

Haskell Free Press.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

When Actor Ratcliffe begins his latest engagement he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not the only one in the east.

If we had nothing to pardon or to be pardoned, we might appear to be more perfect than we are, but we should in fact be less so.

What strikes us in beauty is that which we did not expect to find from anything we had seen before; a new arrangement of excellent parts.

W. H. Stevenson, one of the best known men in Connecticut, has joined the Salvation army and presented it with a check for \$5,000. Let the good work go on.

A pleasing incident of the cotton mills strike in New Bedford was the "idle hours" recreation furnished to strikers through the efforts of one of the city pastors. Reading, games, music and other forms of wholesome entertainment were provided in two halls, and all were welcome who would refrain from discussing the strike or other labor matters while present.

At the recent national convention of woman suffragists Utah and Colorado women were excluded from participation because of their failure to pay dues into the national convention. In both of these states the suffragists have carried their point and it would seem that if the advantages came up to their expectations they would have sufficient interest to do their share toward extending the privilege to their sisters of other states.

No wonder everybody wants to buy chickens raised by Uncle Sam Hanks, who resides near Macon, Mo. The great desire for "Uncle Sam's fowls" comes from the fact that in the crates of several of the chickens raised by Hanks have been found real gold nuggets. The demand has become so great for his hens that "Uncle Sam" has put up a sign on the barn informing gold seekers that he has no more hens to sell. And since they can not buy his hens the speculators are trying to buy his farm.

"Boy's wages," a familiar phrase which one naturally understands to mean a very small amount, are not necessarily limited to the cash that is paid. A successful business man has recently said, "I wouldn't employ a lad who couldn't learn enough every week to equal the value of the money I give him. The boy who complains of inadequate payment needs to be told that if he has a chance to gain knowledge and experience—and improves it—he is putting himself in a position to command his own terms, later on."

Boston is becoming remarkable in many ways. A few years ago it established a city printing office and last year the profits reached nearly \$6,000. Only members of the unions in the allied printing trades are employed at the highest rate of wages. Mayor Quincy's latest venture is the creation of a department of carpentering, plumbing, painting and glazing, thus doing away with all contract work. Union men only are employed. The workmen are now booming Mayor Quincy for governor next year.

A young college girl with common sense and a taste for mathematics, listened one day to two older women talking of their privileges as colonial dames, and resenting the claims of certain acquaintances who had no "ancestors." "How many ancestors may a person have, going back twenty generations?" she asked. "I have just been working it out," "A good many, I suppose," was the reply. "Yes," she laughed back, "something over a million. Surely among so many we must all average about alike in distinction." Surely! The occasional aberrations of hereditary-natalistic societies to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is an old story about some facetious students making a remarkable-looking insect by joining together parts of various creatures, and then taking it to their professor and asking him what kind of bug that was. The man of science glanced at it and promptly classified it as a humbug. The professor would have had to exercise all his wits if he were living in these days for a young biologist has succeeded in grafting living moths piece upon piece in ways that have produced the most astonishing results. In his juggling with anatomical subjects he has created two-headed butterflies, tandem butterflies, moths with two heads and no tails, and various other combinations, all living and lively and able to give proofs that they are no humbugs. Beyond these grotesque results, there is a possibility of important additions to the science of biology.

It is gratifying to find young people who are earnest and persevering in anything they undertake to do. There is the Irish girl, Miss Westropp, and the English lad, George Jayes, for instance. They were anxious to be married, and there were parental objections. Consequently they eloped to Liverpool and became man and wife. Then they took a steamer for Boston, where they were married again. We anticipate that they will try a New York wedding next and then sample the Chicago variety. There's nothing like trying the knot good and hard.

Queen Victoria is not yet 80, and she is in pretty good health. This spring her eldest grandchild, the Princess Frederica Saxe-Meiningen, is to be married and it is by no means unlikely that the queen may yet become that very venerable and exceptional personage, a living great-grandmother.

"I am tired of people asking me, 'What is the secret of your success?'" exclaimed Mr. Moody, recently. "There is no secret of success to the man who works."

A WORD OF ADVICE.

To Those Coming to Alaska or the Klondike Gold Fields.

One thing should be impressed upon every miner, prospector or trader coming to Alaska, to the Klondike, or the Yukon country, and that is the necessity for providing an adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the States, in the Dominion, or at the supply stores here or further on, this must be his primary concern. Upon the manner in which the miner has observed or neglected this precaution more than upon any other one thing will his success or failure depend.

These supplies must be healthful and should be concentrated, but the most careful attention in the selection of foods that will keep unimpaired indefinitely under all the conditions which they will have to encounter is imperative. For instance, as bread raised with baking powder must be relied upon for the chief part of every meal, imagine the helplessness of a miner with a can of spoiled baking powder. Buy only the very best flour; it is the cheapest in the end. Experience has shown the Royal Baking Powder to be the most reliable and the trading companies now uniformly supply this brand, as others will not keep in this climate. Be sure that the barrel is sweet, sound and thoroughly cured. These are the absolute necessities upon which all must place a chief reliance, and can under no circumstances be neglected. They may, of course, be supplemented by as many comforts or delicacies as the prospector may desire to pack or desire to pay for.—From the Alaska Mining Journal.

A book of receipts for all kinds of cookery, which is especially valuable for use upon the trail or in the camp, is published by the Royal Baking Powder company, of New York. The receipts are thoroughly practical, and the methods are carefully explained, so that the inexperienced may, with its aid, readily prepare everything requisite for a good, wholesome meal, or even delicacies if he has the necessary materials. The matter is in compact though durable form, the whole book weighing but two ounces. Under a special arrangement, this book will be sent free to miners or others who may desire it. We would recommend that every one going to the Klondike procure a copy. Address the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

MINSTRELS' HUMOR. Witty Answer of an Irishman Who "Never Argued with a Lady."

The minstrels of Ireland are not all gone from the highways and byways of Erin, says an exchange. The mournful harp and plaintive pipe may have given way to the breezy banjo and crooning violin, but the songs which these accompany are the songs of Ireland still. Down by the rotten Claddagh wharves of old Galway town I came upon a rapt audience, says a well-known traveler, enthralled by the dulcet notes of Tim Brennan, the "wandering minstrel of Tipperary"—one of the sweetest singers I ever heard and one who would have been great were it not for his love of "the cinder in the eye" as they apply term to the west of Ireland mountain dew. I had seen Tim many times before in Ireland. Our trappings had brought us into the same relations of artist and responsive auditor so many times that as he tipped me a comforting wink of recognition I noticed that his violin had been replaced by the temporary, though ample musical makeshift of a banjo wrought from the head of an ancient Irish churn. In the pause following his ballad I felt emboldened to toss him back his wink, with the query: "And, Tim, why didn't you bring the churn with its head?" "Faith yer honor," he replied, in a flash and with a winsome smile, holding the churn-banjo aloft so all could see, "faith I never argued with a lady—and, yer honor, a beautiful Irish woman stood at the other end!"

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Inquisitive Boy—France Has a Children's Society That Could Be Emulated with Profit—Abe Lincoln as a Boy.

I have a little boy of six Who sets me quite a task And often puts me in a fix By the questions that he'll ask. "What holds the moon up in the sky? Where does the sunshine go? Why does my baby cry and cry? Are the things he wants to know. "Where does the gas go when put out?" He asked me yesterday. The question filled my mind with doubt, I wondered what to say. "If all the gas people put out, Says he, 'In heaven are crowned Why don't they go up in the sky Instead of in the ground?" "Who lights the stars up every night And turns them out at dawn? What makes the snow so very white? Where is the new year born? Why have all Negroes curly hair? What makes a wheel go round, and where Do old ducks get their quack?" "Why can't we see the wind at all? What makes the water wet? These and such questions daily fall From the innocent lips of my little boy. He's most embarrassing at times Interrogating me. Yet, since he once he climbs I'm happy as can be! —Twinkles.

League of Children. The League of the Children of France has just terminated the second year of its existence. Mile. Lucie Faure, daughter of the president of France, is the organizer and promoter of the movement. The object of the society is to arouse the interest of children in other children of less fortunate circumstances. President Faure spends two mornings each week visiting the hospitals and other charitable institutions. Mile. Faure is in the habit of accompanying her father on such missions. Inasmuch as she had turned her attention more particularly to the hospitals and homes of children it has naturally been the idea of these waifs that have appealed most strongly to her sympathies. In driving back to her home from the asylum she passed through the rich quarters of the city and caught a sight of the dainty maidens and well-nurtured boys in costly laces and furs, their arms often full of toys; the contrast between the suffering she had just left and the luxury paraded before her eyes filled her mind with a longing desire to arrive at some means which would repair this injustice of fate. The New York Tribune states that Mile. Faure, after some deliberation, finally hit upon the idea of invoking the assistance, not of the grown-up rich, but of their children, for the purpose of brightening the existence of the children of the poor, and with that object in view founded the League of the Children of France. Each member pays a subscription of \$1 a year. Starting out with an initial fund of \$700 the league in Paris alone has now an annual revenue through subscriptions of \$200,000, derived entirely from young people. The object of the league is to relieve individual suffering and assist children in obtaining admission to establishments where they will be cared for and their future assured. Within the last twelve months branches have been organized in most of the principal towns and cities of France. The league serves to bring together the children of the various classes of society and promotes that spirit of fraternity which is the source of true democracy, establishing a bond of union between them.

Abe Lincoln as a Boy. We referred in this column a few days ago to the fact that the report that there was only one surviving schoolmate of Abraham Lincoln was a mistake, and mentioned Mrs. Susie Yeager of Rineville, Ky., as another schoolmate of Lincoln's, when she attended his first session. In support of this statement Rev. Dr. James M. Yeager, president of Drew Seminary for Young Women, Carmel, N. Y., who has compiled a brief history of the Yeager - Buffington-Craigton-Jacobs families, received a letter from Mrs. Yeager, written in her 91st year, in which she says: "I went to school with Abraham Lincoln. I remember 'Abe' Lincoln well as a little bit of a fellow. He was then 7 years old, and I was 10. 'Abe' and his sister Nancy walked a distance of several miles to the school house, which was situated on Knob creek, where it joins Rolling Fork, in La Rue county, then a part of Hardin. My father, Zachariah Riney, was the teacher. This was in 1810. I can see the old schoolhouse now. It was built of rough logs. All schoolhouses were in those days. They were so arranged that the ends stuck out and formed little recesses, in which the children played hide-and-seek. These were the favorite hiding places for little 'Abe.' The schoolhouse had no windows, but one log removed the whole length of the building served to give light. The floor was of dirt. The benches consisted of logs split in the middle and placed along the walls. "There was just one bench made of plank which it was considered a great privilege to sit upon. "While little 'Abe' was fond of play, he was most diligent in his studies, and learned to read well at the first session. I remember seeing him bending down saplings for horses; this was his favorite amusement at play time. He was an extra good boy, and never gave a whiffing. I remember particularly his unflinching good humor and his gentle manners. I do not feel as I did when I used to play with little 'Abe' Lincoln at the old Knob creek school in 1816. "This quaint and interesting letter discloses the humanness of the boy Lincoln, as well as the vivid memory of his oldtime schoolmate.—New York Tribune.

Dreyfus to His Children. London Daily News: If only one can suppose Capt. Dreyfus to have been innocent of the odious offense imputed to him, a letter of his to his little boy, which is published in the Paris papers, is full of pathos. It runs thus:

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On Teaching Dogs Tricks. A writer in an English paper gives some hints on teaching dogs to jump. Amongst other things he states: Jumping dogs are nowadays fairly common, and it is possible with certain breeds and judicious training to so instruct an animal that he will be able to clear as much as thirteen feet. Such a height to those unacquainted with the leaping powers of a dog would seem impossible, but those who frequent variety entertainments must many times have seen the enormous heights cleared by greyhounds and whippets. Equally wonderful, too, are the wide jumps. Every variety of dog can be taught to jump, but certain breeds make more promising pupils than do others. Greyhounds and jacks of that class make the most apt jumpers; but pointers, terriers generally, retrievers, Bolognese, schipperkes, and many others are easily taught. Then such giants of the family as Great Danes make very good jumps, as also does the bob-tailed sheep-dog. With regard to the age for imparting this and similar tricks, I find that from six to nine months is the most suitable. The chief point to observe is to begin at the very lowest jump, and from the first endeavor to gain the dog's confidence. On no account attempt to strike the dog if he refuses to jump, but by kindness rather than firmness instill the necessary lessons. The first lesson should be given in any quiet place, such as in a room, and the dog should be rewarded. A tin can, lightly held in the finger, with the other resting on, say, the leg of a chair, will do as well as anything for the first few jumps. A few tit-bits, in the form of small pieces of boiled liver—never sugar or sweet biscuits—should be carried, and these the dog should be shown. The dog should be induced to jump over the can. This will not be a very easy task at first, and, at any rate, the disposition will be to walk over. Let him do this, then gradually raise the height an inch or so at a time until it is not possible for him to walk over in the way already suggested. Now is the time for a little encouragement in the shape of a tit-bit. Throw this over the stick, and endeavor to get the dog to jump after it. Do this half a dozen times, and as soon as he is thoroughly schooled in that particular jump, and not until, raise the height, rewarding the pupil occasionally. As he becomes proficient, the rewards may be postponed until the end of the lesson. It will be found a good plan, as soon as the dog has reached the maximum height or width that he can negotiate with comfort, to give him a rest by returning to the smaller jumps. By the exercise of a very little ingenuity on the part of the owner, the dog can be taught on the same principle to jump over the leg or through a hoop; in fact, given a really intelligent dog, there is hardly any limit to the number of jumping tricks he may be taught.

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Dear Little Pierre. Papa sends you plenty of kisses, and to little Jeanne also. Papa often thinks of you both. You will teach little Jeanne to make pretty towers with wooden bricks, very high, like those I used to make for you, and which tumbled over so delightfully. Be very good. Give plenty of nice caresses to your mother when she is sad. Be very nice, too, with grandfathers and grandmothers; have some good talks with your aunts. (In the original the word "niches" which means harmless little practical jokes). When papa comes back from his journey you will come and meet him at the station with little Jeanne, with mamma, with everybody. Once more, with many kisses, for you and little Jeanne, your papa."

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Exercises for the Fingers. When the plegmatic Hollander has nothing else to do he whittles away the time by twisting his thumbs. There

AMERICA'S GREATEST MEDICINE

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

The following is a characteristic Hood's Sarsaparilla testimonial. Facts like these have made Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine and endeared it to thousands of homes scattered all over this broad land.

"We like to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us. Our four children had diphtheria. From the very first our little boy Ralph, then seven years old, was very sick and for several days it seemed as if he would never be any better. After a while he began to improve and in a few weeks was able to go out, although weak and miserable. Then, gradually...

All Strength in His Limbs gave out. The physicians told us it was paralysis, which sometimes follows an attack of diphtheria. We did everything for him, but he grew worse until he was in a pitiful condition. He suffered terribly at night and complained continually of his head, and in what little sleep he was able to get, moaned unceasingly. He lost all control of the muscles of his body and limbs. He had no appetite and complained of feeling sick at his stomach all the time. After we had tried many different remedies and had about given up all hope we commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time he ceased to complain, his appetite improved and at the end of three months he was able to attend school a part of the time. Now he is well and quite a strong and rugged boy. You are at liberty to use this testimonial if you

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

An Explanation. He—Why are you in half mourning? She—My half-brother was buried last Sunday.

BEETS AS LARGE AS YOUR ARM.

The editor of the "Brown City, Michigan, Banner" recently paid a visit to Western

Canada, and speaking of a garden that he saw in the Edmonton District, says: "On August 23rd we had the pleasure of visiting the model seven-acre garden of one Donald Ross, a typical Scotchman, and as wholesome, good-natured old gentleman as you often meet. He gave the Yankees each a hearty handshake as we were introduced in succession by the Canadian Government Agent, who was our guide and pilot while at Edmonton, and to whom we are indebted for many courtesies conferred. Mr. Ross informed us that he cleared from \$800 to \$1,000 annually from the sale of roots, vegetables, flowers and plants. We here state that we never before saw such a growth of vegetables at that season of the year. He said that he raised 750 bushels of onions to the acre. Beets were growing as large as your arms, turnips the size of one's head, and cabbages as large as a patent pig. Following are prices that Mr. Ross gave us for receiving for his produce: Beets, 60 cents per bushel; carrots, 40 cents; onions, 1.25; turnips, 55 cents per ton; cabbage, 4 cents; green corn, 25 cents per dozen; tomatoes, 15 cents per bushel; potatoes, 25 to 30 cents; cauliflower, 1.00 per dozen; cucumbers, 15 cents per dozen; strawberries, 25 cents per box; squash, 4 cents per lb., and other produce in proportion. He kept a hot-house 12x180 feet, heated by a furnace by means of flues. One man beside himself attended this garden, except at time of gathering the crop. Agents of the Canadian Government are now located at different points in the United States, and using their efforts towards securing settlers on the fertile lands of Western Canada, to which the gold fields are tributary.

Very few girls who look coyly out of their eyes are good housekeepers.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Cleanly cathartics cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. 50c. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 10c.

A woman never sees advertised letters without looking for her name.

Headache Quickly Cured. Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fails, 25c. A moral never tastes right if prepared by a woman whose hair is around her face.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 10c.

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Beauty is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the liver and driving all impurities from the body. Bring today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—healthy for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c. 25c. 50c.

We never have a good opinion of a man to whom making an apology comes easily.

There is probably less sincerity manifested at an amateur musicale than upon any other social occasion.

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There is probably less sincerity manifested at an amateur musicale than upon any other social occasion.

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AMERICA'S GREATEST MEDICINE

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

The following is a characteristic Hood's Sarsaparilla testimonial. Facts like these have made Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine and endeared it to thousands of homes scattered all over this broad land.

"We like to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us. Our four children had diphtheria. From the very first our little boy Ralph, then seven years old, was very sick and for several days it seemed as if he would never be any better. After a while he began to improve and in a few weeks was able to go out, although weak and miserable. Then, gradually...

All Strength in His Limbs gave out. The physicians told us it was paralysis, which sometimes follows an attack of diphtheria. We did everything for him, but he grew worse until he was in a pitiful condition. He suffered terribly at night and complained continually of his head, and in what little sleep he was able to get, moaned unceasingly. He lost all control of the muscles of his body and limbs. He had no appetite and complained of feeling sick at his stomach all the time. After we had tried many different remedies and had about given up all hope we commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time he ceased to complain, his appetite improved and at the end of three months he was able to attend school a part of the time. Now he is well and quite a strong and rugged boy. You are at liberty to use this testimonial if you

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

An Explanation. He—Why are you in half mourning? She—My half-brother was buried last Sunday.

BEETS AS LARGE AS YOUR ARM.

The editor of the "Brown City, Michigan, Banner" recently paid a visit to Western

Canada, and speaking of a garden that he saw in the Edmonton District, says: "On August 23rd we had the pleasure of visiting the model seven-acre garden of one Donald Ross, a typical Scotchman, and as wholesome, good-natured old gentleman as you often meet. He gave the Yankees each a hearty handshake as we were introduced in succession by the Canadian Government Agent, who was our guide

A NEW MOON JUST DISCOVERED.

The Long Sought Second Satellite of the Earth Discovered by a German Astronomer.

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

The news that Dr. George Waltemath of Hamburg, Germany, has discovered the long-sought second satellite of the earth will be received with great interest by all astronomers and by the people generally. For centuries the idea that there might be a second moon attending the earth has been entertained by some astronomers. Various observations of circular spots seen crossing the surface of the sun, and unknown luminous planets in the sky, have been thought to lend probability to the theory that there is such a second moon attending our planet. Occasionally it has been located by astronomers. According to one astronomer, the second moon of the earth is very close to us, so near, in fact, that it goes around in about three hours and twenty minutes. According to other theories, it is at a greater distance from the earth. Some one suggested many years ago that the reason the earth's second moon was never seen was because it traveled round the earth at such a distance and with such speed that it kept continually on the side away from the sun, and consequently was always in the earth's shadow. Being unilluminated by the sunlight and having no light of its own, it would not in such a situation be visible even as a faint star. But if Dr. Waltemath's discovery is correctly reported, it would appear that the earth's second moon is much more distant than the moon we know. The report says that the distance of the newly discovered moon is 2 7-10 times greater than that of the old moon. That would make its distance 618,000 miles from the earth. Dr. Waltemath says its diameter is 700 kilometers, which would be about 440 miles. In that respect then it must very much resemble some of the larger asteroids, such as Ceres, Juno and Pallas. Compared with the larger moon, its volume according to the discoverer, is as 1 to 123. Its mass, ordinarily called its weight, is

remarkable particular. The average density of the great moon is less than that of the earth, while according to Dr. Waltemath's figures the average density of the new moon must be about the same as the earth. In other words, while it is a very small body, it must be heavy in proportion to its size. In regard to the effect which such a body revolving around the earth (as Dr. Waltemath says it does, in a period of about 177 days) would have upon our planet, it may be remarked that the only certain influence that any heavenly body has upon the earth is in the raising of the tides in the ocean, and in the atmosphere. Now a body weighing only 1-80 as much as the moon, and at the same time more than 2 1/2 times further away, would possess practically no tidal influence. The height of the tide which it could raise in the ocean would be measured only by hundredths of an inch instead of several feet, as in the case of the old moon. Its influence upon the atmosphere would be correspondingly slight. Nevertheless, a body of such a mass as Dr. Waltemath says the new moon has would unquestionably affect the motion of the old moon to a perceptible degree, and might account for the irregularities in the motions of the moon, which have for long puzzled astronomers and which in fact were partly the cause of the original speculations concerning the existence of a second moon. As to the visibility of the alleged new moon, it may be said that if it were capable of reflecting the sunlight as brilliantly as the larger moon does it ought not to be a difficult telescopic object to see. It should appear to be about one-hundredth as great as the full moon. Allowing for its greater distance, it would then, if its surface is equal in power of reflection to that of the moon, show about one fifteen-hundredths of the light that is received from the moon. Evidently, however, it cannot

history of astronomy during the nineteenth century. It is known that in 1892 Professor Barnard, then at the Lick Observatory, discovered a small moon revolving with great speed around the planet Jupiter, and much nearer to that planet than its four larger moons. This new moon of Jupiter is only 180 miles in diameter, so that it is considerably smaller than the new moon which Dr. Waltemath has discovered revolving round the earth. The famous moons of Mars, discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877, are still smaller, the largest of them probably not exceeding seven or eight miles in diameter. So that as far as size goes there is nothing at all improbable in the existence of the alleged new satellite of the earth. It does not appear whether Dr. Waltemath has seen the new moon or not. Reference is made in one report to "its appearance with a telescope," according to which it shows "a small reddish disc with white streaks." Inasmuch as our moon is too small to retain a sensible atmosphere upon its surface, a body so minute as the newly discovered moon can not be expected to have any atmosphere at all or to have been at any time an inhabited body. It should rather be compared with meteoric bodies which circulate around the planets, and by the capture of which it is perhaps possible for the larger planets to furnish themselves with an indefinite number of moons. It is interesting to remember that not long ago, during an eclipse of the moon, preparations were made at one of the large observatories to photograph the sky in the neighborhood of the moon in order to discover whether any satellite of the moon existed, the idea being that not only may the earth have undiscovered satellites, but even the moon may be the center of a similar system.

The following data will accurately

The Buried City of Honduras.

EVIDENCES OF AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA—GORGEOUS TERRACES, PALACES AND PYRAMIDS FOUND IN THE FOREST.

In the current number of the Century Magazine, George Byron Gordon writes of his discoveries on the site of an ancient buried city in Honduras. From this interesting article we quote:

From the valley of Mexico, the center of its power and influence, the Aztec civilization at the time of the conquest had spread itself to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Pacific ocean, to the river Panuco on the north and to the Gulf of Tehuantepec on the south, with small outlying colonies still farther south.

The broad plains of Yucatan and the fertile valleys of Central America comprise the theater where the much older Maya civilization had its rise, culmination and decline—the unrecorded acts in a very imposing drama played long ago by actors whose names have been forgotten. Yes; long before the dream of western empire began to fill the minds of Europeans, fringing the ambition of kings, and inciting the adventurous spirits of the time, full of the romantic daring of the age of chivalry, though tinged by a morbid and certain, fortune and fame at all hazards in the golden regions of the west—centuries before the kingdom of the Montezumas, whose evil destiny it was to fall a prey to these avaricious and unprincipled men, had risen to power and glory in the beautiful valley of Mexico—the curtain had already fallen on the last sad scene that closed another empire's career.

On the arrival of the Spaniards the scepter of the Mayas had already passed away, and their ruined cities were the conqueror's spoil. It is true that at the time of the conquest there was a remnant of a population on the peninsula of Yucatan—a number of tribes who still hunted the vicinity of the deserted cities—and these are generally believed to have been the descendants of the builders, though this is by no means certain. They called themselves Maya people; their language, they said, was Mayan, the Mayan means the Maya capital.

Not only did traditions exist in the minds of the people, but many of the old Indian families still preserved their books, the remnants of once extensive libraries, in which the history, traditions and customs of the people were recorded. All these books that the Spanish priests could lay their hands upon were burned. Four only have come down to us—priceless relics that in some unknown manner found their way into European libraries, where they lay hidden until unearthed by scholars of recent years. The books of the Mayas consisted of long strips of paper made from maguey fiber, and folded after the manner of a screen so as to form pages about nine by five inches; these were covered with hieroglyphic characters, very neatly drawn by hand, in brilliant colors. Boards were fastened on the outside pages, and the completed book looked like a neat volume of large octavo size. The characters in which they are written are the same as those found upon the stone tablets and monuments in the ruined cities of Palenque and Copan. This system of writing, which is entirely distinct from the picture writing of the Aztecs, was the exclusive possession of the Mayas. It was a highly developed system, and, as investigations have shown, embraced a number of phonetic elements. Although nothing has yet been found that will enable any living man to decipher a single inscription the results obtained by the labor of a number of eminent scholars here and abroad give ground for the hope that future investigations will bear more fruitful results.

Hidden away among the mountains of Honduras, in a beautiful valley where remoteness is a characteristic attribute of places, is unusually secluded, is Copan, one of the greatest mysteries of the ages. Whatever the origin of its people, this old city is distinctly American—the growth of American soil and environment. The area comprised within the limits of the old city consists of a level plain seven or

eight miles long and two miles wide at the greatest. This plain is covered with the remains of stone houses, doubtless the habitations of the wealthy. The streets, squares and courtyards were paved with stone, or with white cement made from lime and powdered rock, and the drainage was accomplished by means of covered canals and underground sewers built of stone and cement. On the stones of the mountains, too, are found numerous ruins, and even on the highest peaks fallen columns and ruined structures may be seen.

On the right bank of the Copan river in the midst of the city stands the principal group of structures—the temples, palaces and buildings of a public character. These form part of what has been called—for want of a better name, the Main Structure—a vast, irregular pile rising from the plain in steps and terraces of masonry, and terminating in several great pyramidal elevations, each topped by the remains of a temple. Its sides face the four cardinal points; its greatest length from north to south is sixty-eight hundred feet, and from east to west it measured originally nearly as much, but a part of the eastern structure has been carried away by the swift current of the river which flows directly against it. The interior of the structure is thus exposed in the form of a cliff one hundred feet high, presenting a complicated system of buried walls and floors down to the water's edge—leaving the remains of the older buildings, occupied for a time, and abandoned to serve as foundations for more elaborate structures. Excavations have also been brought to light beneath the foundations of buildings now occupying the surface, not only the filled chambers and broken walls of older structures, but sculptured monuments as well.

Within the main structure, at an elevation of sixty feet in court side, and a hundred and twenty feet square, which with its surrounding architecture, must have presented a magnificent spectacle when it was entire. It was entered from the south through a passage thirty feet in width, between two high pyramidal foundations, each supporting a temple.

A thick wall, pierced in the center by a gateway, now stripped of its adornments and in ruins, guarded this passage to the south. The court itself is enclosed by ranges of steps or seats ranging to a height of twenty feet, as in an amphitheater; they are built of great blocks of stone, neatly cut, and regularly laid without mortar. In the center of the western side is a stairway projecting a few feet into the court and leading to a broad terrace above the range of seats on that side. The upper steps of this stairway are divided in the midst by the head of a huge dragon facing the court, and holding in its distended jaws a grotesque human head of colossal proportions.

To the north of the court stood the two magnificent temples, 21 and 22, the massive ruins create a feeling that they were the work of giants. Temple 22, in many ways the most interesting yet explored, furnishes a typical example of this class of building. From the stone paved terrace above the western side of the court, a great stairway, with massive steps, leads up to a platform which runs the whole length of the way two graceful wing stones, extending across the platform, guard the approach to the first entrance, which gives access to the building, and is carried out at each end upon solid piers to the line of beginning of the steps. From the head of the stairway to the other chambers this stairway is nine feet wide and was covered with a vaulted roof, now fallen. Directly opposite it, in the interior, is a second doorway, leading to the inner chambers. In front of the second entrance is a step two feet high, ornamented on the face by hieroglyphics and skulls carved in relief, a pedestal for a crouching figure supporting the head of a dragon, the body of which is turned

upward and is lost among the scrollwork and figures of a cornice that runs above the doorway. All the interior walls were covered by a thin coat of stucco, on which figures and scenes were painted in various colors; and the cornices were adorned with stucco masks and other ornaments, likewise painted. The roofs, with the massive towers which they supported, had fallen and filled the chambers completely. The horizontal arch formed by overlapping stones was always used in the construction of roofs—a type that is common to all the Maya cities. The outside of the building, profusely namented with grotesques at every line, bears witness to the ambitious prodigality of the architect, his love of adornment, and his aversion to plain surfaces—a characteristic that is manifested on all the monuments and carvings at Copan.

Climbing the steep flight of steps at the north side of the court, and standing among the ruins of temple 11, we command a view of what must have been one of the finest sights in this marvelous city, where, it would seem, the gent who attended on King Solomon had been at work. To our right are the ruins of another lofty temple (26), from the entrance of which the hieroglyphic stairway, to be described later, descended to the pavement one hundred feet below. Right in front of us the northern slope of the main structure goes down abruptly, in a broad,

The upper part of the stairway itself has also been thrown from its place as if by an earthquake, and lay strewn upon the lower portion. When, at length, after months of labor, on which from fifty to one hundred men were employed, the fallen material was cleared away, an acre of ground was covered with broken sculptures, removed during the progress of the work, and the lower steps were found unharmed. In the center of the stairway, at the base, is a throne or pedestal rising to the fifth step, and projecting eight feet in front. The design upon its face is rich in sculpture and delicate in detail. It is made up in part of handsome faces, masks, death's-heads, and scrolls beautifully carved, and disposed with perfect symmetry; but the ensemble is perfectly unintelligible. On the face of each step in the stairway is a row of hieroglyphics, carved in medium relief, running the entire length. At intervals in the ascent the center is occupied by a human figure of noble and commanding appearance, arrayed in splendid attire, seated on the steps. The upper parts of all these figures were broken away, but the pieces of several were recovered and restored.

On each side was a solid balustrade two feet thick; the upper parts of these were also broken away, but by careful study and comparison enough was recovered to enable us to make



THE JAGUAR STAIRWAY.

steep flight of steps, to the floor of the plaza, which stretches away to the north, and terminates in an amphitheater about three hundred feet square, enclosed in the eastern, northern, and western sides by ranges of seats twenty feet high. The southern side is open, except that its center is occupied by a pyramid that rose almost to a point, leaving a square platform on top. In the plaza stood the principal group of obelisks, monoliths or stelae, as they are variously designated, to which Copan owes its principal fame. There are fifteen in all scattered over the plaza, some overthrown and others still erect. Although affording infinite variety in detail, in general design and treatment these monuments are all the same.

No verbal description can convey any idea of their appearance. They average about twelve feet in height and three feet square, and are carved over the entire surface. On one side, and sometimes on two opposite sides, stands a human figure in high relief, always looking toward one of the cardinal points. Upon these personages is displayed such a wealth of ornament and inscriptions that the figures look overburdened and encumbered, giving the idea that the chief object of the artist was the display of such adornment. While nearly all these human figures are disproportionately short, the accurate drawing and excellent designs surrounding the principal characters show that this is not owing to deficient perception on the part of the sculptor.

The sides of the monuments not occupied by human figures are covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions. In front of each of the figures, at a distance of a few feet, is a smaller sculpture, called an altar. These measure sometimes seven feet across and from two to four feet in height. The design sometimes represents a grotesque monster with curious adornments; but a common form of altar is a flat disk seven or eight feet in diameter, with a row of hieroglyphics around the edge.

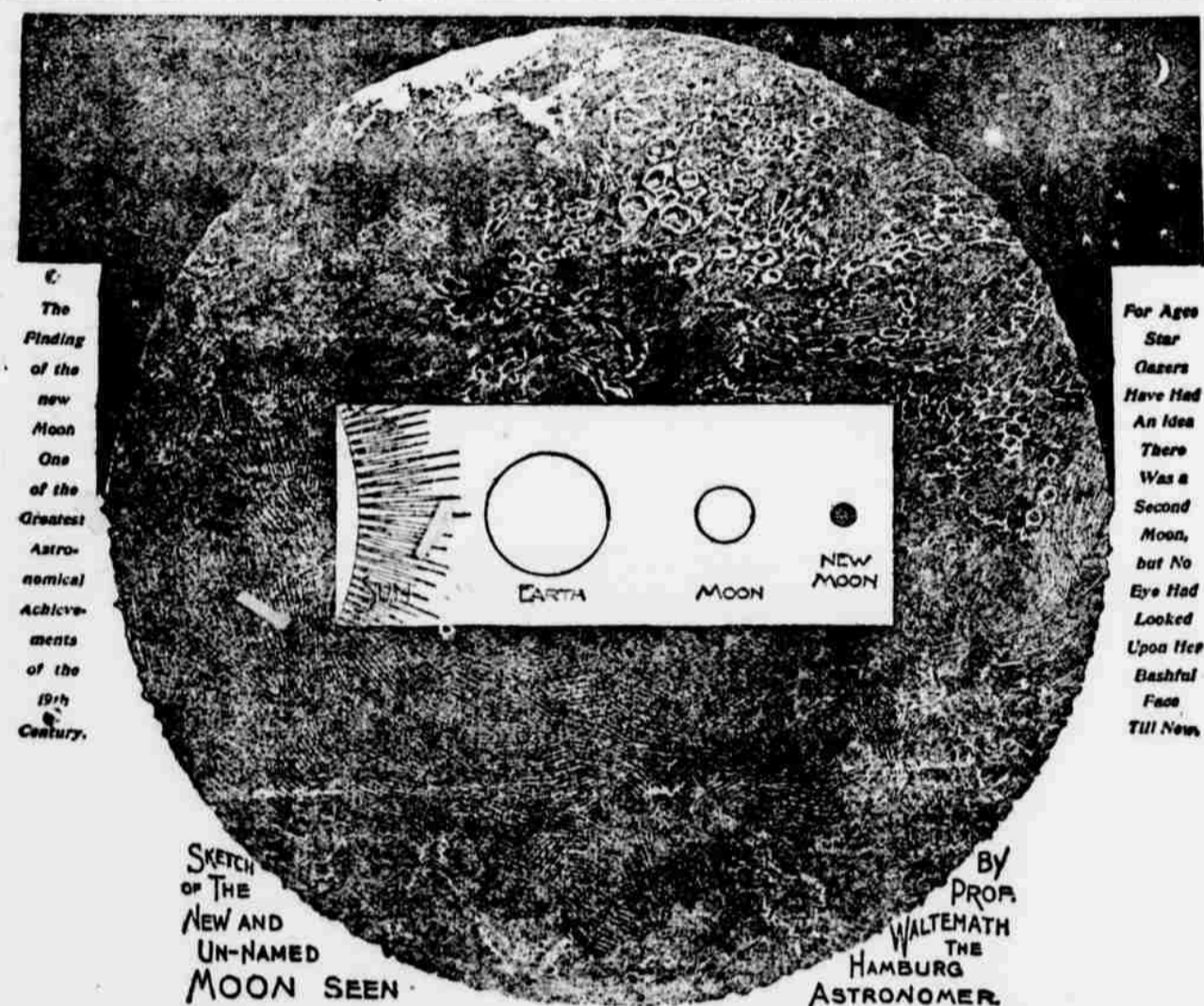
But there is nothing in all the sculptures at Copan to suggest the sacrifice of humans or any other victims; nothing to recall the revolting traffic in human blood that was common in Mexico down to the time of the conquest; no trace of analogy with the frightful orgies that marked the history of the Aztecs, pervading every phase of their national life, finding constant expression in their decorative art, and filling their picture-written annals with scenes of blood.

The most extraordinary feature that our excavations have brought to light is the hieroglyphic stairway already referred to. Facing the plaza at the southern end, it occupied a central position on the western side of the high pyramidal elevation that forms the northern wing of the main structure. Even in the sad state of ruin in which we behold it now, it affords a magnificent spectacle. What must it have been in the days when it was entire and reached from the floor of the plaza to the entrance of the temple that stood on the height of a hundred feet above!

When discovered, in 1894, this stairway was completely buried beneath the debris fallen from the temple, of which not one stone remained upon another.



THE HIEROGLYPHIC STAIRWAY. (Restored.)



as 1 to 80. If this is so, the relation of the masses of our two satellites is a very singular one, as it happens to be almost precisely the same as the relation of the earth's mass to that of the moon. That is to say, the earth weighs about eighty times as much as the moon, and according to Dr. Waltemath the old moon weighs about 80 times as much as the new moon, which he is said to have discovered. But it differs from the present moon in one very

OIL CRAZE IN INDIANA.

Fatistic Story of an Old Man's Gradual Rise to Unparalleled Riches. Indiana now has the oil fever almost as bad as Pennsylvania had it more than a score of years ago. Near the town of Peru two unsuccessful efforts were made, but finally a little syndicate was formed to try again, says the Philadelphia Press. Up to the tenth day after the drill was started no one paid any particular attention to the work, unless it was an employe in the railroad shops, who would stop while passing to add from his work to inquire how deep the hole was or chat a few minutes with the workmen. But before the sun set on the eleventh day every man, woman and child of the 8,000 residents knew that oil had shown up in the pipe and on the following day, when the black, ill-smelling stuff began to flow over the top of the casing the excitement became wildly uproariously intense. Many small fortunes have already been made and others will be realized by persons who less than a year ago were scarcely in comfortable circumstances. One of the most notable of these is Charles Artis, an old colored man. He had grown old and become infirm in the performance of odd jobs of labor for his neighbors. He was part of a lot which was drilled and the best one in the district. For the first few days it produced 600 barrels a day and soon settled down to 450, which it has discharged every day for a month or more. The old man gets one-sixth for his share and when he was notified to go to the bank at the end of the first week for his money he waited until near the closing hour and walked all the way back to his cabin with uncovered head.

Two Crowns of Iron.

The crown of Rumania is composed of gun metal—made, in fact, out of a bit of old cannon captured at Plevna; that of Portugal has been in it which have caused it to be valued at \$8,000,000. The iron crown of Lombardy, which, by the by, is the oldest diadem in Europe, is only six inches in diameter. The question usually asked by those who behold it for the first time is, Where is the iron? For to all appearances the crown consists of a broad circle of gold ornamented by an enameling of flowers. This, however, is but the outward case—within the corner rests the iron itself. It is fashioned out of one of the nails by which Christ was fastened to the cross. The crown now rests in the Cathedral of Monza, Italy, and is under the care of the monks of the establishment. These holy men call attention to the fact that while no attempt has ever been made to clean the baser metal, still there is no sign of rust upon it—a fact which conclusively proves its sacred origin.

CLIMBS THROUGH FLAMES.

Brave Ohio Girl Rescues Her Mother and Sister from Death. Miss Mary Joyce is the heroine of the hour at Canal Dover, Ohio, because of her bravery and skill in facing the flames to save the lives of those dear to her. She, with her infirm mother and sister Margaret lived in a two-story frame dwelling. The sister sleeps upstairs and the mother and other daughter below. Mary was awakened at 3 o'clock one morning last week by smelling smoke, and, throwing open the hall door, was met by a volume of flames and smoke. The stairway was by this time a mass of flames. She called to her sister and, getting no answer, she climbed through the flames up the frail stairway, and at the top she found her sister hysterical from fright, and, picking her up bodily, carried her down through the fire into the yard. By the time she returned the fire had crept into the mother's apartments and the latter was lying on the bed unconscious from fright. The brave sister picked her up and tenderly carried her to a neighboring house. By the time the fire department was summoned, the house had collapsed and there was nothing saved from the wreckage. The fire started from the explosion of a lamp in the hall.

Man possessed with an idea can not be reasoned with.—Froude.

Poisons in One Cigar. A cigar contains acetic, formic, butyric, valeric and propionic acids, prussic acid, crocote, carbonic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, virodine pivaline.

Almdeeds comprise every kind of service rendered to our neighbor who needs such assistance. He who supports a lame man bestows an alms on him with his feet; he who guides a blind man does him a charity with his eyes; he who carries an invalid or an old man upon his shoulders imparts to him an alms of his strength. Hence none are so poor but they may bestow an alms on the wealthiest man in the world.—St. Augustine.

WILL FREE CUBA.

President McKinley is now preparing to intervene.

Chicago, Ill., March 14.—A Washington dispatch says: The end of Cuba's woes seems near, and that without war. President McKinley is preparing to intervene, perhaps within two weeks, for the purpose of restoring order in Cuba and saving the many thousands of human lives now endangered.

The governments of Europe are exercising a restraining hand upon Spain to prevent her committing a breach of the world's peace and to induce her to accept the inevitable without resort to force.

The creditors of Spain, who are in a large measure responsible for this diplomatic pressure exerted by their governments, have directly warned Spain she must not make war with America, and that if she does make war the money to carry on operations must come from the people of Spain and not from them.

The world has come to the same conclusion as that which the people of the United States have reached, that it is time to put a stop to Spain's vain efforts to reassert her rule in Cuba and to the horrors which have grown out of that futile endeavor.

The world has come to the conclusion, moreover, that in the desperation of her bankruptcy and decay Spain must not be permitted to destroy the world's peace.

At this very moment quiet, secretive but none the less effective diplomatic pressure is being brought to bear upon the government at Madrid to induce it to accept the inevitable without useless and destructive war.

This pressure is now being exerted through the various ambassadors at Madrid. France is taking the lead through M. Patenotre, and Great Britain is not far behind. The representatives of Russia and Germany are co-operating.

The effect is already obvious. Spain is cooling down. Her statesmen, who may be said to be as able as the public men of any country, perceive the force of the argument used by the representatives of the powers. War with America is worse than useless if Spain can endure the loss of Cuba without revolution in the peninsula. Even a peaceful loss of the colony will be more easily endured than the bitterness, the savagery, the despair, the violence that are sure to follow in the wake of a disastrous war.

Perfecting Plans.

Washington, March 14.—The government is perfecting plans to make the movements of troops to the coast defenses, orders for which was issued by the war department on Friday and published at that time. A conference was held here yesterday by representatives of the following railroads to arrange for the transportation of light artillerymen and their accoutrements. The Atlantic Coast line, the Southern railroad, the Seaboard Air Line and the Chesapeake and Ohio. It was stated that companies of artillerymen consisting of about sixty men each would be transferred from Fort Monroe to the following points: Fort Caswell, on the Cape Fear river, Ga.; Tybee, near Savannah; to Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and to Sheridan's Point, on the Potomac.

It was stated also, that a company would be moved from Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, to some point on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia. The government perfected by today or tomorrow at the latest. No bids have been asked for regarding the transportation of heavy guns, and it is understood that the men were to be carried to the different points simply to man the batteries. It is not known when the contemplated changes will take place.

Rifles in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., March 14.—For immediate use, if required in arming volunteers, there are now stored in the government arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., 50,000 first-class Springfield rifles, and 500,000 rounds of ammunition. There are also two Gatling guns, four field pieces and four mortars, with a plentiful supply of ammunition. The workshops and machine shops can be put in running order in a very short time. From nearly every county in middle Tennessee information of volunteers for enlistment is received daily.

The Fugitive Question.

South McAlester, I. T., March 14.—In his charge to the grand jury at Waggoner, Judge Springer declared his position on the fugitive question. He laid it down as his judicial opinion that there is no provision for the enforcement of the criminal laws of the Cherokee nation in the United States courts. He charged the grand jury not to indict anyone for breaking any tribal law as he saw no way to prosecute such an indictment when found.

The Iowa Arrived.

Key West, Fla., March 14.—The battleship Iowa arrived from the Tortugas yesterday morning and is anchored off here. The torpedo boat Dupont sailed yesterday morning with mail and dispatches from the fleet at Tortugas. She will relieve the torpedo boat Porter, now at the Tortugas. The torpedo boat Porter has arrived from the Tortugas. This has been the quietest day in Key West since the day following the Maine explosion.

Steamer Burned.

St. Louis, Mo., March 14.—From a fire, the origin of which is unknown, the well-known Mississippi river excursion steamer Grand Republic burned to the water's edge yesterday at the mouth of the river Des Peres, near South St. Louis. Nothing was saved and Capt. W. H. Thorwagen, his wife and two children had a narrow and thrilling escape from death. The loss amounts to \$50,000. The Grand Republic was tied up for the winter and those on board were making it their home.

Court of Inquiry.

Havana, March 14.—The court of inquiry did a good deal of work yesterday, examining Ensign Powellson and such divers of the wrecking company as have been investigating the wreck. It was said yesterday these divers have been released from further work of this kind, and instructed to pursue their labors under the wrecking contract.

The court will have the services of the naval divers as heretofore, and, if necessary, can call again upon the civilian divers. It is thought that the court will close its labors here during the present week, and will probably examine some of the survivors of the Maine at Key West. This rumor, however, is not officially verified, the members of the court insisting that they can fix no date for the conclusion of their sessions or their departure from Havana.

Everything indicates that the distribution of relief stores sent from the United States will go forward hereafter more speedily and effectively, attaining better results than ever before. While much good has been done, and no question raised as to honesty of intention, there is no doubt room for improvement.

Matters appear to have reached a crisis in Matanzas Saturday, where there was a want of proper preparation on the part of certain relief agents appointed from Havana, and where, in view of the large daily average of deaths, it was felt that greater dispatch should have been used in delivering supplies and in arranging to have them properly cooked. But this is now assured.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Eleven Men Perish in the Flames in New York City.

New York, March 14.—Eleven men perished by fire in the Bowery mission at 105 Bowery, early yesterday morning. The bodies were recovered, but so disfigured as to make identification in most cases impossible. The only body positively identified is that of John Moran of Stapleton, Staten Island, a machinist, 28 years old. Another body is thought to be that of William McDermott of Brooklyn, a painter, 28 years old. The register of the lodging house does not aid in the investigation, for Bowery lodgers as often as not register under assumed names.

New York, March 14.—A thorough search of the premises at 105 Bowery, which were partially destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, discloses the fact that eleven persons were burned to death.

No. 105 Bowery is one of the best known lodging houses on that thoroughfare. It is called the Bowery Mission lodging house, and is conducted by the Christian Herald. The four upper rooms were fitted up as a cheap lodging house with accommodations for 150 males.

Saturday night almost every bed was occupied. At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning one of the lodgers discovered flames coming from a wash room on the third floor, but before he had time to alarm the house the fire was noticed by passers-by on the street. By this time the flames had eaten their way to the top of the building and were bursting through the roof.

When the alarm was given and the inmates aroused a wild scene of excitement ensued. Many of the lodgers became panic-stricken. They rushed into the hallways and fell over each other in their efforts to reach the street. Those on the lower floors got to the street safely by the stairways, while those on the upper floor groped their way through the blinding smoke to the metal fire escape in front of the building. The majority of them only saved portions of their clothing, while several of them were naked. Those who made their way to the streets by the fire escapes were superficially burned by the excessive heat of the iron ladders, which in many places had become red-hot from the flames within.

After the fire had been extinguished sufficiently so that a search of the place was possible, the police and firemen entered the building and the work of searching for the victims was begun. So many bodies were found in the early stages of the search that it was estimated that over forty persons must have been killed. However, the officers fortunately overestimated the loss of life, only eleven bodies in all being found.

Tragedy in Mississippi.

Charleston, Miss., March 14.—Capt. Ruhe Davis was shot and killed at Payne's, five miles south of here Saturday evening by his son-in-law, Jesse Denman. Trouble grew out of Davis' treatment of his wife. Saturday young Denman went to Davis' house and told him he must leave, which he did, but armed himself and returned. He shot at Denman, who returned the fire, and Davis fell dead. An inquest was held and the jury decided the killing justifiable. Both men are well known.

France, it is said, intends to occupy Lai Chau, in the Quang Tung peninsula, near Han Nan, as a naval base.

Earthquake in the East.

Chicago, Ill., March 14.—A special from Tacoma, Wash., says: An earthquake has destroyed the town of Ambolna, capital of Ambolna Island, one of the Malucca group. Late in January according to meager details received at Hongkong a frightful earthquake occurred, without the usual preceding rumblings. A great crack opened in the earth and many houses were swallowed before the occupants could get out. Hundreds of natives were killed and 300 injured. Some died of fright.

Water Bottles.

There is nothing better for cleaning water bottles or carafes than egg shells. Make a good soapuds and put into the bottle with a handful of crushed eggshells and one teaspoonful of soda. Have the water hot. Shake vigorously every once in a while, while the bottle is cooling. When cold wash the bottle in hot soap suds, forcing a dry scrub in the bottle, twisting it around and around until every bit of moisture is absorbed. This method will make the bottle brilliant.

FIRE AT BELTON.

Furniture Store and Newspaper Plant a Total Loss.

Belton, Tex., March 14.—Fire was discovered Saturday night at 11:45 in a warehouse in the rear of Smith & Corbin, on East street, owned by J. Berlin, and attached as an ell to the furniture store of Wigley & Co. The blaze was under full headway when the alarm was sounded. The flames quickly communicated themselves to the stock of furniture, making a fire of such intense heat as to almost drive the firemen from the contest, but the brave laddies made almost superhuman efforts and confined the fire to the warehouse, the furniture store and the Belton Journal newspaper office. All three are a total loss. Some damage was done to adjoining buildings, but they were saved from destruction. The building occupied by Wigley & Co. was a three-story structure, and contained an unusually large stock of furniture. It was owned by D. Sullivan of San Antonio. The losses are as follows, so far as ascertainable: D. Sullivan & Co., building \$10,000; insurance \$4000; J. Berlinger, building and contents \$2500; insurance \$1500; Wigley & Co. \$1250; insurance \$8500; George Robinson, building and newspaper plant \$6500; insurance \$8200; M. Froederman, damage to building not known, insurance \$1000; Dr. W. N. Rogers, damage to building not known, insurance \$1300; Smith & Corbin, damage to building and stock not known, fully covered by insurance. The Belton Journal's files for thirty years were destroyed.

Whitcaps Near Texarkana.

Texarkana, Tex., March 14.—Word was brought to this city yesterday by J. R. Hanna, a reputable farmer of Sulphur township, at the extreme end of the county, to the effect that the negroes in that settlement have been kept in a state of terror by some unknown white men, who have organized as a sort of whitecap band for that purpose. Last week letters were left at the homes of several well known colored men there, warning them to leave the place under dire consequences. Henry Nard, a well disposed negro residing near Era, Ark., received such a notice, and at once turned it over to his white friends. Mr. Hanna states that this condition has existed in his neighborhood since January, and during this month this very Henry Nard was called on by the outlaws and strung up three times by the thumbs. Two more negroes, Henry Earl and George Baker, were also taken out and whipped, the whitecaps expecting by such treatment to extricate confessions from their victims against certain persons residing in the community. The matter has been taken up by the officers and leading citizens, and will be pushed to a finish.

Ordered to Galveston.

San Antonio, Tex., March 14.—Light battery K, first artillery, was yesterday recalled from the target range at Kerrville and ordered to Galveston. The battery had just reached the range, after a march of three days, and without giving the men or horses more than a day's rest, has started on the return. The order was issued by Gen. Graham, commander of the department, on instructions received from Washington yesterday. Capt. J. W. Dillenback, who commands the battery, returned by train last night with five men, who are to get affairs in shape for the departure of the battery immediately on their return from the range. Light battery K consists of four breech loading pieces 3-10-inch caliber, and seventy-five men. It is reported to be the crack battery of the regiment.

Burglaries at Troupe.

Troupe, Tex., March 14.—Two burglaries occurred here Saturday night. The general merchandise store of Z. T. Williamson and the drug and hardware store of Strickland & Turner. The doors were pried open with an iron bar of some kind from the front. The exact amount lost can not be ascertained as yet. No clew as to who did the robbery. Some of the goods were found near the International and Great Northern railroad freight depot, hidden under some lumber, and some things that were not taken here. He had wrapping paper of some firm name in Terrell.

Robbed the Cars.

Texarkana, Tex., March 14.—A gang of robbers invaded the yards of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad company at this place a little after midnight Saturday morning. They made for a car of meat and looted it Saturday for the consignment of the goods went to receive his property he made the discovery, and thereupon refused to accept the shipment. The railroad company was then compelled to re-ship the car to its consignor and make good the difference in loss. The thieves have not been captured.

Andrew Schuller shot his wife and killed himself at San Francisco several days ago.

Accidentally Shot.

Dallas, Tex., March 14.—J. O. Phillips accidentally shot himself with a pistol yesterday afternoon while standing in the lobby of the Arlington hotel. He had been examining a 32-caliber weapon which is kept in the hotel and in handing it back to the clerk inadvertently pulled the trigger. The bullet struck him in the left arm just above the elbow. He had his wound dressed at a nearby drug store and went home.

Teachers Institute.

Georgetown, Tex., March 14.—The teachers' institute of the twelfth senatorial district, composed of Williamson, Travis and Burnet counties, held its annual session here Friday and Saturday. Prof. Shelton of Austin presiding. The subjects discussed were of interest and importance in educational affairs. Music and readings gave a pleasing variety to the programme, which was said to be one of the best selected as to subject matter ever given at a teachers' meeting in the district.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

John L. Driscoll Kills His Wife and Then Attempts Suicide.

Nashville, Tenn., March 11.—Yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock one of the most horrible tragedies ever committed in this city came to light and investigation showed that John L. Driscoll, a well-known shorthand instructor, had killed his wife and then attempted suicide in their apartments in the Chamber of Commerce building in the very center of the city.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. J. M. Coyle called on the manager of the building and showed him a note from Prof. Driscoll requesting the doctor to call at his apartment and stating that Mrs. Driscoll was dead and that he (Driscoll) would be dead by the time Dr. Coyle arrived. Dr. Coyle and Mr. Jones, the manager, went to the room and the door was locked. Entrance was made through the transom and Mrs. Driscoll was found on the bed dead and Driscoll in a comatose condition. It was evident at once that Mrs. Driscoll had been dead for many hours. Driscoll was taken charge of and resuscitated sufficiently to give an account of the tragedy. He is now under watch at the city hospital by order of the police authorities, having confessed that he killed his wife. In his statement or confession he says he induced his wife this morning to take a large quantity of morphine, she believing that the dose was a very small one and that he did so because he found there was no "place" in the world for him, and without him his wife could not live. Then he took a large amount of the drug to kill himself.

Driscoll had been out of employment for two months and has been drinking heavily, which, with despondency, crazed him and caused him to kill his wife and attempt his own life.

Mrs. Driscoll was last seen about 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and Driscoll had given orders that she was not to be awakened, and told the elevator boy to bring no one to the room. The body showed that death had taken place during Tuesday night. Driscoll is said to have been seen on the streets yesterday and last night. He is about 60 years of age, well educated, came from Mississippi and served in the confederate army, and has been living here since 1893. Those who knew him best state that he was crazed by drink and despondency. While out of danger, he yet talks incoherently and in a rambling way.

ENRAGED CITIZENS.

They are After William Messer and Will Lynch Him If Found.

Little Rock, Ark., March 11.—A mob of enraged citizens of Cliburne county are in hot pursuit of William Messer, a white man, whose home is near Quitman in that county, and a lynching is considered inevitable when they capture him. Messer is charged with one of the most revolting crimes on record. He is accused of murdering his daughter. A month ago Mary Messer mysteriously disappeared and Messer is now accused of having murdered her. Judge Middleton issued a warrant for Messer's arrest and a posse of officers went to serve the writ. They surrounded the house and called upon Messer to surrender. He refused and bolted through the rear door, firing at the officers as he ran. Several shots were fired at Messer, but none took effect. He took shelter on a bluff near the house and a fusillade of shots were exchanged. Messer finally made his escape. The posse was at once reinforced by a large number of citizens, who are searching every cliff and ravine and are determined upon lynching him should he be captured alive.

The Brig Army Wrecked.

San Francisco, Cal., March 11.—When the steamer Mona, which arrived Wednesday, left Sydney, a hurricane was blowing, spreading devastation on sea and shore. The brig Army was wrecked and all hands on board were swept into the sea in sight of shore. Hundreds of people saw the disaster, but were unable to lend any assistance. The captain and eight of the crew perished. Another vessel, the name of which could not be ascertained, foundered and her crew of six were drowned.

Kentucky Senate.

Frankfort, Ky., March 11.—The senate yesterday passed the Goebel election bill over the governor's veto and the house will do so to-day. The house passed the bill originally by a large majority than the senate. This bill puts the entire election machinery of the state in the hands of three commissioners, who are expected to be W. T. Ellis of Owensboro, W. S. Prier of New Castle and James B. Poynot of Marysville. The commissioners will be selected at a Democratic joint caucus to be held to-night.

Torpedo Boats Wanted.

Baltimore, Md., March 11.—The torpedo boats being built by the Columbia iron works are wanted by the government at once. Mayor Malster, who is president of the company, received a telegram from the navy department yesterday saying that the Rodgers must be turned over within a week, that the McKee must be ready within thirty days and that work on the submarine boat Plunger be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Activity at Mars Island.

Vallejo, Cal., March 11.—Within the past three days the working force at the Mars Island navy yard has been increased about 150 men, but it is still below what the officers need. The enlistment of able-bodied seamen is being pushed vigorously on the receiving ship and large supplies of provisions are being laid in. Ammunition is being assembled to be taken to Honolulu by the Mohican, to be kept there for use in case of emergency.

Triple Alliance.

London, March 11.—A correspondent says: I have it on the highest authority that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Japan is pending.

London, March 11.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying in the house of commons to Mr. Roland Monroe-Ferguson, liberal, representing the district of Leith, said no communications on the Cuban question had been exchanged between the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the government of the United States.

The question which it was announced the Hon. Valentine Duncombe, Conservative member for the west division of Cumberland, would ask, whether in view of recognizing the identity of the interests of all English-speaking people, the British government will consider the advisability of placing the services of the British fleet at the disposal of the United States in the event of complications between the United States and any foreign power, was not put. Relative to the withdrawal of his question, Mr. Duncombe said:

"After consultation with my friends, I decided that the exact form of the question made it inopportune to put it. It was framed owing to the widely held opinion in the house of commons that it is high time the foreign powers should be told in unmistakable terms that any blow struck at either Great Britain or the United States was equally a blow at either. I was profoundly convinced of this yesterday. Many members, more than I supposed would do so, came to me in order to say they heartily indorsed my question. I am convinced that the government would have desired to answer my proposed question affirmatively and would have done so had it not involved other considerations besides expressing what I believe the present government sincerely holds, that in face of foreign complications the interests in the future of Great Britain and the United States are inseparably intertwined. Yesterday's expressions and indorsements will evaporate as soon as we can frame the question in the exact terms which clearly express the feeling of the house of commons, that any trouble threatening the United States will be shared by Great Britain."

CAPTAIN'S GALLANTRY.

Kicked out Representatives for Insulting Americans.

New York, March 11.—A dispatch from Havana says: Capt. Eulate of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, who was seen in New York recently, has just figured in an incident here which proves that some at least, of Spain's best officers will not cater to the rabble's desire about Americans in Havana. The Vizcaya lay near the Fern before the latter made room for the Montgomery, and when the vessels swung closest together words spoken on the quarter deck of one could be heard on the other.

The Vizcaya's captain on Monday stood on the quarterdeck and heard a boat load from the shore use abusive language as they rowed about the Fern. Men on the latter vessel, although they knew the compliments were intended for them, ignored the billingsgate and the shore party pulled to the Vizcaya and boarded her. When they were all on the deck, near the ladder, the captain of the Spanish cruiser, with a word to one or two of the marines, stepped briskly forward to meet the newcomers.

They smiled and bowed most obsequiously. This salute had the effect of placing their bodies in a posture exactly fitted to the captain's purpose. One shot a neatly polished foot and the nearest obsequious gentlemen was straightened by the shock with great force. In the cry which followed pain, surprise and injured pride followed voice. The captain who had been carried away momentarily by indignation, then stepped back and the marines, following his example, hustled and slyly booted the rest of the patriots to one side.

As they regained their feet the captain said, with some feeling, that they were persons of a sort which placed the country in a false position and sometimes precipitated the sacrifice of useful lives and money. The boat was quickly pulled ashore.

Curtailment of Production.

Fall River, Mass., March 11.—A curtailment of production in the cotton mills of New England is under discussion by manufacturers of this city as preliminary to an appeal to the manufacturers at large to adopt this policy the coming summer. Mill brokers here are chiefly interested at present, as officers of the Manufacturers' association say nothing has been done by the executive committee or leading members.

'Twas in a Crowd.

He—"I hate to be squeezed in a crowded theater like this—don't you?" She—"Yes. There are too many people around."—New York Life.

To Maintain Order.

Ottawa, Ont., March 11.—In the house of commons yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, said the report was true that a detachment of 200 men is to be sent to the Yukon district to supplement the mounted police force there, and added that in view of the very large influx of people into the Yukon it has been thought advisable to have a sufficient force to maintain order.

At Nine Pounds of Beefsteak.

Patrick Dwyer, a leading politician of New York city, at a beefsteak dinner the other night ate nine pounds of meat. He is now hailed as the champion beefsteak eater of New York city and probably of the world.

An Appropriate Name.

Shopper—Show me some Rip Van Winkle rug, please. Clerk—Pardon me, but I don't think I exactly understand. Shopper—Oh, something with an unusually long nap.

TO BE ABOLISHED.

Military Headquarters at San Antonio, Texas Have Been Abandoned.

Washington, March 12.—Hoping for the best and preparing for the worst about represents the situation in the war and navy department these days. The officials still profess confidence that there is to be a peaceful outcome of the present threatening difficulties, but meanwhile prepare with serenity to meet their duty if events should shape themselves otherwise. The most important and significant developments of the day were the decision of the house naval committee to place at the disposal of the navy a provision for three new battleships, and the conclusion on the part of the secretary of war to issue this morning an order creating a new military department, including within its confines that part of the country which would be in all likelihood nearest the field of hostilities in case it should come to that.

The order will create a common front in the south. The present department of Texas is abolished, and the headquarters, which have been at San Antonio, Texas, for so many years, are abandoned. In place of the old department is created a new one, the Department of the South. Gen. Graham, at present commander of the department of Texas, will command the new department.

This department will include the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. All of these states save the last are at present attached to the department of the east, under command of Gen. Merritt of New York. It is said at the war department that Gen. Merritt is fully compensated for the strength of the command which passes away from him by the addition to his forces of the two regiments of artillery now recruiting. Headquarters of the new department of the south will be at Atlanta, Ga., chosen because of its fine strategic value and from its excellent railroad connections. At present the government has no accommodations in Atlanta for the headquarters of the department, so it will be obliged to hire the most available buildings.

Gen. Willson, chief of engineers, who has been in Florida, is expected back to-day, to report to Secretary Aiger upon the progress of the fortification work in that section, and probably especially as to the defense of Tortugas.

News From Havana.

Havana, March 12.—The weather continues to be delightful, and the city is as tranquil as the skies are blue.

Capt. Sampson seems to have recovered from his slight indisposition, and the United States naval court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine, over which he presides, is pursuing its usual course.

The relief work of the Red Cross society in the city and country is daily becoming more effective and regular. Miss Clara Barton and the collector of customs have had most pleasant interviews, during which Miss Barton assured the official that the Red Cross people earnestly deprecated any attempt, no matter from what source, to evade or infringe the custom laws of Spain or Cuba, and the collector expressed his desire and intention to do all in his power to expedite the admission of legitimate relief supplies.

The American yacht Anita, which brought a congressional party here, has been fined \$500 for, it is alleged, not having her papers in proper order. The gentlemen who arrived here on the Anita, Senators Gallinger, Thurston and Money, and Representatives Cummings and Wm. Alden Smith, accompanied by their wives, were presented at the palace yesterday morning by Consul General Lee, and were cordially received by Capt. Gen. Blanco.

A Spanish representative says the government troops operating in the Sierra Maestra have had a battle with the insurgents and have inflicted "numerous losses" upon the insurgents, also capturing five prisoners and destroying the plantation of the enemy. The troops, it is further said, lost three men killed and had ten wounded.

Inspection Trip.

New York, March 12.—"I shall start upon my trip to inspect the fortifications upon the seacoast of the southern states on Monday next," said Gen. Wesley Merritt in an interview. The itinerary of his trip, which will take about a fortnight, provides for going direct to St. Augustine. From there he will proceed to Key West, and will visit in turn all the defenses on the Florida coast. He will go on up the coast of Georgia, and also to the forts defending the harbors of South Carolina and North Carolina.

Great Diversions in London.

Dwelling in flats is making great headway in London, especially in the west end, but many persons are averse to being known as residents of such. Landlords advertise them as "mansions built in stories."

Mexican Railway.

Denver, Col., March 12.—W. C. Bradbury & Co. of Denver, in connection with the Nassau Construction company of this city, closed a contract for the construction of 125 miles of railway, from Chihuahua to Guerrero, Mexico, at a cost of \$2,500,000. The road will be built by a syndicate, including Col. Payne, ex-Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney, and Moore and Scully of New York. The object is to reach the rich mining districts in the vicinity of Guerrero.

Nomination Opposed.

Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on immigration reported adversely upon the nomination of Hon. T. V. Powderly to be commissioner of immigration. The nomination has been held up in committee for several weeks on account of the absence of Senator Chandler. He having returned to Washington, the matter was brought up, and the vote being taken, Mr. Chandler united with the Democratic senators to secure an adverse report.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers Needed.

New York, March 12.—Speaking of the possibility of the United States obtaining naval vessels abroad John Platt of Thorne, Platt & Co., of this city, the American representatives of John Thornycraft & Co. of Chaswick, England, one of the largest constructors of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers in Great Britain, said:

"I have just returned from Washington, and I was assured that this government desires now more than any other class of vessels a fleet of torpedo boat destroyers and had it been considered practicable by the navy department to have the boats built in England the Thornycraft company would have by this time begun work on several vessels of the Thornycraft type for use here. Acting upon suggestions received in Washington, however, I have consulted members of three or four ship building concerns in this country relative to the quick construction of vessels of the Thornycraft type. I have been assured by them that with the detailed working plans of the vessels in their possession and under an ordinary commercial contract—that is, a contract free from all unnecessary red tape—they could collectively complete by working day and night a fleet of ten such vessels within seven months.

"The representative of one firm assured me that it could send out the first vessel within six months. I am authorized by cable by the Thornycraft company to offer to dispose of complete plans of the Thornycraft vessel to this government at practically a moment's notice. The vessels are 210 feet long and 275 tons displacement, mounting four six-pounders and one 13-pounder and equal to thirty knots.

"They are considered the most successful type of torpedo boat destroyers ever constructed. England has already about sixty of them, and others building and Thornycraft & Co. are constructing a number of them for Germany and Japan. The plans of this type of vessel can be shipped from the Chaswick yards within three days, and I have every reason to believe that this government will order them."

AMUSING WARFARE.

Amusements Between the Spaniards and Insurgents.

New York, March 12.—A dispatch from Key West says: Senator Proctor and Col. Parker gave a most graphic and amusing description of the skirmish between a company of Spanish cavalry and a handful of insurgents which took place while they were on a train near Matanzas and which was undoubtedly prepared for their special benefit.

Before reaching the station they noticed that the telegraph wires had been cut and some slight obstructions placed on the track to impede their progress. On a hill in the distance they could see silhouettes of a dozen Cuban insurgents outlined against the sky. In the valley the Spanish cavalry had started toward them, but they were brought to a sudden halt by the bullets from the enemy.

The distance was too great to hear the shots, but the smoke from the Cubans' rifles gave warning of what was taking place. The Spaniards halted and formed a hollow square, while the officers sought safety behind some convenient trees. Meanwhile the insurgents called for a truce and withdrew into the dense woods, and the Spaniards returned to the station in time to meet the train and receive the congratulations of the commander of the district.

Italy's War Preparation.

New York, March 12.—A dispatch from Rome says: There is feverish activity in the Italian government manufacturing of arms and ammunition at Turin, Florence and Naples, after idle news since the end of the African campaign. They are running overtime. A correspondent learns on authority that large orders for munitions of war have been received from Spain, and that the Italian government is willing to fill them in an indirect way by placing new arms in the hands of the Italian troops and selling the old ones to intermediary traders, who would hand them over to the Spanish authorities. Spain has depended largely on Italy latterly for her arms. There is at this moment an order with the Italian branch of the Armstrongs-Elswick company, which has a foundry at Castell-a-Mare, near Naples, to furnish two 9-inch guns for the Cristobal Colon, which was built in Genoa.

Burned to Death.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—Mrs. Helena Schwann was burned to death Thursday while lighting a gasoline stove. When she struck a match to light the stove her dress ignited. Her screams acted her three small children, who ran to her and attempted to pull the burning clothes from their mother. The woman was burned almost to a crisp, and died in terrible agony. The three children were all badly burned about the hands and face.

Strike Probable.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—It has been announced that a strike which threatens to extend to every branch of the building trades in this city will be inaugurated on April 1, when from 1000 to 1500 members of the bricklayers' union will lay

Electricians Adjourned.
Laredo, Tex., March 12.—The international convention of electric light, gas and railway men held its final session yesterday. The first business of the morning session was the discussion and final adoption of the resolution introduced Thursday, combining the three organizations into one. After considerable routine business was disposed of, the convention adjourned, with the announcement that the delegates would take an excursion over the Rio Grande and Eagle Pass road to the coal mines. At 2 o'clock the train pulled out with the delegates, and a large number of citizens and the Mexican military band on board. The party was warmly received at the mines, and after spending two hours there, returned to the city. The last business of the convention was the election of Carl Drake of Austin, president, E. H. Wells of Marshall, vice president, and F. Fieser of San Antonio, secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year.

Austin was unanimously indorsed for the place of the next annual convention. A resolution was adopted thanking both the citizens of Laredo, the president of the Rio Grande and Eagle Pass for the many courtesies extended the delegates. By a rising vote the attending Mexican delegates and president were thanked for their presence and courtesies.

The most interesting feature of the convention was the lecture and illustration of the X-ray by Prof. Dystard last night, it being the first occasion the people ever had of witnessing the wonderful power.

SHOTGUN TRAGEDY.

John Lesman Shoots Green Jamison at Corsicana.

Corsicana, Tex., March 12.—Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock while Green Jamison, a one-armed negro, who was sweeping the floor of the Bony Vincent restaurant and saloon, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue, a white man named John Lesman, entered the front door with a double-barreled shotgun in his hands. Without a word being spoken there was a loud report and the negro fell to the floor with a full load of buckshot in his right side. There was a second report, but the negro was not struck by the shot, which lodged in the rear walls of the room. Jumping to his feet the negro ran out of the side door to the saloon into Tenth street to a tamale joint and through it to an alleyway, where he fell to the ground by the side of a coffin that was being prepared for a man who died Thursday night. A crowd collected around the stricken negro, who indulged in no little profanity to those around him. He lived but a few minutes, dying before he was removed from where he fell. The entire load of shot entered his side, the hole made being large enough to thrust a person's hand in.

Officer Christian arrested Lesman immediately after the killing and took him to the county jail, where he gave a bond in the sum of \$1000. He did not hesitate to talk about the affair, giving the causes that led up to the tragedy.

The defense for the killing is that the negro, taking advantage of the absence from home of a lady's husband, insulted her, the husband being informed of the outrage when he returned home from Chaffield, where he had been Thursday on business.

An Interesting Case.

Sherman, Tex., March 12.—Some time since H. L. Hall purchased quite a tract of land in this county at tax sale. Subsequently he filed a suit under the caption of H. L. Hall vs. unknown heirs of Joseph Reas, to uncloud the title. The usual publication of the citation brought forth four claimants, Margaret Gill, Harriet Freeman, J. P. Reas and C. R. Cox of Brazoria county, whose existence was not known of, and who are now appearing in the capacity of heirs at the trial, which is in progress before the district court. The case is a very interesting one, because of the fact that old records and family tree histories are playing prominent parts.

Important Land Case.

Ahlens, Tex., March 12.—The civil docket at the present term of the district court is heavier than it has been for years. Some very important land cases are to be tried, among them the cases involving the contest of heirship to the Moses Evans estate, which involves a number of the best surveys in this part of the country, and in other parts of the state as well. The criminal docket is also heavier than usual.

Wing Tung, a Chinaman, was hanged at San Quentin, Cal., several days since, for the murder of his uncle.

Isiah Thomas, colored, was hanged recently at Sparta, Ga.

Committed to Jail.

Houston, Tex., March 12.—In the criminal district court yesterday morning the case of Andrew Atkins, charged with complicity in the murder of Mary Benchley, who was killed in her bed at her home on Waverly street on the night of Jan. 29, 1895, was taken up on an appeal for a writ of Habeas corpus. The testimony was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the court fixed the bond of defendant Andrew Atkins at \$10,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Met With Success.

Austin, Tex., March 12.—The Daughters of the Confederacy met with unusual success in their old-fashioned dinner and concert Thursday and yesterday, for the purpose of raising funds to beautify the state cemetery and help build a monument to Albert Sidney Johnston. Among the most pleasant numbers in the night entertainment was the bayonet exercise of a squad of twenty Governor's Guard, under the command of Capt. Robert...

THE CONVENTION OVER.

All Had a Good Time and Are Returning Home.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 11.—Now that the cowmen's convention is over and the festivities incident thereto have come to a close, the bullionaires and others interested in the great cattle industry are leaving for their homes. Many of them left last night and others will go to-day. A better pleased set of visitors never left Fort Worth. While it is true the utmost capacity of the town has been taxed to take care of guests, the crowd being an immense one, the cowmen appreciate the spirit of cordiality and hospitality which they encountered here and are more than willing to overlook anything in the nature of shortcomings which was entirely beyond the control of those in charge. They know Fort Worth is their friend and that she did the best she could for them. This they appreciated as was demonstrated by the re-election of this town as their meeting place over Dallas, a town with better facilities for entertainment and one which evidenced its keen desire to have the cowmen pay it a visit.

The Chicago delegation which has been here throughout the week leaves its imprint on the memories of the Texas cattlemen. To the experienced and critical observer at all large gatherings of live stock people, aside from the bluster and advertising by those less familiar with the proper methods of reaching the trade, a correspondent noted the quiet, dignified and unostentatious work done by the members of the Chicago live stock exchange in setting forth the advantages of that town as a live market center, Chicago, having long since passed the point where her superiority as a live stock market needed free advertising, did not deem it necessary to send a special delegation to represent it at this meeting, but in response to the invitation extended by the Cattle Raisers' association, came C. W. Baker, secretary of the Chicago live stock exchange, his mission being to officially represent it at the meeting and to promote the good feeling which has heretofore existed between the membership of the two associations.

The Calderon Case.

El Paso, Tex., March 11.—The case of Magdalena Calderon, the Mexican-American who has just been sentenced at Juarez to ten years' confinement by the Mexican courts, illustrates the necessity of foreign born American citizens seeing that their naturalization has been permanently secured. This Calderon emigrated from Mexico, took out his first papers, thought that was enough and that he had become a citizen. So he voted, was elected justice of the peace, and on juries, three of these latter being during the civil war and was all intents and purposes an American citizen. Then he removed to this city and engaged in business. But in an evil hour Calderon allowed his surroundings to be such as to lay himself open to the charge of being interested in the raid on the Mexican customhouse at Palomas, although there has not been, on particle of evidence to show that he according to the claims of his friends, was at all implicated, and in this he is backed up by the American consul. But there was a letter Calderon was alleged to have written, which he denied having written but which, according to the Mexican courts, he was credited with having written, and after nine months' confinement Senor Calderon is given ten years in the island prison of Vera Cruz and because of the unfortunate insufficiency in his naturalization the United States government can not help him.

Calderon was arrested in Juarez, where he had gone to attend the theatre and his principal accuser is the Mexican consul in this city.

Injunction Case.

Galveston, Tex., March 11.—In the case of Gray vs. the Fort Arthur Channel and Dock company, in which the court of civil appeals, first supreme judicial district of Texas, granted an injunction recently restraining the channel company from digging through the orator's land, motion was made to-day for a dissolution of the injunction or in the alternative to have the cause advanced. The motion was set down for hearing on March 17.

Kate A. Poullison was choked to death by a negro at New York city several days since.

Fire recently destroyed the Deadwood and Delaware smelter, at Deadwood, S. D. Loss about \$150,000.

He Studied to Please.

A Georgia militiaman organized a vocal quartet, and despairing at the prospect for a funeral where the quartet could display its capabilities, the young man promptly committed suicide and left a request that the quartet sing at his obsequies.

Printer Killed.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 11.—An accident, resulting in the death of John W. Hill, an old-time printer, occurred on lower Main street yesterday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock. He was between 65 and 66 years of age and was well known to all of the old printers around Fort Worth. He came here about four years ago and has been a typo on local papers, but at the time of his death and for some months previous he has been interested in a printing office at this place.

Edgar Walker Pardoned.

Cameron, Tex., March 11.—News was received here yesterday that Gov. Culberson had pardoned Edgar Walker, convicted at the January term, 1895, in the district court of Bell county for attempting to pass a forged instrument. Walker was raised in Milan county and has born an excellent reputation for honesty and integrity, never having been charged with any character of crime before. The news of his pardon was received with approbation.

The Cattle Raisers' Convention.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 10.—One of the prettiest convention contests ever witnessed in Texas was that between Dallas and Fort Worth yesterday over the honor of entertaining the cowmen at their annual meeting next year. Before the show-down came it appeared to be consensus of opinion that the Texas hub would capture the prize, but as soon as the fight was on in earnest it soon developed that the queen of the prairie had the best of it and was a sure winner.

Col. Simpson, Bob Adams, John Springer, Wilson Robertson and other advocates of Dallas made a noble fight and went to the last ditch, but had to succumb when the Fort Worth adherents got down to business. It was a good-natured rivalry, however, and one which engendered no hard feelings. One more wreath has been added to the chaplet of Col. Bush. He was re-elected president of the association in spite of his long tenure of office and by acclamation, not a ripple of opposition developing. This was a great compliment and duly appreciated by Col. Bush and his friends, the latter declaring last night that an honor was never more worthily bestowed.

The feature of yesterday's session was the speech from Dr. Salomon. His remarks were attentively listened to, especially his reference to the Pasture treatment from the department on the black leg.

Cattlemen are praising the department as they never did before and there is no doubt that the Texas cattlemen are stronger advocates and supporters of the bureau than ever before. To-day the visitors will go on to the stock yards and see Col. Skinner's fat stock show, the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in Texas. The roping and riding contests will commence at noon.

FOUND DEAD.

Carpenter Found Dead in a Hotel at Denton.

Denton, Tex., March 10.—A. McCann, a carpenter by trade, age about 45 years, was found dead in bed at the Ourand rooming-house, 109 1-2 Main street, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. When he retired Tuesday night about 9 o'clock he was apparently in good health, and nothing seemed the matter with him. Mr. J. D. Ourand, who has charge of the rooming-house, said to a reporter: "McCann came to my place not long after supper. I registered him for a room and put him in No. 16, together with G. W. Sailer of the Territory. W. L. Callahan of Chicago, E. Woods, this city, and B. W. McCarty of the Territory, there being several beds in the room. This morning he did not get up and my wife knocked on the door several times. She wanted to see that the room was put in order, and went to the door a number of times. Finally, I entered the room and found McCann cold and stiff. He had evidently been dead for several hours." The men who slept in the room with him claimed to know nothing of his death, and stated that he had laid quietly all night. Joe McSwainy stated that he saw McCann stop after supper and gave him money to pay for his room. He was seemingly in good health and at himself when last he saw him.

McCann had lived in Denton a number of years and was widely known here. His relatives are said to live in Washington city, and his family is a prominent one in the capital city. The remains were turned over to Justice Pearson and given in charge of an undertaker. His family will be consulted as to what shall be done with the remains. He had no family or relatives here.

A Gardener Found Dead.

Denton, Tex., March 10.—John J. Rook, a market gardener, was found dead in his bed at his home yesterday morning. He was an old man, aged 70 years. He retired Tuesday night in about the usual state of health, which was considered fair for one of his age. Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock he arose and made a fire and retired again. When the family got up in the morning they went to his bed and found him dead.

Waters-Pierce Oil Case.

Austin, Tex., March 10.—The court of civil appeals in the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil company vs. the state was affirmed, thus deciding in favor of the state. The history of the case is about as follows: It will be remembered that the attorney general in the district court of this county some time ago prayed for an injunction to stop the Waters-Pierce Oil company from doing business in Texas in violation of the anti-trust statutes, i. e., by their practice of controlling the price of oil and fixing it at prices that will drive out competition, etc.

Fire at Houston.

Houston, Tex., March 10.—Yesterday morning two newsboys who were delivering papers found the John Walker residence, corner of Gray and Travis streets, in flames. The house was almost burned before the fire department could reach the scene. They did good work in saving the house occupied by R. S. Pickle, which was in great danger. Both houses were owned by Walker, who carried an insurance of \$1000 on each. His own place was a total loss, while Pickle's was damaged to the extent of \$175.

Bonham County Teachers.

Bonham, Tex., March 10.—The teachers of Bonham county have held all of their section institutes and will hold their annual institute in Bonham Friday and Saturday of this week. Great interest has been manifested throughout the year in the institute work by the teachers, and it is said by the county superintendent that this has been the most prosperous school year we have had in a long time.

The strike at the Whitton cotton mill, at Taunton, Mass., is practically at an end.

OPINION RENDERED.

Nebraska Maximum Freight Rate Case Handed Down by Justice Harlan.

Washington, March 9.—The supreme court has rendered an opinion in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case. The opinion was handed down by Justice Harlan.

Justice Harlan's opinion held the Nebraska law to be contrary to the fourteenth amendment, in that it authorized the taking of property without the process of law, and was therefore invalid. Justice Harlan's opinion affirmed the opinion of the court of appeals for the eighth circuit, which was against the maximum freight law and favorable to the railroads.

This case was instituted to test the validity of a law passed by the Nebraska legislature in 1893, prescribing the maximum rates for the transportation of freight by railroads within the state. The act applies especially to freight which is transported by railroads in the state, and there was no effort in its enactment to control interstate freight. It affected all the railroad companies instituted the prohibition, which were terminated by the recent opinion, by filing a bill in the Nebraska circuit court soon after the law was enacted. The object of the bill was to secure an order restraining the railroad officials from putting the law into force.

The law was attacked on the ground of its constitutionality. In his opinion Justice Harlan detailed the facts relating to the passage of the act by the Nebraska legislature in 1893, and then sketched briefly its provisions, saying that among others its provisions was one to fix reasonable rates for the transportation of freight by railroads of the state and to classify freights. He then took up in order the points at issue between the state and the railroad companies, dealing with the question of the propriety of considering the rate of interstate freight rates than of law. It was contended that the railroads had an adequate remedy at law before the state and before the United States circuit court, and that therefore the United States circuit court was in equity, was without jurisdiction. On this point he said:

"We can not accept this view of the equity jurisdiction of the circuit courts in suits brought on the ground of the inadequacy of a remedy at law for the protection of the rights of one entitled upon any ground to invoke the powers of a federal court is not to be conclusively determined by the statutes of the particular state in which the suit may be brought. One who is entitled to sue in the federal circuit court may invoke its jurisdiction in suits brought on the ground of the inadequacy of a remedy at law for the protection of the rights of one entitled upon any ground to invoke the powers of a federal court is not to be conclusively determined by the statutes of the particular state in which the suit may be brought. 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THE RIGHTFUL HEIR

By M. T. CALDER.

CHAPTER VII.—(CONTINUED.)

"Citizens, if I am to be your orator, now is your time to listen to me. You all know who I am; the trusted messenger from Robespierre cannot be accused of loyalty to a cause he has so long secretly and openly fought against, or of treachery to the cause of the people. Do not misjudge me, then, when I bid you forego your intention to yonder trembling group. Why, friends, what a poor revenge is that! Look you—how soon the terrors have fled from the fiery youth, who sent young Christophe to his last account. He who has helped pile up a lifetime of misery for hundreds of us! Shall he only suffer a few seconds' strangling, and then be safe forever? Can revenge against such a man? I ask vengeance for those that are left, the bitter, agonizing hours of suspense, the gnawing of remorse, the nameless horrors of a slowly but surely approaching doom.

"Friends, citizens, let me tell you why I think I have a right to pronounce the sentence in this case," continued he, his voice swelling full and deep. "In the group yonder stands Count Germain, as he was known in the days gone by, as he will never be known again. As some of you know, I was once a peasant on his estate. He bears me—do you see him cover? Ah, but I shall bring a more painful choking to his throat than your halberd did for his son. It is right you should hear this story tonight. I had a sister—we were a thriving family in spite of his oppressive taxes, and she was tenderly reared. She was known then as the Rose of Chestnut Hollow, and no rose was ever half so sweet or beautiful as Valerie. So fair a flower might be plucked even by a nobleman, and Count Germain sought to win her by his wiles. He won her love, but she was pure as the mountain dew, and this man whose blood is so much nobler and better than ours, was forced to stratagem to win his end. He persuaded her with his smooth words that he was ready to lift her to his own estate; that his love overlooked their different stations, and he would give her a legal marriage. The innocent girl trusted him! But mark you! The poor tool who was to personate the priest, and make a mockery of the sacred rite, confessed to me what was about to happen. That was my first move against this man, when I found a veritable priest, and managed that to which his lordship opposed the ceremony of a virtuous girl, became a legal marriage. I kept the papers myself, and revealed the secret to no one, and the priest died two months afterward. My sister was too confident and happy to demur because she was kept imprisoned at the chateau, but she was not long to remain so. Six months, and my lord, the count, was tired of his peasant plaything. One day he gave her a roll of gold, told her the trick he had played upon her, and sent her from the chateau to a neighboring cottage, promising to see her often, until his marriage to a lady high born and wealthy, suitable for a countess. She was a woman, and you all do know what tender stuff their hearts are made of. She drooped and white in silence even after her babe was born, and a cold, plain faced countess reigned at the chateau. I soon learned what had happened, and with the papers in my hand, I sought the count. Ask him, some of you, if he has forgotten that meeting. Did I think, he asked, that the government—and that meant the king and nobility; the people, mind you, had nothing to do with the government, nothing but to be ground into the dust, and submit passively—did I think the government would listen to the word of a peasant against a nobleman, and in such a cause as this? I saw my case was hopeless through the tyranny that bound France and made slaves of two-thirds of her people. I crushed back the rage that filled my heart, and demanded that the child should be better educated than his mother had been, but while I spoke I was registering an oath within me, that if it took a lifetime devoted to but one hidden end, hour should be avenged. I have told, I have hoarded, I have strained every nerve of mind and body, five and twenty years, and tonight my end is consummated. Will you give him but an hour of wretchedness for my long years of grief, my sister's life of misery, her son's blasted hopes? Answer me, citizens!"

"Like the roar of a tempest amid a forest, or the deafening dash of surf against the rocks, came one great cry. "Away with him to prison. Let the fangs take him by the neck. Let him die by inches. Long life and honor to citizen Jean," and amid shouts and jeers the prisoners were seized and borne away to prison by the soldiers. Count Germain cast one questioning look at his wife, as rude hands bore him past where, still unable to rise, she was lying on the grass. She understood his meaning, and answered haughtily.

"It is nothing new. I knew it long ago, and so did my Emilie. You might have guessed why we hated Hugo." "It had been a trying experience for Bernard, while his uncle spoke. His chest heaved, his eye flashed, he almost forgot the cold hand that grasped his arm, until Violante whispered: "I can bear no more, my strength is failing."

Then, taking advantage of the confusion that followed the removal of the doomed prisoners, she was banished to a renewed pillage, he led her to a seat in an arbor, that hid from her sight the dangling corpse, and charging her to recover composure as well as strength, he left her, for hearing his name loudly called, he dared not excite suspicion by refusing to appear. His uncle came to him and whispered: "Secure what valuables you can, for the sake of her you describe to me as a friend to the worthy, whatever her descent. If you have managed her escape, be wary. I heard a citizen loudly declaring Lady Violante was not among them."

Bernard glanced into the house, but

made no attempt to enter, and as soon as he believed his movements unobserved, he hastened to the arbor. It was deserted. Lady Violante was not there. His heart grew sick a moment, but the next he plunged forward toward the cliff.

CHAPTER VIII.

VIOLANTE, screened by the arbor from the observation of the rude throng around her, and sickened by the horrible oaths and bloodthirsty imprecations that continually reached her ears, laid her head back against the trunk of a tree, and

warily against the railing, too dizzy and stunned with rapidly accumulating horrors, to realize her own emotions. Closing her eyes she tried to cease thinking, and to calm her nerves to a steadiness that should be able to endure what further lay before her, before she should reach safety. Growing accustomed to so much noise and shouting, she did not notice approaching steps, nor suspect the presence of any one in the arbor, until a rude hand was laid upon her shoulder. "Who is this?" exclaimed a sinister, ferocious-looking man, clad in a butcher's blouse, with two women at his side. "I'll venture to swear that is a Beauvais profile. Who said they were sure Lady Violante was not that sublimely puny girl clinging to the count?" and then seeing the wild terror with which Violante sprang up, he added, "It'll be bound this puny strapping will turn out to be the haughty wench. Here, Lizette, come and see!"

He laid his huge hand upon the collar of her jacket to tear it open, but with the energy of desperation, Violante sprang away from him, slipped between the gaping women's hands, and with a loud whoop the butcher started after her. At first he felt her new power of endurance, but soon an iron clog seemed to drag her back, her limbs grew weak, trees, sky and roadside swam dizzily before her eyes. She heard the heavy clanging steps of her pursuer close behind her, his exulting shout echoed like thunder reverberations in her ears. But the cliff was before her. On she sped, wavering, staggering, sinking. A short by-path, which Bernard had shown her, saved her a few moments' advance; the shrubbery hid her crouching form, and the fierce citizen paused a moment in doubt. That was her safety. With desperate exertion of expiring strength she sank on her knees before the rock, and gave a low, faint blast.

Low and faint as it was, it reached the strained ear behind the rocky wall. The story door swung open; a tender pair of arms seized the fainting figure, and drew it in; the rock closed to her place, and when, panting and cursing, butcher Jean came to the summit of the crag, uttering a wailing cry, he found the victim of his search lying in a pool of blood. Searching diligently but fruitlessly, with the aid of others who came up, upon receiving the alarm he peered down at length into the river rolling tranquilly beneath, as the stars were shining peacefully above on this night of horrors, and exclaimed: "She has thrown herself into the water. It is a more decent grave than an aristocrat deserves, but it can't be helped."

And within, in the rocky saloon with its crimson hung walls, and huge supporting pillars, knelt Valerie, chafing the cold hands, and using every tender means to recall the life that seemed forever fled from the beautiful form. Violante had just recovered consciousness, and had flung herself sobbing and weeping into the arms of the pale and beautiful woman, whose history she had heard in such burning words that very night, but who claimed her warmest affection as the mother of Bernard, when Bernard himself came hurriedly from the low and tardy cave entrance.

"You are here," exclaimed he, with an exclamation of intense relief. "I dare not tell you what harrowing suspense I have endured. They told me you were drowned. I had hoped of a better fate, but my fears were painfully acute. They are searching on the cliff even yet, so I came through the cove, crawling on my hands and knees through the slimy water," added he, smilingly to Violante, "which accounts for my having such a face and toilet. Ah, mother dear, it has been a terrible night. You must send Lady Violante with an opiate to your own couch. She has undergone enough to prostrate an iron constitution. Do not ask me to repeat anything in her presence."

"Heaven bless you for your kindness," sobbed Violante; "oh, Bernard, Bernard, what of my father?" "Take courage, my beloved one, you have seen for yourself what influence my uncle wields. He will be the dictator here at Grenoble. If we can only move him from his bitter spirit of revenge, all will be well for everyone. We have our own account to urge; surely my mother and I, the only beings on earth that he loves, may plead successfully. Put away your fears, Violante, and pardon me that in this hour of affliction a wild joy thrills my heart with the hope that now I may win her whom I have loved so devotedly but hopelessly."

Later, on that eventful night, when poor Violante's terrors were banished in the exhausted frame, the cavern saloon saw a strange sight. There was citizen Jean, who had preached so furiously to the mob for the downfall of the nobility, with his sister and his nephew at his feet, clinging to his hands, and with tender appeals and heart-wrung tears, imploring him to forego his fatal revenge. For a long time he was implacable and obdurate. At length his sister, in the wretchedness of despair, exclaimed frantically: "Oh, Jean, Jean, it is in your power to give me a few good days at the close of my eventful life. You may send me too to your dreadful gullo-

time, for if the father of my child perishes by its fatal fate, I shall die of shame and horror and remorse." Then the stern face quivered, the fiery eyes lost their fierce blaze in a gush of tears, and M. Jean exclaimed ruefully: "You have conquered, you shall have your way."

And that way brought about, that in the dead of night, two wretched fugitives arrived at the cliff, and received shelter and comfort within its hidden walls.

Count Beauvais, completely cured of pride and obduracy, with tears of thanksgiving, caught his recovered daughter in his arms, and giving her to Bernard, gave also his warmest and most grateful blessing.

For Count Germain was in a more critical situation. To meet as preservers and benefactors the wronged wife and son was almost equal to ascending the guillotine. But remorse and misery had wrought purifying work. Besides he came there to receive their pardon and die. The countess had in some way obtained a paper of poison, which she had administered to him as well as herself. What was speedy death for her was a slower process upon his stronger frame. He died, penitent and hopeful, breathing his last in the cavern, surrounded by his weeping wife and forgiving son, and leaving his papers to reinstate Bernard in his lawful position. If the bloody crisis of the country should pass away. The escape of the two counts was always a marvel, but rapidly surging events swept it away from the minds contentedly familiar with new and as desperate tragedies, and no one had been bold enough to question M. Jean, the noted Jacobin. No one either suspected the existence of the wonderful cavern, which he had enlarged and fitted up for the secret retreat of his sister and her child. There Violante and her father remained in safety, until an opportunity came through Christophe's sloop to escape to England with Bernard, his mother and uncle, who, upon the fall of Robespierre, knew that France was no longer a safe retreat for him.

When prosperity and peace, under Napoleon Bonaparte, once more smoothed away the agitation of the land, among the first to return and claim their estate and title was Count Bernard Hugo Germain, with his young and lovely wife and her aged father, Count Beauvais. M. Jean was left behind in an English grave. The spirit that had burned so vividly and chafed and fretted against the bars of fate, was early exhausted and extinguished. Next I add one of the dearest spots to the young hearts of both Germain and Beauvais, was the romantic cliff that leaned over so frowningly upon the blue rolling Isere?

[THE END]

KEEPING HUSBY AT HOME.

Clever and Successful Rise of a Young Kentucky Wife.

Friends of William Willson, a well-to-do farmer of Fayette county, are enjoying a joke at his expense, at the same time expressing general admiration for the ingenuity of his pretty young wife. Willson, a genial fellow and popular among his friends, had contracted the more or less reprehensible habit of staying away from home a good deal of the time evenings, and Mrs. Willson set about putting a stop to the habit. Something like a fortnight ago a story to the effect that Mrs. Willson had shot and mortally wounded an unknown tramp who had insulted her went the rounds of the Kentucky press. Several times since then the body of the supposed tramp has been reported as found in swamps and ravines and meadows in the vicinity of the Willson home. Each time the report has proved false. The truth of the matter is that the "tramp" story was an invention. Mrs. Willson became enraged because her husband continued his practice of leaving her alone at home, and to prevent his going away in the future she concocted a scheme which seems to have the desired effect. She took down the rifle from its pegs over the door and, entering the house cat on the front porch, shot it. The cat bled profusely. She threw away the carcass and left the blood on the porch. When her husband returned, he saw the blood and heard the "tramp" story he organized a party and went gunning for the "wounded tramp." Mr. Willson has stayed so closely at home since then that his wife a night or two ago in the fullness of her pity unfolded to him the story of her ruse to keep him by the hearthstone.

The Troubles of Ireland. On one occasion Hartley Coleridge had listened with deep apparent interest to the voluble discourse of a well-known Irish enthusiast, who spent much of his time traveling about England and enlightening the English mind on the subject of popish errors, especially in Ireland. After dinner Hartley was presented to a man so remarkable. On the presentation he took the far-famed traveler and philosopher by the arm, while a few of the guests gathered around, and addressed him with awful solemnity: "Sir, there are two great evils in Ireland. 'There are, indeed, sir,' replied the Irish guest; 'but please to name them.' 'The first,' resumed Hartley, 'is popery.' 'It is,' said the other; 'but how wonderful that you should have discovered that! Now tell me what is the second great evil.' 'Protestantism!' was Hartley's reply, in a voice of thunder, as he ran away screaming with laughter. His new acquaintance remained panic-stricken.—"Recollections of Aubrey de Vere."

Decline of Mortality in Prussia. A German observer has shown for northern Germany a remarkable decline in the mortality from typhoid fever and diarrhoea, and in the deaths after surgical operations in hospitals (doubtless influenced by antiseptic methods) and by new and sanitary buildings), which has been observed in Prussia and in Germany generally, since the sanitary awakening of twenty years ago. In the successive quinquennial, from 1875 to 1894, the death rates per 10,000 living from typhoid fever were 6.17, 4.97, 3.78 and 1.86, and those from diarrhoea, 1.63, 1.59, 0.45 and 0.3.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Highland Mary, an Old Favorite—Some Current Notes of the Modes and Hints for the Household—New Shirtwaists—Fashion Notes.

An Old Favorite.



These shimmer first unfurled her robes, And there the largest tarry; For there I took the last farewell O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloomed the gay green birch, How rich the hawthorn's blossom, As underneath their fragrant shade I clasped her to my bosom! The golden hours on angel wings Flew o'er me and my dearie; For dear to me as light and life Was my sweet Highland Mary.

W'f mony a vow and locked embrace Our parting was fu' tender; And pledging aft to meet again, We tore ourselves asunder; But O! fell death's untimely frost, That nipt my flower so early! Now green 's the sod, and cauld 's the clay.

That wraps my Highland Mary! O pale, pale now, those rosy lips, I aft ha' kissed sae fondly; And closed for aye the sparkling glass, That dwelt on me sae kindly; And moldering now in silent dust That heart that loved me dearly; But still within my bosom's core Shall live my Highland Mary.

—Robert Burns.

New Shirtwaists.

An entirely new shirtwaist is being brought out by one of the importing houses for next summer. It is very much like the ordinary waist in effect, but instead of a yoke it has a removable guttie. This guttie is made of

gown of cream mousseline de sole embroidered in apple blossoms which were so delicately traced upon the fabric that they looked as if thrown there. This was made over a skirt of Nile green taffeta. The waist matched the skirt and was trimmed with shirtings and ruffles of the mousseline de sole. A broad sash of Nile green ribbon was tied around the waist. The ends were fringed and hung near-



CURRENT FASHION PLATES.

white pique, and is worn with a high trim of white linen, and a white mull string tie. Shirtwaists for the summer are in the usual variety of colors with plaids largely in the majority. Aside from those with the separate gutties they have the same yokes, pointed in the back and rather square in front. Below, however, the material is not gathered, but is laid in very thin plaits several inches down. It then hangs loosely as in other seasons. Yet, in spite of this loose hang, special attention is given to the fit of shirtwaists. Most of them are either made at home or ordered, for it is found that those bought ready made are apt to bag in undesirable places. For instance, it is very important that the length of the back should be just right. Again, the under-arm seams should be well fitted, for on them really depend the appearance of the garment. In other words, the shirt waist of '98 will permit comfort and ease of fit whenever it does

ly to the floor. A bunch of apple blossoms were caught upon the shoulders, and apple blossoms were worn in the dark hair of the debutante.—Ex.

Keeping House. Millicent has been married but a few weeks, and her husband has made up his mind that he wants to keep house, although before they were married he often said that they would board for a year at least. Millicent would like housekeeping well enough, but she has been overworked for some years past, and wants a rest. She was the eldest of a large family of children, and had a great deal of care and responsibility. Does the editor think she is unreasonable in insisting that the promise to board be kept? Answer: Promises of all sorts should be kept whenever it is possible to do so. Especially is it incumbent upon young married people to begin life by observing the utmost punctiliousness in regard to truth. Married life on any basis other than the most perfect truthfulness is likely to be full of snares and pitfalls. When there is no dependence to be placed on the word of the members of our households chaos is surely come. As to the item of housekeeping or not, the husband should keep his word, and the wife should take pleasure in making preparations for fitting up the home as soon as the time of the promise has expired.—New York Ledger.

Want to Tax Bachelors. For fifty years New Jersey bachelors paid \$2 a year for the privilege of enjoying single blessedness. In 1887 the law providing for the tax was repealed and now an effort will be made to re-enact the measure. The subject has engaged the attention of the lawmakers in Massachusetts, Virginia and some of the western states, and the bill now being drawn for the consideration of the men of New Jersey is fashioned after the measures that are before the legislators of the south and west. The tax that the bachelors will be asked to pay will possibly be as high as \$2 per capita.

A Good Selection. Several years ago the late Sir Francis Lockwood got a prisoner off by proving an alibi. Some time afterward the judge met him and said: "Well, Lockwood, that was a very good alibi." "Yes, my lord," was the answer; "I had three offered me, and I think I selected the best."—Chicago News.

Poorly Paid Female Labor. An inquiry instituted by the Women's Industrial Council into the condition of "Women's Home Industries"

in England show that women employed as furriers, who "live and work in the utmost poverty and filth, work, eat and sleep in an atmosphere tainted with the sickly smell of skins, they themselves scarcely more human than the animals whose skins they pluck, owing to the thick deposit of fur which covers them from head to foot and forces its way into their eyes, nose and lungs," earn about 27 cents a day, and all suffer from chronic asthma. Match-box makers are paid from 14 to 3 cents per gross for making the boxes, and one woman earned but 12 cents a day. Out of 384 cases in which earnings were ascertained, 126 earn 25 cents a day, 127 from 25 to 37 cents a day, 66 from 37 to 50 cents and only 67 over 50 cents.

Gown for a Charity Ball. At a recent charity ball in New York a Philadelphia belle wore a delicate



gown of cream mousseline de sole embroidered in apple blossoms which were so delicately traced upon the fabric that they looked as if thrown there. This was made over a skirt of Nile green taffeta. The waist matched the skirt and was trimmed with shirtings and ruffles of the mousseline de sole. A broad sash of Nile green ribbon was tied around the waist. The ends were fringed and hung near-



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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Wisconsin Dairymen Meet.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.) The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was held in Manitowoc February 9 to 11, 1898.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor T. E. Torrison. Hon. Stephen Faville replied, calling attention to the fact that the products of the dairy are the surest of crops, and may be depended on every year. Other crops are subject to the caprices of the seasons, being totally destroyed by too much heat or too little rain, but dairying is more directly under the control of man. Most farm crops come at one season of the year, but the products of the dairy are received during the entire course of the year.

Remarks of a congratulatory nature were made by ex-Governor Bench, ex-Governor Hoard, H. C. Adams and Professor Haacker.

From the address of President Geo. W. Burchard we make the following extracts: During the customary season of cheese-making the association kept two traveling cheese instructors in the field and would have employed a third instructor for a considerable portion of the time if a man just suited for that work could have been found. There were such men, but, unfortunately for us, they were under other engagements. For the coming year I recommend that early efforts be put forth to secure at least three competent instructors.

Messrs. Aderhold and Baer were employed last year and rendered the association and the state most excellent service. The instructors have made reports to me weekly and have submitted final reports which will appear in our printed proceedings. They are also expected at this meeting and will stand up to be cross examined. Mr. Aderhold visited forty-one different factories, thirty-six of them twice and fifteen of them three times. He was paid for 150 days and collected from the factories visited \$200, which was applied on his salary. Mr. Baer visited forty-six different factories, thirty-six of them the second time. The factories he visited contributed \$18,500 towards the payment of his salary and expenses. He was employed 143 days. The total expense of these instructors for the season was \$1,322. The state trade mark bill, which this association has twice approved, is still pending in congress. It is gaining friends and adherents slowly, as all matters of that character do. Various American exporters and English dealers have approved of Sec. Wilson's efforts to establish a distinctive reputation for American butter in England, and have assumed to advise him to leave the solution of these commercial problems in their hands—so that they might continue to enact the tragedy of the Spider and the Fly, in which they take the role of the Spider. Happily the protests of the gentlemen referred to were ignored.

The experiences of the past year, among the dairymen of Wisconsin, demonstrated once more that skill, foresight and a wise adaptation of means to ends insures a satisfactory measure of success; whereas in dairying, as in all other occupations, the man who trusts to luck in the selection or breeding of his cows, and then through ignorance or covetousness tries to make them believe that marsh hay and straw are good as the best and most delicate Braham and the sturdy Brahman relish and prosper on this kind of feeding, but at the same time it is possible to overfeed this rich food. It is not the quality of the food but the quantity that injures the chicks, but if properly fed it is of the highest order of food for young chicks.

The Overfat Question.

I want to say that I have been reading good advice about not getting hens too fat for over twenty years. Several years ago I nearly starved my wife's flock with scientific feeding. I was posted, you see, and wanted to show off a little—but the hens did not lay. My wife runs the poultry now, and it gets plenty of feed and good feed; corn, wheat, and everything procurable. The hens lay and keep at it. I have been watching the overfeeding and overfat condition that so many would-be poultry writers call sure failure, until I am clear tired of the everlasting nonsense. I don't know a little bit about feeding hens, but my wife tells me that the theory of keeping hens poor to make them lay was gotten up by an amateur dude with a trio of fowls shut up in a dry goods box. She says exercise is the thing for fowls when it comes to a question of science. —Ohio Poultry Journal.

Old-Time Steers.—There was good reason in the old days why steers were kept until four or five years of age; they did not mature until then, and until they did mature no smoothness or finish could be given, and at an earlier age they would go forward coarse and rawboned, and only command the inferior prices which stuff of that kind brought. The market now demands younger cattle, but the younger cattle that it wants is of the kind that matures when young. The demand does not mean across the country and shipped at an early age. With cattle in which the breeding has received attention and that have been fed from childhood the weights of 1,400 or 1,500 can be made in a year less time, and the style and finish will sell the animal for a good price, but scrub cattle can be neither fattened nor finished early, and hence they cannot be turned quick, and must be kept on if they are to receive any fattening and finish worth speaking of, nearly twice as long as well-bred animals.—Ex.

Place for the Incubator.—A cellar is an excellent place for an incubator because it is usually of an even temperature, especially if the cellar is one that will preserve roots and fruits, but the atmosphere should be pure, which will be the case in winter. Any place will answer for the incubator that is of an even and regular temperature. If the incubator is in a room where the temperature changes no harm will result, provided the operator watches the lamp flame and does not allow too much heat to accumulate. The hot water incubator (no lamp) must be operated in a warm place, if possible, in order to avoid loss of heat at night.—Exchange.

In the Poultry Yard. Every little while one hears people talk of their fowls dying of the roup. Now the disease is largely due to draughts in the hen-house. It isn't a difficult job to make a door that will shut, or to make shutters for the windows. Then, again, we are told that a plague mites are. I rise to say that mites is a question of cleanliness. The matron at my elbow remarks that her hen-house is clear of the pest. The reason, she says, is because she scolds it with soapuds every wash day. Then, when some complain of chicken cholera, she avers that it is simply lice that

Some dairymen have taken up the cudgel for a longer dry-time for the cow. Some of them say that six months is not too long. It is a matter hard to control. We have seen cows that were splendid milkers, and that could be dried up by no process. One cow especially was a white Durham that certainly could not be accused of weakness.

For a hen for market, fat is a very important quality. No one wants to buy a skinny fowl, even though that fowl contain as much nutriment as the fat ones.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, March 19, 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 County and District Clerk, C. D. LONG. For County Treasurer, JASPER MILLHOLLON, J. E. MURFEE. For Tax Assessor, F. M. GREER, S. E. CAROTHERS.

LOCAL DOTS.

-GERMAN MILLET seed for sale, the big kind, at S. L. Robertson's. -A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sherrill on Thursday evening. -The Haskell delegation to the big cattlemen's convention at Fort Worth report a big time and a good business session. -Mr. J. W. Wright is building a new residence just east of his present one, which he has rented to Mr. Johnson to run as a hotel. -600 pairs of ladies', misses' and children's slippers and sandals at bargain prices, 30 to 50 per cent under regular prices. Don't miss this chance. F. G. ALEXANDER & CO. -Everybody is anticipating a fine entertainment at the elocutionary recitals to be given by Misses Lillie Rike and Minnie Lindsey on Tuesday night. -They say that Mr. J. L. Jones is a great admirer of staturary and that he goes into extasies in describing some seen by him on his recent trip to Fort Worth. -County Clerk Couch and Deputy Sherriff Fitzgerald are attending court this week at Roby in connection with the Lawson perjury case transferred from this to Fisher county.

-We desire to say to all persons owing accounts to the firm of T. G. Carney & Co., that since the purchase of an interest in the business by R. H. McKee it is essential that we close up and settle all outstanding accounts and we hereby ask one and all to come forward without delay and make satisfactory settlement of such accounts. Please see us at once and save us the trouble of having to go to see you. T. G. CARNEY & CO.

-Mr. F. R. Leonard of Gainesville has been here several days prospecting for a location for a first-class saddle and harness establishment. We understand that he is well pleased with the prospect here and will probably decide on Haskell if he finds his wife satisfied to come west.

-Judge Hamner is holding court in Fisher county this week. He gave it out that he would open his campaign for reelection in a speech at Roby on the 17th, where he invited intending candidates for the judgeship to meet him. Judge P. D. Sanders accepted the gage and has gone to meet him on the stump.

-We are pleased to say to our friends that we are back again with the choicest stock of goods we have ever been able to offer them, and there is enough of them for everybody, so much in fact that our groceries are crowded out and had to be moved to another building. This tells the story of our increased business better than we can do it in words, and while we flatter ourselves that good, honest goods, fair prices and the courteous treatment which we have extended to all alike have been large factors in building up and extending our business in spite of competition, we are at the same time grateful to our friends for the liberal patronage they have extended to us and we assure them that we shall be pleased at all times to extend to them every courtesy possible and to give them the best the shop affords for their money. Respectfully, F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

-We learn through a private letter from Mr. W. T. Andrews of Throckmorton, that he will not be a candidate for district judge of this district at the coming election. Mr. Andrews has many warm supporters in the district who desired him to offer for the judgeship and who will greatly regret his decision not to do so at this time.

-By reference to our announcement column it will be seen that Mr. F. M. Greer places his name before the voters of Haskell county as a candidate for the office of tax assessor. He submits his name subject to the democratic primaries, should it be decided to hold a primary election for county officers. Mr. Greer says that he feels that he is competent to discharge the duties of the office in an efficient and satisfactory manner and he will greatly appreciate the support of all who will aid him in securing the position. He has been a citizen of Haskell county for about six years and his reputation is that of an honest man and good citizen and we have no doubt that he will endeavor to do his duty fully if the people honor him with the position.

-Mr. S. E. Carothers places his name in our announcement column this week as a candidate for tax assessor. He says he intends to run the race to a finish this time independent of political alliances, and that he offers for the position and solicits the votes of the people solely on his own merits as a man and a citizen. He thinks he is fully competent to do justice to both the people and the county in the discharge of the duties of the office. Mr. Carothers is a citizen of several years standing in Haskell county, whose honesty and uprightness are too well known to make it necessary to enlarge on that point here.

We believe that if he is elected he will do his duty and will appreciate the favor bestowed on him by the people.

-Now comes Mr. C. D. Long and says to the voters of Haskell county that he is before them as an applicant for the office of county and district clerk. He needs no introduction to the old settlers of the county, all of them know Charley Long, for he is one of the oldest of them, though not old in years. He has been practically a citizen of the county for nearly 15 years—long before it was organized, being a participant in the work of organizing it. He has served one term as county clerk, has served two years as a clerk in the state treasurer's office and several years as postmaster, all of which tend to give him familiarity and efficiency in the discharge of office work, hence there is no doubt of his qualification for the position. The favors which he has heretofore received at the hands of the people are good evidence of the confidence they have in him.

A WORD TO YOU.

You just want to whisper softly to you that it will be to your interest to hold up on your spring purchases until our goods arrive, which will be during next week.

We say this for the reason that we believe we can save you money while we make some for ourselves, because we have bought a much larger stock than ever before, bought them cheaper than ever before, selected them better than ever before and will sell them cheaper than ever before—so just wait and see and judge for yourself, is all we ask.

Respy, CARNEY & MCKEE.

Notice.

Quarterly Conference will convene Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Preaching Monday night. Let all officials be on hand with best report possible. All are invited. M. L. MOODY, P. C.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eshleman, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eshleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by A. P. McLemore.

A PROPOSITION.

Haskell, Tex., March 17, 1898. Editor HASKELL FREE PRESS and Citizens of Haskell Co.

Seeing the address issued by the Hons. Jones and Butler, realizing that they have sounded a warning that should be heeded by every true American, I think the time has come that all men must meet the issue as for or against money rule. I for one place myself on the side with those of my kind—the common people—against corporate rule, and hope that every one will study these questions more sincerely than ever before, that we may lay down party prejudice and act as free men, that the most good may be accomplished to the greatest number.

A word to the Populists of Haskell county: I was selected as county chairman for Haskell county, J. L. Standefer resigning. I now ask that every Populist in the county meet me at the court house in Haskell on the first Saturday in April, being 2nd day, then and there to outline a course for future action, both state and county, and whereas, the silver Democrats have expressed a willingness for unity of forces upon the silver question we earnestly invite them to meet with us that we may talk these questions over and may better understand each other.

Now we urge that every reformer, no difference what political party that he affiliates with, will be present and consider himself especially invited and make himself easy and free to discuss all questions that tend to the reform of our political institutions.

Fellow citizens, you see that Senator Jones has predicted a darker future for the laboring classes than has ever come from the pen of a Populist, will you heed the warning? He (Senator Jones) is a watchman on the wall and I believe that all men that are sincere in their effort for reform will unite in one solid phalanx to wrest the power from the hands of the few and place it among the people.

Now I am not willing for a mere surrender of the populists to any political party but upon equal terms.

Yours most respectfully, W. T. MONTGOMERY, Chr. P. P. Ex. Com.

-We now have a nice line of fancy goods in the way of chow chow, celery sauce, olives, sweet mixed pickles, &c. These goods are put up with the best vinegar and the flavor is fine. W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

ON THE morning of Feb. 20, 1893, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAUX, Luverne, Minn. Sold by A. P. McLemore.

B. Y. P. U.

Programme for March 20, 3 p. m.

Leader, Miss Alice Pierson. Song, Stand up for Jesus, No. 227. Roll Call, Scripture Responses. Prayer.

Lesson, The Risen Life and its Early Signs. Col. 3:1, 2, 5, 8, 12-17. Song, Singing with Grace to the Lord, No. 104.

Comments on lesson, Mr. Sewell. Select reading, Mrs. H. R. Jones. Song, He Leadeth Me, No. 171. Recitation, Mr. Jimmie Waldron. Scripture Reading, Mr. Fred Hamner.

Song, Faith is the Victory, No. 111. Select Reading, Bro. Farmer. Song, God be with You, No. 258.

-The RACINE line offers absolutely the best medium price vehicles made in the United States to-day.

We are getting a car every 20 or 30 days and can order for you just what you want, and secure for you the catalogue of car freights. Write us for catalogue.

Ed S. HUGHES & Co., Abilene, Texas.

-Mr. J. W. Bailey of Gonzales is here on a visit to his nephew, Mr. J. A. Bailey.

-Editor Onstead and J. M. Horn of the Rayner Reporter were visitors in our city yesterday.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

THE Abilene Reporter very generously gave us a column on the Cowboys' reunion programme.

CHEERFULNESS.

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

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

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

Nothing gives me more pleasure than to credit a man when I think he appreciates it enough to come and settle every few months, but when it runs for a year, two years or longer it shows very clearly to my mind that there is no appreciation for favors extended. Now a great many I have carried for a long long time; some few have come and settled and a great many have not. Last year was over an average crop year and I certainly expect you to make satisfactory settlements, for I am in great need of money to pay what I owe. Am sure I am not asking too much of you after I have carried you as long as I have without worrying you. As long as you haven't paid your account you need not ask for credit as it will only be embarrassing to you to be refused. So please come and settle at once and let's start in the new year afresh and by so doing we all will feel better.

Your friend, A. P. McLEMORE.

RAG CARPET AND RUG WEAVING.

I have received my Daisy Flying Shuttle rag carpet loom and have tried it and find that it does excellent work. Its capacity is 50 yards per day.

I can weave Carpets, Rugs and Mattings of most any design, and I will be glad to weave for any one desiring this kind of work. Will guarantee satisfaction. Call and see me about work, or write if at a distance and it is more convenient and I will answer all inquiries. Work may be sent in by mail hack and it will receive prompt attention and be returned when done. I live two miles east of Haskell on the Throckmorton road.

I am also a dress maker. Cut by "Rude's Magic Scale." Cut most any sort of a garment. I have a sister able to assist in either sort of work, so that all will have prompt attention. Will say that my father is a poor man, an ex-Confederate, who served four years in Gen. Lee's army and received wounds which render him unable to work as he once did, and I adopt this method to assist him, preferring it to leaving home to teach school. Hoping for a liberal patronage. I am truly, MISS ORETHA MILLER.

Our Prices Win.

Prices are small enough to make the goods a mountain range of values and a chain of opportunities at our store.

The echoes of favor that reach us daily have much to do with the increase of business we're now enjoying.

D. W. Courtwright & Co.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by A. P. McLemore, Druggist.

SEVERAL suits have recently been filed in the district court at Austin attacking the validity of the office forfeitures made by the land commissioner of school land purchases.

The result of these suits will be looked for with great interest by purchasers of lands the sale of which to previous purchasers has been declared forfeited by the land commissioner on account of the nonpayment of interest due the state. It is to be hoped that the decision will come soon and settle the matter. Meantime it will be well for purchasers to defer the making of expensive improvements on such lands, for we think the courts will hold the office forfeitures invalid.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It has broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours' and in gratitude therefor I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

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.

HERE WE ARE With our New Goods

Our new goods are arriving daily and are being placed on the shelves for public inspection.

OUR LADIES DRESS GOODS.

This line has been selected with more care and taste than ever before and include all the latest weaves, patterns and designs in the most stylish fabrics for spring and summer wear. We know that our lady customers will be pleased when they see them.

Staple Dry Goods.

Our stock of all the staple dry goods is unusually full, covering the best brands of prints, gingham, checks, shirtings, sheetings, jeans, etc. etc.

Clothing.

The gentlemen are invited to call and see our clothing. Knowing the requirements of the trade in this line we think we have the quality, variety and styles to suit all and we guarantee the prices to be all right.

Boots and Shoes.

We have undoubtedly the largest stock and greatest variety of these, including the latest styles in all grades, ever displayed in Haskell. There is every class and grade to select from on the heaviest plow shoe to the daintiest slipper for the belles of fashion.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our job lot of 600 pairs of ladies, misses and childrens slippers, going at a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent under regular prices. Call promptly if you want to participate in these bargains.

Spring Millinery.

Our Milliner, Miss Lena Wilson is just back from Chicago where she got all the latest points in styles and modes of trimmings and selected a splendid line of hats and trimmings. This stock is up to date in every particular and we feel confident that she can please our lady friends in dainty and stylish headgear.

Our Grocery Department.

The necessity for more room for our increased stock of Dry Goods has forced us to move our groceries into the building formerly used by us as a ware room and storage house, two doors east of our main store. We have also increased our stock of groceries and our customers will find in it everything fresh and desirable in the eating line.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and look at our goods and get our prices. Respectfully,

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

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

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,

HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson T. J. Lemmon.

J. W. BELL,

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.

REEDY'S RESTAURANT.

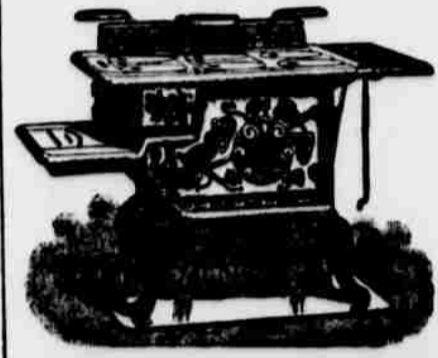
MEALS at all HOURS.

FRDSH OYSTERS SERVED TO ORDER

Also keeps fresh Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Cider, Cigars and Tobacco.

A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED. NEXT DOOR TO BELL'S SADDLE SHOP.

W. M. REEDY.



Parker's Ginger Tonic.

The best medicine known as combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and Life Restorer and Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Stomachache, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints. And is the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are weary away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic today it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic is the best Family Medicine ever made, and is far superior to Bitters, Elixirs, and other Tonic. Any dealer in Drugs can supply you—50c and \$1 also. None genuine without signature of McCollum & Co., Chemists, Long Island City, N. Y.

SKIN DISEASES

Piles, Scabies, Tetter, Burns, Chapped Skin, Eruptions, Sores, Chilblains, Scald Head, Disfiguring Eruptions and all Skin Troubles cured by Greaves' Ointment, the best skin remedy in the world. Ask your Druggist for it.