in their production; and (3) stock husbandry, which embraces reports on feeding and management of different families or breeds, and reports on dairying, etc. Send for what you want and it will be mailed to you free of cost and your name will be listed and other reports will be sent you in the future. J. H. Connell, College Station, Texas, is the director in charge of the Experiment Station and will give careful attention to requests for reports.

ATTENTION is called to the letter of Prof. J. H. Connell in this issue the Free Press in regard to the farmer's congress to be held under the auspices of the A. & M. College and Texas Experiment station in July. Such a meeting and discussions as will be had there cannot but be of very great value to the farming and kindred interests of the state. Every farmer who can attend it should do so, but as all cannot go we believe it would be a good thing for communities or counties to select one or more of their most intelligent farmers to attend the congress and give them verbal reports of the work done. Such reports could be made as explanatory of the newspaper reports. In this way the explanations would be gotten which would make it much more interesting and effective than any printed report.

Hawaii to be Annexed.

Washington, June 15.—The Hawaiian annexation resolution passed the house this evening by a tremendous majority. Several democrats voted for it, but the party as a whole cast its vote against it. Several republicans voted against it.

The resolution now goes to the senate and it is uncertain what that body's action will be on it.

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the FREE PRESS one year and any of the papers named below at the price opposite same.

These prices are at a discount from the regular prices and are for cash only.

Dallas News, \$2.00
St. Louis Republic, 2.10
Farm and Ranch, 1.85
Texas Farmer, 1.75
Journal of Agriculture, 2.01

The Texas Experiment station is carried on at an expense of \$15,000 a year and the printed reports of experiments are sent free to all who take the trouble to write and ask for them.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten millions trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on A. P. McLemore druggist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

GOOD NEWSPAPERS

A Very Low Price

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston 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. It is a world of general news matter, illustrated articles. 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 105 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Please send in your subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.

In our advertising columns will be found an announcement of Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls' forthcoming book, entitled "America's War For Humanity." Canvassing agents will find in it a book of remarkable interest, and certainly of extraordinary salability. The history of the war is told in picture and story, and in a way that always characterizes the brilliant pen of Senator Ingalls. In narrating the incidents of this war he finds grand scope for his superb descriptive and analytical powers. The theme is worthy of the author, and the author is worthy of the theme. It is published by N. D. Thompson Publishing Co., of St. Louis, Mo. It will be a monumental work that will not only be everywhere read, but it will be a monument to his genius that will outlive in history his brilliant senatorial career. The subscription book trade and the canvassing agent are fortunate in the fact that an author of such rare ability has been enlisted in its interest.

Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for his health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality always follow its use. For sale by All Dealers.

THE GREATEST BOOK OF THE AGE!

Should be in Every Home and Library.

The People's Bible History

It is written by eight of the most eminent scholars of Great Britain and Ireland. It is the most complete and accurate history of the Bible ever published. It is a masterpiece of scholarship and is a treasure to every student of the Bible. It is a masterpiece of scholarship and is a treasure to every student of the Bible. It is a masterpiece of scholarship and is a treasure to every student of the Bible.

MARSHAL SALE.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under Execution for Cost.

By virtue of an Pluries Execution for cost issued June 3rd A. D. 1898, out of the Hon. U. S. Circuit Court for the northern district of Texas by the clerk thereof at Waco, in cause No. 109 Eq. Sarah E. Tabor et al vs. Ellen Weaver et al and to me directed as marshal of said district commanding me to make certain monies. Now, I R. M. Love U. S. Marshall by virtue of said execution do hereby give notice that I have this day levied upon all the right title and interest of Kelly Hogg, George Hogg, T. J. Lemon, D. H. Trent, Elisha Ellis and John Ellis in and to the following described land, viz:

A tract of land lying in Haskell county, state of Texas, containing one-third of a League, known as survey No. 52 on the waters of Paint Creek. Granted to the heirs of J. E. Ellis by Letter Patent of the State of Texas No. 98 Vol. 17 of first class head rights as per Records of the General land office of said state. Beginning at the N. E. corner of H. Spinks survey No. 33 for the S. E. corner from which a mesquite brs. N. 24 W. 53 1/2 varas a do. brs. N. 17 1/2 E. 63 varas. Thence N. 35 60 varas a branch 365 6 varas to the N. E. corner a stake from which a mesquite brs. S. 23 1/2 W. 18 varas a do. brs. N. 18 1/2 W. 45 varas. Thence W. 228 1/2 varas to the N. W. corner from which a mesquite brs. N. 7 1/2 E. 17 varas a do. brs. S. 5 E. 15 8 1/2 varas. Thence S. 365 4 varas to the S. W. corner a stake. Thence E. 228 1/2 varas to the beginning bearings mkd. H. Now I R. M. Love as U. S. Marshall for the N. D. T. give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in July 1898 sell being the 5th day of said month sell the above described lands at public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door of said county to satisfy a judgment for court cost amounting to \$200.30 and the further cost of executing this writ.

Given under my hand at office in Abilene June 9th 1898.

R. M. LOVE, U. S. Marshall
Northern Dist. of Tex.

By C. C. JACKSON, Deputy.

Agents Wanted

In Every County to Supply the Great Popular Demand for

America's War For Humanity

Told in Picture and Story

Compiled and Written by SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS Of Kansas

The most brilliantly written, most profusely and artistically illustrated, and most intensely popular book on the subject of the war with Spain. Nearly 200 Superb Illustrations from Photos taken specially for this great work. Agents are making \$50 to \$100 a week selling it. A veritable bonanza for live canvassers. Apply for description, terms and territory at once to

N. D. Thompson Pub. Co.
St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

From \$1.00. We give one or more free scholarships in every county in the U. S. Write us for terms. Will accept notes for tuition or cash deposit money in bank until position is secured. No vacation. Start at any time. Open for both conditions. Free illustrated catalogue. Address J. F. DRAGON, Pres., at either place.

Dragon's Practical Business

Business... *Chapman*

Business... *Chapman*

Business... *Chapman*

Business... *Chapman*

Business... *Chapman*

Business... *Chapman*

Business... *Chapman*

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Business... *Chapman*

Secretary Long says the Baltimore is "all right," which to the Dons means all wrong.

Instead of prosecuting the Salvation Army Lieutenant who mutilated those nude statues in the Omaha exposition grounds the exposition managers ought to pay her regular advertising rates.

The steady fall in the price of Spanish bonds threatens destruction of the last fiscal resource of that government. In three months these bonds have declined from 62% to 37, and now are quoted at the lowest price on record.

A street railway company in Cincinnati forbids any employee going on duty within twenty-four hours after eating onions in any form. This is a courtesy to the traveling public that ought to have been adopted long ago.

A North Carolina bill on which a fine house had been built, proved to have such an attraction for lightning that the owner, in fear for his life, moved out at last and let the place go to ruin.

The vicissitudes of artistic life are given a vivid and pathetic illustration in the impending separation of the stage careers of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

According to New York newspaper correspondents, Nicola Tesla is on the eve of a new achievement. He has learned a new use for his oscillating, that marvelous electrical instrument with which Mr. Tesla was able to transmit messages without wire or other artificial conductors.

An interesting investigation has been made recently in one of our cities as to the reasons why children of equally good capacity should rank so unevenly in their studies in the schools.

Our slightly battered friend, the Hon. Valeriano Weyler, rises to announce that Spain must take an offensive course and invade the United States or all is lost.

There is little doubt that the Philippines will find the temporary military rule of the Americans a good exchange for the rapacious Spanish spolia system.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES IN WAR

An Eminent Expert Says Victory May Depend Upon It—Some Startling Possibilities for the War with Spain.

It is the opinion of S. H. Short, an eminent electrical expert, that the result of the war with Spain will depend more upon which side has the best electrical apparatus than upon the question of the biggest ships and heaviest guns.

The novel and startling uses to which electricity may be put in the next great naval war, says Mr. Short in the Golden Penny, "are likely to play a decisive part in the struggle."

It is possible that direct verbal communication, without electrical connection, may be established between a fort or a flagship and a vessel miles off at sea.

The admirals who talk into the telephone mouthpiece on the battleship or in the fort opens and closes by the vibrations of his voice the slit in the metal plates.

The destructive agency of high explosives was made effective some time since in the Russo-Turkish war, and has been more recently used in the Chilian and Brazilian revolutions.

The magazines of battleships are too well protected and surrounded by ventilating spaces to be in danger of explosion from a current of electricity conveyed to them directly through the

posed to fire from the shore, that result could be readily accomplished. A magnet exerts a pressure of 150 pounds for every square inch of the surface of its poles.



TELEPHONING ALONG A BEAM OF LIGHT.

I can conceive of involves the use of a fixed camera, which should be set into the wall of an observation station or dark room on shore, its lens covering the entire panorama of the bay.

Then they attempted a flank movement. The second don sneaked around the side of the house while the first marched boldly up to the door.

WHE STOOD BY THE FLAG.

How a Plucky California Woman Put Two Dons to Flight.

W. H. Wilcox, who resides at 825 Golden avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., is an American all through. Therefore, when trouble arose between this country and Spain he bought two American flags and hung them from the roof of his dwelling.

CLINGS TO OLD HOME.

OLD MAN WHOSE FAMILY HAS DESERTED HIM.

Frederick Freunning is nearly 70 years old. He has seen his family and home slip away from him, until there is nothing left but a few battered remnants of furniture with which he has surrounded himself in the cellar of his former home in St. Louis.

Frederick Freunning is nearly 70 years old. He has seen his family and home slip away from him, until there is nothing left but a few battered remnants of furniture with which he has surrounded himself in the cellar of his former home in St. Louis.

ARMY AND NAVY WIVES.

Beating Up Bravely as Their Husbands Go to the Front.

A Chicago woman who was in Washington when Captain Sigbee, formerly of the warship Maine, left to take command of the St. Paul, happened to be at the railway depot when he took the train.

Among the many expenses borne by railroad companies the ice bill figures quite prominently. For instance, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it is expected it will take over 50,000 tons of ice this year to meet the requirements of the service.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascaria, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c. Fortunate is he who does not lose the love of his child.

FOR THE FRIVOLOUS.

Words: "Call it 'alcohol.'"—London Graphic. "What are you taking that cheap-john watch to war with you for, Pete?"

SOME RAILWAY STATISTICS.

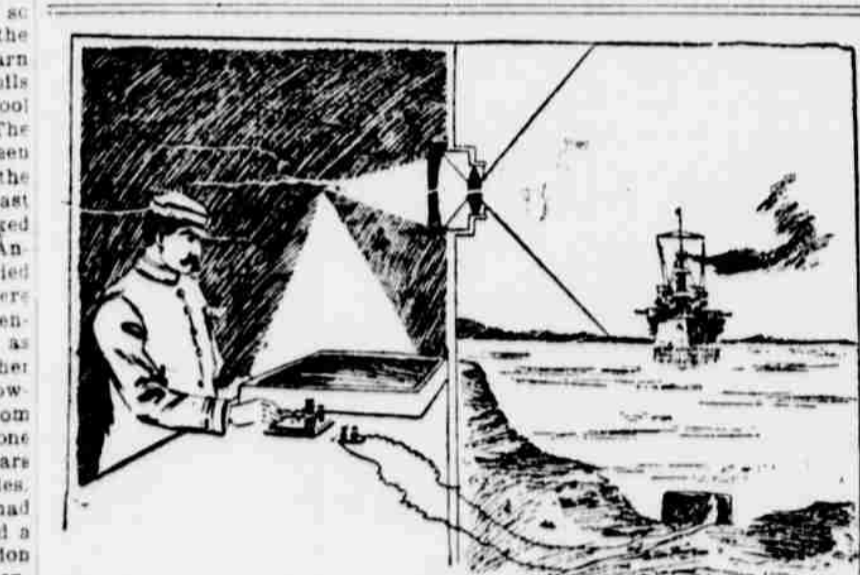
One Passenger Must Be Carried Five Miles to Earn a Cent. Last year the railways of the United States carried over 13,000,000,000 passengers one mile.

ODDS AND ENDS OF FASHION.

The most luxurious parasols have hand-painted medallions of white silk set in white lace.

Why We Forget Names.

Many persons are especially forgetful with regard to names—as of acquaintances or some familiar object.



HOW A SHIP PHOTOGRAPHS ITS OWN DOOM.

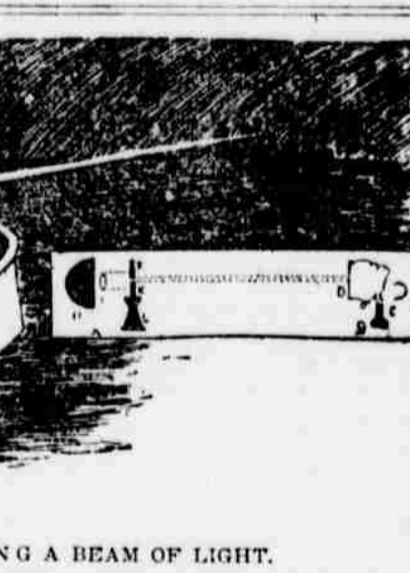
water in which the ship is floating, although such an explosion is conceivable were a high explosive allowed to rest in direct contact with the steel side of the ship.

A Demoralized Country.

"Hasn't the story about his accepting a big bribe hurt that official?" asked one Chinese citizen. "Not much," answered another.

A Volunteer Dog.

The mascot of one of the companies of the Ninth regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, is a dog wearing a jacket on each side of his head.



TELEPHONING ALONG A BEAM OF LIGHT.

Then they attempted a flank movement. The second don sneaked around the side of the house while the first marched boldly up to the door.

Uncle Caleb's Protest.

The bachelors are having a hot time lately. At the last meeting Uncle Caleb made a strong protest against the rule which prohibits members from holding a girl's hand continuously for more than three seconds.

Ma Said "Amen."

A small boy on a street: "My pa has gone to fight the Spaniards, an' they ain't been no row at our house since he left. Ma says Peace was declared when he went. An Pa—he wrote home an said he thanks God for war, and now he'll have a holiday; an he said he hopes the war'll last ten years, and then end so fur from home that he can't get back, an when Ma read that she said 'Amen.' They goes on that way. But I guess if Pa was killed she'd like me to be a soldier. Men is curious but women is curiouser, an neither one knows more'n they order know."—Ex.

Held Responsible.

When a theft is committed in the street in China, the shopkeeper in front of whose store the robbery occurred is held responsible, pending the capture of the culprit.

Flowers for Patriots.

A novel flower has been found at the isthmus of Tehuantepec. It has a faculty of changing its color during the day.

Man Weakest in the Morning.

A man is precisely his weakest when he turns out of bed in the morning. The muscular force is greatly increased by breakfast, but it attains to its highest point after the midday meal.

Don Paul's Ping Hat.

Now it appears that the stoppage hat that is to adorn the statue of President Paul Kruger will, if Madam Kruger's wishes are carried out, be concave in the crown, so as to hold rain water, which birds may drink.

Appetite—Strength

Without the First You Cannot Have the Last.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives both. It gently tones the stomach and gives digestive power, creates an appetite and invigorates the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. 81; six for \$5. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic, 25c.

Among the many expenses borne by railroad companies the ice bill figures quite prominently. For instance, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it is expected it will take over 50,000 tons of ice this year to meet the requirements of the service.

We Pay Expenses

and liberal commissions, and find the cash for goods not giving the consumer satisfaction. Long terms of credit. First-class scheme salesman wanted. Bond required. Sales made from photographs. We guarantee \$5.00 per month on mail orders. Address with stamp, Broadway, Co., Iowa City, Iowa.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascaria, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c. Fortunate is he who does not lose the love of his child.

FOR THE FRIVOLOUS.

Words: "Call it 'alcohol.'"—London Graphic. "What are you taking that cheap-john watch to war with you for, Pete?"

SOME RAILWAY STATISTICS.

One Passenger Must Be Carried Five Miles to Earn a Cent. Last year the railways of the United States carried over 13,000,000,000 passengers one mile.

ODDS AND ENDS OF FASHION.

The most luxurious parasols have hand-painted medallions of white silk set in white lace.

Why We Forget Names.

Many persons are especially forgetful with regard to names—as of acquaintances or some familiar object.

WAGON SCALES. A better scale for less money than ever before offered. Freight Paid. Scales.

BATTLE NEAR GUANTANAMO.

Americans Occupy Heights Near That Place and Spanish Soldiers Make an Attack on Them.

Lieut. Hall, a Texan, the First to Land and He Runs up American Flag.

Disembarked and Fought.

Washington, June 13.—The navy department was in communication Saturday with Admiral Sampson, off Santiago, by cable, with the result that it is now known officially that the American flag floats over Cuba; that it was raised by United States marines at the mouth of Guantanamo bay, and that it has been maintained there since last Friday. The marines who have thus glorified themselves were 800 in number. They were obliged to fight for their lives, and in the course of the fight to burn down the town chosen as the site for disembarkation.

A little Spanish gunboat came to help the shore batteries, but only stayed long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spanish, but no harm was done.

The Oregon, Marblehead and Vixen arrived, and the former landed forty marines. The troop ship Panther brought 600 more and these also landed. Twenty disembarked from the Marblehead.

Previous to this the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin opened fire on the shore works.

Lieut. Hall, a native Texan, was the first to land, and he and his men started up the steep, rocky hillside to the earthworks. In an hour's time they swung out to the breeze an American flag.

Guantanamo is forty miles east of Santiago, and is a fine location for a base of supplies.

The shore was lined with rifle pits, but after a few shots from the ships the Spanish soldiers fled.

Lieut. Newt H. Hall is a native of Texas. His home is at Cleburne, and his father is Judge J. M. Hall of the eighteenth judicial district of Texas. He graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis in June, 1897, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the marine corps.

Lieut. Huntington and his marines, who landed Friday and encamped on the hill, were attacked Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The fight lasted until Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, when reinforcements landed from the Marblehead. Four Americans and the Marblehead were killed. Their loss is unknown. The main attack was at midnight. The Spaniards made a strong charge, but after a desperate battle were repulsed.

The Marblehead's launch boat fired her Colt's machine gun with deadly effect.

The estimates of the attacking force vary from 200 to 1000.

The adjacent country is a thicket, and the Spaniards fired at intervals throughout the night until dawn, when they disappeared.

Lieut. Col. Huntington and Major Cochrane gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of the officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic. The marines, though much exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment.

They complimented the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity.

What Has Been Done.

Washington, June 13.—Secretary Alger Saturday gave out for publication a statement showing what has been done by the war department up to this moment in preparing the United States army for war. The secretary said that this matter of course omitted thousands of details, but still it might convey to the American people some idea of the vast work accomplished by the department up to this time in assembling and equipping the mighty army which is now ready to carry out the will of the country in driving Spain from her last foothold in the western hemisphere.

The figures run into vast amounts, for instance, the subsistence department showing that it has since May 14, or in less than a month, loaded twelve solid miles of freight cars with provisions for Uncle Sam's army. This included 19,123,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,369,952 pounds.

The Santa Fe depot at Davis, I. T., was burglarized Saturday and \$22 taken.

Attempt to Rob Train.

New Orleans, La., June 13.—A desperate attempt was made by a band of eleven robbers to wreck the Queen and Crescent Cincinnati limited passenger train Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at East Pearl river bend, thirty miles out of this city. The bandits piled heavy crosses over the railings and staked them down. The section foreman made the discovery a few minutes before the limited was due and removed the obstruction.

Soldier Suicides.

Atlanta, Ga., June 12.—D. Bullard, discharged from company F, fifth infantry, for disability, killed himself at Fort McPherson Saturday. His home is unknown. He was buried in the national cemetery at Marietta.

Noted Doctor Dead.

Louisville, Ky., June 13.—John A. Larrabee, one of Louisville's best-known in his profession all over the country, died at his home in this city of Bright's disease, aged 53 years.

Havana's Flight.

Havana, June 13.—The crisis has come and Havana is in a state of terror. A repetition of the acts of 1871 seems imminent because of threatened Spanish volunteers. The volunteers have issued dodgers and distributed them throughout Havana blaming the Cubans for the war with the United States and threatening revenge.

Women are unable to go out, nor even can they stand at their windows without being insulted.

Starvation increases daily, and it is impossible to go to a restaurant for a meal, as one is besieged by beggars, and often eatables are snatched from the table.

Gen. Aroas has been very busy for the past two weeks fortifying the town of Regla and placing small field pieces on the surrounding hills. Property is sold at almost any price, and large exchanges are made daily.

The municipal fire companies have been well armed, and are to act as Gen. Blanco's body guard. It is an accepted fact that Havana will be burned to the ground before surrendering. Blanco continues to make pleas to the insurgent forces to join their mother country in war against the common enemy, America.

Fatal Flood.

City of Mexico, June 13.—Several lives were lost in a flood that poured down from the mountains on the southwest side of Mexico yesterday evening. An immense waterpout was seen hovering over the hills near the volcano of Ajusco, and when it burst it swept through the mountain village of Santa Lucia, doing much damage and filling all the ravines and water courses, sweeping on down into the suburban town of Mixcoac, flooding all the lower part of that pretty village and drowning several men, women and children. A brave policeman saw the flood coming and ran at the top of his speed, warning the inhabitants and all he came across, and rescuing women and children floating in the turbulent waters, which were filled with debris and timbers from the wrecked railway bridge. He badly injured himself and was a most miraculously saved man. Finance Minister Limantour, who has a country residence in Mixcoac, generously headed a subscription for the heroic man.

Indications of semi-activity are noted in volcanoes Popocatepetl and Orizaba, as frequently happens at times of seismic activity in this portion of the country.

Wants Greater Navy.

London, June 13.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has issued an appeal to the press for an increase of the navy. He says:

"The war between the United States and Spain has taught us useful lessons. It has taught us the absolute necessity of complete and thorough organization previous to war, instead of trusting to chance. It has taught us the value of a proper supply of cruisers and the ineffectiveness of obsolete guns against the range and accuracy of modern weapons.

"No other nation has a ship on the effective list armed with muzzle-loading guns, whereas England has forty-five. Any nation that sent men to fight on blue water or relied for harbor protection on such weapons would certainly get short shrift."

Precautions Taken.

Jackson, Miss., June 13.—The state board of health has been advised that there are two new cases of yellow fever at McHenry within the past twenty-four hours. No deaths have yet been reported to the board.

The town of McHenry is quarantined in the most rigid manner. A gentleman with his wife attempted to leave the place Saturday night. Dr. Haralson, the state health officer in charge, immediately disinfects himself, changes his clothing and went in pursuit and brought the refugees back. There are no signs whatever of a panic and the greatest confidence is expressed in the ability of the state board to confine the fever to McHenry.

Strange Accident.

Taloga, Ok., June 13.—J. K. Webb, living west of here, lost a dozen head of cattle in a peculiar manner. They were standing with their heads between the wires of a fence when a bolt of lightning passed along one wire, killing them.

Detroit Fire.

Detroit, Mich., June 13.—Fire Saturday destroyed the Case power building on Congress street west with all its contents, and imminently threatened and in some cases damaged some of the finest business structures in this city. The total damage will be upwards of \$200,000. It is not believed that the insurance will exceed two-thirds of the loss.

Six firemen were severely burned and cut by glass.

Baptist to President.

Tacoma, Wash., June 13.—The Northwest Baptist association, now in session here, sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

"The Northwest Baptist association congratulates our president on the success vouchsafed to our army and navy, and respectfully suggests that a day be set apart for thanksgiving to God for the victories and prayers for the continuation of divine guidance.

"J. C. MAINS, Moderator."

Swearingin Arrives.

Galveston, Tex., June 13.—State Officer Swearingin arrived here Saturday from Austin.

"I am making my regular inspection of the quarantine stations," said the doctor. "I have been trying to get here for some time, but have been delayed. The news from Mississippi hastened matters somewhat. On my way down I stopped at Houston and had a conference with Dr. Rutherford.

"What do I think of the situation at McHenry? Well, it is undoubtedly yellow fever they have there. Dr. Murphy, who is one of the physicians reporting the cases, has had wide experience. He was in the marine hospital service and is a very capable gentleman. There is no ground for apprehension in Texas as yet. McHenry is a small place and it is likely that with proper isolation and safeguarding the fever can be held in check there and prevented from spreading. As long as New Orleans is healthy and free from disease we have no reason to fear. There has been no suggestion nor request for a quarantine. It is necessary for establishing quarantine it will be put into force. I am considerably hampered by reason of the smallness of the appropriation at my disposal, but every possible precautionary measure will be used by me to the fullest advantage."

Electrical Storm.

Alice, Tex., June 13.—A terrible electrical storm raged over this city for many hours Friday night, but scarcely a drop of rain fell, though black clouds covered the entire heavens and threatened a fearful downpour at every minute. Saturday morning at 9 o'clock the city was intensely alarmed, when it was learned that both creeks, one on each side of the town, were overflowing their banks and the city was being flooded. The Mexican families in the west end were fleeing to higher ground for safety. Then to add to the terror of the situation the heavens darkened and a torrent of rain descended. Later on biggles and horsemen were seen conveying families and individuals to various parts of town. All families unsafely located were notified. From 10 a. m. until late in the evening the entire city was flooded to the depth of two feet and all business was suspended. At 12 o'clock p. m. the water commenced to recede rapidly.

Enlisting Knights of Pythias.

Houston, Tex., June 13.—Capt. B. J. Thavany, a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and well known to the Texas militia, having been a member of the local artillery company, has been commissioned by the higher officers of the Knights of Pythias in the state to enlist a company from the ranks of the brotherhood in Texas. He has opened an enlistment office at Hy Reiman's, 1077 Preston avenue. He has been an officer in the Pythian order and is well fitted for the work.

Paper by Pastors.

Texas, June 13.—A religious weekly paper made its first appearance in this city Saturday. The sheet has no special editor, but is compiled by the pastors of the different churches in Texas. It is called the Religious Kaleidoscope.

Fort Worth Wedding.

Guantanamo lies four miles up the Fort Worth, Tex., June 13.—The marriage of Mr. Hubbard Voss, son of President J. T. Voss of the Glenwood and Polytechnic College Street railway, and Miss Eula Thornton has been consummated.

Signal Corps Sworn In.

Galveston, Tex., June 13.—Dr. G. L. Dyer and H. N. T. Harris, U. S. N., arrived in the city yesterday and swore the five members of the signal corps stationed here into the United States service. A recruiting office will be sent to Galveston in a few days to enlist recruits in the naval reserve force.

Chartered.

Austin, Tex., June 13.—The charter of the San Jacinto Flower Battle association of San Antonio was filed. No capital stock. Purpose, perpetuating and celebrating the memory of the battle of San Jacinto. Incorporators, Elizabeth Ogden, Cora Ogden Wilson and Pauline Baugh.

Accidental Killings.

Jewett, Tex., June 13.—The 11-year-old son of Mr. Jennings, living about eleven miles west of here, was killed by the accidental discharge of a double-barrel shotgun.

Johnson Dead.

Santa Anna, Tex., June 13.—Lee Johnson, the Santa Fe fireman who was shot at Coleman on the night of the 9th died Friday night, and was taken to Temple for interment.

Not Guilty.

Austin, Tex., June 13.—After being out nearly twenty-four hours the jury in the Grizzard case brought in a verdict acquitting the prisoner. There was a large crowd present when the verdict was read by the District Clerk Hart.

General Acquitted.

Waco, Tex., June 13.—The jury in the case of Col. G. B. Gerald, as soon as court convened Saturday morning, brought in a verdict acquitting the defendant. Judge Gerald was immediately surrounded by congratulating friends.

Kidnaping Charge.

Sherman, Tex., June 13.—B. N. Hicks of this city was arrested upon a wire to the sheriff stating a complaint had been lodged before a justice of the peace at Pilot Point, Denton county, charging him with the kidnaping of Orpheus Hicks, aged 13 years, his own son, but whom the district court of Denton county in divorcing Mr. and Mrs. Hicks placed in the custody of the mother. Both father and son deny the use of force or persuasion. Hicks made bond.

TEXAS COMPRESSED.

Fifty publications are printed in Dallas.

Ten young ladies graduated at Mary Nash college, Sherman.

The comptroller has registered \$29,000 McKinney waterworks bonds.

Teel Harrington has been selected chief of the Piano fire department.

A revival is in progress at the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Ennis.

One hundred and thirty teachers find employment in the public schools of Dallas.

Miss Lillian Lewis, the actress, is rustivating at Walnut Grove, near Boerne.

At the recent medical convention at Denver, Col., about one hundred Texas doctors attended.

Prof. Justus has let the contract for the erection of an academy at San Angelo. It will cost \$3500.

Thomas M. Bickler, a leading farmer and gin man, living near Goldthwaite, dropped dead in that place.

During a heavy thunder storm at Shavanna the residence of Rev. H. Carlyton was struck by lightning.

W. L. Patrick, a freeman on the Texas and Pacific, fell from an engine near Texarkana, sustaining injuries which caused his death.

Charles Cahen, an aged German of San Antonio, was run over and instantly killed by a freight train on the Southern Pacific railway.

From May 31, 1897, to May 31, 1898, the Dallas post office handled 1,226,852 pounds of second-class mail matter. During last week 137,010 pounds were weighed.

The ninth annual tournament of the North Texas Gun Club league was held at Terrell on the 8th and 9th, and some excellent scores made. In the fourth event on the second day there were fifty-nine entries.

At Cleburne on the 3th instant a dwelling house that was owned by John W. Floore and occupied by Mrs. Mun-dine, was totally destroyed by fire. The insurance on the building was \$1000 and one the household goods \$400.

At El Paso Mrs. Cora Goodman got a verdict for \$2000 damages against the Mexican Central railway. The charge against the road was ejecting the lady from a train in Mexico. The ticket was sold at El Paso, hence the suit there.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Grand Temple of Honor of the state convened at Galveston on the 6th. The order was shown to be in a healthy condition and growing. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: F. G. Laveran, G. W. T.; Charles H. True, G. W. T. V.; Daniel McBride, G. W. R.

Two young ladies, Misses Mattie and Mary Walling, living near Hillsboro, while returning to their home from that city were caught in the storm of the 9th. A clap of thunder frightened their horse, and he whirled and threw them into a stream, and running into a wire fence smashed the buggy to pieces.

At a meeting of the state board of education Principal Pritchett of the San Houston normal school submitted his annual report and catalogue for 1897-98 and announcement for 1898-99, which were approved and ordered printed. He reported an enrollment of 468, 96 diplomas issued and 163 first grade certificates. The school is reported in a flourishing condition.

The Texas Hardware Jobbers' association met at Waco and transacted much business, nearly all of a secret character. The association meets next year at Sherman. The following officers were elected: President, F. A. Helfmann, Houston; first vice president, J. C. Hering, Houston; second vice president, Walter Tipps, Austin; secretary and treasurer, M. P. Geismann, Houston.

A bar-keeper named Eubanks and a customer in a saloon at Waco had hot words, which resulted in the latter being ejected. A little later, while Eubanks was sitting in front of the saloon, he was shot at by a Spaniard, who was sitting in a car. Eubanks did not give chase, but denounced the party in this strain: "You scoundrel! you shoot like a Spaniard and fight like a Spanish naval officer."

Porter Nash, while riding a horse and leading a mule near Kaufman Wednesday was, together with the horse and mule, killed by lightning. Capt. H. T. Nash and a young man named Wilfong were both shocked, the latter being knocked senseless.

The state convention of the Christian church, held at McKinney, was a most successful one, and a great deal of valuable work was accomplished. Fort Worth gets the next convention, which is set for June 7-11, 1899. The meeting adjourned on the 8th.

Floyd Canterbury, 12 years old, son of Mrs. L. A. Canterbury, a widow, was drowned in the Clear Fork of the Trinity near Fort Worth, while bathing.

Willis Jones, charged with the murder of Jim Chabau, was acquitted at Sherman.

While attending the state normal school of methods at Austin last week Prof. J. W. Mills of Brackettville and Miss Kate A. Vernon of Lampasas, teachers, met, and after an acquaintance of only two days were united in marriage.

Boys threw rocks at the windows of a train at Grapevine on the afternoon of the 7th. An old man was struck by one of the missiles, but not seriously injured. The boys succeeded in escaping. No one else was hurt.

Col. W. A. Poague, president of the Central Texas Cowboys' association, and Miss Nellie Conner were united in marriage at Waco Thursday. Rev. Mrs. Mary Billings, a Universalist evangelist of Hico, officiating. They went to Denver on a trip.

ON RANCH AND IN FIELD.

Corn needs rain badly around Floresville.

Brownsville people are devouring watermelons.

A general rain fell in north Texas on the 6th.

Beeville people began eating watermelons last week.

Wheat and oats near Ranger are reported extra good.

Live Oak county was visited by a fine rain last week.

The drought in Baylor county cut wheat and oats short.

The wheat and oat crops of Comanche county this year are fine.

Corn in Lavaca county is virtually made, and a splendid crop it is.

Several extensive range fires occurred around Colorado City last week.

lice are reported as doing much damage to cotton around Honey Grove.

Truck gardening has been a paying venture in DeWitt county this season.

In Karnes county quite a number of farmers are raising cane to feed to stock.

Cows that eat alfalfa give milk that makes the richest butter known, say some west Texas stockmen.

Over one hundred applications have been filed for lease of land in block 97 in Scurry and Borden counties.

Brazoria county commenced marketing strawberries the last of February, and a few come from there yet.

Ten thousand pounds of wool were sold at Leander on the 4th. The average price was 16 cents per pound.

A. J. Hardin shipped a carload of cattle from Childress to Kansas City that were fed on cotton and meal and Kaffir corn.

The commencement exercises at the Agricultural and Mechanical college were held this week and many visitors were in attendance.

Two horses that were afflicted with glanders, belonging to J. H. Lovins, at Rockwall, were appraised and ordered shot by the authorities.

Tannehill Bros., of Amarillo, have sold 500 head of yearling steers to R. Sombart of Kansas City. The purchase price was \$20 per head.

San Antonio and the adjacent country had the heaviest rain in six months, on the 6th. It has filled the water holes on the big cattle ranches, and will produce a fine lot of grain.

The heavy and continued rains are causing weeds to get a strong foothold among the cotton in many counties of the state. It will require considerable hoeing to get them out of the fields.

Wheat around Holland, Bell county, will average about twenty bushels to the acre. Last year there was a better yield, but this season a greater average was harvested. Oats are producing well.

Harvest hands are much in demand in Clay county. Nearly twice as much wheat and oats was raised over last year's crops. Corn and cotton in that county are doing well and promise a good yield.

For fourteen days a great deal of rain fell around Gainesville. The result is that wheat harvesting, which had begun, has been retarded and the farmers are blue in consequence.

An outfit has been sent to Borden county by Sol Ware of Amarillo to receive the first installment of \$400,000 worth of cattle purchased by him last fall. These cattle will probably be taken to the Indian territory.

Farmers around Denison report that oats suffered by the rains of last week. The rain came from the south with a heavy wind and blew the straw in one direction, and them a north wind passed over, causing it to break.

One of the pioneer cattlemen of western Texas is J. C. Lynch, who is over 70 years of age, and has spent the greater part of his long life on the frontier of this state. Mr. Lynch lives on his nice little ranch in Shackelford county, where he is surrounded by enough of this world's goods to make him comfortable and happy, and where the old gentleman hopes and expects to pass the remaining days of his long life. Mr. Lynch was a victim in Fort Worth last week.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Missing Links from the Chain of Current History.

An extraordinary aggression was recently committed at Souche, France, by three troopers of the Seventh Hussars.

The wedding of a M. Papot was being celebrated at the house of a relative, when the soldiers, who were intoxicated, burst into the dining room, and demanded to be served with liquor. When it was pointed out to them that they had invaded a private home and attacked the wedding party, who naturally defended themselves. Eventually, after five guests had been wounded, the soldiers were obliged to flee, leaving their weapons and shakos, and one of their number on the field. The wounded soldier had subsequently been removed to barracks in an ambulance. The members of the wedding party who were wounded were the bride, who was struck thrice on the head with a saber, and also received a thrust in the leg, the bridegroom, whose face was cut, and two relatives who received blows on the arms. The best man was also injured, but not seriously.

Last December an elegantly dressed woman was caught in Paris in the act of shop-lifting. Being conducted to the neighboring police commissary's office, she at once confessed that she had stolen the piece of silk, which she had tried to conceal under her skirt. When questioned as to her identity, she declared she had entirely forgotten her name and the name of the street in which she had been living. She persisted in that assertion, not only to the police commissary, but to the examining magistrate, and at the St. Lazare prison, where she was incarcerated. Being brought up for trial on Friday, she swore solemnly she had entirely forgotten her own name. She was condemned to two months' imprisonment, but as she had already undergone four months' imprisonment while awaiting trial, she was at once liberated.

It would be curious to know whether she found her way home, as she pretended she had forgotten her address.

Turks and Jews, as well as Christians, according to the Kolnische Volkszeitung, have been much excited by the sound of the three bells of the new Protestant church in Jerusalem. For several centuries the use of bells by the Christians in Palestine, or elsewhere within the Ottoman empire, had been prohibited by the Great Turk, who has conceded it now, however, to his friend and ally, the Evangelical German Kaiser. In the Theater de la Turquie, published in 1888, it is said: "The Turks hate bells, as a symbol of Christianity, and do not permit even the Christians to use them. Only in a few remote mountain convents, or in lonely islands, where there are no resident Mohammedans, is the use of a bell tolerated."

A hawker, miserably clad, succumbed in the street the other day in Paris to the rupture of a blood vessel, brought on by starvation. Papers found upon the body showed it to be that of Comte Auguste de la Tremblaye, 36 years of age. A marriage certificate and a copy of a divorce decree were found in his pocket. The count was at one time a well-known man about town, but after his divorce, eight years ago, he gave up to drink and gambling, and dissipated all his fortune. He gradually sank lower and lower in the social scale until he was reduced to earn a precarious living by hawking articles in the street.

Vesuvius presented a rare sight recently, real flames issuing from the summit. Part of the south wall of the crater fell in, blocking up the vents from which the gases had escaped. A few days later, on April 15, this mass having become red hot, a spurt of flame 200 feet high was sent out, accompanied by a tremendous roar. The column of fire was yellow, with fleecy of red, violet, and intense blue. Prof. Mattencel, who saw it, says it was the only jet of incandescent gas ever observed on Vesuvius, the light which people usually mistake for flames being merely the reflection of the lava below on the smoke that rises from the crater.

A Northampton nonconformist minister, on being elected a vice president of a local cricket club, forwarded to the secretary the following epistle, which has created considerable amusement in the town: "My dear friend—I received your letter this morning informing me that you had nominated me as a vice-president of your cricket club, and kindly requesting me to accept the position. I shall be delighted to do so upon the following conditions: 1st, that the club be true to its name, and include as members only such as attend—chapel; 2d, that no matches be arranged or played with unholily worldly clubs—by this I mean clubs that are under the patronage of some Christian church, or where members drink, swear, or gamble; 3rd, that no game be prolonged on Saturdays until the members become so tired as to necessitate their resting longer on a Sunday, and thus preventing them attending the services of the sanctuary. If you are able to agree to these conditions I shall only be too glad to accept the position of vice president."

At Ephesus, near Smyrna, a large theater of the Roman period has been unearthed by German excavators. It is well preserved, three rows of seats, the orchestra, and the stage being intact. Under the orchestra some brass musical instruments and some actors' costumes were found. In addition the aqueduct of the town, by which means water was conveyed to a height of nearly three hundred feet, has been found, as well as a great statue of Nemesis.

Berlin was the scene of a collision between a horse car and a balloon recently. A captive military balloon

A present woman living near Lausanne, Switzerland, put an iron box containing 500 francs in bank notes in her stove for safe keeping. Her son made a fire while she was away, and the bank notes were burned to cinders. Fortunately she did not disturb them; a knowing friend had them photographed with their numbers, and the government gave the woman a new set of notes.

Karabouga Bay, the large inlet on the eastern side of the Caspian sea, has been found to have a crust of crystallized Glauber salts a foot thick on its bottom. The bay is nearly opposite Batoum, whence fuel can be obtained easily, and factories for the production of sodium sulphate are to be established soon on a large scale.

A specimen of German architectural and business solidity is afforded by the fact that in Nuremberg there are houses still in good order which were erected in 1680, and that in the same town a firm has been engaged in manufacturing harmonicas since 1590.

A telegram from Meymac reports a tragic episode at a funeral there. During the interment of a woman named Ladals the mourners, as the body was being lowered into the grave, heard a slight rattling and the sound of some one choking. The coffin was opened, and the corpse was found all twisted. The horrible contraction of the features showed that death must have occurred from suffocation after the coffin was fastened.

When a child dies in Greenland the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned with regard to this peculiar superstition, they will only answer: "A dog can find his way anywhere."

Such is the destitution in Crete that the sailors on her British majesty's warship Anson are sewing warm petticoats for the needy.

Probably the oldest man in the world is Mr. Robert Taylor, of Scarva, County Down, Ireland, who is said to have been born in the year 1764. Some are disposed to fix the date of his birth in 1780, but from his recollection of circumstances which happened it would appear that he was at least 130 years of age. He did not marry until 1872, which nasty people say may have something to do with his longevity. He is wonderfully strong and hale.

Old "Brig" Himself.

The Philadelphia Record tells this story of William H. Allen, at one time president of Girard college: On one occasion a business matter called Mr. Allen to a small town in the central part of the state. While sitting in the parlor of the country hotel in the evening, after transacting his business, he was taken in hand by the wife of the proprietor, who was extremely acquisitive and wanted to know all about his private affairs. Mr. Allen took it all in good part, and for a time was rather amused. Finally she asked: "Have you got much of a family?" "Oh, yes," said he, and smiled as his mind reverted to his hundreds of pupils. "How many children?" she persisted. "Well," said Mr. Allen, with great earnestness, "I have 500, and all boys!" The good old lady was speechless for a moment. Then she arose and, hurrying to the door, called to her husband: "Oh, John! Come in here. We've got Brigham Young stopping with us!"



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CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.) "Mr. Aymer is here, my lord," he said. "Will your lordship see him?"

"Certainly, of course," exclaimed his lordship. "Show him here at once." The man retired, and in a minute or two returned with Dick, who said "Good-morning" to his uncle, with an air of cheerful civility.

"High," granted the old lord, "morn-ing. Well?" "Well, sir," said Dick, "I have thought the matter over, and although I have not, and never have had, any wish to go to India, I have decided that it will be best for me to accept the appointment you were good enough to get for me."

"Oh—er. I'm glad you've come to your senses at last," said the old lord, a shade more graciously. "Well, you had better go and see Barry Boynton about it—that will be the best. And then you'll have to get your affairs put in order, make your will, and all that."

"I have made my will," said Dick, promptly, "although it's true I hadn't very much to make it for."

"Ah! that's good—those things ought always to be done before they are wanted. By-the-by, Dick, are you hard up, or anything of that kind? Do you want any money?"

"No, sir, thanks. I could do with a hundred or two, of course—who couldn't? But I am not in debt, or anything of that sort."

"The old lord caressed his white mustache and looked at his heir with a sort of comical wonder. "Pou my soul," he remarked, "I can't tell how you do it."

"Eh?" said Dick, not understanding, and in fact, not interested in his uncle's thoughts. "Well, how do you do it. Expensive regiment—flat in Palace Mansions—Riviera, and all the rest?"

lines, and say that you are gone and that I am I am going to join you as soon as I can."

"She will be sure to ask my regi-ment." "Not at all. Besides, you are going out to an appointment, are you not?"

"Yes, true. Well, then, do as you think best about it," he said. "Of course, I shall be a great deal easier in my mind, and then she will be able to see you off and all that. Oh, yes, it will be a very good thing in every way."

Dorothy clasped her hands together and laughed quite joyously. "Oh! Dick dear," she cried, "I'm so glad you don't mind—I feel quite brave about being left now. I do wish, though, that you could see Esther. She is so tall and strong, very handsome, smooth, dark hair and great dark eyes—quite a girl who ought to be called Esther or Olive. And then she has always been rich, and for five years she has been absolutely her own mistress, and has traveled about every-where."

"Won't she think it odd that you have never written to her all this time?" "I don't think so. Esther is not a girl who thinks you for letters unless you have something special to say."

Dick put his arm around his little wife's waist. "And you have something very, very special to tell her, haven't you?" he said tenderly, then cried with an uncontrollable burst of anguish, "Oh! my love, my love, you will know you will never know what it will cost me to go away and leave you just now, when you will want me most of all."

"Never mind, Dick," she said bravely. "I am not afraid."

Looking at her, he saw that she spoke the truth and only the truth—her eyes met his, clear and true, and the smile which played about her sweet mouth was not marred by any expression of the agony which she had suffered during the few previous days. A week ago she had been Mrs. Dick's sweetheart; now she was not only his wife, but had also in her

"DAMME!" HE CRIED. eyes the proud light of motherhood—"Filled was her soul with love and the dawn of an opening heaven."

CHAPTER XIX. HERE is no need for me to tell of the month which Dick and his wife passed together at a secluded little watering place on the Norfolk coast, nor of the scramble which Dick had at the last to get ready for the appointed day of sailing for the shining east. It is enough to say that after an agonized parting he tore himself away, and Dorothy found herself left alone in the pretty flat, face to face with the nearest trial of her life.

you had left immediately after the aunt's death, and that he did not know your present address. I felt a little anxious about you, but eminently relieved to find that you were evidently not going to marry that detestable young man, who, I have no doubt, all that is good and estimable and affluent, but whom, as I said, I have never liked.

"Well, my dear child, you must let me be godmother to the baby when it comes that I may spend as much money over its corals and bells as I should have done over a wedding-gift to you. As for coming to you—my darling child, of course I shall come straight back, and help Barbara to make up to you for the temporary loss of your spouse. I gather from your letter that he is all that is good and kind and brave, to say nothing of being handsome and loving and true—your lucky little girl!"

"Expect me when you see me, dear, which will be as soon as I can possibly get myself to London. If I were on the other side of the frontier I could pretty nearly fly both day and time. As it is, I can only say that I will lose no time in being with you, and I will stick to you till I see you safe on board the P. and O. steamer."

"My love to Barbara—how she and I will yarn together over the old place and the old days!—and much love to your dear little woman."

"From your always affectionate—"
"ESTHER."

This letter in itself was enough to put Dorothy into the wildest and gayest of spirits, and Barbara was almost as much delighted; for, truth to tell, the old servant had looked forward with no little dismay to the prospect of supporting her loved young mistress through her hour of loneliness and trial, and was therefore greatly relieved to find that the responsibilities of the situation would fall upon the strong and capable shoulders of Miss Esther Brand instead of lying upon her own weaker ones.

"It is so good and sweet and dear of Esther," Dorothy repeated, over and over again. "Just like her to throw everything else aside on the chance of being able to do a good turn to some one in need. Now I don't feel half so nervous as I did."

"Nor I," echoed Barbara, speaking out of her very heart; then she added with a significant smile, "Miss Esther never could abide David Stevenson—neither could I!"

Dorothy could not help laughing. "Ah! I think you were all just a little hard on David. I didn't want to be Mrs. David, it is true. But apart from that, I don't see that there was so much amiss with him."

(To be continued.)

THE KLIPSPRINGER. Its Mountain Climbing Is the Perfection of Wild Life. The Klipspringer, or klipklop, as it is often called by the colonists, seems, like the chamois of Europe, to be created for no other purpose than to complete and adorn a mountain landscape, says the Spectator. Although smaller than its distant cousin of the snowy Alps, the klipspinger yields nothing to it nor to any other mountain dweller in the world in the ease with which it can get about the most difficult and dangerous rocks and precipices. To watch a pair of these little antelopes bounding with the elasticity of a piece of india rubber up and down the precipitous face of some yawning cliff or sheer mountain wall, or on to pinnacles and ledges that might startle even a Rocky mountain goat, is a sight that the white and coolness and lack of fear born of countless generations of a climbing ancestry, is to watch the very perfection of wild life upon the mountains. Certainly in all South Africa there is no more charming or wonderful sight than the klipspinger amid its own wild mountains, kloofs and kranzes. About two feet in height at the shoulder, the klipspinger is a sturdily built little buck. The ram carries short, sharp, pointed horns about four inches in length; the ewe is hornless. One great peculiarity of the klipklop lies in its olive-brown coat, which is thick and very brittle to the touch. Each hair is hollow and the whole coat is singularly light and elastic. Among the colonists and especially the Boers the hair of the klipspinger is in constant demand for stuffing saddles. In grey it is robust, as they need to be; the pasterns singularly stiff and rigid, while the tiny hoofs are hollow, somewhat jagged at the edges, and exactly adapted for obtaining foothold on the most difficult mountain sides.

THE LEAKY MISSOURI. Farmers Who Do Not Want the River Bed Mended. The Missouri river leaks badly, for you know, there are leaky rivers as well as leaky boats. The government engineers once measured the flow of the Missouri away up in Montana and again some hundred miles further down stream. To their surprise they found that the Missouri, instead of growing bigger down stream, as every rational river should, was actually 39,000 second feet smaller at the lower point, says a writer in St. Nicholas. Now, while 20,000 second-feet could be spared from such a tremendous river, that amount of water makes a considerable stream of itself. Many very celebrated rivers never had so much water in their lives. Hence there was great amazement when the discrepancy was discovered. But of late years Dakota farmers away to the south and east of those points on the Missouri, sinking artesian wells, found immense volumes of water where the geologists said there wouldn't be any. So it is believed that the farmers have tapped the water leaking from that big hole in the Missouri river away up in Montana, and from these wells they irrigate large tracts of land, and, naturally, they don't want the river bed mended. Fancy what a blessing it is, when the weather is dry, to have a river boiling out of your well, ready to flow where you want it over the wheat fields. For, of all manner of work that a river can be put to, irrigation is, I think, the most useful. But isn't that a queer way for the Missouri to wander about underneath the ground?

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

"May Day," Our Weekly Story for the Juniors—"Goldie Dear," My Latest Pet—Children and Spring—George's Re-creation.

I Love You. She climbed upon my willing knees, And softly whispered into me, "I love you."

Her dainty arms were round my neck Her sunny curls were in my face; And in her tender eyes I saw The soul of innocence and grace.

O moment of apocalypse, When I saw the stately ships, That erstwhile sailed away from me, Come rolling back across the sea; I would you might return and stay Within my lonely heart again.

God bless the darling little child Who looked up in my face and smiled, And wrought into my heart a spell More sweet than songs of Israel.

O angels, listen while I pray That you who make her life as sweet As that brief moment was to me, Whene'er I heard her lips repeat, "I love you."

May Day. It was cloudy on Friday afternoon, and every few minutes anxious little eyes would wander from their book and look out of the window to see if any rain-drops were falling; while at recess Miss Reed was besieged with, "Oh, teacher, do you believe it is going to rain?" "But you think it will be pleasant tomorrow?" and at home, at night, it was the same question. "Don't you think it will clear off, papa?" for the children were anticipating a great time on the morrow.

They always had a holiday on May day, if it was pleasant, with permission to roam about in the woods and gather wild flowers, but this year they were to have an extra treat. Mr. Berry, Harold's father, had promised them that if it was a good day he would harness his two big black horses into his biggest hay-wagon, and take them all with Miss Reed, their teacher, over to the Singleton woods for mayflowers; for though the woods about N— abounded in hepatica and violets, both blue and yellow, cowslips and columbines, frail little anemones, bloodroot and star-faces, besides many others, yet there was not one single lot of the mayflower—the trailing arbutus—to be found nearer than the Singleton woods, and those were fifteen miles away and in a lonely part of the country, not near any town; consequently the children rarely saw any, and of course prized them much more highly than any of the other wild flowers.

All of the children went off to bed early that night, and when they opened their eyes in the morning, bright and beautiful day, flooded with sunshine and with a warm southerly wind blowing. Just the day for a picnic! It was all so pleasant, even from the start! The children were so glad to have a good day, and the mamma and papa were glad because the children were, and so every one was happy. Then there was an extra nice breakfast, as the children were going to ride so far, which I am afraid, in the excitement, was not half appreciated. Then the gathering at the schoolhouse, and the shouts of delight when the black horses came around the corner, and all the bustle of starting, and finally they were off.

Miss Reed had a low chair placed in the wagon for her use, but the children, just smuggled down into the warm, sweet hay, which the driver of the wagon was covered, and chattered—well! Mr. Berry said that it sounded like the martins when they came to occupy their house in the spring, and found that a flock of sparrows had gone to housekeeping there before them!

Now out in the Singleton woods the mayflowers were feeling very unhappy. What was the use of being so early a day? And what was the use of trying to put forth a lot of fragrant, pink blossoms, if no one ever came to see them? They were a good mind not to try to blossom, but to hide away under the brown leaves; but as they were talking it over among themselves they heard unusual sounds, and soon children, such a lot of children, came running and dancing and singing among them.

Then every flower blushed rosier than ever with joy, and thrust its head up as high as it could, so as not to be missed, and the children declared, with rapturous little screams, that each blossom was bigger and pinker than the last.

All through the long night she kept them by her bedside, and the touch of their cool petals and their dewy fragrance, helped her to bear the pain more patiently through the weary hours; but when morning came she asked her mother to take them over to the church, for they were so beautiful that she wanted every one to enjoy them. So Mrs. Day took them over-early, and when the children went to church, there were all the flowers which they had gathered, looking as fresh and beautiful as ever, and every one felt happier for their being there.

And the next morning, too, they were still fresh and beautiful, so that one of the ladies, who was going to the city, put them all into a big basket and took them with her to the Children's hospital, where they brought a breath of the woods to many a little sufferer.

And as the little hands reached out eagerly for them, and they saw the look of delight on the poor little pale faces, the mayflowers were so glad that they had blossomed as well as they could, as they had given happiness to so many people.

M. H. Carter. "Goldie-dear," My Latest Pet. Guess what he is, children. He has pretty, bright wings; yet he is not a bird. He eats honey like a bee; but he has no sting. He washes his face like a kitten; yet is no cat. His head is something like that of a grasshopper; but he cannot jump. What can he be? He has a proboscis-like tube through which he eats, and he walks on four legs like an elephant; yet he is only a beautiful yellow butterfly, with a black spot on each wing!

He flew into my room one warm spring day, when I had doors and windows open. But the very next day it snowed, and poor Goldie had to remain a prisoner. For a full week the weather kept very cold, and he sat motionless on the sitting-room window, where he could get what sunshine there was. But by and by he began to droop, and I began to wonder if he was not hungry. But what could I give him to eat? Did butterflies eat honey like bees? I asked.

It certainly would do no harm to try, and as I had none in the house I boiled some sugar and water together in a spoon, and as soon as it was cool gave him a drop. Presently Goldie stuck out a long tube, like a thin stick, only hollow; this he put right into the sweet drop, and sucked till he had enough. Then he curled it up like a tiny watch-spring and tucked it away (I think under his nose), and began washing his face with both his forefeet at once. This done, he began to fly about the window-panes, as if he wanted to get out, but I did not let him, as he was better off indoors while it was so cold.

It does not do to handle a butterfly, so in the evening I always made him walk on a bit of thin board, and set it with him on the mantelpiece in the warmest part of the room. He then would fold his wings up straight, and remain quiet till morning.

By and by I got some honey, and thought I had done great things for him; but it was not so sweet for him, or else he ate too much of it; the did not tell me which, for he died soon after.

H. A. Steinhauer. Children and Spring. The first few days of really warm weather are trying moments to mothers, says the New York Post. With the children, not one swallow, but one ray of sunshine, makes a spring, and, indeed, a whole summer, especially if it is accompanied by a balmy air. They are ready then to throw aside heavy wraps and jump into summer clothing, if allowed, with no disposition to dress warmly again when the chill of the day comes late in the afternoon. Constant watching is necessary till settled warm weather permits light clothing.

George's Re-creation. Little George's mamma was very proud of his ability to recite verses. One day the minister called, and George was asked to recite a verse for him. This is what little George meant to say: "Little children love one another," "But this is the way it sounded to the minister: "Little hillers love eat one under one."

Cured the Mule. The Washington Star gives a new recipe for curing a balky mule. From the incident which accompanies it, one would scarcely be encouraged to try it, especially if one ever expected to see the animal again; else there would be a sin against the poor beast in printing the story.

It was riding along a mountain road in east Kentucky, when I saw a mule running toward me with a singletree dangling at his heels. With great difficulty I succeeded in getting out of his way, and he continued to go down the mountain at a lively pace.

FARM AND GARDEN. MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Second Crop Seed Potatoes. For some years now the subject of second crop potatoes has been agitating the potato growers. A good many agriculturists have come to the conclusion that there must be something in the claim that seed from second crop potatoes was of more value than that from the first crop. This belief was particularly advantageous to the southern potato growers. In the north the season is too short to make it possible to grow one crop for commerce and another for seed. This threw the production of second crop seed potatoes into the south, where the season is long enough to make it possible to plant a second crop of potatoes and bring them to a degree of maturity that would make them possible for seed. It should be said that these second crop potatoes were not generally well matured at time of harvest and this was believed to be an advantage. It is known that many kinds of plants produce seeds that can be used for planting long before they are mature. Green peas, at the time they are on the market as table delicacies, will grow if planted. Potatoes not fully matured retain their plumpness better than mature potatoes, and this, says Mr. Read of Wisconsin, is the reason they produce, under some conditions, better crops than mature potatoes. They are really brought into competition with potatoes that have been poorly kept all winter, that have been allowed to sprout one or more times and have thus become soft and wrinkly.

The Arkansas experiment station has taken up the question and has for a number of years been making careful comparisons between crops grown from good first crop northern seed and second crop seed. The result has been contrary to what they expected. They found that in nearly every case the northern grown seed gave the best results. In a large number of experiments there was only one case where the second crop potatoes did better than the first crop seed. In all their tests during 1894 there was a difference of twenty bushels per acre in marketable potatoes in favor of the northern grown seed. During 1895 there was a difference of thirteen bushels per acre in favor of the northern grown seed. During 1896 there was a difference of more than seven bushels per acre in favor of the northern grown seed. On the other hand the number of unmarketable potatoes was much greater from the second crop seed. The northern grown, or first crop seed, gave much earlier harvests—that is, came to maturity before those from the second crop seed. Thus, during the tests of 1894 only 12.6 per cent of the potatoes from northern grown seed were culled, while of the potatoes grown from second crop seed 23.5 were culled.

We are glad to be confirmed in our belief that mature seed is best when it has been rightly kept. It is in accordance with all reason, as we know that generally offerings from immature parents have not the qualities that have the offspring of mature parents. Potatoes for seed must be carefully kept, either in pits in the ground or cool cellars or storage rooms. There should not be enough heat present to start a growth.

Diseases of the Tomato. Fortunately the tomato is not subject to many diseases, that is, in our gardens. We do not have to fight so hard to raise a tomato crop as we do to raise some other kinds of fruit and vegetables. The tomato rot is the one disease that troubles us the most, but usually this is not so destructive that one considers it a great factor. Nevertheless we have known of cases where people lost their entire crops from rot and lost them year after year. This would seem to indicate that the ground on which the first plants are grown each year is infected with the fungus which perpetuates itself from year to year. This is not given as a fixed opinion, but merely a suggestion. Professor Bailey says that this rot can be kept in check by spraying with bordeaux mixture. This is somewhat difficult to do on most fields for the reason that the vines run together to such an extent and are so thickly matted that it is all but impossible to make an effective application of the spray. In such cases staking may be used, trimming the vines to an extent that will admit of the free drenching of all parts by the liquid. It is the testimony of some growers that vines trained to grow up to a trellis and kept pruned to one stem are affected less than vines treated in any other way. This may be because the vines dry out quicker after a wetting and consequently do not get so much opportunity to remain favorable to the development of rot spores. For the same reason straw placed under the vines seem to encourage the rot. We do not believe it will be necessary to go to the trouble of staking and training up vines unless the rot has become very bad, for the work must necessarily be very expensive with large growers. The rot affects most the highly developed varieties, and the plum and cherry tomatoes are affected but little, though we have noticed that plum tomatoes will rot when allowed to lie on the ground during a wet time. This may be due, however, to another variety of fungus.

Another blight attacks tomato plants in the greenhouse in the early age of the plants. Of this blight little seems to be known. It has the appearance of light yellow spots on the leaves, and these spots enlarge till they destroy the value of the plant, even if it does not kill them. The only remedies are to destroy all infected plants and put new soil in the greenhouse at least once a year.

Another blight exists mostly in the South. It is not believed that it will become spread over the north, though it is possible that it may make inroads in states north of the Ohio. It occurs in field crops and is very destructive. Spraying the plants with Bordeaux mixture is about the only remedy, but all old plants and field rubbish should be burned as soon as dry enough. This blight is supposed to be the same that affects melons, squashes and potatoes, and for this reason these four crops should not follow each other on the same land.

Following table from the report of the department of agriculture of the quantity of oats raised last year:

Table showing quantity of oats raised last year in various states. Includes columns for State, Bushels, and Total. Total: 698,767,300.

Moisture and Strawberries. Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin: Irrigation cannot be regarded as indispensable to success in strawberry culture, and in many cases heavy mulching, sufficient water may be retained in the soil for the necessities of the crop in ordinary seasons, but an abundant supply of water simply makes success more certain, and where intensive culture is practiced an irrigation plant ought to be a part of the equipment. Strawberry plants require an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth, but this is most easily secured during the first season by attending to the proper details in preparation of the soil and in cultivation. Early and continuous cultivation saves the moisture to a greater extent than is commonly supposed. It has been found that the loss of moisture from unplowed ground may be in excess of 100 per cent from cultivated soil to an amount of one inch and three-fourths of rain in one week. A man with a team sprinkling could not replace the water on an acre of land as fast as it escapes by evaporation from the soil when it goes off at that rate if he had to haul the water one-fourth of a mile. The importance of stirring the soil soon after a shower is generally known, but in practice cultivation after slight showers is often neglected. This is because no crust forms after slight showers; hence the necessity of stirring the soil at once is not apparent. A slight wetting of a dry soil, however, increases the upward flow of water, hence there is more water added to the surface soil at such times than comes in the form of rain. The sun and wind soon dissipate the slight rainfall and along with it much of the water which came from the lower layers of the soil, leaving the soil drier than before. As the two are commonly used, a cultivator is a better machine for irrigating than a sprinkling cart.

The Tulip Tree.—At a meeting in Illinois Professor Burrill delivered an interesting lecture on the tulip tree, which he said was one of the most wonderful of the American trees, reaching often to a height of 150 feet, and sometimes even to a height of 190 feet. It frequently rises for 80 feet without a limb. The tree belongs to the family of Tulipera, and is related to the little wild-flower and to some other of our common plants humble in stature. Back in prehistoric times all of the tulip trees were common. It has taken immense lapses of time for the original types to develop into forms so far removed from each other as the giant tulip tree and the humble anemone.

Whither Does It Tend?—The number of milk cows in the United States on the first day of January, 1897, was 15,940,841, while on the first day of January, 1898, the number was 15,840,000, a decrease of 100,841. This must not be taken as proof that the business of dairying is declining. There is a great movement on foot to do in the same work with fewer cows. If five millions more could be killed off it would be a good thing for American dairymen, for the same amount of butter could be produced from ten million of cows that we now get from fifteen millions. If the cows were even fairly good animals for dairy purposes.

Watch the Market.—The importance of striving to please customers is not always fully realized by those marketing fruit. The consumer's wants may not coincide with your views of what they should be, but when he is satisfied you not only make a sale but gain a permanent customer. Keep in close touch with the markets, visiting them often to find out what people really want and pay the most for. The producer, retailer and consumer should, as far as possible, understand and trust each other, remembering that in union there is strength, and each needs the others' assistance.—Oregon Station Bulletin.

Good Milk Cows.—"Five thousand to six thousand pounds of milk a year is the average product of the dairy cow," says A. G. Judd, "and the cow that produces under 4,000 pounds is not a good representative of a dairy cow."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL MERRITT

Military Ruler of the Philippines a Type of the Best Americanism—He Was at One Time a Farm Hand.

General Merritt, who goes to the Philippines as military governor of that island empire of the Pacific, is the second in command of our national army. He won fame and honor as Sheridan's chief officer in the great battles of the war. He was an unrelenting warrior, once fighting nine battles in ten successive days. His military career is more or less on record, but of his private life little has been given to the public.

Gen. Wesley Merritt's father, John Willis Merritt, was a New York lawyer, having an office at No. 134 Nassau street when the boy was born, Dec. 1, 1836, at No. 87 North Moore street. He was one of eight brothers. Twenty months later the law office was at No. 8 Spruce street, the family having removed to Brooklyn.

When Wesley was four years old his father, having a large and increasing family, abandoned law for agriculture and bought a farm at "Looking Glass Prairie," near Belleville, Ill., not far from St. Louis. Young Merritt attended the school of the Christian Brothers, a Catholic institution, at Belleville. Later he worked on the farm for three years, helping his brothers raise corn and pork, for which that section has always been famous.

Merritt a Farmer.
Young Merritt often drove the farm team seventeen miles to town, getting only fifteen cents a bushel for his corn. Everything that a farmer produced in those days was cheap as dirt, and there was little money in circulation. Paste-board checks circulated between merchants and farmers in some localities, and their merchandise seemed high because it took so much corn and pork to pay for it. Being a lawyer and a man of a literary turn of mind, the boy's father aspired to do something besides raising corn. He started a local evening newspaper at Belleville, called the Advocate, and later a weekly of the same name at Lebanon. Both were Democratic organs, and, like most of the Democratic journals of that day, were for territorial extension, the annexation of Texas, and the settlement of the vexed and formidable "Oregon question" by taking possession of the country clear to the Pacific ocean. Young Merritt helped his father and brothers publish this Democratic newspaper. He mastered the business of running a country newspaper taking his turn in looking after petty details, besides learning to set type and becoming an expert printer with a boy. At the age of sixteen he went to read law in the office of Judge Hayne in Salem. He was making rapid progress



MISS LAURA WILLIAMS.
(The Chicago Girl Soon to Become the Bride of Gen. Merritt.)
When Gov. Russell, then a member of congress, secured him a cadetship for West Point.
Gen. Merritt has no family. His favorite nephew, Eaton Merritt, is educating at a Connecticut school, with a view of sending him to West Point. Gen. Merritt was married in 1871, in Europe, to Miss Caroline Warren, of Cincinnati. She died in 1893, at St. Paul, and was buried at West Point, where the general was superintendent for five years.
The Merritts originally sprang from three brothers, who came to America from Ireland in 1600, their descendants settling in Winchester, and from that

family, it is said, all the Merritts born in this country have descended.

Of General Merritt's military history much has been written. A mere record of his battles, engagements and campaigns would fill columns. He had many narrow escapes from death—a notable one at the battle of Beverly Ford in 1863, when he was attacked by a Confederate officer and a desperate hand to hand contest followed. He was sabered over the head, and would have been killed but for the soft felt



GOVERNOR-GENERAL MERRITT.

hat which he wore, containing a big army pocket handkerchief. In this engagement he was surrounded and his troops nearly captured. He fought with a courage and desperation that won a great victory. The newspapers of the day were filled with his exploits in that particular engagement, and on the earnest recommendation of General Buford he was made a brigadier-general.

The Ride of His Life.
Perhaps the greatest ride of his life was his famous dash through the Rocky mountains, when he rode night and day to the rescue of Major Thornburgh's command, hemmed in by the Ute Indians at the time of the White River massacre. The soldiers were surrounded and being slowly shot and starved to death. A single man managed to crawl out one night and escape, and after incredible suffering reached Rawlins Station on the Union Pacific railroad, nearly 200 miles to the north. A "hurry" telegram was sent to General Merritt, then colonel of the Fifth cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne. After reaching Rawlins or the nearest railroad point to the White River Indian agency, General Merritt had to ride four days and nights continuously with a light supply of food and ammunition. Thornburgh was dead and his men were on the point of starvation, wounded and barely able to cling to their guns behind their intrenchments. Merritt arrived at the break of day, advanced with yell and scattered the Indians, who were waiting like coyotes for the soldiers to die or surrender. General Merritt's wild ride through the Rocky mountains will long challenge the record. It is considered remarkable that he did not kill a horse or a man during his mountain march.

With Custer, McPherson and Sheridan, Merritt was called one of the boy generals of the war. Graduating from West Point but a few months before the civil war broke out, he joined the Second dragons and continuously distinguished himself in the cavalry service all through the war. He was Sheridan's right hand man in the great campaigns of the Shenandoah leading

up to the battle of Five Forks and the surrounding and crushing of Lee.

Merritt's six brevets from major to major general for his heroic and irresistible fighting at Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern, Haver's Shop, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Five Forks and the Appomattox campaign are among his undying achievements in the great war.

His title of colonel in the regular army, the Fifth cavalry, was bestowed on him in 1876. Later, when he was given command of the much sought department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, and subsequently at St. Louis, many so-called experts in military matters thought it hardly fair to bestow so great an honor—to show the golden stars of war—on the youngest brigadier general immediately following his promotion.

General Merritt's military career in closely contested engagements, in great and hazardous campaigns, was always that of a soldier and a hero. He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1860, just before the rebellion, and reached a captaincy in the Second cav-

alied at the front. Those who know him best agree that he has a judicial temperament and is eminently fitted for action in civil or military affairs requiring wisdom and justice. He will be heard from again.

FIND BIRTH PLACE OF BUDDHA.

Interesting Archaeological Discoveries Recently Made by Vincent Smith.
Vincent Smith, a learned antiquary of Bengal, has recently made some interesting discoveries of Buddhist remains in India, says the London correspondent of the New York Sun. The first of these is the home of Gautama Buddha, who lived about 500 B. C. The ruins of this ancient city of Kapilavastu are in Nepal territory; they are, so far as yet known, entirely of brick, and are so covered with jungle and so extensive that years will be required for their thorough exploration. Since 410 B. C. the city has been in ruins and uncultivated, and excavations are now bringing to light buildings more ancient than any previously known in India. More interesting even than Kapilavastu is the discovery of the Lum-



GOVERNOR-GENERAL MERRITT.

alry April 5, 1882, and was brigadier of volunteers June 29, 1863.

A Soldier and Hero.

In the army of the Potomac, on the staff of General Cooke, and later with General Stoneman, in his famous raid toward Richmond, he won renown. In command of cavalry he crossed the Rappahannock and surprised the enemy, but for hours was nearly surrounded and once on the point of being captured. A confederate officer gave him a savage sabre cut on the head, but he continued fighting gallantly, leading his men and winning an amazing victory. It was for this bravery that General Buford complimented him, following it by recommending his promotion. Later, General Merritt succeeded General Buford in command of cavalry, operating in central Virginia. He was in the Richmond campaign in 1864, fighting with Sheridan at the head with his columns in his historic raids through the valleys, always closing in on the armies of the dying confederacy. His division (the First), composed of seventeen regiments of cavalry, embracing General Custer's command, won him honor for the mastery of cavalry in which he drove Early and his troops through Winchester.

More Brilliant Achievements.

Merritt's next brilliant achievement was at Cedarville, on the Shenandoah. This was followed by his glorious victory at the battle of Cedar Creek, where, without infantry support, he made incessant cavalry charges—tremendous, overwhelming. The enemy could not survive his assaults of tornado impetuosity. With Sheridan Merritt displayed a distinguished part in forcing the surrender of Lee. On that memorable occasion, so graphically described by Grant and Sheridan, General Merritt was appointed one of the three commissioners to carry out the terms of the treaty. And now in a new and globe encircling war this brave, sagacious and competent man of the people, who in his turn was farmer's boy, typesetter, publisher, editor, lawyer, cadet, soldier and then a victor, and always conquering officer in the great armies of the war, is again

wanted at the front. Those who know him best agree that he has a judicial temperament and is eminently fitted for action in civil or military affairs requiring wisdom and justice. He will be heard from again.

Even in Russia, it seems, despotism does not go to the length of forcing a woman to tell her age or of punishing her for stating it inaccurately. A certain Princess Eugalytcheff was recently tried at Moscow and sentenced to 1000000 rubles in the province of Olonez for embezzling 140,000 rubles. After the proceeding in court had come to an end and after the noble lady had retired to the country for her somewhat prolonged rest from urban gavettes and temptations, a too-careful official discovered that among the papers in the case was the princess' certificate of baptism, and that she had changed the date of it from 1847 to 1867. Instantly this grave crime was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the convicted embezzler was summoned to meet the charge of falsifying an official document. Then a curious fact was disclosed, and a surprising amount of light was thrown on Russian society.

The Princess Eugalytcheff, who was cited as a witness by the prosecutor, said that whether his bride was twenty years older or younger than her certified age was a matter of absolute indifference to him. All he could say was that he received the sum of 3,000 rubles for giving the lady his name, that immediately after the marriage ceremony he procured for her a separate passport, and that since then he has known nothing more of his wife or her private affairs. The jury gallantly declined to convict the accused princess on the "trivial charge against a woman's age," and she was sent back to her provincial exile. Princesses evidently come cheap in Russia, and this is perhaps the most interesting bit of news in the whole story.—New York Times.

Summer Dress for Children.

While the problem of selecting the children's summer outfit is still puzzling enough, it has been simplified very much by the well-made garments of all sorts and kinds that can be purchased in the shops. Simplicity was once the leading element of style in children's dress, but now it is expressed in material and design only, without being especially noticeable as one of the ruling tendencies.

Dame Fashion interests herself very much in the little costumes, and they display very striking evidences of extravagance and modern inspiration. They must be well cut, carefully made and beautified with pretty touches of color, contrast and finish, or they can have no place on the list. The blouse is made with a yoke of tulle, lawn, or lace over satin for the older girls, is decidedly the prevailing style for thin wool, gingham, and muslin gowns. Girls of all ages wear the gowns, and some of the blouse waists have a soft vest of chiffon batiste as well. There are gored skirts, plain straight skirts filled in at the waist and skirts with a good front breadth and straight breadths at the side and back. Both plain and flowered muslins are used for the thin gowns, but the plain colors are the latest fancy in these youthful dresses, as they are in those for the grown-ups. They are made with a trim of lace insertion, a bertha collar gimped with insertion and edging, and one little puff or frill at the top of the sleeve. Rows of lace insertion trim the skirt and are set in around the bodice in bolero form or straight lines. Plain white organdies made over a color are decidedly the fashion in small gowns and the pretty yokes of insertion and fine tucks are daintily made by hand.

Mixed.

A rural justice, with a morning war "extra" and the code of Georgia before him, delivered the following remarkable "decision" recently: "It appearing to the court that the prisoner at the bar has won a remarkable battle in the Philippines, and that, in stealing the hog, he was only acting in a spirit of self-preservation, in a country where food is so scarce that the insurgents are eating horseflesh, it is, therefore, the opinion of the court that, in conferring the title of rear admiral upon him the government acted well and wisely, and that, if he be reinforced in time, he will yet take full possession; and it is ordered that he be released on parole and prove by the daily dispatches that the Spanish officials are the biggest liars in the world.—Chicago Dispatch.

Chances to Grow.

David Bigham, the famous singer, tells a good dialect story. Here is one of a negro mammy who was forever prating the extraordinary virtues and general wonderfulness of her charge. "Huh!" granted her wearied auditor, "he—he—ain't Gowd, is?" The mammy pondered a minute. "Well," she said, hesitatingly, "he's young yit."

Tights.

An English Sunday school boy being asked for a definition of tights replied: "Things worn by ladies in circuses and pantomimes."

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Summer Dress for Children—Well Made Garments that Simplify the Problem of Selection—Clothes for Little Misses Made After Fashions for Older Folk.

Winter.
"All the world is dreary,
All the days are gray.
Bless me! it is snowing!
For the way,
Old fur cap and mittens
And a clumsy cloak;
With feelings just to poke,
Snowballs fast are flying,
And if a boy is hit
Or has his nose trampled
He mustn't mind a bit;
For if you burst out crying
Some boy makes a grimace—
Oh, I hate the winter!"
Cried little Sour-Face.

"Snappy is the weather,
Jack Frost is about.
Boys and girls together
Join in clamorous shout.
There is bliss in sliding
Through the slippery track,
There is joy in rolling
Warm and glowing back,
And the roaring fire,
Fill the heart's desires,
And the evening stories,
Old woman, burn the feathers
Down from the ash-gray skies!
Oh, I love the winter!"
Cried little Smiling-Eyes.
—Louise R. Baker.

No Crime to Falsify Age.
Even in Russia, it seems, despotism does not go to the length of forcing a woman to tell her age or of punishing her for stating it inaccurately. A certain Princess Eugalytcheff was recently tried at Moscow and sentenced to 1000000 rubles in the province of Olonez for embezzling 140,000 rubles. After the proceeding in court had come to an end and after the noble lady had retired to the country for her somewhat prolonged rest from urban gavettes and temptations, a too-careful official discovered that among the papers in the case was the princess' certificate of baptism, and that she had changed the date of it from 1847 to 1867. Instantly this grave crime was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the convicted embezzler was summoned to meet the charge of falsifying an official document. Then a curious fact was disclosed, and a surprising amount of light was thrown on Russian society.

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Fine Escocers.

Winn D. City—New York is considerably worried over the possibility of an attack from Spanish warships. It is peculiarly situated for anything of that kind.
Cal U. Mette—How so?
Winn D. City—Why, a hostile fleet might come right into the heart of the city, and capture a large part of Great-New York, and the rest of the city wouldn't hear of it for days.

A Full Acknowledgment.

Judge—There was no necessity of your assaulting this man and breaking his camera, just because he tried to take a snap-shot of you. What else did he do?
Prisoner—Nothing, your honor. He pressed the button, and I did the rest.

which can only be captured by strategy. This is all very well sometimes, only, unfortunately, girls are quick-witted—much sharper than you are yourselves, messieurs!—and if they discover the strategy either they will begin to laugh at you, which will be absolutely fatal to your hopes, or else grow angry, on the whole nearly as undesirable an occurrence. All girls hate to be made conspicuous, especially when their minds are not quite made up. And the man in love is rather like the ostrich in his opinion—that because he is too much occupied to see the rest of the world the rest of the world does not see him. So he hangs over the object of his affection, never takes his eyes off her or talks to any one else.

Like Their Mothers'.
Little girls' clothes are made so much like those of their mothers that it is only necessary to get one pattern for both and cut it down for the smaller woman. Everybody wears gimpes. The spring dresses have silk ones and the summer ones will have white mull or nainsook, finely tucked or banded with insertion. Sometimes the blouse is opened down one side, revealing an extension of the gimpes.



and this is a fashion for both young and old.
Such a dress for a little girl is made of a pretty red material and trimmed with braid. The braid forms three frogs on each side of the opening at the left of the blouse. The sleeves also have the frog trimming and the epaulets are similarly trimmed. There is a knot of silk to join the belt at the left side. A red poke bonnet, with knots of ribbon and a chiffon ruche around the edge, goes nicely with this little dress.—The Latest.

The Necessary Fan.

With the advent of summer weather fans again become important. In our equable climate we do not need to have, as they do in India, a punkah swinging all day and all night, with careful servants to keep it going, lest we die for lack of air; but, nevertheless, the fan plays an important part in our ordinary comfort, says Harper's Bazar.

No house is properly furnished for summer which has not a quantity of the useful palm-leaf variety of fans, which cost little and return an immensity of comfort. Less beautiful and ornate than the Japanese fans, the palm leaf always holds its own for its lightness and its power of creating a breeze. Little folding fans to carry in the pocket, or the big feather fans of lace, silk and ivory are among the choice possessions which women love. No elegant toilet is complete without a fan, and many women have fans to match every costume. While one may purchase for a few cents a fan which will give great satisfaction, the resources of a millionaire's purse may be taxed for the artistic and expensive fans which cost immense sums of money and take rank in their owner's love with jewels and lace.

Face and Figure.

It may not be generally known that garlic is an aid to the production of lovely complexions. It is to a steady diet of this plant and to the damp air of the wash tubs that the pretty washerwomen of Paris, one of whom is annually chosen queen of beauty for Mardi Gras, owe their fascinating complexion.

A physician of notes advocates a good cry occasionally for women. She who weeps keeps her youth longer than the woman who suppresses her tears, a profuse flow of tears lessens blood pressure, a discharge of energy reduces tension and produces an exhaustion which demands a refreshing sleep.

For grace of carriage peasant women, who are accustomed to carry weights on their heads, are deservedly noted. In the effort to keep the balance of the burden they are carrying these women train all the muscles of the body in order that they may walk smoothly and steadily, and the result is a queenly carriage, which many a great lady might envy. To attain graceful carriage much may be done by practicing walking with some object on the head—a little cushion, a book or even a light board would do—and certainly all young people should learn dancing, and, if possible, fencing. These exercises produce firmness and flexibility in the limbs and the power of sustaining balance gracefully.—Philadelphia Times.

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ADMIRAL BARMEJO.

HE IS A GOOD LOOKING SPANIARD THAT'S ALL.

His Diplomacy Could Not Fool Our Naval Authorities—Deceit in Dealing with His Own People—Queer Character in Spanish Cabinet.

ADMIRAL BARMEJO, the Spanish minister of marine, has not been able to distinguish himself greatly thus far in the fight with the United States. This is the man who so grossly deceived the Spanish people concerning the movements of the Cape Verde fleet. At one time he gave out an official notice that the fleet was half way across the Atlantic, and from his hints to lesser officials, who promptly gave them out with a show of government sanction, the people at Madrid believed that the fleet would soon be at work bombarding Boston and New York. Barmejo succeeded Admiral Beranger in the ministry of marine. Beranger was in the Canovas cabinet, and went out when Sagasta stepped in. The present Spanish minister of marine has shown some rather odd ideas of what is good policy since the trouble with the United States came on. Apart from being a good looking Spaniard, he is evidently as far behind the times



ADMIRAL BARMEJO, as many of his own war ships. He has long been prominent in Spanish public affairs.

TALENTED YOUNG ARTIST.

A young woman artist of much beauty and talent is Florence Nightingale, the charming daughter of Prof. Nightingale of Argyle Park. Miss Nightingale is a dainty, slim girl scarce five feet high, with wealth of soft brown hair which has a glint of gold and lies in curls about her face and neck. Her eyes are green gray and filled with the fire of genius. Like her famous namesake, the heroine of the Crimea, she is greatly loved by all who know her. Miss Nightingale has studied her art persistently, but unobtrusively, in this country and Europe. A few weeks ago her sister was married, and in preparation for the wedding Miss Nightingale decorated the frieze of each room in the house. On the walls of the reception room blossom in varied hues and color the kindly chrysanthemum of Japan. In the music room and library she has traced the symbols of art, and literature, violins, harps, pandean pipes, sheet music, the owl, the Grecian lamp, the motto of her father, "Legendo est clivus," in graceful scroll, and the emblazoned coat of arms of the Nightingale and Chase families. Intertwined among all are rich red roses, half blown. The dining room she has painted entirely in red, with huge bunches of sunnyc and green leaves. Her father's study is painted in English ivy with background of blue. The young woman uses her brushes very

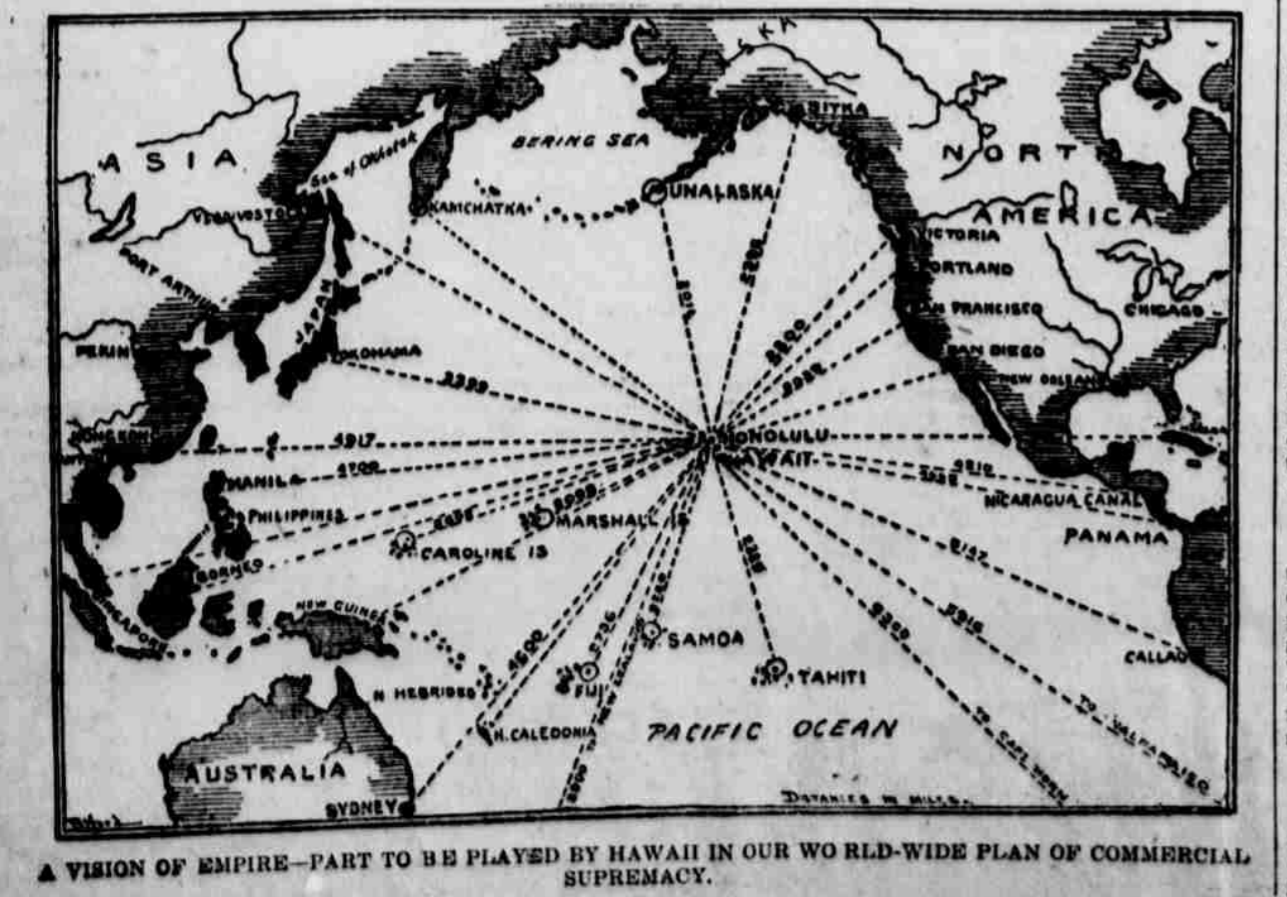


MISS NIGHTINGALE, rapidly, and while each room is a work of beauty in itself, it is marvelous that the whole task should have been accomplished in the length of time Miss Nightingale devoted to it.

Victoria's Eyes.
It may interest weak-eyed persons to hear that Queen Victoria bathes her eyes every morning and evening in weak and tepid tea. This old-fashioned remedy was in favor with the duchess of Kent, and her daughter Blyly practices it, finding much benefit from the tannin in the tea, which is said to be an admirable astringent for the eyes. Furthermore, the London papers deny that the queen suffers any more from falling sight than other ladies of seventy-nine years are prone to do, and her eyesight is really better than that of most women of her age. She dreads to put on spectacles in public, for she considered they did not improve her appearance—and who cannot understand that naturally little vanity?—but, now artificial aid has been accepted, the queen makes no bones of that matter and is quite content.—Boston Herald.

A Substituta.

Nine-year-old Alexander had been reading some stories from English history. He looked up from his book meditatively and said: "Mamma, the kings in olden times always had wise men to consult with, when they didn't know what to do. Our presidents don't have wise men, but then they have congress instead of the wise men."—Truth.



A VISION OF EMPIRE—PART TO BE PLAYED BY HAWAII IN OUR WORLD-WIDE PLAN OF COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

THE SITUATION IN HAVANA.

News Smuggled Out Is That Affairs Are in a Desperate Condition in That Beleaguered City.

Washington Officials Think That Peace Negotiations Will Be Asked.

May Soon Surrender.
Key West, Fla., June 11.—Trustworthy information, smuggled out of Havana, shows that the city now has a garrison of 45,000 Spanish regulars and half as many volunteers. The interior of Havana province has been abandoned to the insurgents, who make daily attacks on the picket lines in the suburbs of the capital.

It is common talk that Blanco will surrender after merely a nominal resistance. He has lost confidence in the volunteers, refusing to arm many independent companies for fear that they would join the insurgents.

Everywhere Cubans and native born Spaniards are kept under surveillance and the slightest overt act is a signal for their imprisonment.

Spanish merchants of Havana claim to have provisions for six months, but the shelves of the warehouses are empty, and every day many shops close their doors.

The reconcentrados and families of laborers are starving in their hovels without attempting to drag themselves into the streets to beg bread, which is never given them.

For Mediation.
Vienna, June 11.—The government has decided to initiate mediation between the United States and Spain, as it wishes to avoid the appearance of making intervention seem only a dynamic action in the interest of the queen regent, which might perhaps give fatal offense.

Nevertheless, a decided opinion is held that the time for intervention is very nearly at hand, although a hesitation to take the first step is evident everywhere. The probability is that Russia will undertake the initiative within one or two days.

It is known that the government has become more approachable on the subject of intervention. With regard to the Philippines no doubt exists in official minds in Vienna that the islands can not remain in the hands of America. The insurgents there reject all foreign control, and moreover it is scarcely conceivable that America could provide a sufficient force to enable her to take full possession of so extensive a group of islands. The probability is that the powers will find a way out of the difficulty by establishing a sort of protectorate, which, perhaps, England might undertake. One fact, however, is incontrovertible, the united cabinets are agreed that the Philippines must remain in open market for the commerce of the world.

Of Religious Origin.
St. Petersburg, June 11.—The report of an unexpected attack by 1000 natives on a Russian post, garrisoned by 300 infantry at Andijan, Fergana province, Turkestan, is confirmed.

The uprising in which twenty soldiers were killed and as many more wounded was of purely religious origin and due to the intrigues of the Muselman priesthood, which, excited by Turkey's victory over Greece, promoted the outbreak with the most serious reverses to the Russian arms, sustained in central Asia in many years. Yesterday the leader of the band, a high Muselman priest, has confessed to a secret understanding with high circles at Constantinople, and admits that the uprising was intended to be general in the province of Fergana.

New National Policy.
San Francisco, Cal., June 11.—At a banquet given by Mayor Phelan to Major Gen. Merritt at the Pacific Union club, a number of prominent people were present. Responding to a toast to his honor, Gen. Merritt said the success of the American troops in the Philippines could not be doubted. The territory acquired by the United States by right of conquest should not be relinquished. What the navy has won the army will hold. He closed by saying: "I believe in a new national policy for the United States, which looks to the acquisition of additional territory represented in the outlying islands that are requisite for the development of a national strength and growth."

Fatally Burned.
Guthrie, Ok., June 11.—Lavina Lee of East Guthrie poured gasoline on a smoldering fire and was fatally burned and her home ruined by the flames.

Fatal Torpedo Explosion.
A torpedo in St. John's river, at St. John's Bluff, eighteen miles below Jacksonville, Fla., exploded yesterday, killing three men and badly wounding Lieut. Hart of the United States engineer corps, in charge of the work of fortifying the river at that point.

One killed, John O'Rourke, electrician, married, with one child, of Jacksonville, was at work with the force of men wiring the torpedoes placed in the river. How the accident occurred is not known.

Right Per Cent.
Washington, June 11.—In a report sent out Thursday night the war revenue rate on life insurance was given as 10 cents on the \$100. In the afternoon the report of the rate given was 8 cents, which is correct.

Cuban Victory.
Washington, June 11.—The Cuban legation heard of a decisive battle in Pinar del Rio province, May 28. There was a complete rout of the Spaniards. Many were killed. The Cubans burned buildings and destroyed fortifications.

Peace Prospects.
Washington, June 11.—Diplomatic circles were stirred yesterday by the receipt of official information from home governments concerning the desperate condition of affairs in Spain and the prospect that Austria, the one remaining friend of the crumbling dynasty, will soon make representations to the United States, having for their purpose the ending of the war that is hastening the doom of the Alfonso regime.

Secretary of State Day is so sure that he will soon be called upon to deliberate important matters in this connection that he is now compiling a brief of the facts and precedents in the case and ascertaining the position of the administration as it will at an early date, to make terms upon which Spain can terminate hostilities.

The British, French, German and Russian legations as well as the Austrian legation, have received within the past two days intelligence that indicates that the rapid approach of Spain's capitulation and ambassadors and ministers are awaiting instructions as to how they shall proceed.

Many of the higher officials here, however, look to a fairly long struggle, lasting probably until the beginning of next year. The administration hopes to pour Spain to terms by causing Santiago Porto Rico; but a number of prominent men are inclined to the belief that it will be necessary to capture Havana before the enemy realizes that he is beaten.

Japan Protest.
Washington, June 11.—Japan has entered a strong protest against duty on tea, provided for in the war revenue bill. The protest was sent to the state department, and by it forwarded to the conference committee.

The protest is based on the ground that the uniform duty of 10 cents a pound on all teas—cheap or dear—will have the effect of ruining the Japanese tea trade with the United States. Japan, it says, would not object to a duty graded according to values. The protest is submitted as a result of instructions sent from the Japanese foreign office.

Covered With Frogs.
South McAlester, I. T., June 11.—Train men coming down the Katy state that after the hard rain, the track this side of South McAlester was literally buried under a mass of living frogs, which had fallen from above with the rain. There were so many frogs on the track the train men had to stop the engine and shovel them off with a shovel.

To Be Dissolved.
Yokohama, June 11.—The imperial diet was opened yesterday. After a stormy discussion the government proposals for land taxation were rejected and great uproar.

In Bankruptcy Court.
London, June 11.—In the bankruptcy court yesterday a statement of Sir Robert Peel, for whose estate a receiver was appointed on February 23 last, was presented showing that the liabilities amounted to \$1,583,050, and the assets were nil.

Well Cared For.
Hull, N. S., June 11.—British Consul Amador at Santiago de Cuba cables that he visited Lieut. Hobson and his colleagues, and that he found them well and well cared for by the authorities at Santiago de Cuba.

To Stop the Fever.
Jackson, Miss., June 11.—Telegrams received from McHenry say the seven cases of yellow fever there are progressing nicely, and that Dr. Haralson, the state health officer in charge, hopes to be able to stamp out the disease quickly or confine it to McHenry. The state board of health has decided to quarantine the entire Gulf coast pending an investigation, their action being the same as that taken by the Louisiana authorities.

The president has appointed T. L. Rosser, the ex-Confederate general, to a brigadier generalship.

Portugal is reported as wanting the war stopped.

In an Asylum.
Prince Alexandrovitch Galtzitz, "descended from royal ancestry," was taken from Bellevue hospital, New York, Thursday and lodged in a padded cell at Bloomingdale asylum.

After running the entire social gamut from the most exclusive houses to the coteries of Bohemia, he passed into the land of lost minds. He went "broke" several years ago. Now he has gone mad, and is suffering from acute mania. The cause is subject poverty and want.

To Propose a Meeting.
Madrid, June 11.—It is reported that Germany will propose a meeting of the European conference to discuss the occupation of the Philippines.

Train Holdup.
Coleman, Tex., June 11.—The north-bound passenger of the San Angelo branch of the Santa Fe was held up at Coleman Junction Thursday night about 11 o'clock by four masked men.

They took the engineer and fireman from the engine and attempted to force the express car open when Mr. Buchanan, claim agent for the road, opened fire on them with a six-shooter, several shots were fired on both sides, one of them striking and mortally wounding fireman Johnson.

The robbers then withdrew and the train backed up to Santa Anna for assistance.

Officers were notified and went to the scene of the robbery at once and took up the trail of the robbers.

From indications one of the robbers was severely wounded.

Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the road for the arrest and conviction of the parties concerned in the hold-up.

Martin Hanged.
Wharton, Tex., June 11.—The execution of Fran Martin took place yesterday. The drop fell at 11:30, and he was pronounced dead and cut down ten minutes later.

Martin was hanged upon the same scaffold upon which Jim Williamson was hanged a year ago, and on account of Martin's height a cavity two feet in depth had to be dug beneath the gallows, in to which Martin's body dropped. The head was partially severed by the weight of the fall, the throat being laid open by the rope.

Martin was executed for the murder of the Crocker family, May 19, 1895, being an accomplice of other parties.

Mysterious Death.
Port Worth, Tex., June 11.—A mysterious death occurred at 706 East Fifth street. The dead party is Mrs. Mary M. Dudley. The wife of Thomas J. Dudley, both residents of Fort Worth.

Death was caused by a pistol wound inflicted over the left nipple, the ball penetrating the heart and passing on through the back. It was about 3 o'clock when the sound of a pistol shot rang out at the home. A few minutes afterward neighbors rushed to the scene, and the dead body of the woman lay out stretched on the floor. The remains were removed to an undertaker's establishment later in the afternoon.

Shortly after the death was made known Thomas J. Dudley was placed under arrest, charged with murder.

TEXAS BRIEFED.

Waco.—At the fourth annual meeting of the police chiefs and city marshals, W. M. Rhea of Fort Worth was elected president and Maurice Kahn of Dallas secretary. The meeting next year will be held at Dallas.

Colorado City.—A young man named Kit William, working on a ranch near here, has with other relatives inherited the estate of his grandfather in North Carolina. His share will be \$100,000.

Rockwell.—The Baptist church at Heath, seven miles from here, was completely wrecked by a storm on the 7th. The choir organ and other contents were made into kindling wood.

A Charter Granted.
Austin, Tex., June 11.—Chartered: The Supply and Mixture company of Dallas. Capital stock \$100,000. Purpose, to do a general merchandise business. Incorporators: John W. Smith, A. Moses and Lafayette Fitzhugh.

Got Ten Years.
Cleburne, Tex., June 11.—The jury in the case of Gus Zimmerman, charged with the killing of Lewis Kennard, brought in a verdict of manslaughter and assessed his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for two years.

Burlison College.
Greenville, Tex., June 11.—Burlison college commencement exercises were held in the college assembly hall Wednesday night. Diplomats were given to Misses Mattie Elder, Della Jones, Mattie Settle, Vivian Duff and Nannie Watson.

Numerous Washouts.
Laredo, Tex., June 11.—The Texas-Mexican railroad had a number of washouts caused by the heavy rain-storms which prevailed over a large section of this county yesterday. The regular passenger trains were laid off in consequence.

Residence Destroyed.
Beville, Tex., June 11.—The fine residence of Jim Ray at Petrus, this county, was struck by a terrific wind yesterday and completely destroyed, some of the planks being found three miles away. None of the occupants were injured.

Burned to Death.
Texarkana, Tex., June 11.—Mrs. M. B. Dukes was burned to death in this city Thursday night. She was paralyzed and could not leave her bed. While attempting to light her pipe the mosquito bar ignited, and before help could be given the unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames. Mrs. Dukes was 80 years of age, and was the first settler of this place. She was a philanthropist, and was known far and wide.

Knocked Inhabitable.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 11.—George Eldorff, who is engaged by a wholesale house here, was knocked insensible, his throat cut badly and was relieved of about \$60. The assault was made on a side street. Officers are investigating.

Bonds Redeemed.
Austin, Tex., June 11.—The following courthouse and jail bonds were redeemed: Kerr county, \$2500; Kimball county, \$10,575.

Santiago Forts Fired On.
Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—The fleet formed in double columns six miles off Morro castle at 6 o'clock Monday morning and steamed slowly to 3000 yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts, and turned westward.

The second line was the New York, the Yankee, Iowa and Oregon following to the eastward. The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank. The line, headed by the New York, attacked the new earthworks near Morro castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain, which were the weather features.

Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch shell, which struck the base of the Estrella battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells of the ships fell upon the Spanish works.

The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality, and most of their shells went wild. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aim difficult. There was no maneuvering of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadrons were so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hilltops, but their firing was excellent.

Previous to the bombardment orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieut. Hobson and other prisoners of the Merrimac are confined there. In spite of this, however, several shots damaged Morro castle.

Commodore Schley's line moved closer in shore, firing at short range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries the Suwanee and Vixen opposed them, raining rapid-fire shots upon them and quickly placing the batteries out of the fight.

The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fort was burning and the battery was silenced, firing no more during the engagement. Eastward the New York and the New Orleans silenced the Cayo battery in quick order, and then shelled the earthworks located higher up. Later the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many shells, however, landed and the Spanish gunners retired.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the firing ceased, the warships turning in order to permit the use of the port batteries. The firing then became a long reverberating crash of thunder, and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns.

The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spanish fire ceased entirely and Rear Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal. Generally the fire of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces, and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war.

After the fleet had retired the Spaniards returned to some of their guns and sent twelve shells after the fleet, but no one was injured. One large shell fell close to the collier Juno.

Throughout the engagement no American ship was hit and no American was injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

At Port Agudores the forts recently constructed by Col. Ordonez, the famous artillery expert, were blown to dust and Col. Ordonez himself was badly wounded by flying splinters of the debris. Capt. Sanchez and Lieut. Yrizar, artillery officers, were also wounded. Two infantry lieutenants, Garcia and Perez, and twenty-one private soldiers are reported fatally wounded. Later in the day the American ships moved closer toward the mouth of the harbor where the old cruiser Reina Mercedes had been discovered attempting to use explosives about the hull of the Merrimac, to blow her to pieces and clear the channel.

A 13-inch shell from the Oregon landed squarely about her pilot house and tore all her upper works to shreds. Her "second commodore" and five of her soldiers and marines were killed. The second lieutenant of the Reina Mercedes and sixteen of her seamen were very severely injured.

A perfect shower of shell and shot fell upon and around the old cruiser, and she was so badly damaged that her crew, by order of Admiral Cervera, abandoned her and sought the shore for safety.

Cervera's Account.
Madrid, June 8.—Cervera cables that six American vessels bombarded Santiago and the coast fortifications. Six were killed and seventeen wounded. Three officers were killed, and an officer and seven men wounded among the troops. The damage inflicted on batteries at La Zocapa and Morro were important. The Morro barracks were damaged. The enemy had "noticeable losses."

Murder and Suicide.
Hot Springs, Ark., June 8.—J. W. Eting, a prominent business man, yesterday morning cut his wife's throat with a razor, and then committed suicide with the same weapon. Business troubles the cause.

Twelve Stores Burned at Mount Olive.
N. C. Loss \$29,000.

Imus Captured.
London, June 8.—A dispatch from Manila dated June 3, says:

The Spaniards in the church in old Cavite are still holding out, but the adjacent town of Imus has been captured by the insurgents. This is an important point at the back of Cavite proper and its possession by the rebels is a serious matter for the Spanish, because it is the outlet to the surrounding country and through it supplies are brought to the city of Manila. It will also afford an admirable base of operations for a further advance toward the city.

It has been impossible to conceal from the inhabitants of Manila the fact that the insurgent successes have cast a deep gloom upon foreign residents who are more anxious than ever to get away.

For the most part they remain, but women and children have been sent to Cavite, where they are safe under the stars and stripes. The most friendly relations exist between Admiral Dewey and the consular representatives of the powers and the commanders of the European warships in the bay. The Spanish soldiers who have been captured are a sorry looking lot. If they are a fair sample they will be no match for the American troops.

Cadets to Be Assigned.
Washington, June 8.—The navy department has decided to give the naval cadets at Annapolis an opportunity to see real warfare by taking assignments on the warships in lieu of customary summer vacations. As a result about half of the second class men and quite a number of the third class men have been assigned to duty on the Indiana, New York and other ships in West Indian waters. The assignments are not general, applying to an entire class, but are generally elective by the cadets themselves. They are showing much eagerness for the service, as disclosed by the large number of applications thus far made. The department has improved the applications in all cases unless some personal or family objection was raised. The assignments are made to the larger ships, as they afford the best accommodations, the smaller gunboats and auxiliary cruisers not having the room for extra men. The cadets will be made useful mainly as signal officers.

More Rioting.
Belfast, June 8.—Last night there was a renewal of the riots that began Monday, during the demonstrations in honor of the revolution of 1798 and the anniversary of June 6, 1896, when seven civilians were shot on Shank Hill road by the constabulary. The nationalists attacked a body of Orangemen, who were leaving their work, and there was a veritable hurricane of scrap iron and other missiles. The police at first were overpowered, but having been reinforced, they cleared the streets with a free use of their clubs. The military has been ordered out, and it is feared that there will be a renewal of the disturbances.

Doctors at Denver.
Denver, Col., June 8.—The annual convention of the American Medical association opened in the Broadway theater yesterday with a large attendance. Gov. Adams and Mayor Murray delivered addresses of welcome.

Several auxiliary associations held meetings in connection with the convention of the main body. Twelve departments or sections, as they are called, held meetings yesterday, at which many interesting medical papers were read.

No Aid Needed.
Mobile, Ala., June 8.—Very liberal responses were received to the request for raising the mortgage on the Hobson homestead at Greensboro. However, a telegram was received from Judge Hobson's attorney, saying the mortgage was unnecessary. There remains but a small balance due on the mortgage, and the amount has been tendered the building and loan association. No aid is needed nor will any be accepted.

Terrible Explosion.
Mena, Ark., June 8.—A terrible explosion occurred in the machinery of the Arkansas Mining company at Hatfield, Ark. The boiler burst while the full force of workmen were around it. Thirteen men were severely injured, one mortally. The names are not obtainable. Only one, a man named Faulkner, who lives at Jefferson, Tex., will die. He was terribly scalded. The accident was attributed to an oversight of the engineer.

Important Conference.
London, June 8.—The call which Col. John Hay, the United States ambassador, made at the foreign office Monday followed the receipt by him of a long telegram from the state department at Washington. He had an extended talk with the foreign office officials, during which important matters as to Cuba were discussed. Col. Hay declined to furnish any information as to the result of the conference.

Monument to Gladstone.
London, June 8.—In the house of commons yesterday a message from Queen Victoria was read, announcing her majesty's intention to direct the erection of a monument to the late William E. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey in accordance with the wishes expressed in the address of the house of commons to the queen.

Another Squadron.
Newport News, Va., June 8.—The cruisers Yale and Harvard are here. The Buffalo, formerly the Nithery, is here also. All have been fixed with heavy guns and will form part of another squadron to watch the Cadiz fleet.

Indians on War Path.
San Diego, Cal., June 9.—T. H. Silsbee has just returned from a trip to that portion of the state of Sonora lying directly east of the island of Tiburón, whose savage Seri Indians have been in a state of war against the Mexicans ever since the latter undertook to investigate the murder of Capt. Geo. Porter and the sailor, John H. Johnson, who were captured by the Seris last fall and killed.

Mr. Silsbee states the Indians have refused to give up the murderers.

ENGAGEMENT AT CIAMANERA

Five American Warships Bombard the Fortifications For Several Hours in an Effective Manner.

A Land Force Endeavors to Get Possession of Hills Near Santiago.

Battle at Caimanera.
Cape Hatten, June 9.—Yesterday United States troops had a skirmish with Gen. Linares and his men on the hills to the west and north of Santiago bay. The American want to capture the Meastra hills, Lorna San Pablo in particular, so as to be able to more effectively shell Santiago de Cuba. Sampson yesterday battered the forts again.

The Reina Mercedes, sank in Monday's engagement, had Marin Chief, her former captain, and thirty-six other men killed. Many Spaniards were killed on shore. The Reina Mercedes was in reality a floating battery. Her boilers were worthless, and part of her battery transferred to Morro Castle. She was sunk at her moorings.

Caimera, forty miles east of Santiago, had a battle yesterday. Five American warships went there to cut cables and the forts fired on them. The five ships replied, throwing shells several hours. A large body of Spanish troops were behind the fortifications, and they sublimely resisted, but were forced to retreat at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The town suffered some damage. Two cables were cut.

Vessels Chartered.
Washington, June 9.—Assistant Secretary Melkjohn of the war department announced with considerable satisfaction yesterday that the project of sending an adequate number of transports for troops to the Philippines appeared to have been solved. He made this statement after having chartered six ships in addition to those heretofore named and taken the preliminary steps for obtaining five more under certain conditions. If the latter are secured the war department will have at its disposal altogether eighteen ships for the Philippines' expedition, enough to accommodate in round numbers as many thousand men should they be put to that use exclusively. As some of them, however, will carry cavalry and some artillery the actual number of men the ships will take may be reduced somewhat and with some of the vessels in all probability will make a second voyage before their charters expire. As a result of the acquisition of the additional vessels extraordinary activity is fitting them out for the work intended will be started and no time lost in preparing for the third and later expeditions for the reinforcement of Admiral Dewey.

The following are the names of the vessels just chartered:
The Indiana, now at Seattle, capacity 1000 men; the Morgan City, now at San Francisco, capacity 1000 men, and the City of Para, which will carry approximately 1500 men.

The Victoria, which is at Tacoma, Wash.; the Olympia, which will be at Tacoma on the 19th instant, and the Arizona, which will be at the same place on the 10th of July.

These latter three vessels belong to the Northern Pacific Steamship company, and their charter depends on the granting to them by congress of an American register. Assistant Secretary Melkjohn made an original proposition for these ships over a week ago, but the company held out for some time for higher figures than the government proposed to give them. The terms of the charter are entirely satisfactory to the department.

The department has also the privilege of taking the Tacoma and the Columbia of the Northern Pacific line if they are needed.

Barge and Crew Lost.
Charleston, S. C., June 9.—A water-laden barge and her crew of five men, in tow of the steamer Leonidas, were lost Saturday night between Norfolk and Charleston. The Leonidas and her crew were en route from Norfolk to Key West to supply the army and navy. The news of the loss of the barge and her crew was brought to port yesterday by the pilot boat R. H. Cowan, which was hailed off the jetty by the Leonidas and given dispatches to be sent north. The pilot boat was given but little information of the disaster, the full details for the telegraph being sealed.

Forced to Flee.
Cape Hatten, June 9.—Even before the cables in Guantanamo bay had been injured, so that they could not be worked, the operators at the Caimanera station were forced to flee by the fire of the American warships.

Alleged Spy.
Atlanta, Ga., June 9.—George E. Eduard Vanderbilt, supposed to be a spy and giving his address as 251 Fourteenth street, East Side, New York, was brought to Fort McPherson last night under guard. He was arrested at Tampa Monday as a suspicious character, and being unable to give a clear account of his movements was sent to the military prison at Atlanta. Vanderbilt's guards state that no troops had left Tampa up to the time of their departure on Tuesday morning.

San Paul Sails.
New York, June 9.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul sailed at noon yesterday under sealed orders. She has taken aboard since her arrival off St. George Friday nearly 5000 tons of coal and 250,000 gallons of water.

Judge Grinnel Drops Dead.
Chicago, June 9.—Judge Julius F. Grinnel dropped dead yesterday at the Illinois Trust Savings bank. He was famous for the record he made at a public servant during the prosecution of the Hay Market anarchists.

Situation Grave.
Madrid, June 9.—The following communication from Capt. Gen. Augusti, dated Manila, June 3, has been published:
The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country, and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous bands.

A Spanish column holds the Zapote line, to prevent the enemy from invading the province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Malaban and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea.

I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants, and will exhaust every means of resistance, but I distrust the natives and the volunteers, because there have already been many desertions. Racoor and Imus have already been seized by the enemy.

The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I can not count upon the support of the country, the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies.

Charged With Murder.
Fort Scott, Kas., June 9.—Kinder H. Hargo, a full-blooded Seminole Indian, is now a prisoner in the United States jail at Miami, charged with the murder of Mrs. Laird, for whose death two young men, Sampson and McElwee, were burned to death by a mob near Newark, I. T., last January.

The government has all along maintained that the two Indians burned were innocent.

The prisoner was captured in the Chickasaw nation after an exciting chase of twenty-one days. The clew that led to his capture and on which his supposed guilt is based, was ascertained from a letter which he had written to his sister, now attending school at Emma Honekey mission in the Seminole nation.

The sister being a friend of the authorities at the mission informed them of the letter's contents and her brother's whereabouts.

Nearly 100 men are under indictment for participation in the burning of the two men in January.

Mexican Matters.
City of Mexico, June 9.—El Mundo (Liberal) ridicules the proposition of the Liberal party, El Tiempo, to build a navy for Mexico. It says the country has no need for a navy because it is not a nation with colonies and does not intend making alliances with nations which have them. A squadron of the fifth order would be no use in case of an European invasion, and El Mundo concludes by saying Mexico would have only such a navy as it is strictly necessary for its requirements in times of peace.

Much interest is felt along the west coast in the projected ship canal, which will extend through the coast country, a sailing fleet of many sounds and lagoons between Tehuantepec and Guatemala. The canal must be completed in ten years and at least seventy-five kilometers must be ready in four years.

Earthquakes are reported from various points, in some cases quite sharp, but no loss of life or damage to property is reported.

Officers Elected.
South McAlester, I. T., June 9.—The Indian Territory grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic adjourned here, to meet in Vinita in 1898. Considerable routine work was transacted.

The following grand officers were elected: Commander, David Redfield of Ardmore; senior vice commander, William Witt of South McAlester; junior vice commander, Lee Marshall of Big Cabin; delegate to the national convention, Dr. A. Griffith of South McAlester; advocate, R. H. Earnest of South McAlester; medical director, Dr. A. Griffith of South McAlester; chaplain, Rev. Hicks of Krebs; council of administration, J. B. Warren of Miami, H. T. Estes of Muskogee, T. B. Wigan of Call and F. M. Savage of Hartshorn.

Promoter Falls.
London, June 9.—Receiving order for bankruptcy has been issued against Ernest Torah Hooley, prominent as the biggest company promoter in this country, interested in bicycle, land and other concerns.

Depew Interviewed.
Paris, June 9.—Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview published in the Matin, is quoted as saying that "America's attitude is merely circumstantial."

"America," Mr. Depew concludes, "is an effective alliance with England, American hearts are not with England, but with France. Both republics, possessing the same democratic aspirations, they can never fail to maintain the most cordial relations."

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

(From the Press, Detroit, Mich.) A prominent business man recently expressed the opinion that there is one thing that will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world...

"A complexion of female ailments kept me awake nights and wore me out. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and was able to rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and took them and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would tell you the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them."

"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician, and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health today."

No discovery of modern times has done so much to enable women to take their proper place in life as safe-guarding their health as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the strength and health of the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

For the growing girl they are of the greatest benefit, for the mother indispensable, for every woman valuable.

For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, these pills have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases.

Ancient Libraries. Among the many curious things revealed to the gaze of a wondering world are the clay books found among the ruins of ancient cities.

Among these are the wonderfully preserved records of the once proud capital of the Assyrian empire. Far away beyond the plains of Mesopotamia, on the banks of the Tigris, lie the ruins of the ancient city of Nineveh.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb. Is now open and will continue until November 30th. The Book Island is the best and quickest route and the only line having its own rails all the way.

Measure your words when a supposed enemy is near. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething soothe the gums, reduce inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc.

There are two sides to a story; you think yours the right side. Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures. George W. Lutz, Fabacher, La., August 26, 1895.

The caterpillar and the mouse are woman's main troubles. All that we are responsible for is doing our duty.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charles, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was of any avail until he was cured by S. S. S.

A RARE JEWEL.

"Strawberries! Strawberries! Very fine and fresh—lady, please buy." But Madeline Joyce shook her head. "No, I do not want any, child."

"Poor and proud! Proud and poor!" she murmured to herself. "Oh, my God! why was I not yonder ragged strawberry girl, or even the child who sweeps the crossings, and earns an honest penny now and then? But now—now my hands are tied by mamma's absurd prejudices! Well, Beatrice, what is it?"

"The bill from the baker's, Madeline." "Another bill! Did you tell the man we had no money, Beatrice?" "What would have been the use, Maddy? Of course, I did not tell him."

"She does not know; she is reading in the parlor; she will not let me mend the tablecloth; she says it is not work for ladies. Oh, Maddy, what shall we do?" Madeline arose and began pacing impatiently up and down the room.

"Hush!" she cried; "there is a ring at the bell. It is Mrs. Benjamin again. Go tell her I am engaged—busy—gone out—anything you please. No—stay! Perhaps I had better see her, after all."

And Madeline went downstairs to where Mrs. Joyce sat in faded silk and turned lace, with white, wadded hands folded in her lap and an embroidered ottoman under her feet.

"It is like a dream," Madeline said to herself. "And to think there is nothing in the house for dinner! Perhaps Mrs. Benjamin will ask mamma to dine, and Bee and I can send out for half a pound of cr— We can eat anything."

And through her disjointed meditations her mother's soft, sweet voice sounded. "To the White mountains? With you? My dear Mrs. Benjamin, you are very kind, I am sure, and Maddy must use her own discretion about accepting. Do you hear, darling? Mrs. Benjamin wants you to accompany her to the mountains as soon as she has secured a nursery governess for her dear little boys. I am sure it would be a charming opportunity for you to see a little of life, for circumstances, you know, preclude me from giving you much variety."

Madeline looked up with a sudden glitter in her eyes. "A nursery governess? I think I know of some one, Mrs. Benjamin, who will suit you, if—if your terms are at all liberal."

"Three hundred a year and all expenses paid," said Mrs. Benjamin. "I think it isn't at all stingy. Who is it, Madeline?" "A young lady—a friend of mine. When do you want her?"

"At once; and then we can be off before the wilting weather comes in. You will accompany us, Madeline?" "Of course—of course. That is, if mamma approves." And Mrs. Joyce smiled faintly.

"How ready the young birds are to fly away and leave the parent nest," she sighed. "Well, it is but natural. I can hardly blame Maddy for being anxious to leave so dull a place as this."

"Mamma," cried Madeline, passionately. "It is not that. Oh, mamma, if I could only tell you!" And she hurried out of the room with a choking gasp in her throat.

Mrs. Benjamin did not like scenes; she looked on with civil wonderment. But she understood it all—after a little while. "The landlord again!" cried Mrs. Joyce, in her soft, well-modulated voice.

"Mamma," said Beatrice, hurriedly. "It's three months since he was here last, and—and don't you remember we didn't pay him then?" Mr. Atheling himself followed on her footsteps. Mrs. Joyce drew herself dignifiedly up.

END OF MAXIMILIAN.

official request, made in due form by the Austrian government, before delivering the remains, much delay occurred in the carrying out of the unfortunate prince's wishes with regard to them.

At last, on Nov. 1, the coffin containing the body of Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, archduke of Austria, prince of Hungary and Bohemia, count of Hapsburg, prince of Lorraine, emperor of Mexico, was handed over to Admiral Tagetthoff, who had been sent on a special mission to receive it, and left the capital with a cortege composed of his staff and an escort of 100 cavalry.

On Nov. 29 the Novara, with all that remained of the emperor, left the Mexican shore, where only three years before he had landed in all the pride of power and hopefulness of ambitious youth.

TRIUMPH OF TITUS. The total number of those who perished in the siege and capture of Jerusalem is estimated by Josephus at 1,100,000 persons; 97,000 were taken captive by the Romans. Of these, 700 of the finest and strongest were selected to grace the triumphal procession of Titus, says the Open Court.

The old and the weak, who could not be used, the Romans had butchered in cold blood; those over seventeen years of age were part of them sent into the Egyptian mines, part of them forced to appear in battle with wild beasts and to be torn to pieces by them, or to fight as gladiators with one another to delight the eyes of the heathen populace.

In Caesar's Philippic alone, at the celebration of the birthday of Domitian, more than 2,500 Jews shed their blood in the arena. The males under seventeen years of age and the women were sold directly into slavery. Titus, with all his prisoners and all his booty, marched to Rome, where he had a brilliant triumph in the year 71 A. D.; the sacred vessels of the temple were carried before the "imperator" and Simon and John, for the first time shoulder to shoulder, were obliged to march before the chariot of the victor with the 700 chosen captives, Simon being the real leader, was first scourged and then throttled at the stake, in accordance with Roman custom; John finished his career in prison.

BRILLIANT AFRICAN AT HOME. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and the natives of some parts of the west coast of Africa pay a compliment to the brute creation by fastening dried ox tails to their waists in order to be able to flick the large flies off their bodies.

Dewey's Neatness. "There is one thing about Dewey," said a naval officer at Washington the other day. "He has always insisted that his ship should be as well dressed as he. And we must all acknowledge that Dewey's boat was invariably the spick and span of the squadron, his sailors the cleanest and his drills the smartest. He makes it an unbreakable rule that everything on his vessel can only be done one way, and that the right way. No slovenliness is tolerated. And I have no doubt that it was his methodical care of all the details that made it possible for him, 7,500 miles from home, to take his fleet 628 miles from the nearest friendly port, carrying coal and ammunition with him, sail into a hostile harbor and make a fight upon a hostile fleet and hostile forts that will be celebrated for all time in the history of naval warfare for its daring and its success."

Highly Probable. "I know why you women always jump at conclusions." "Well, why is it?" "You are afraid if you walk some other woman will get there first."

Late reports indicate that American coal will soon find a market in the Baltic ports of Russia.

FEARED FOR HER HUSBAND.

New York Herald. Mrs. Jessie Murphy, 29 years old, of Brooklyn, hanged herself with a table cloth in the dining room of her apartment last night because she feared her husband, Thomas Murphy, who is a sea captain, would be taken by the Spaniards. She was a widow when she married Capt. Murphy about a year ago. He sailed on April 13 with his schooner for San Domingo. She was worried by the prospect of war at the time of his departure and begged him not to go, saying she was sure he would fall into the hands of the Spaniards and be killed. He laughed at her fears, telling her he did not believe there was anything in the war talk, and that there would be no hostilities. Even if there should be war he promised he would make the voyage in safety and return sound. She was not convinced, but he was obliged to sail in spite of her entreaties.

When he was gone she read eagerly all the war news, especially all that related to the probability that Spain would prey on the American coast. As the reports became more and more alarming and war seemed nearer, she grew more terrified. Her daughter, Maude, 16 years old, said her mother was unable to sleep, and had recently been in the habit of lying awake all night weeping. She expected news every day that her husband's vessel had been captured, and that he had been put to death with torture. She imagined that the Spaniards would finally end his life by cutting off his head. These thoughts so worked upon her mind that when the news came that congress had passed the resolutions declaring for Cuban independence, and that their passage meant that war was certain, she could bear the strain no longer, and decided to end her life. Her body was found by her daughters at 9 o'clock. Policeman McGinnie cut it down. The family are in comfortable circumstances, and Mrs. Murphy had nothing to worry her so far as is known, except the fancied danger to her husband.

The Pictoresque Kimono. In the May St. Nicholas Miss Ida Tigner Hodnett has a second and final article on "The Little Japanese at Home." Miss Hodnett says: The dress of the little girl is the kimono, made like that of her mother, both differing from the father's and brother's in being longer and fuller. In cold weather a jacket and pair of trousers of cotton cloth are worn underneath, and the kimono is sometimes thickly wadded. Among the nobles and gentry these additional garments are always worn, and are made of silk. The trousers, made quite full and long, are called hakama, and are worn by little girls of the higher classes. Besides these a garment called the haori is on some occasions worn over the kimono by both sexes. It has a cut similar to the kimono, but is shorter, and is not confined by the girdle. All Japanese garments are usually fastened with strings or cords, generally of silk—buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes being found mainly on western garments. The sleeves of the girl's kimono are much longer than her brother's, sometimes even touching the ground; but this extreme length is displayed among only the fashionables and in robes of ceremony. When at work, the sleeves are tied up to the armpits, so as to be out of the way. The lower ends are sewed up, and serve as bags or pockets in which various articles may be stowed away.

Where the Air Is Pure. An aeronaut says that there is the same difference in the air at the earth's surface and at an altitude of half a mile that there is between water in a muddy puddle and the purest spring water. He states that for a time one feels, after coming down from an ascent, as if one were breathing "solid dust."

As President Juarez insisted upon an

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The appointed hour passed, however, without his being summoned to execution. After prolonged suspense, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, news arrived that a reprieve of three days had been granted by the president, in order that the condemned might have time to make their last dispositions.

This unexpected delay naturally aroused hopes among the friends of the doomed men. These hopes, it is said by those closest to him at that time, were not shared by Maximilian. He continued his preparations with the same calm dignity that had not once forsaken him, but he sent a telegram to the national government, asking

that the lives of Generals Miramon and Mejia, "who had already undergone all the anguish of death, be spared," and that he might be the only victim. This request was denied. After making this supreme effort on behalf of his generals, he employed his remaining hours in dictating letters, and when night came he slept soundly.

On the morning of his execution (June 19), he arose at 3 o'clock, and dressed carefully. At 4 o'clock Padre Soria came, and once more gave him the last sacrament; an altar had been erected for this purpose in a niche formed by a passageway to his cell. This religious duty having been performed, he gave, in instructions to Dr. Basch, sending greetings and last tokens to friends. At a quarter before 6 he breakfasted; and when, on the stroke of 6, the officer appeared who was to lead him to execution, he was ready, and himself called his companions in death. Three hacks had been provided for the condemned. The prince entered the first with the priest, and, escorted by the soldiers, the mournful procession moved through a dense crowd to the place of execution.

On arriving at the Cerro de las Campanas, where a month before he had made his last stand, the fallen emperor looked about him for a friendly face, and finding only his servant, the Hungarian Tudos, he asked, "Is no one else here?" It is said, however, that Baron Magnus, the Prussian minister and the consul, Bahnsen, were present, although out of sight.

The priest weakened under the order: he felt faint, and the prince held his own smelling-bottle to his nose. Followed by General Miramon and Mejia, Maximilian walked towards the open square, where an adobe wall had been erected, against which they were expected to stand. About to take his position in the middle, Maximilian stopped, and turning to General Miramon, said: "A brave soldier should be honored even in his last hour; permit me to give you the place of honor." And he made way for him. An officer and seven men had been detailed to do the deadly work. The prince gave each of the soldiers a piece of gold, asking them to aim carefully at his heart; and taking off his hat, he said: "Mexicans, may my blood be the last to be spilled for the welfare of the country; and if it should be necessary that its sons should still shed theirs, may it flow for its good, but never by reason. Long live independence! Long live Mexico!"

He then laid his hands on his breast and looked straight before him. Five shots fired at short range pierced his body; each of them was mortal. He fell, and as he still moved, the officer in charge pointed to his heart with his sword, and a soldier stepped forward and fired a last shot.

LAST MOMENTS OF MAXIMILIAN.

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The bodies of the two generals were given to their families. That of Maximilian, inclosed in a common coffin, was placed in the chapel of the convent of the Capuchins, and delivered up to the doctor.

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A FAMILY FAILING.

The struggle with Heredity. The Right Side of the Color Line.

To heredity, to the transmission of traits from sire to son, we owe most of the possibilities of growth and development. If each newly born being started out on his journey of life with the same vigor, without the force of heredity, the level of life might be expected to be that of the digger Indian or Bushman. Naturally, too, the descent of the good qualities of feature, eccentricities of speech and manner, birth marks, etc., are handed down just as surely as manual dexterity, physical beauty, mathematical ability, and the mental and moral qualities in general. A curious example of this descent of family traits is furnished by Mrs. Maggie Pierce, of Canton, Ga., in whose family gray hair was hereditary. She writes:

"Gray hair is hereditary in our family. As long as I can recollect, my mother's hair has been gray. About twelve years ago, my hair began to show signs of turning. I resolved to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and after using it only a few times, my hair was restored to its natural color. I still use this dressing occasionally, a bottle lasting me quite a while, and though over forty years of age, my hair retains its youthful softness. To all who have faded and gray hair, I would heartily recommend Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a most valuable remedy. Address the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass."

Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor is noted as a dressing. It is used every day by thousands whose chief claim to beauty rests on beautiful hair. Send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cure. Free. Address the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"IRONING MADE EASY." ELASTIC STARCH. A GREAT INVENTION. REQUIRES NO COOKING. MAKES COLLARS AND CUFFS STIFF AND NICE AS WHEN FIRST BOUGHT NEW.

ONE POUND OF THIS STARCH WILL GO AS FAR AS A POUND AND A HALF OF ANY OTHER STARCH. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE J. C. HUBINGER BROS. CO. KEOKUK, IOWA, NEW HAVEN, CONN. COPYRIGHTED.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF SAPOLIO.

Look out for the person who praises you to your face, but "roasts" you to your back. AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS. We are asserting in the course our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

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Advertisement for Columbia Chainless Bicycles. Features include: Chainless, Make Hill Climbing Easy, Columbia Chain Wheels, 675 Hartfords, 50 Vesettes, 840 & 35, Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Price \$125.

Advertisement for Cascarets. Features include: Candy Cathartic, TRADE MARK REGISTERED, GUAREE THE BEST, Pleasant, Palatable, Purgative, Taste Good, No Gripe, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips, No Bad Effects, PURE GUM CASCARETS, GUAREE THE BEST, GUAREE THE BEST, GUAREE THE BEST.

Advertisement for Syrup of Figs. Features include: NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY, THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of this fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUBVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Advertisement for Pensions. Features include: Get your Pension, DOUBLE CHECK, Write CAPT. O'PARRILL, Pension Agent, 1428 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Advertisement for Opium. Features include: OPIUM and Whisky habits cured at home without pain, DRUGS, PATENTS, OPIUM.

Advertisement for Dropsy. Features include: DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, quick relief and cures worst cases, PATENTS, OPIUM.

Advertisement for Patents. Features include: PATENTS, OPIUM.

Advertisement for Opium. Features include: OPIUM, W. N. U. DALLAS—NO.—25, 1896.

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, June 18, 1898.

Announcement Rates.

The following rates will be charged by the FREE PRESS for announcements of candidates for office and will include placing their names on a sufficient number of the party tickets for the general election in November. Terms cash.
For State & District offices, \$10.00
For county offices, 5.00
For precinct offices, 3.00

Announcements.

- For Representative, 16th Dist. J. H. WALLING.
- For Judge, 39th Judicial District, P. D. SANDERS.
- For County Judge, H. R. JONES.
- For County and District Clerk, C. D. LONG, G. R. COUCH, CHARLIE MAYES.
- For Sheriff & Tax Collector, A. W. SPRINGER, M. A. CLIFTON.
- For County Treasurer, JASPER MILLHOLLON, J. E. MURFEE.
- For Tax Assessor, F. M. GREER, S. E. CAROTHERS, J. N. ELLIS, C. M. BROWN, W. J. SOWELL, W. M. TOWNS.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. J. H. Baldwin of Windom, brother of our townsmen, is visiting here this week.

—Mr. F. G. Alexander made a business trip to Seymour this week, returning Friday evening.

—Seed Rye for Sale: I have some good seed rye for sale at my farm. M. A. CLIFTON.

—Dr. J. E. Lindsey has been at Seymour several days this week on professional business.

—Mr. C. D. Long claims that he can show the best piece of cotton in the county.

—The harp is many peoples favorite instrument. HARPER is everyone's favorite whiskey. Sold by KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD, Haskell, Texas.

—Pastor R. E. L. Farmer will preach at the Vernon school house on Friday night June 24th.

—The time for the Rally of the Baptist Young Peoples' Unions of Abilene, Anson, Albany and Haskell has been changed to July 12-14.

PIANOS AND ORGANS: I have a number of first-class pianos and organs for sale very cheap and on easy terms. Have already sold several in Haskell. Call and see them at Dr. Neathery's office. J. D. Conley

—Daughter number two was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Meadors on Sunday last. Hugh says she weighs eleven pounds and is the finest of the season.

—On the authority of Dr. Gilbert we record two fine girl babies to the credit of Mr. J. B. Edwards—born on Wednesday. Next!

—Mr. Solon Smith of Missouri is here this week looking after some Texas interests and visiting the family of Mr. M. Smith.

—FOUND:—A slicker with a stock brand on it. Owner can have it by describing it and paying for this notice. JOHN AGNEW.

—The largest wool sale of the season was made by Mr. M. Smith a few days ago. It was between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds and sold to the Waco, (Texas) Woolen mills at 15 cents.

—The Children's Day exercises which were to have been given at the Presbyterian church were postponed on account of the rainy and threatening weather.

—By an oversight last week we omitted mention of the death of the infant child of Mr. J. E. Wilfong, which occurred on the 5th instant.

—Our old townsman Mr. J. C. Baldwin of Houston, has been in attendance on the district court here this week.

—In view of the good showing that cotton, corn, wheat, millet, sorghum, etc., are making the farmers are standing the short oat crop with a good deal of equanimity.

—Geo. B. Loving and other extensive cattle traders have written to the reunion management that they will be on hand at the reunion for business. No doubt the reunion will furnish the occasion for some important deals.

—Oat harvesting is in full operation this week, but the yield is much lighter than it was last year. Most farmers attribute the fact to the freeze in the latter part of March. Wheat will soon be ready for the reapers and is much better than the oats.

—The county commissioners and judge have been in session several days this week, sitting as a board of equalization and going over the tax lists returned by Assessor Post.

They have scaled the valuations of all real estate 20 per cent. from last year's valuations and have fixed the values of live stock as follows: Stock cattle, \$12.50 per head; stock horses, \$7.50 per head; sheep at \$1.50 per head.

—I have taken the agency for the "Quaker Folding Hot Air and Vapor Bath Cabinet," whose wonderful efficacy in promoting health as well as restoring persons to health in many forms of diseases is attested by physicians and scientists. With it you can have at home Turkish, Russian, hot air, steam, medicated vapor, mineral, salt, hop, sulphur, etc., baths at a trifling cost. The price of the outfit is very moderate. Call at my place and see one and try it if you like. J. W. BELL.

—While there has been no general rain over the county lately, there has hardly been a day during the past two weeks without from one to several local rains in various parts of the county. Some localities have had several of these rains and we think up to this time no part of the county has been without one or more of them. The town has had four or five of them ranging from 1/8 to 3/4 inch of rainfall each time. All growing crops are showing the beneficial effects at this time.

Enlist!

Notice is hereby given to all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years who wish to offer their services in a cavalry company to send in their names at once to CAPT. G. O. NICHOLSON, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Revival Meeting.

At last conference of the New Hope Baptist church it was decided to hold a revival meeting at Goree, Knox Co., Texas, beginning July 1st. Except on Sundays, the services will be at 4 p. m. and at night. Super on the ground every day. Eld. Wm. Crawford of Sweetwater will assist the pastor to conduct the meeting.

All invited. Come praying and trusting in the power of the Lord. R. E. L. FARMER, PASTOR.

—Our announcement column this week presents the name of Mr. M. A. Clifton to the voters of Haskell county as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and tax collector. We believe that Martin Clifton possesses the courage and the necessary qualifications in sufficient degree to make a good and efficient officer. He is so well known that it is not necessary to extol his character as a man and citizen, but will simply refer the new settlers to the older ones on that point, believing that in every instance they will get a good report of him. We may notice one point, however, and that is that while he is a farmer and resides at a considerable distance from his county seat he has always manifested a proper and commendable pride in its prosperity and success. He has done this in marketing his produce here and buying his supplies of the local dealers. In doing this he has recognized the fact that to turn his home town's legitimate trade and business away from it to some other places weakens it and retards its growth, while the other course strengthens it and enables it to become a better market for the produce of the country and to offer better facilities and accommodations to the people of the country. His course has marked him as a liberal and progressive citizen worthy of the confidence of both town and country.

—Sheriff Anthony made the biggest haul of the season Thursday evening. It seems that several parties had tead up a little too much and repaired to Yoe & Gullett's livery stable to have a little fun sparring with boxing gloves. As might have been expected of persons in their condition, when the work began to get pretty warm and a few stinging blows were delivered some of them got mad and wanted to fight and a considerable wrangle ensued, during which Sheriff Anthony appeared on the scene and took J. H. Patterson, Dug Higgins and Billy Richardson to the lock-up. Friday morning the boys came before Justice Evans and entered pleas of guilty and were let off with light fines.

"THERE'S no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kans., "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me; a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by A. P. McLemore. 26

District Court.

The trial of Enoch Martin, Sr., of Scurry county, on a charge of murder, which had not been concluded when we went to press last week, resulted in his acquittal by the jury.

In the cases of N. S. Frost and Wash Howard charged with theft of cattle, sent to this county on a change of venue from Kent county, the latter was tried by a jury and a verdict of not guilty returned and the district attorney dismissed the other from prosecution, for want of sufficient evidence.

The case of W. A. Pitcock charged with assault with intent to rape was put on trial Tuesday and was turned over to the jury on the charge of the court about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The jury were out until Friday at noon, having been unable to agree on a verdict, when they were discharged and the case was continued.

We understand that on the first ballot five jurors were for acquittal and seven were for conviction, and that subsequently the five offered to compromise on a verdict of guilty of aggravated assault with a fine of \$25, the lowest under the law for that offense, but the seven held out to the last for conviction.

—On account of the State Teacher's Association at Galveston, June 29-30 and July 1st, 1898, we will sell round trip tickets from Seymour to Galveston and return for \$6.25. Selling June 27, 28 and 29th and good to return July 3rd. No reduction from above rate for children.

L. P. DAVIDSON, Agt. F. W. & D. R'y.

—By reference to our announcement column the name of Mr. W. M. Towns will be found as a candidate for the office of tax assessor. Mr. Towns cast his lot in Haskell several years ago and as a carpenter and farmer has been a loyal citizen who, by his upright conduct, has won the respect and confidence of all in his honesty and integrity. This is the first time he has solicited an office at the hands of the people and he says that he is not doing it now as is common for candidates to claim, because of the "solicitation of many friends," but mainly on his own motion and because the office will be a help to him and he wants it, and he don't want anyone to take up the notion that because he is an awkward hand at electioneering that he is indifferent about votes—votes are what he wants. He don't claim great big advantages over every one else in qualifications, but thinks he is fairly well qualified for the place and promises to make the best officer he knows how to do if the people see fit to elect him—and to appreciate their favor as much as anyone.

A. H. PATER, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by A. P. McLemore. 26

GO TO
McLEMORE'S
—FOR—
ALL KINDS OF MACHINE OILS
He can make you
Close Prices.

WE SELL THE BEST LINE
HATS CAPS GLOVES & STRAW GOODS
EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET

CORRECT STYLES MODERATE PRICES RELIABLE IN QUALITY

ALL THE NEW BOBBY SHAPES AND COLORS FOR MEN BOYS & CHILDREN

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

F. G. ALEXANDER & Co.

42-CASES BOOTS and SHOES-42
all styles, for men, women and children, just received.

Our Dress-Goods and Millinery
are kept constantly freshened up by orders for new and seasonable goods.

OUR LINE OF GROCERIES

Can't be beaten in West Texas. It is always full of the substantial as well as the delicacies that go to make up a choice stock of family groceries.

THE COW-BOYS' REUNION.

We are looking forward to a big trade during the reunion and we will have our store full in every department in ample time for that event, and we cordially invite all visitors to call and see us.

B. Y. P. U.

Program for June 19th, 4 p. m.

- Leader—Miss Laura Garren.
- Song.
- Prayer.
- Lesson—Saving and Doing. 1 Jno. 2:3-6; 3:18, 19.
- Roll call and scripture responses.
- Papers on Lesson—Miss Belle Rupe and Sam Pierson.
- Duet—Misses Zoodie Johnson and Rob Lindsey.
- Paper on Cuban Missions—Miss Una Foster.
- Reading—Miss Rob Lindsey.
- Talk—R. E. L. Farmer.
- Song.

HUNDREDS of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale by A. P. McLemore. 26

IT COSTS more money to fire a 13-inch cannon one time than the average man makes in a year.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinien Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

THE cost of firing large guns is said to be as follows: For a 6-inch gun \$100; 8-inch, \$250; 10-inch \$400; 12-inch, \$600; 13-inch, \$800.

It is a significant fact that Major Sayers has carried five counties in Col. Wynne's congressional district, to-wit: Coleman, Brown, Mills, Lampasas and Coryell.

The graceful thing for Col. Wynne to do now is for him to offer a motion that Sayers' nomination be made unanimous by acclamation.

McLEMORE'S Wine of Cardui
has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible

FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES.
Irregularities and derangements of the female system. It is beneficial during pregnancy and helps to bring children into the world healthy and strong. It cures all ailments of the female system, and restores the system to its normal condition. It cures "white" and falling of the womb. It stops bleeding and relieves suffering.



pressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life. It is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy and helps to bring children into the world healthy and strong. It cures all ailments of the female system, and restores the system to its normal condition. It cures "white" and falling of the womb. It stops bleeding and relieves suffering.

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! 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.)
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Manufacturer & Dealer In
SADDLES and HARNESS.
Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.
Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.
Your Trade is Solicited.

IT IS TIME To Think of BUYING A STOVE.
We have just received a
Car Load.
—OF THE—
POPULAR BRIDGE BEACH & Co's COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.
These stoves are first class in every particular and will be sold at prices that will beat going to the railroad for them.
Call and see them.
McCollum & Wilbourn Co.

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 POTASH, 20 cts.
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.

Notice.
President McKinley has been pushing war preparations lately with all the means and energy at the command of the administration, among other things large quantities of provisions were ordered for provisioning the warships—speaking of provisions should remind Haskell county people that they can save money by buying their groceries at the low prices now prevailing at D. W. COURTWRIGHT & Co's.

ICE COLD!
Milk Shake, Cider, Soda Water, Glace and Ice Cream
always ready to serve.
Warm Lunches or Meals
to order at all times.
ICE! ICE!
On and after the 20th of June I will keep ICE for sale and delivery any where in town, Leave your orders.
W.M. REEDY.
An Old Idea.
Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of most of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Brown's Iron Bitters. The remarkable cures effected by this famous remedy are sufficient to prove the theory correct. Brown's Iron Bitters are sold by All Dealers.

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