

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 11.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1896.

No. 43

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The republicans have been listing Michigan in the McKinley column, but it was a mistake, it we can take the actions of the people of that state as an indication of what they will do. Mr. Bryan made a tour of the state last week, speaking at many places, and the crowds that greeted him everywhere were large and more enthusiastic if possible than they have been elsewhere. This press dispatches speak of it as "his record-breaking trip through Michigan." In some of the large towns the crowds were so densely packed that it was impossible for the police to open a way for Mr. Bryan to the stands which had been erected for him and he spoke standing in a carriage.

He delivered three speeches in Detroit and it is said that the crowds were the largest ever turned out at political meetings in that city. From a platform erected in the Washington boulevard he talked to a mass of people which filled the wide boulevard and extended far into the adjoining streets. At the auditorium the audience filled every inch of space, while thousands stood outside. Lastly he spoke from a stand at the Woodward avenue Fireman's hall before a crowd which was so great it stopped all street car and other traffic entirely.

Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband on this trip and she was loaded with flowers everywhere and cheered as "the next lady of the white house."

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Another Populist Convinced.

From the Dallas News: Mexia, Tex., Oct. 19.—The following letter was given out from democratic headquarters to-day: Dallas, Tex., Oct. 14.—Hon. J. W. Blake, chairman, Mexia, Tex.: My dear sir—I herewith beg leave to tender my services to the democratic party of Texas during the remainder of the campaign.

I live in Alabama and have heretofore been a middle-of-the-road populist. I came to Texas about the middle of September and tendered my services to the chairman of the populist executive committee of this state. I presented the following credentials: "House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1896.—To whom it may concern: I take a great pleasure in stating that I know Mr. J. R. McMullen to be a true and tried populist, and a gentleman in every way, able and worthy to represent our cause, and I cheerfully recommend him to members of our party wherever he may go.

"Signed by M. W. Howard, member of congress, seventh Alabama district." On Sept. 23 I was billed by the populist state executive committee as follows: Marion county, three days; Cass county, three days; Bowie county, three days; Morris county, three days; and so on up to election day. A portion of these appointments appeared in The Dallas News under date of Sept. 24, in the fourth column of the sixth page, and more were published in full in the Southern Mercury of Dallas Oct. 1, page 11, second column. My instructions were to avoid national issues, or if touched on them to confine the fight to Candidate Sewall; but to skin the democrats and the present state administration of Texas.

I was instructed to collect \$3 per speech and my expenses at each place. I spoke and kept the state chairman advised as to what was going on. I started out with the hope that I was at last in a state where pure populism still reigned supreme, and that I might perchance be instrumental in electing the populist state ticket in Texas, thereby insuring an organization which would form a nucleus for a national reform party four years from now.

I, under authority of State Chairman Bradley, boldly denied at Jefferson and Texarkana that any fusion, direct or implied, with the republican party of Texas, had been effected or was intended to be effected, but when I met fellow campaigners in the field my suspicions were aroused, and in reply to a letter I was summoned by telegraph to return to Dallas. This I did, arriving there Oct. 2. For more than ten days did I watch the trend of politics I saw men prominent in the councils of the populist party daily in the Oriental hotel conferring with the republican leaders. I saw one of Mark Hanna's envoys, said to be from Indiana, at populist headquarters. I saw a candidate on the populist state ticket in private confab with one said to be Gen. Huston of Indiana, and the aforesaid candidate informed me that Gen. Huston had referred him to Chairman Bradley for funds.

I was walking with a member of the populist plenary committee when he excused himself on the ground that he had to meet with the plenary committee of the sound money democrats and the republicans. I was secretary of a conference or caucus of populist and republican workers held in Dallas Oct. 9, and was informed by a prominent republican the following day that the resolutions adopted at that caucus had forced the state chairman of the republican party of Texas to close the deal with the plenary committee of the populist party. I was further advised by a candidate on state ticket about the same time that if the deal was not made he would come off the ticket and go home. I was told by a candidate for congress on the populist ticket that he was in favor of allowing all electoral tickets to stand for the present, to pull down all but the Bryan and Watson electors just before Nov. 3, and instruct said Bryan and Watson electors to cast their votes for McKinley in the electoral

Still Another Populist Convinced.

T. B. HOGAN, the populist nominee for representative in the legislature from Dallas county, who by his near proximity to the plenary committee must be cognizant of their doings has become convinced of their perfidy, as witnesses his letter below: Dallas, Tex., Oct. 14, 1896.—To the populist executive committee of Dallas county, Texas, and the extraordinary plenary committee: Gentlemen—Since your party leaders have seen fit to transgress every principle and mandate of the peoples party by entering into one of the most unholy political coalitions ever conceived by the mind of man, I am prompted by a sense of justice, patriotism and common decency to withdraw my name as a candidate for the legislature on the peoples party ticket and to repudiate your inconsistent action in attempting to sell, barter and deliver the votes of a sovereign people, like so many cattle, over to a set of the most unscrupulous political adventurers ever known. I appeal to the rank and file of the populists to consider well this matter before they are caught in the trap that has been so cunningly set for them. Your national ticket headed "Bryan and Watson" looks all right on its face, but the electors on this ticket are pledged through certain leaders of the peoples party to cast their votes in the electoral college for McKinley and Hobart. The only way to cast an effective ballot for Bryan and free silver is to vote for the Bryan and Sewall electors, T. B. HOGAN.—Dallas News.

HON. W. F. RAMSEY of Cleburn, speaking at Dallas the other day among other things said: "It has been stated in so many ways, it has been suggested from so many platforms, it has been charged in so many languages that there exists at Austin what the religious daily of this metropolis is pleased to term 'the Austin syndicate,' 'the gang,' 'the ring,' 'the boss and the junta,' and other equally endearing names, that some good people have really been led to believe that there exists in the state a great political combine that had usurped their offices and were holding in bondage the 3,000,000 of people in Texas. Now, I have the benefit and the privilege of a personal acquaintance with every man on the state ticket. Practically all of them have held the offices which they now occupy for only one term and they and the rest of the state ticket were elected by majorities more than comfortable, after a contest, the fairness of which no one questions. That the administration of Gov. Culberson has been practically without fault is demonstrated by the fact that only two matters furnish the subject of complaint against him, one relates to the prize fight matter and the payment of \$2500 to the storm-tossed ex-governor and the other relates to the increase of the tax rate in this country. That the rate of taxation was increased in this state every man knows. The circumstances making it necessary every man could be advised of if he was open to reason and cared to know the truth. From causes and reasons not in any sense reflecting on the ability, foresight and statesmanship of ex-Gov. Hogg, the details of which could be given if necessary, there existed a deficiency in the general fund and in the available school fund of more than \$250,000. Warrants for this amount were held by school teachers, by laborers, clerks, sheriffs county attorneys and by large numbers of other citizens of our country. Justice to them, of course, required that these warrants should be paid, and it became necessary for this purpose and to conduct the government on the most economical basis, to levy a tax of 25 cents on the \$100 for 1895 and 20 cents on the \$100 for the current year, which levy has already retired the deficit and we are assured that at the end of the present fiscal year that there will be a small balance of cash left in the treasury.

Our friends, the enemy, are not candid enough to tell the people the fact that during Culberson's administration by virtue of a law passed at his suggestion, more than \$188,000 are saved by reason of decrease in the fees of sheriffs, county attorneys and other officers in this state, and that more than \$380,000 was saved to the people of Texas in the current expenses of administering the government commencing with the governor's office and extending through every department. Gov. Culberson's defense to his action on the prize fight question was made by him in this same presence and was, I am sure, so effective as to make it unnecessary, if not untimely that I should go over the same ground. It is sufficient to say that on that issue he ought to receive the support and will receive the commendation of every unprejudiced good man and good woman in Texas."

Am I a traitor to Texas populists? If I am, then so were Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Bryan, for I am but following their immortal examples in refusing to become a party to the crowning act of conspiracy against the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of this people ever concocted or designed. I take it now that to be a democrat is greater than to have been a Roman under Caesar, because democracy to-day in Texas, as well as the nation, holds out to this long-suffering people the only political hope of the present time. No power on earth nor in the waters under the earth will ever force me to aid or abet, directly or indirectly, in the horrible crime of 1896, which a minority of the people of this country now seek to commit against the majority; nor will I keep silent and become an accessory thereby, but with your permission I will endeavor to arouse the honest populists of Texas to a realizing sense of their condition, and, as far as in me lies, open their eyes to the true state of affairs which now surround them. Yours very truly, J. R. McMULLEN.

SILVER OR GOLD.

Better than either is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K. the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and act intelligently and patiently upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator—

For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Take none but the genuine. It has the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good.



For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Take none but the genuine. It has the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good.

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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 25cts per box. A. P. McLenore, druggist.

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The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock to the system. An tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Bacco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms. Carefully compounded from the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Bacco-Cure." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case, with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Bacco-Cure" is not a substitute but a scientific cure. That cures without aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first puff of smoke.

Cured By Bacco-Cure and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1885.—Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—"Settlement." For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac." "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc. but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Bacco-Cure" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a volume of paper upon my chronic condition and condition.

Yours respectfully,
P. H. MANNING.

Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.
Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, thirty days' treatment, \$2.50 with iron-ore guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

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Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

No well balanced man ever has a big head.

Lies that are alloyed with truth are seldom dangerous.

The wise man never introduces people unless he is obliged.

The world is generally friendly to those who make the first advances.

The person who does not know how to end a story should never try to tell one.

Few people appreciate how much of a nuisance they are to those who wish them well.

Queen Victoria's breaking of records in the matter of reigning is also breaking her son's creditors.

A Chicago man is said to have died of joy, but the health authorities are not fearing an epidemic on that account.

The Englewood, Ill., policeman who killed a mad dog with a shovel is probably a graduate from the Holmes and School for dummies.

Three Cubans are to be executed by order of Gen. Weyler, and the commander's private secretary is doubtless preparing a glowing description of this great Spanish victory, in which the enemy will be totally exterminated with small loss to the Spanish troops.

There is a man in Memphis with enough charges against him to fill him in jail for 1,425 years. He is evidently one of those individuals with a mania for telling every one he meets why the country is going to the dogs if it doesn't fall in line with his views.

The Chicago police have raised a certain gambling house in which they found a wheel so cleverly controlled by a compressed air device that there was not the slightest chance of a player's winning, as the man in control of the wheel could stop it any number he desired. Doubtless there are plenty more such "sure things" wheels in gambling dens.

Among the common offenders in the cell at Jefferson market police court in New York, Albert Weber, the former millionaire piano-forte manufacturer spent several months waiting for some one to come and pay a \$5 fine. He was fined for assaulting a woman in his factory, and by some accident none of his friends were at hand when his case came up and he himself had not the required sum in his pocket.

Stephen Crane, the novelist, appears as a witness in a New York police court to testify to the orderly conduct of Dora Clark, who was arrested as a street walker. His evidence secures her discharge, but she protested that the police were persecuting her. Crane's friends state that in risking his own reputation by thus appearing he was performing what he considers to be a "knightly" act of justice to an oppressed woman.

There is a terrific scandal in New York at present over the manner in which certain hospitals are run. It is openly claimed that certain well known hospitals frequently refuse to receive badly injured patients—that is, such whose cases appear desperate—because they wish to keep their death-rate as low as possible. An investigation will probably take place, and it is believed that serious mismanagement, if no worse, will be developed.

Fay Templeton is again before the public—least she personally has disappeared, but her affairs are again before the public. She was playing in Rice's new burlesque, Excelsior, Jr., in Montreal, Can., and it is supposed that she has gone to Europe, her companion being a man named Brown who is said to be a nephew of John Wanzmaker's. Rice is making every effort to discover her whereabouts, as is also her aunt, Mrs. Adams of New York, but not the slightest clue has been found.

When Gen. Scott was asked his authority for spelling wagon with two g's, he said that the spelling was on the authority of Winfield Scott, commander of the armies of the United States of America. When the officials of the bureau of engraving and printing are criticized for spelling tranquility with one l, on the face of the recently issued one-dollar silver certificates, they reply that in quoting from the constitution they followed the spelling of the original document, and in view of this authority it is not worth while to heed for future premiums one-dollar silver certificates of the issue of 1898.

The arrest in New York of counterfeiters Knapp and Scott has led to a very interesting and important discovery on the part of the United States secret service officials. It appears that this gang had in their employ a large number of their operations half and counterfeit dollars. It is believed that this discovery will lead to the unearthing of a very elaborate system in which a number of street car men have been mixed up for years. It is a very clever scheme, for few persons would ever think of examining a coin given in change on a car, as to its genuineness.

The movements of commerce, if closely followed, teach impressively that widely separated people are neighbors after all. A few years ago seeds from an orange grove on the Indian river, Florida, were planted in Italy. Fruit from trees springing from these seeds was lately sold in Chicago. The boxes in which the oranges were shipped were made in Bangor, Me.

A proper inscription to put over the door of an office would be: "The woman who enters here will please bring with her her home ideas of neatness."

MADE LESS HIDEOUS.

MINISTERING ANGELS ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Such Women Who Served Wounded Soldiers—Gen. O. O. Howard Writes in Tribute of Their Devotion—They Showed Great Courage.

(Gen. O. O. Howard's Letter)

It is the accepted belief that civil wars are characterized by extreme vindictiveness and cruelty. No doubt this is in general true; but the great civil war in our own country— notwithstanding some deplorable excesses—appears as a remarkable exception to this rule. In no war of recent times, probably, were more important steps taken in the direction of greater humanity—especially in the treatment of the wounded, both friend and foe. And why? How was it possible that a struggle so bitter should bring about a result so unexpected? I believe that it was chiefly due to the efforts of noble and self-sacrificing women, whose influence was felt through the whole army. Men could not become altogether ruthless with these ministering angels in their midst, enduring all hardships with gentle patience, meeting all dangers with quiet courage, ever seeking to heal what war was seeking to inflame.

I knew personally a few of the brave women who stepped out of the family circle and took a more or less public part in providing for the wants of the wounded and dying soldiers. Some gathered up the contributions from homes far and near, and carried them to the vicinity of the battle fields. Some went as nurses or attendants; many as the agents of some society; others simply to do what was possible with two skillful hands to alleviate a little of the suffering with which they met.

During the winter of 1862-63, I commanded the second division of the Second Corps at Kalmouth, in front of my division, near the Rappahannock River, stood a large house which was

then rather lonely, having been denuded by the devastations of war of all out-houses, fences and shrubbery. It was usually called the "Laurey House." I think we may designate it at this time as a reserve hospital, for here were to be found many articles of food and medicine that the excellently organized field hospital could not furnish. Here was the already famous nurse, Mrs. John Harris, with her assistants, Mrs. Mary W. Lee and Mrs. Beck. Mrs. Harris was officially recognized in the medical branch as the secretary and agent of the Ladies Aid Society of Philadelphia; but to us in the army she was known as a motherly woman of exhaustless sympathy and wonderful resources. On Sundays, I think usually in the forenoon, and week-day evenings she gathered many soldiers into one of her large rooms for prayer and worship. As often as possible, when she by note or verbal message commanded me to visit, I went to participate in the exercises; and she honored me by calling the officers present assembly "Gen. Howard's prayer meeting." But it was really here and she should have named it, in Presbyterian nomenclature, "The Harris Assembly." A little before this, when Mrs. Harris, then at Washington, resting after her tireless labors among the sick and wounded on the peninsula, heard of our dreadful defeat at Fredericksburg, she hastened to the front to do all that lay in her power for the hundreds of poor fellows that were too badly hurt or too ill to be carried away.

Her favorite field of labor was in the field hospitals of the Sixth Corps. To the suffering there she carried constant cheer and welcome—reliefs of every sort, sent by the generous women of Philadelphia. Her beaming face was a blessing and a benediction to every lonely and despairing heart in the hospital she visited.

One of the ablest Presbyterian laymen now in ordination was a private soldier. I believe in a Maryland regiment. He was then rather a roistering young fellow. A soldier comrade of pronounced piety and correct life strongly urged him to go to Mrs. Harris' meetings. The result was his conversion; and as soon as the war ceased he studied for the ministry. Thus Mrs. Harris' heaven was increased.

What Mrs. Harris brought to the front after several of our bloody engagements is exemplified in one of her letters from the Peninsula—a letter written in June, 1862, just after the battle of Fair Oaks. I speak feelingly, for I was myself recorded among the wounded. The steamer Vanderbilt, lying at the dock, was about to take the disabled from the "White House Landing." Va. Mrs. Harris writes: "When we went aboard the first cry we met was for tea and bread." For God's sake give us bread, came from wounded soldiers. Others, shot in the face or neck, begged for liquid food. With feelings of a mixed character, shame, indignation and sorrow blending, we

turned away to see what resources we could muster to meet the demand. A box of tea, a barrel of cornmeal, sundry parcels of dried fruits, a few crackers, ginger cakes, dried rusk and jars of jellies and pickles were seized upon. Soldiers and contrabands were impressed into service. All the cooking arrangements of three families were appropriated by permission, and soon three pounds of tea were boiling, and many gallons of great bubbling. In the meantime, twenty-five loaves of bread—all we could buy—were put into slices and jellied; pickles were put in readiness, and in an incredibly short time we went back to our poor sufferers."

The graphic account of the way the wounded men received the relief thus speedily brought would fill a chapter. Many had been several days without a particle of nourishment. In delirium some took Mrs. Harris for mother, for sister, or other precious friend, and died in the happy thought that their own sweet home had actually come to them and indeed the spirit of home was there.

From my own state, Mrs. S. S. Sampson, the wife of the lieutenant-colonel of my regiment, went out with her husband in the beginning of the war. What Mrs. Harris did for the ladies of Philadelphia, Mrs. Sampson did for the ladies of Maine. She devoted her whole time and talents to the interests of our soldiers. At first she aided the sick and the convalescing by writing letters for them, and after the first battle by assisting labors, night and day, in hospitals. She was a swift and cheery worker; the faces of the men in a field hospital, or in the rooms of a house appropriated for the sick and wounded, would always brighten as they saw her come, with a kind word and a sympathizing tear, with sunshine behind it, and just the needed soap, tea, bread or socks or other requisite garments in her hands! Her entrance was a home-coming, a joy, a blessing. She could write and get off more letters in a given time than a stenographer, and so linked hundreds of soldiers with their cherished homes. No gallant officer from Maine closed up the four years' service with a better record than Sarah Sampson. After the war, now a widow, she put in operation and kept up as long as needed an asylum for the widows of soldiers near her home in Bath. She commanded universal love

and respect among all classes with whom she labored. After a time she became the soldiers' efficient friend at the great pension office in Washington. There was no official there who could more promptly set a wrong righted than this unselfish, intelligent, ardent worker. Her usefulness has been so great that she has been kept in the office, in spite of radical changes of administration.

When I organized my brigade at Camp California, the winter of 1861-62 pitched about four miles in front of Alexandria, my own headquarters tents were near the Sixty-first New York Regiment. Francis C. Barlow, then apparently but a youth, was the lieutenant-camp. Very soon after we went into camp his wife took a room at Mr. Richard's, a woman of culture and full of patriotic sentiment. She first gave informal receptions to the friends of her husband, and added much to the social life of that winter in camp, whilst McClellan and Johnston, many miles asunder, were watching each other and waiting for the spring and more passable roads. Mrs. Barlow was a truly brave woman. She kept always near the front and was quickly on hand to nurse her gallant husband, who soon proved to be general in every emergency.

Once in Virginia I saw her ride in front of our forming lines and across a large family of women and children. They were in great terror, running with hair disheveled and flying in the breeze, loudly screaming with fright. Mr. Barlow and a lady attendant rode up on horseback. To the first woman of the motley group that she met, she said: "My good soul, what's the matter?" "Why, there they are, don't you see, forming lines right behind our house!" "Oh! that's nothing; when the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac form lines they don't fight!"

Then she led all the terrified crowd back to the house, situated near the picket line, and comforted them and stayed with them all night. It was Mrs. Barlow of whom Gen. Gordon, a Confederate commander at Gettysburg, tells the interesting episode of how she passed our lines and his and came to save her husband's life after his desperate wound received on that field during the first day of the battle.

Largest Kitchen in the World.

The largest kitchen in the world is in that great Parisian store, the Bon Marché, which has four thousand employees. The smallest kettle contains one hundred quarts and the largest five hundred. Each of fifty roasting ovens is big enough for three hundred cuts. Every dish for baking potatoes holds two hundred and twenty-five pounds. When omelets are on the bill of fare seven thousand eight hundred eggs are used at once. For cooking alone sixty cooks and one hundred assistants are always at the ranges.

PLAYING THE PIANO.

MR. H. A. KELSO ADVANCES A VALUABLE NEW THEORY.

Study of Anatomy, Physiology and Knowledge of Acoustics and Psychology Necessary for a Thorough Mastery of the Piano-forte.

(Chicago Letter)

A. KELSO, of Handel Hall, Chicago, presents a new theory of piano playing based upon principles of anatomy, physiology, acoustics and psychology, and in an exhaustive article which he has published on the subject undertakes to show how piano playing may be reduced to a scientific basis. He advises the study of anatomy, that the teacher may learn to develop a good "piano hand," of physiology, that we may learn the fundamental causes which operate in velocity playing. We learn, he says, to avoid and successfully treat weeping sinews and musician's cramp. By the understanding and application of the laws governing muscle innervation we learn to control and husband the potent force of nervous energy. Misdirected nerve energy makes sickly piano playing and unhealthy music is the result. Extracts from his article follow:

FIG. 1. MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAYING.

Better means of developing the power of memorizing and of preserving untroubled the pupil's individuality are the result of psychical study. That we should study acoustics "goes without saying," as we cannot know too much of sound. Pedal management, tonal coloring and the science of harmony are all better understood through a knowledge of the properties of acoustics. A knowledge of the anatomy of the hand, wrist, fore and upper arm gives the student greater facility in individual muscular control. In consequence of the control thus gained, the whole arm becomes more expressive. A crisp-leggero effect can be best produced by energizing the muscles of the upper arm and those of the fingers, while relaxing the wrist muscles. This is a very important point, and is directly the application of the mechanical principle of the resistance being equal to the force of the blow.

A development of the pronator muscles in the forearm renders possible a good position of the hand for playing octaves, arpeggios, scales, chords and trills with the fourth and fifth fingers. Rolling octave playing is dependent upon a separated control of the supinator and pronator muscles from those of the fingers. Speed requires the shortening of the latter portion of the muscles, and this can be accomplished only by taking up the slack of the tendons. The principal muscle concerned in producing a crisp staccato effect with finger action is the extensor, as upon this muscle depends the brevity of tone. By elevating the wrist, curving the second finger and depressing it at the knuckle-joint, the fingers are in the best possible position for producing the effect.

The physiology of velocity playing is a subject of great interest to the practical piano teacher. In some persons rapidity of movement is natural, the muscular tissue is very irritable and exercises of speed do not demand great effort. In others the muscles, although energetic, obey the orders of the will with considerable slowness. A great benefit to the latter is to be derived from this purpose the Desoban exercise, known as relaxing or devitalizing of inestimable value to the beginner and advanced student alike.

We can utter so many words with one breath, and when that is exhausted we must draw upon the reservoir—the air—for another supply. We can play a rapid succession of notes with a given supply of nerve energy, and when that is exhausted we must draw upon the reservoir—the brain—for another supply. This necessity of our physical nature is the basis of rhythm, and if the regularly recurring inclination to build up the waste is unheeded health and strength will be impaired. Do not wait until a sensation of weariness is felt before renewing the energy, as we should no more play with exhausted strength than speak with exhausted breath.

While conscious technic kills expression, the very core of the true system of technical expression is embodied in Hamlet's advice to the players: "Suit the action to the word, which, freely adapted, may be made to read: 'Suit the technical interpretation to the musical thought.'"

Angels' Food.

The secret in making angels' food lies in the baking of it. Sift one cup of flour and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar several times through a fine sieve. Beat the whites of nine eggs to a stiff froth and to them add one cup and a half of sifted granulated sugar; mix carefully into this stirring constantly, the sifted flour, and add one teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Pour this batter into an ungreased pan and bake in a slow oven for 45 minutes. When baked, turn the pan upside down on something that will admit of the air passing under it, and allow it to stand until the cake falls from the tin. Ice with white icing. Be careful in making this cake to have all the ingredients as light as possible.

A Pig.

"Popper," the little boy asked, "what kind of a horse is this they call a pig?"

"A bally horse, my son. They call him that because he is a stopper."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Whenever we do wrong something good in us dies.

FIG. 2. MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAYING.

Such tones are so short that they vanish almost immediately after sounding; therefore the pedal, which permits the tone to be re-energized, may be used more freely in the upper register than in the middle or lower. One tone sustained by the pedal in the middle is equal in intensity to about four in the upper register. It is possible by a delicate manipulation of the pedal to obliterate the discordant harmonies in the upper, without losing an organ point in the lower register, which sometimes of necessity must be sustained by the pedal.

A point which is of equal importance with the manner of striking is that of the manner of leaving the keys, for upon this hinges the entire system of legato octave playing. Wide skips, such as a bass note and its chord, and broad intervals either in the accompaniment or melody, may be made to sound legato without the use of the pedal, by releasing the finger from the key slowly, thus damping the tone gradually.

Many beautiful effects may be produced by this use of the pedal.

All movements of the body are either natural, habitual or hereditary. In certain states of consciousness we bring into play certain muscles just as naturally as water seeks its lowest level. It is for this reason that a pupil is sometimes taught to play a passage with widely differing movements of the hand and arm by different teachers. Thus it not infrequently happens that an instructor scatters broadcast over the land, through his pupils, peculiar mannerisms which he inherited from his ancestors. It may readily be seen that this is radically wrong, and that such would not be the case were all teaching based on philosophic principles.

In playing the piano habits will necessarily be formed, and movements based on the natural laws of expression of the body are more easily acquired, and when acquired enable us to express musical thoughts more clearly and more forcibly than habits formed at haphazard. Technic, as applied to piano playing, is the power to express musical thoughts. This involves not only the ability to play the proper notes with correct fingers, but requires such control of the muscles and nerves that all gradations of tonal coloring may be expressed. Piano playing has been compared to an electric current—the musical thought emanates from the brain; passes through the nerves which move the muscles to be used, the fingers strike the key, the hammer strikes a wire, which in its turn produces a tone, the ear conveys the tone back to the brain, thus completing the circuit. Weak or sluggish muscles, therefore, not readily yielding themselves to the nervous stimulus flowing from the brain, will break the circuit, and the musical phrase will fall short of the musical conception.

In piano playing the purely mental intellectual phrase finds its expression in the circumscribed movements of the fingers and hand, using the knuckles of the wrist as the center of motion. Exercises from Bach's "Fugues and Inventions" admirably illustrate this statement. An emotional phrase demands more freedom of movement, which the firmness of the elbow—the emotional center—length of the forearm readily supply. Climaxes and passionate outbursts of musical feeling demand the added strength and wider swing through space of the entire arm from the vital center of the shoulder.

It is not always necessary that such broad gestures from the shoulder as are used in oratory should be used in piano playing, as the energy can be brought from the shoulder, the vital center, so from the mental or emotional centers or from various combinations of the vital, mental or emotional centers without "tearing passion to tatters." This knowledge of the psychologic divisions of the arm gives clear and exact reasons for the use of the upper forearm, wrist and fingers in piano playing, a subject which has heretofore been misty, and formulated thoroughly the principles of all varieties of touch.

I consider the wrist the distributing center of the energy of the upper forearm. It is impossible for the nervous stimulus from the brain to be properly conducted to the finger tips when the many tendons that pass through the wrist are tense. Almost every pupil beginning the study of the piano has some unconscious mannerism or trick

Lots of people are robbed who never say anything about it.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup

Misery may love company, but people do not.

Casey's Stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or grip.

People don't look as good swallowing raw oysters as they feel.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE

In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said, "My brother, your trouble is not with the heart, it is a gastric disorder or a rebellious liver. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue, and makes your head ache but sweeps upon your soul in defection and forchodings,"—and

"Talmage is right! All this trouble can be removed! How? By using

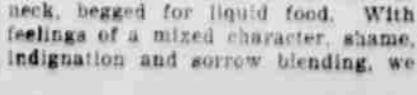
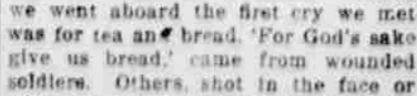
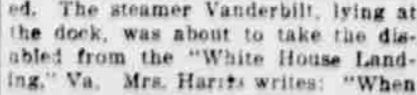
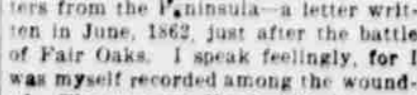
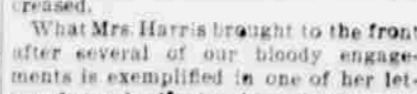
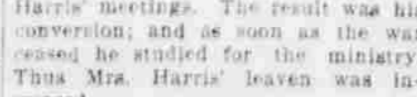
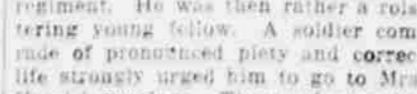
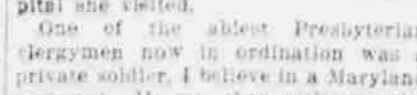
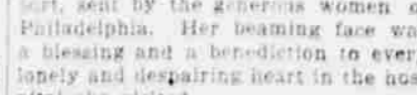
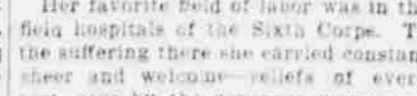
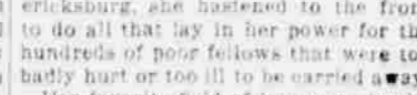
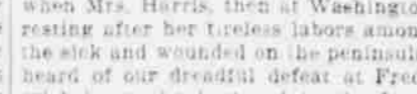
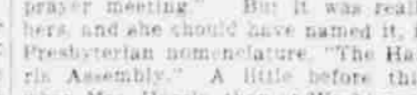
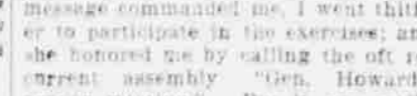
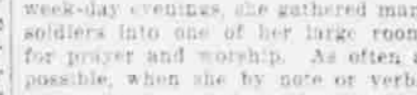
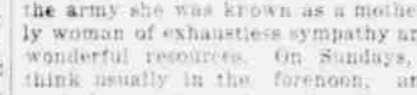
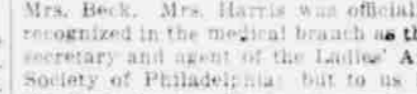
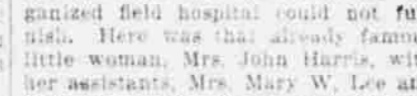
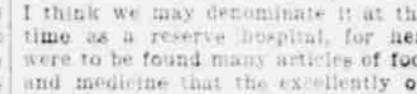
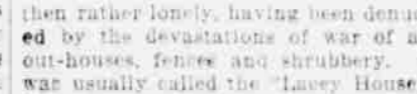
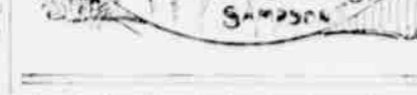
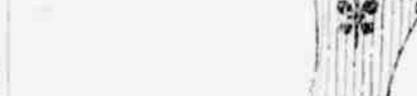
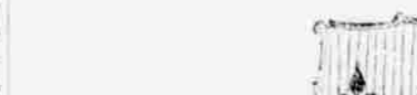
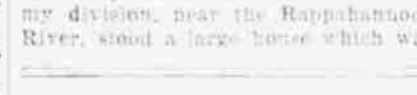
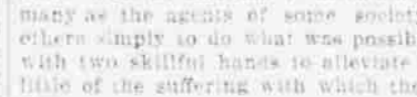
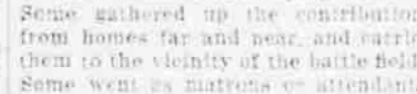
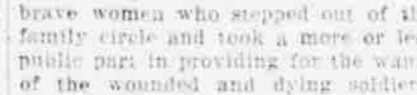
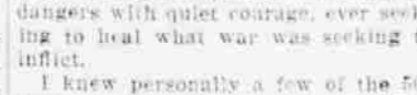
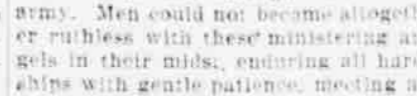
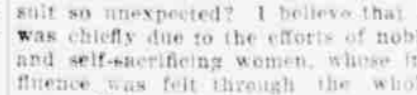
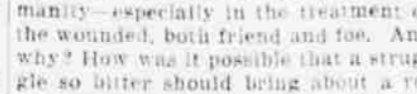
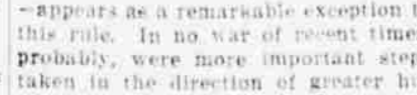
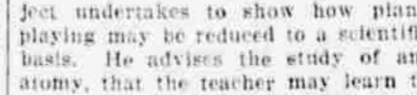
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We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former sufferers,

But to-day well, and stay so.

There is no doubt of this. Twenty years' experience proves our words true.

Write to-day for free treatment book. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.



A Book for Women.

Dr. Hartman is an authority on the diseases of women and their treatment. He has recently revised and condensed into an interesting pamphlet his Woman's Hand-Book. It will be sent free to any address for a short time by The Pe-runa Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

NATIVE BIRDS DISAPPEARING.

Many Causes Tending to Bring About Their Practical Extinction.

A lecture was given at the Academy of Natural Sciences Wednesday afternoon by Mr. Wither Stone, conservator of the ornithological section, on "The Protection and Preservation of Our Native Birds," says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Many causes, the speaker said, combined to bring about the extermination of various species of birds besides the warfare waged upon them by man. The conditions necessary to their existence were changing, and some species were unable to adapt themselves to the change. The clearing away of the forests and settlement of the country had diminished the number and exterminated many species. The wild pigeons which, with the recollection of many of the present generation, darkened the sky with their flight, cannot now be found in flocks in any portion of the country. For the last sixteen years there is a record of only six wild pigeons being killed in this state.

The common quail, or "Job White," is becoming very scarce, and but for the protection afforded by the game laws, and the vigilance of sportsmen who prosecute the violators of those laws, would soon become extinct. The pheasant, or ruffed grouse, once so plentiful, is now found only in unhabited wilds, or where they have been placed and protected by sportsmen's clubs. The little wren and bluebird, known and loved by the children of the last generation, are now seldom seen where sparrows were plenty. The burly, puncheon-like foreigner came here to stay the year round. He does not migrate as the tiny song birds do, but takes possession of the bird boxes erected for his musical kindred, and when they return in the spring, their homes are gone; every hole in the trees and every cranny where they used to nest has now a resident sparrow, and the little warblers are driven back to the woods. If they can find any, to end their days.

The great destroyer of birds, however, is fashion. About the year 1888 he decreed that complete birds should be used to decorate the ladies' hats. What fashion decrees must, of necessity, be followed. The smaller birds first became the victims of this cruel craze and millions upon millions were sacrificed to it. Some species have been utterly exterminated. The wholesale military firms sent out collectors (taxidermists, they called themselves) who established camps about nesting time, when birds were great to catch, and slaughtered them without mercy, leaving their unfed young in the nests to starve.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage

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A FALSE ALARM.

The Man Who Ordered the guest "Was Wholly Suspected."

As he rolled up to the bar of a known saloon within a stone's throw of Herald square, his appearance indicated that he had been confined, elbow bending to temperance mixtures the New York Herald. He said that secondary stage of ebullience when pungency and determination the most noticeable features, and he gave his peculiar order there no one to reconstrue.

"Gimme beer'n whisky," he demanded.

The loungers about the 1-cent counter prepared to give the application for this peculiar mixture their vided attention.

"I've heard of queer drinks like this," observed a red-faced old time who used to be a mark for all makers at St. Asaph, "but if that's the most scorching drink for a want to put in his drink, then I'll for the crowd."

"Guess you're pretty safe on that, fer, Al," assented a medical-looking man who, apparently, had been a member of the contents of his bit of glass.

"Did you say beer and wher, nottly ignoring the popular bartendone 'S'w'a'l I did," replied the man, godly.

"Shall I mix them?"

"No'n'yurself," replied the customer, fiercely.

The bartender drew a glass of beer and set it on the counter. Then, he placed a smaller glass and a bottle of whisky within easy reach of the customer.

The man slowly poured out a stiff hooker, held it in his hand a minute and regarded it intently. Then he laid it down and looked toward the lunch counter at his friend who had entered unnoticed and had been satisfying his appetite according to the Raines law.

"Leggo that lunch, Billy," shouted the intoxicated one, "your beer's gettin' flat."

"I guess we'd better take a drink, boys," suggested Al and the bartender smiled a slyly smile.

City Life.

The city is the battle-field of the hour, and will become more so as humanity gathers in great masses in city life. There is a providence in the human desire to gather in multitudes in commercial centers. It seems strange that humanity, like ripe fruit, decays faster in heaps than in any other form. We have not as yet found the secret of saving cities.—Rev. Dr. Hickman.

When illness or convalescence is a case of study, call for the best. It is a case of study, call for the best.

Every man wants some agreeable person to gamble to.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo

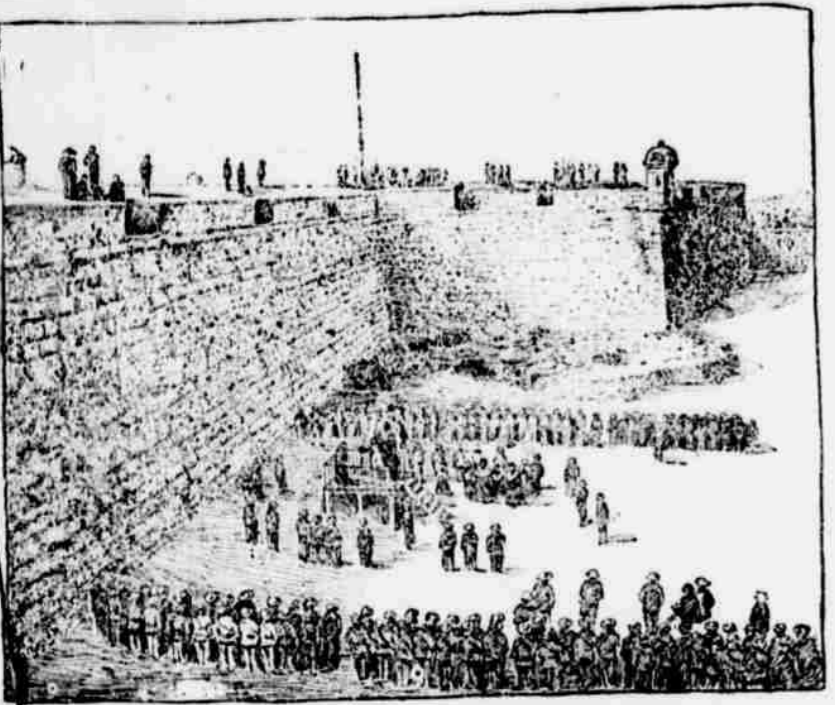
THE WAR IN CUBA. BY A CUBAN.

the failure of the last uprising, in 1895, discouraged the leaders who taken part in the war of 1895-78. Few of them could believe in the ability of any successful movement made to the Cubans, and who, even when appearances were most deceiving, and when not a few were misled by them, persisted in saying to his countrymen: "You are losing your time hoping against hope; Spain cannot give what she does not possess. Your salvation must come from your own efforts. Prepare, for the revolution is coming; it is inevitable, and you must not be caught unawares." This man was Jose Marti, who, in the fifteen years he had been in the prison in Havana and transported to the penal colony of Ceuta in Africa. After the peace of El Zanjón, in 1878, he was set at liberty and sent by his father, a Spaniard, to Madrid, where he studied law and also the character of Spanish public men, and the social and political conditions of the peninsula.

On April 1st, General Antonio Maceo and his brother Jose landed in Cuba, and two weeks later came General Maximo Gomez, Jose Marti, and several other leaders of less importance. Their arrival was most timely and opportune. The news of it at once spread all over the island, confidence was restored, enthusiasm was awakened, and volunteers from all classes of Cuban society began to join the little army of liberty. It was agreed that General Antonio Maceo should take command of the troops in the province of Santiago, with his brother as second in command, and General-in-Chief Maximo

to supply his men with arms and ammunition from the Spanish troops, and in various bold and daring attacks succeeded in capturing a considerable number of rifles and cartridges. Probably not less than one-half of the Cuban soldiers have been provided with arms and ammunition thus obtained. The Spaniards, who have so frequently asserted that the insurgents do not fight, have never explained how Spanish rifles and cartridges have been transferred to the Cubans.

Toward the end of the month of July the expeditions commanded by Generals Kotoff, Sanchez and Rodriguez landed in the province of Santa Clara, not far from Trinidad, and found the people of that part of the island ready to join them, the revolutionary movement being already greatly strengthened.



MORNING SCENE IN MORRO CASTLE. EXECUTION OF A CAPTURED INSURGENT.

On April 16th Captain-General Cedeja, then in command, was succeeded by Martinez Campos, who had come over from Spain with thousands of soldiers, unlimited powers and a good supply of money. Immediately after taking charge of the government of the island, he announced to the world that the war would soon be over; but a few days after, better acquainted, perhaps, with what he had to face, he informed the home government that he had found everything disorganized and in confusion, and could not begin active operations until order had been re-established. This was equivalent to confessing that nothing would be done until the following November or December, as the rainy season was near at hand, and it was not to be expected that he would then begin his campaign. Meanwhile he asked for more reinforcements, and kept on traveling up and down the island, devising and commencing various public works in order to give employment to the country laborers, as one of his theories of the cause of the disturbance was lack of occupation for the laboring classes. In one of his excursions along the coast, about the middle of July, he decided to pass from Manzanillo to Baracoa with some four thousand men. On the way, at Perales, he encountered General Antonio Maceo and his army, and a bloody battle was fought. The Spanish forces were utterly routed; their General, Santasobidos, was killed, and Martinez Campos himself came very near falling into the hands of the Cuban general. This was the first and the last attempt of General Martinez Campos to travel by land in the eastern part of the island.



FILIBUSTERS LANDING SUPPLIES.

Government a two-thirds majority is required. The executive power is vested in the president, and in his default in the vice-president.

Two days later, the provisional government was organized in accordance with the constitutional provisions. Senor Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia, was elected president; Senor Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo, secretary of state; Senor Severo Pina, secretary of the treasury; Senor Santiago J. Canizares, secretary of the interior; General Maximo Gomez was confirmed as commander-in-chief, and General Antonio Maceo appointed his lieutenant.

In the month of July, General Max-

as a "conglomerate of negroes, bandits, assassins and adventurers." The Havana Spanish volunteers lost faith in their great chief, and began to conspire for his immediate removal, until he was politely told by the Madrid government to resign; when he had done so, the renowned butcher of men, General Weyler, was appointed in his stead.

The policy of terror and butchery was at once inaugurated and diligently pursued. Its effects, however, instead of improving the chances of Spanish success, have diminished them. Thousands of Cubans who, under the administration of General Martinez Campos, had remained undecided and neutral, upon the advent of Weyler, either joined their brothers in the field or left the island, and are now fighting for its freedom or co-operating from abroad in the promotion and advancement of their country's cause.

end in disaster and cause the sacrifice of many lives.

There was a man, however, who believed that Spain would never redeem any pledge or fulfill any promise made to the Cubans, and who, even when appearances were most deceiving, and when not a few were misled by them, persisted in saying to his countrymen: "You are losing your time hoping against hope; Spain cannot give what she does not possess. Your salvation must come from your own efforts. Prepare, for the revolution is coming; it is inevitable, and you must not be caught unawares." This man was Jose Marti, who, in the fifteen years he had been in the prison in Havana and transported to the penal colony of Ceuta in Africa. After the peace of El Zanjón, in 1878, he was set at liberty and sent by his father, a Spaniard, to Madrid, where he studied law and also the character of Spanish public men, and the social and political conditions of the peninsula.

Gomez should proceed with a small force to the province of Puerto Principe for the purpose of thoroughly organizing and disciplining another army corps while the Maceos kept the Spaniards busy in Santiago. These and other preliminary arrangements having been effected, Marti was about to return to the United States, where his presence was needed in order to hasten the shipment of military supplies, when on his way to the coast, in an encounter with a body of Spanish troops, he lost his life on May 19th, 1895.

Arms and ammunition were then, have been since, and are yet at the present time, the great want of the Cuban patriots. During the first four months after the outbreak scarcely any

secretaries. The Council of Government is empowered to dictate all measures and dispositions relative to the civil and political life of the revolution; to impose and collect taxes; to contract public loans; to issue paper money; to appropriate and expend the funds collected in the island from whatever

im Gomez issued an order commanding all the planters of the island to suspend work on their plantations, as no grinding of sugar cane would be allowed. Later he announced that by the coming Christmas he would be near Havana. Toward the middle of October, General Gomez offered General Maceo to

where forwarded from abroad, the funds which had been accumulated having been exhausted in the purchase of those shipped previous to the uprising, many of which unfortunately fell into the hands of the Spaniards. But General Maceo, as soon as he took command of the army in the east, made up his mind

that deserves to rank with the telephone, the submarine cable, or any other of the many ingenious devices of man to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-man. It consists of a gutta-percha oyster to be placed in the restaurant oyster soup, so as to remove the accepted idea that the deception contains nothing of a solid nature.

A China Egg Killed a Snake. The wife of a Louisiana farmer who used china eggs for nest eggs lost one several years ago. The other day she discovered the egg in the weeds near the house and around it were the scattered bones that had once been the skeleton of a snake. The glazing was gone from the egg. Evidently the serpent had swallowed the bogus egg, and the failure to digest it had killed the voracious reptile.

MARTIAL MUSIC.

Here is an Explanation of How it Helps Soldiers.

A question which has been agitating the military circles of Europe is in what way music assists the soldier in the march. All men, it is claimed, having an appreciation of music, are prompted to step in time to a march tune. Music on the march therefore substitutes a new and pleasant stimulus to exertion for the monotonous and somewhat dreary work of keeping place in the ranks. It is well known that weariness is, as a rule, more a matter of mind than of body, and that the exercise of the body does not tire the mind, as soon as the nerve centers which move them. Music, by bringing a fresh nerve center into play, will often, it is held, banish all sense of weariness, and will even sometimes afford rest to the usual nerve center, so that when the music ceases the soldier feels fresher than when it began. Why men's limbs should tend to move to music no one knows, but it is practically the same thing as dancing, and it is believed to have to do with the

A LACK OF LIONS.

It is Now Found Necessary to Preserve the King of Beasts.

British hunters of large game are bitterly lamenting the gradual extinction of lions in India. They are no longer found there in any numbers outside of one region, the forest of Gir in Kathiawar. They have disappeared from the hills of Barda, the country of Pakot and other places which formerly enjoyed a high reputation on account of the abundance of lions in them. In the forest of Gir it is feared their extinction will not long be delayed. Formerly few European hunters dared to venture into this place, which was infested with fever and bandits. Now the forest is being cleared and fevers and bandits are disappearing and with them the lions. To prevent the total extinction of these animals the Durbar of Kathiawar has prohibited the hunting of them for six years.

Rubber Oysters.

A rubber oyster is the discovery announced in Paris. The invention is one

At a Big Street Fountain in New York

A curious sight may be seen every morning in front of the Bergh society's building, in New York city. The big fountain, with its fancies for human beings, its big trough for horses and the little basins just at the street level for dogs and cats, has a constant rush of drinkers all day, but the strangest and most pathetic example of its usefulness may be seen from daylight to 7 o'clock in the morning, when a few wretched, haggard old women come tottering by, some of them laden with a few boards and chairs they have picked up around a building that is being torn down, and some with bundles of rags and other refuse culled from curbstones and barrels. One by one they lay down their burdens, sink on their knees and wash their faces and hands in the basins where the dogs drink and the sparrows make their toilets. Some of them have their broken glass before which they exchange their gray hair in a way to show that the first desire of a woman's heart is not wholly extinct in their shrunken old hearts.

Some Take Short Drinks.

The arrest of five druggists of Colorado Springs for selling whiskey in quantities less than one quart is significant as going to show that there are persons in that town who take less than two pints of whisky, at a drink.

Why Widows Should Marry Again.

A discussion in some European papers of the question as to whether widows should marry again has brought out the statistician with some more or less interesting figures. According to M. Morselli, who is an authority on the subject, out of 265 men who committed suicide in Italy, 109 were married, 108 were bachelors and 48 were widowers. In France it is among the widowers that suicide finds the most victims. As regards married

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IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR LADIES AND DAMSELS.

Velvet May Soon Be "All the Rage" Again—Pretty Gown for an Evening Reception—Why Widows Should Marry Again—Hints for Housewives.

VELVET! We shall surely wear it. If present indications do not fail, velvet will be the material of the season, and black velvet at that. So every maid must be prepared to have her best gown of this material.

These gowns will be severely made, with little or no trimmings. The skirt will be narrow, although cut to flare considerably about the feet. They will be long enough to just sweep the ground. The sleeves will be tight-fitting, with a small puff. Many of the gowns will have jet trimmings. Indeed, we are on the verge of another black-and-white wave, to judge from present indications.

Large black hats, with waving plumes and white veils, are appearing on cooler days. A charming gown for a young matron's "at home" is of white satin, rows of narrow jet passementerie outlining the seams. Careful handling reveals the fact that the satin is of a poor quality, but the effect of an expensive material has been secured by

women, out of every 100 who commit suicide in Italy and France the majority are widows. In France the number of widows who commit suicide is twice as great as that of women whose husbands are living. From these statistics M. Morselli concludes that widows and widowers are far more likely to be driven to despair and death than other men and women, and that, therefore, it is the duty of society to encourage them to marry again. On the other hand, M. G. Labadie-Lagrave does not think much of these statistics. "The conclusions arrived at," he says, "seem to me very much exaggerated. If so many widows are unable to support the burdens of life, it is not chargin at the loss of their husbands which drives them to commit suicide, but rather anxiety as to how they shall support themselves and their children. And it is very probable that the reason why they remain widows is not because they desire to remain true to their husbands, but because they cannot find men who are willing to burden themselves with the support of them and their children."

The Completion.

André M. M. asks what can be done to permanently improve complexion that are covered with deep pores, and if hot water is good to have face that are troubled with blackheads. Answer: The possibility you mention is a characteristic of some skins. There is no way to change it. As for the blackheads, they may be squeezed out with water as hot as can be borne. Then use a little cold cream to keep the skin smooth. It is one of the important parts of the process to



READY FOR THE THEATER PARTY.

interfere it with thin shaker flannel. It is wonderful how much this device improves its appearance.

White satin and jet will be a favored combination.—The Latest in Chicago News.

cleanse the skin thoroughly every night before retiring. This will keep the blackheads from returning.

Evening Gown.

The illustration shows an evening gown having a plain skirt of pink glace tulle. The full bodice of cream

For an Evening Reception.

It is now considered well for every young woman, no matter how limited her list of acquaintances, to have one dress cut low. Indeed, some go to the extreme of wearing these dresses at home in the evening. When the dress is merely cut V front and back the fashion is very pretty and one which we all wish to see advanced. For nothing makes a pretty girl so attractive as the inward consciousness that she is looking her best.

For formal affairs the dress is cut with a low, round neck, to reveal the graceful shoulders which attention to hygiene is giving our maidens. The gown should have a lace effect, and just at present artificial flowers may be worn, although some very justly object to them.

No gown could be more becoming or more typical of the season's modes than that in the picture. It is of cream mousseline de soie, draped softly on the front breadth of the skirt between bands of gold passementerie. The back of the skirt hangs in plaits of the satin-cream in color, like the silk muslin. The side forms and back of the bodice are of deep gold uncut velvet, while the vest matches the skirt



mousseline de soie is partly covered by Marie Antoinette fichu of the same material having two frills on the edge. This comes to the waist and falls in long ends on the skirt at the back. The décolletage is surrounded by a thick garland of roses, a large cluster being placed on each shoulder.

Hints for a Housewife.

Anything with a meringue over it should be put in a cool oven and allowed to brown slowly if you wish to have it light. A strong heat toughens meringues.

In making a salad of fish, if you add a little cucumber pickle, chopped very fine, to the dish before the dressing is poured over you will greatly improve it.

If a bunch of grape leaves are put in the brine in which cucumbers are to be soaked for pickling it will help keep the cucumbers sound and firm and of a good color.

In blanching nut meats pour over them boiling water and let it stand a few moments. Throw over them cold water and rub them between the fingers, and the skins will readily come off.

If corned beef, tongue or ham is left to cool in the water in which it is boiled the meat will be much better and more moist. All boiled meats should be cooked slowly, and never be allowed to boil rapidly.

A good punch bowl, with one's monogram in diamonds and rubies, is considered nowadays an absolute essential to every woman's happiness.

When the whites of eggs are used and the yolks are not required at the same time drop the yolks into a small cup or glass, cover the surface with a little cold water and keep in a cool place.



Why Widows Should Marry Again.

A discussion in some European papers of the question as to whether widows should marry again has brought out the statistician with some more or less interesting figures. According to M. Morselli, who is an authority on the subject, out of 265 men who committed suicide in Italy, 109 were married, 108 were bachelors and 48 were widowers. In France it is among the widowers that suicide finds the most victims. As regards married

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Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Proprietor.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

Imagination is to blame for most of the sorrows that exist.

Few people appreciate how much of a burden they are to themselves.

Happy is the man who thinks his possessions superior to those of other people.

It is hard to make a loser see any good in gambling or a winner discover any harm.

No man has a right to inconvenience the public by his methods of avoiding private spite.

The world is apt to wish you well and let you stare unless you do some thing on your own account.

The proper way to live is to try to improve on what is, instead of lamenting about what might have been.

A woman is never quite so happy as she is when becoming a boy, no matter whether it does any good or not.

In these days people seem to pay more attention to flash than to finish in estimating men and mercantile commodities.

A Maryland man has just been married for the fourth time. One more offense and he is entitled to a wooden-wedding anniversary on the spot.

A Bloomington young man has been fined \$250 for kissing and hugging a young woman without first securing her permission, which would seem to be a pretty stiff fine even had the young man been guilty of the more heinous offense of securing the permission and afterward failing to gather in the bug and the kiss.

A singularly striking and objectionable example of the unequal rewards of merit comes from California, where a certain heir is about to receive \$440,000 merely for having kept sober for five years. That is \$88,000 a year, or \$5,000 a month. There are plenty of men who have achieved the same striking extreme of sobriety without having got a cent for it.

A man in Brooklyn was killed by one of the most peculiar accidents on record. During a political torch light procession he was hit in the face at the same time by a ball from a Roman candle and a sky rocket. The fuse of the rocket was forced several inches down his throat and his head and face were frightfully mangled. He died in frightful agony after an indescribably painful night.

There has recently been furnished perhaps the severest test ever made of the practicality of bicycles for military purposes. An officer and eight soldiers heavily accoutered and carrying eight-day rations, wheeled nearly a thousand miles including the passage of the Rocky Mountain range, in better time than foot soldiers or troopers could have made on a sustained march in a mountainous region.

From an interesting article by a Russian writer in a French journal we learn that the agricultural industry in Russia is passing through a very severe crisis, owing to the first place, to the antiquated methods of farming still generally in use in Russia, and secondly, to the very low prices obtainable for grain during the past few years. Strange to say, it is the large class of farmers which has suffered most, the small peasant farmers being said to have done very well, while their larger neighbors have been practically ruined. There has, in consequence, been a good deal of cutting of big farms into small ones, a process which the writer in question believes will continue, and that consequently "what was growing which has been so unprofitable of late years, will, to a great extent, be neglected in favor of the cultivation of linseed, beet and fruit."

The big battleships of 14,000 tons or more that England is building follow one another into the water rapidly in these days. Only a very short time ago the Caesar was floated out of the dock at Portsmouth, and now the illustrious is the last of the three built at the Victoria yard, and she is being launched. She has been launched in three months, and she is being launched in three months, and she is being launched in three months.

It is reported that the recent "victory" mentioned in the dispatches of Col. Aguiera was in reality a massacre of the most barbarous nature. The "nineteen killed" of whom he speaks turn out to be mostly women and children who were shot down in cold blood.

San Francisco people complain that Mr. Cortez has bargained to fight before two clubs at one and the same time. Owing to that talented young pugilist's ability to write and talk at the same time this will not be a difficult achievement.

The most curious case on record has been brought to light in New Brunswick, N. J. By her marriage Miss Katie Georgetown became step-granddaughter to her husband and step-grandmother to her own sisters. This will make a nice problem for lovers of riddles to study out.

A girl is said to have died in a New York hospital from a misplaced heart. This misplacement of the heart happens time and again, but the girls don't die—they bring out the breach of grammar.

WHEN HE WAS HONEST

WHEN HANNA'S GOLD HAD NOT TOUCHED HIM.
Terry Powderly Was For Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver—Extract from His Article in the North American Review Printed in 1891.

Terrance V. Powderly, ex-general master workman, was once an honest man with honest convictions. Now he is receiving gross gold for his services to the enemies of labor—Mark Hanna, H. C. Payne and the republican party.

In 1881 he wrote for the North American Review an article entitled "The Workingman and Silver." Here are some extracts therefrom:

"The mechanic and the laborer are as deeply interested in the free coinage of silver as the farmer can possibly be, since in earning a livelihood and in paying it they go all are equally concerned in the medium of exchange. The farmer has been heard on the money question, and the city workman, although he has not spoken out on the subject, holds views identical with those of his neighbor on the farm."

"In congress, at the behest of the owners of gold, silver was secretly and stealthily demonetized. This the laborer did not see, nor the president who signed the bill; and within the last few months statesmen, who were senators and congressmen in 1873, when the demonetization of silver was accomplished, have admitted voting for the bill without knowing that it contained the demonetization clause. One states-

OPEN YOUR EYES NOW

THE WRONG MUST BE RIGHTED IN NOVEMBER OR NEVER.
We Cannot Longer Follow the Path Laid Out for Us by the Financiers of England—Davis of Kansas Quotes Good Authority.

Mr. Davis, of Kansas—The president rightly said that "the inexorable laws of finance and trade" can not be defied with impunity. So, having copied the financial policy of England, is it strange that we must suffer the same penalties? In 1865 the people of the United States emerged from the great war of modern times. They had been successful. They had saved the best government on earth. Money was plenty, times were good, the national debt was not large, and, as individuals, we were "out of debt and prosperous."

We felt as did the British people after their great victory at Waterloo, and the banishment of Napoleon. The British system of contraction, inaugurated here in 1866, began to tell on the clearing-house transactions in 1870. In 1873, the same policy struck down silver. This was at once followed by a disastrous panic, distressing the entire country, as had never before been witnessed. According to Senator Logan, it was a "money famine"; and it has continued ever since with only temporary abatements.

I have now shown the similarity of the British and American financial policies instituted for the same general purpose, under similar conditions. Ours was and is a substantial copy of

the supporters of Mr. McKinley and those of Mr. Bryan, each party being, as we are assured, equally in earnest to restore silver to world's currency. The methods only being different.

"To His Excellency, the Hon. James Currie, United States Minister, Brussels: I feel it my duty to answer without delay the letter which you kindly addressed to me yesterday, but I beg your forgiveness if here in the country, far from my office and my references, I am less explicit than I should wish to be.

"I follow in my answers the same sequence which you have adopted in your questions.

"1. The law of Belgium gives to every debtor the unquestioned right to pay, at his option, in gold or silver, whether this debtor be the bank, the government, or a private citizen, native or foreign.

"2. No official estimate exists of the quantity of money actually in circulation in Belgium, but this much can be affirmed: that practically no gold is met with; so that the National bank, which alone issues bank notes in Belgium, never pays gold when these notes are presented, but always pays silver.

"3. At its birth (in 1831) Belgium adopted the French monetary system, based on the two metals, gold and silver—i. e., bimetallicism.

"But about 1851, when the gold mines of California and Australia produced gold in large quantities, Belgium demonetized gold and became silver monometallic.

"About 1865, however, business became so depressed in Belgium that the people forced the minister, M. Frere-Ooban, to retire, and obliged the gov-

JOHN BULL'S LITTLE GAME.



It Has Been Going on Fifty Years Too Long, but it Will Be Stopped March 3, 1897.

man has not denied a knowledge of the act of treachery to the people—John Sherman—and he is to-day the subject of adverse criticism by nearly every living man who sat with him in the senate when that bill was adopted without question, on his word that it contained nothing that interfered with the coinage of the silver dollar.

"Gold is the least standard to-day because the bankers, brokers and gold owners of the world influenced congress to pass such a law. It was done when a bill with sixty-seven sections as long as the moral law, was under discussion, and was passed through congress without question, because that body had faith in the honor of a committee of three, of which Mr. Sherman was chairman."

"THE TERM 'FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER' IS MISUNDERSTOOD. MANY BELIEVE IT TO MEAN THAT EVERYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF SILVER BELONG AND OTHERWISE WILL AT ONCE BE COINED IN UNLIMITED QUANTITIES AND THROWN INTO THE STREET. ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE SILVER TO COIN WILL TAKE IT TO THE MINT, AND ONLY THOSE WHO EARN IT WILL OR SHOULD LEGALLY BE PERMITTED TO POSSESS IT. BUT THEN THE FOREIGNERS WILL SEND THEIR SILVER HERE TO BE COINED IF IT IS FREE AND THAT WILL GIVE US TOO MUCH MONEY. IS ANOTHER CRY. IF A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF SILVER COMES ACROSS THE WATER A DOLLAR'S WORTH WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR IT. UNLESS THE FOREIGNER IS RECKLESS ENOUGH TO SEND HIS BULLION FOR NOTHING IF HE DOES WE ARE THE GAINERS."

"The cry that we have too much money, if silver is demonetized and made the equal of gold is unworthy of consideration. No nation ever yet complained of having too much money or suffered through that cause. Hard times and panics are due to contractions and not expansions of the currency. Contraction of the currency is not possible where the government holds, under its constitutional right, the power of issuing directly to the people, without the intervention of individuals and corporations."

"ALPHONSE ALLARD, Directeur Honoraire de la Monnaie de Belgique, Delege du Gouvernement aux Conférences Monetaires Internationales 1892 et 93."

At my request M. Allard has obtained permission from Mr. Ewing to publish the letter. Yours faithfully,
MORETON FREWEN,
No. 25 Chesnut Place, Sept. 5, 1896.

The New York Sun, while professing to believe there is no possibility of Bryan's election, advises its readers, nevertheless, to protect themselves against all chance of loss from the success of the free silver craze by investing their surplus money in lands and other forms of good property, and to borrow more money to invest in the same way. This concludes the very point for which bimetallicists have so strongly contended, that the opening money now hoarded to seek investment and increase the value of all forms of good property, and especially of real estate, which is now so greatly de-

preciated.

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the supporters of Mr. McKinley and those of Mr. Bryan, each party being, as we are assured, equally in earnest to restore silver to world's currency. The methods only being different.

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theirs. To show that similar crab tree bearing forth the same bitter fruits, I call attention to the testimony of eye-witnesses as to the results in the two countries. Mr. Thomas Carlyle has pictured a period of monetary stringency in England in the following language:

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL EXISTENCE SEEMS FAST BECOMING ONE VAST PRISON-SWAMP OF REeking PESTILENCE, PHYSICAL AND MORAL, A HIDEOUS LIVING GOTHIC BURIAL ALIVE. THIRTY THOUSAND OUTCAST NEEDLEWOMEN WORKING THEMSELVES SWIFTLY TO DEATH, AND THREE MILLION PAUPERS ROTTING IN FORCED IDLENESS, HELPING THE NEEDLEWOMEN TO DIE.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has drawn a picture of society in this country during contraction, as follows:

NO MAN CAN IMAGINE ALL THE LANGUAGES IN THE WORLD CAN NOT EXPRESS WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES SUFFERED FROM 1873 TO 1879. MEN WHO CONSIDERED THEMSELVES MILLIONAIRES FOUND THAT THEY WERE BEGGARS; MEN LIVING IN PALACES, SUPPOSING THEY HAD ENOUGH TO GIVE SUNSHINE TO THE WINTER OF THEIR AGE, SUPPOSING THEY HAD ENOUGH TO HAVE ALL THEY LOVED IN AFFLUENCE AND COMFORT, SUDDENLY FOUND THEY WERE MENDICANTS, WITH BONDS, STOCKS, MORTGAGES, ALL BURNED TO ASHES IN THEIR HANDS. THE CHIMNEYS GROWN GOLETTED, FIRES IN FURNACES WENT OUT, THE POOR FAMILIES WERE TURNED ADRIFT, AND THE HIGHWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE CROWDED WITH TRAMPS.

Mr. Speaker, the inexorable laws of finance and trade cannot be defied with impunity. We have copied England's financial policy, and we have suffered her disasters. We are still copying her policy and also continue still reaping the same results. It appears to be impossible for our public men to learn anything from history, or even from their own experiences with the well-known facts thrust into their very faces.—(See Congressional Record, Fifty-third congress, first session, August 22, 1895, page 372.)

Plutocratic papers have been trying to make thunder out of the subscription prices published in the Mexican Herald. It delivers by carrier in the city for \$12, by mail in the country \$19, to Central American States \$12, and to the United States \$7. As is stated by the golding papers, they send the paper to the United States and pay the postage for \$7, because the money of the United States is equivalent to gold. That is exactly what reformers don't want—low prices. Everybody knows that a gold standard paralyzes prices. High prices for everything always makes money plenty and times good. Some again, platitude.—St. Louis Courier Journal.

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OUT OF DEPTHS.

THE WRONG MUST BE RIGHTED IN NOVEMBER OR NEVER.
We Cannot Longer Follow the Path Laid Out for Us by the Financiers of England—Davis of Kansas Quotes Good Authority.

Mr. Davis, of Kansas—The president rightly said that "the inexorable laws of finance and trade" can not be defied with impunity. So, having copied the financial policy of England, is it strange that we must suffer the same penalties? In 1865 the people of the United States emerged from the great war of modern times. They had been successful. They had saved the best government on earth. Money was plenty, times were good, the national debt was not large, and, as individuals, we were "out of debt and prosperous."

We felt as did the British people after their great victory at Waterloo, and the banishment of Napoleon. The British system of contraction, inaugurated here in 1866, began to tell on the clearing-house transactions in 1870. In 1873, the same policy struck down silver. This was at once followed by a disastrous panic, distressing the entire country, as had never before been witnessed. According to Senator Logan, it was a "money famine"; and it has continued ever since with only temporary abatements.

I have now shown the similarity of the British and American financial policies instituted for the same general purpose, under similar conditions. Ours was and is a substantial copy of

the supporters of Mr. McKinley and those of Mr. Bryan, each party being, as we are assured, equally in earnest to restore silver to world's currency. The methods only being different.

"To His Excellency, the Hon. James Currie, United States Minister, Brussels: I feel it my duty to answer without delay the letter which you kindly addressed to me yesterday, but I beg your forgiveness if here in the country, far from my office and my references, I am less explicit than I should wish to be.

"I follow in my answers the same sequence which you have adopted in your questions.

"1. The law of Belgium gives to every debtor the unquestioned right to pay, at his option, in gold or silver, whether this debtor be the bank, the government, or a private citizen, native or foreign.

"2. No official estimate exists of the quantity of money actually in circulation in Belgium, but this much can be affirmed: that practically no gold is met with; so that the National bank, which alone issues bank notes in Belgium, never pays gold when these notes are presented, but always pays silver.

"3. At its birth (in 1831) Belgium adopted the French monetary system, based on the two metals, gold and silver—i. e., bimetallicism.

"But about 1851, when the gold mines of California and Australia produced gold in large quantities, Belgium demonetized gold and became silver monometallic.

"About 1865, however, business became so depressed in Belgium that the people forced the minister, M. Frere-Ooban, to retire, and obliged the gov-

ernment to become again bimetallic.

"About 1873 France prevailed upon the Latin states—France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland—to suspend the coinage of silver, which suspension established here a kind of limping monometallicism—for, though silver can no longer be coined, the then existing silver coins continue to circulate within the Latin union, which union dates from 1865.

"Since 1873 a crisis, consisting in a fall in all prices, exists continually; nor does it appear possible to arrest its progress. This fall in prices, reacting on wages, is now evolving a social and industrial crisis.

"You ask me why we returned, in 1873, to monometallicism, limping though it be? I can perceive no other reason, unless that it was to please a certain class of financiers which profited thereby—a class supported by theories, invented and defended at that time by some political economists, notably by members of the Institute of France.

"You ask what influence those monometallic measures have had in Belgium on industry and wages? Money, which was already scarce in 1873, has become still scarcer; and that fall in prices which was predicted has taken place. The average fall in the price of all the products of labor is 50 per cent since 1873; that of cereals over 65 per cent. Industry is no longer remunerative; agriculture is ruined and everybody is clamoring for protection by import duties, while our ruined citizens think of wars—such is the sad condition of Europe.

"For the last twenty years no gold nor silver has been coined in Belgium.

"The mint pays for gold 2.47 francs per kilo, and for silver 220.55 francs per kilo, without any change since 1865, but since 1874 it no longer buys silver. There is thus a mint price for gold only; but gold is always dearer in the open market than the purchase price of the mint.

"Accept, M. le Ministre, the assurances, etc."

"ALPHONSE ALLARD, Directeur Honoraire de la Monnaie de Belgique, Delege du Gouvernement aux Conférences Monetaires Internationales 1892 et 93."

At my request M. Allard has obtained permission from Mr. Ewing to publish the letter. Yours faithfully,
MORETON FREWEN,
No. 25 Chesnut Place, Sept. 5, 1896.

The New York Sun, while professing to believe there is no possibility of Bryan's election, advises its readers, nevertheless, to protect themselves against all chance of loss from the success of the free silver craze by investing their surplus money in lands and other forms of good property, and to borrow more money to invest in the same way. This concludes the very point for which bimetallicists have so strongly contended, that the opening money now hoarded to seek investment and increase the value of all forms of good property, and especially of real estate, which is now so greatly de-

preciated.

"I have now shown the similarity of the British and American financial policies instituted for the same general purpose, under similar conditions. Ours was and is a substantial copy of

the supporters of Mr. McKinley and those of Mr. Bryan, each party being, as we are assured, equally in earnest to restore silver to world's currency. The methods only being different.

"To His Excellency, the Hon. James Currie, United States Minister, Brussels: I feel it my duty to answer without delay the letter which you kindly addressed to me yesterday, but I beg your forgiveness if here in the country, far from my office and my references, I am less explicit than I should wish to be.



CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)
We went down to a quiet watering-place on the south coast. Here we stayed for a fortnight. Oh, those sweet summer days! Shall I ever forget them? For the first time seemed no cloud which could possibly shade our joy. All the cynical, suspicious, misanthropic elements seemed swept out of my nature. I told myself that the constant society of the wife I loved was making a better as well as a happier man of me.

At the end of our stay by the sea it was our intention to return to London for a couple of days, and then start for Switzerland. Here, or in what country we chose, we were to spend months. In fact, I had as yet no home to offer my wife. The tenant of Rossett Abbey would no turn out without six months' notice so, for the time, we must be wanderers.

Eustace Grant—I had by now almost forgotten him—wrote once to my wife. She seemed overjoyed as she saw his handwriting, but vexed at the ceremonious way in which his letter began. It lies before me. I copy it:

"My Dear Mrs. Loraine—You will remember that next Tuesday is your twenty-first birthday.

"As I am going abroad very shortly, I am anxious to submit to the accounts of the trust to you, and, of course, Mr. Loraine. I hear that you will be in town on Tuesday. Can I call upon you anywhere, or would it be more convenient for us to meet at my solicitor's—Mr. Monk, 36 Lincoln's Inn Fields? Please let me know. Yours sincerely,
"Eustace Grant."

"He might have sent a word of congratulations," said Viola, in a vexed tone. "How shall I answer this, Julian?"

"Say we will meet him at Mr. Monk's at twelve o'clock on Tuesday."

"To which effect Viola wrote. I did not read the letter, but I wondered at the length of it.

CHAPTER V.
WE REACHED town on the Monday night, and slept at an hotel. Thursday morning we were to start for the Continent. Besides the interview with Eustace Grant, there were many business matters to which I was bound to attend. I had to see my own solicitor and give him instructions about the settlement which I wished to make on Viola. I had also to take my will, a matter which until now I had neglected; so that Tuesday and Wednesday promised to be fully occupied. Viola also wished to pay a visit to her old friend, Miss Rossett. The prim spinster would never forgive her if she passed through town without calling. She did not press me to accompany her. Perhaps, in the present changed and unexpected state of affairs, she had much to say to her old friend which could not be well said in my presence.

So I suggested she should go alone to her old home, spend an hour with her friend, and meet me at Mr. Monk's at twelve o'clock. In the meantime I would go to my own solicitor's and arrange my business, the purpose of which I did not make known to my wife. I hired a private brougham for her, placed her in it, and stood at the window saying adieu to her. It was the first time since our marriage that we had parted for an hour. It was, moreover, her twenty-first birthday, and on her hand was a ring which I had just given her—a ring the value of which had startled her, for she had not yet realized what it was to be a rich man's wife.

As I wished her good-bye, I remembered that my own business would take some time. "If I am not very punctual, you won't mind waiting," I said.

"No, I will like it. Eustace will be there, and I have so much to say to him—so much to ask him. Don't hurry, Julian."

I fancied that Viola wanted to see Eustace Grant alone, if possible, in order to persuade him, as she had tried to persuade me, that we had only to know more of each other to be like brothers. She could not understand the gulf between two men who love the same woman. I thought it was well she should see him. He would make clear to her the impossibility of anything like friendship between us. Just as I was about to bid the coachman drive off, Viola looked at me with a little pout. I knew its meaning. I passed my hand through the carriage window. My shoulders insured strict privacy. Then a light kiss fell upon my lips, and a word of love passed between us. I linger on those trivial evidences of affection. It will soon be seen why.

I watched the carriage which held all I loved join in the broad stream of traffic. Then I lighted my cigar, and, the happiest man in England, walked over to my solicitor's.

My business took even longer than I expected it would. There was much to discuss. What stock could be settled as it stood—what should be sold out—who were to be trustees—what was to happen in the event of Viola's death; was she to have power of appointment or not? All sorts of questions like these had to be ventilated. The consequence was that when I glanced at my watch, I found it was nearly one o'clock. I told my solicitor I must defer giving instructions for my will until to-morrow. I jumped into a cab, and drove to Lincoln's Inn Fields. No. 36, ready to make the fullest apologies for my unpunctuality.

I went up stairs, found Mr. Monk's office, and sent my name in to him by the clerk. I am invited to enter his private room. Mr. Monk was busy with some papers.

"You will find your friend in the next room, Mr. Loraine," he said. "I will join you in a moment."

The clerk opened a green balze door, through which I passed, and found myself in another office. In it, however, was no sign of Viola and Grant. I returned to Mr. Monk, and told him they were not there.

"Then they must have grown tired of waiting for you, and have gone for a stroll. There is a door which opens into the passage. No doubt they went that way. You must sit down and take your turn at waiting, Mr. Loraine."

I waited half an hour, then determined to go in search of them. It was possible they had gone to look for me; so I went down into the street, and asked the driver of the brougham if he had seen the lady.

"Yes, sir; she went by about an hour ago with a tall gentleman."

"Which way?"

"I don't know, sir. I saw them hail a cab and drive off. I didn't notice in which direction they went. They have taken a cab, when the brougham was at the door? I was very cross at the thought of Viola's driving about London in a cab with Eustace Grant; but, as the brougham was still waiting at No. 36, it was clear that they meant to return. After all, the best thing that I could do was to wait. As yet, not a thought of the truth had ventured to invade my brain.

So I waited on the pavement outside Mr. Monk's office for at least an hour longer. Still no sign of my wife. I grew nervous and anxious. Surely some accident must have happened—something that obliged her to go straight to the hotel. But even then Grant would have come to let me know it. Still not a thought of the dreadful truth! But where could she be?

I jumped into the brougham, and drove to the hotel. No, Mrs. Loraine was not there. I drove to Miss Rossett's. Viola had been there in the morning, but had left about half past

SPAINGETTING TIRED.

IF THE INSURGENTS ARE NOT PUT DOWN BY

The First of Next March, She Will Give Up the Struggle and Let the Island Go. Cuba Has a Debt of Some \$500,000,000 to Pay.

New York, Oct. 16.—A special from Cadix, Spain, says: If Spain has not put down the insurrection in Cuba by the first of next March, it is the intention of the government to give up the struggle and let the island go.

The significance of this statement, coming direct from an officer of rank in the Spanish army, must be regarded as of great importance.

By way of further corroboration of this estimate of the situation, it may be remarked that, while Spain is sending more than 200,000 troops to Cuba, who are in the main very young and undisciplined, she is carefully keeping her 80,000 well disciplined and efficient soldiers, who may be available in case of an outbreak at home. She is also keeping in Spanish waters warships, which are all ready for sea, and which could be of great service in Cuban waters in aiding the United States in that police work which she now asks that country to do for her.

W. G. Foster, the manager of the Eastern Telegraph company here, speaking of the situation, said:

"There is no question that the government is trying to use the Philippine troubles to distract the people's attention from Cuba. There is no doubt that Spain intends to do her utmost to crush the Cuban insurrection between now and March. Failing that, I am informed that she will give up the struggle."

"An important issue is the fact that Cuba has a debt of some \$500,000,000, and that if Spain puts down the insurrection Cuba will have to pay that debt, whereas if Cuba wins the payment of the debt will fall on Spain, who contracted it on behalf of Cuba."

"Naturally, the planters who have been driven from their half ruined plantations, however loyal they may appear to be to Spain, really want to see the Cubans succeed, as in that case they would not be taxed by Spain to pay the interest on the debt and could then start again under more favorable auspices."

"Meanwhile, every one is talking about Cuba, and little is said of the Philippine islands, although the latter comprise 115,000 square miles, as against 49,000 for Cuba. In point of population the Philippines have 5,535,000, as against a population of 2,376,000 for Cuba and Porto Rico combined. I am satisfied that Spain will either have won in Cuba by March 1 next or have given up the struggle."

The Meeker Bank Robbers.

Denver, Col., Oct. 15.—According to latest advices from Meeker, Colo., which is ninety miles from the nearest telegraph office, the three men who were killed there after robbing the bank had not been identified. The one who lived two hours after being shot gave names which are believed to be fictitious. It is believed that one of the robbers was Thomas McCarthy, who aided in robbing the banks at Telluride and Delta. Those killed and wounded in the battle between the citizens and robbers are: Dead, Charles Jones, leader of the bandits, aged 45, shot through the lungs and chest; William Smith, robber, aged 21; George Harris, robber, aged 25. Wounded: Game Warden W. H. Clark; not fatal, Victor Dikeman, C. A. Booth and W. P. Herrick.

The robbery was one of the most daring ever perpetrated in the west, occurring as it did, in broad daylight and at a time when there were twenty or more people in plain sight.

It is believed here that the robbers were members of the McCarthy gang that committed several daring train and bank robberies in Montana, Oregon, Washington and Colorado. It is also supposed that the man who robbed David H. Moffat, president of the First National bank in this city of \$21,000, in 1889, was a member of this gang. The McCarthy family lived in an out of the way place in Oregon, where they were regarded as wealthy ranchmen. In an attempt to rob the bank at Delta, Colo., about a year ago, John McCarthy and his son were killed, but Tom McCarthy escaped.

The Green Brothers.

New York, Oct. 15.—William and Louis Glenn were passengers by the Ward line steamer Yamacraw from Havana, which reached quarantine Wednesday evening. The brothers said yesterday that they were glad to get away from Cuba with their lives, although financially ruined. Their fine plantation at Sagua were entirely destroyed, and they had been in prison for thirty-nine days, but through the efforts of the United States consul at Sagua and other influential friends, they were finally liberated. No cause was given by the Spanish authorities for their arrest, their only crime, they said, being the fact that they were American citizens.

Large Grain Cargo.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 16.—The steamer Queen City has broken all grain carrying records by carrying 154,000 bushels of wheat, and 42,000 bushels of rye, equivalent to 174,000 bushels of wheat. This big increase is made possible by the increase at the Sault canal allowing boats loaded to sixteen feet to pass. The new draught is cutting a big figure in lake commerce as the average increase of carrying capacity is about 15 per cent.

Luke Triplett killed Aaron Brock at Westlaw, W. Va., recently.

Killed by a Train.

Shreveport, La., Oct. 16.—Yesterday morning William E. Timmons was run over at the junction by a south-bound train and cut in two. He had been traveling with N. J. Lehman. About midnight Timmons lay down near some hot cinders to warm and was soon asleep. His companion left him to sit by a fire, built by tramps, as the night grew chilly. Deceased was about 23 years old, and was from Camden, N. J.

At Manchester, Ia., J. D. Kennedy, a doctor, lung himself a few days ago.

Guiana's Governor at Plymouth.

London, Oct. 15.—Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, governor of British Guiana, arrived at Plymouth Wednesday on the steamer Don from Colon.

In an interview Gov. Hemming said that he had come to England for a holiday and that he would return in three weeks. He would have time, he said, only for a formal call on Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies. The Venezuelan dispute was entirely in the hands of the home government, and it was impossible to predict the outcome, but it was unlikely that anything serious would occur.

The feeling in the colony, he said, was distinctly British. There was naturally some dissonance, but the majority decidedly opposed the Venezuelan encroachments. A very strong feeling had been aroused, he said, by the intervention of the United States. Venezuela itself was not a very terrible foe, but he was convinced that the government would now soon finally solve the difficulty. The future of British Guiana, the governor said, was bright. Gold was abundant in various parts, besides the disputed district, and there was a good opening for prospectors. The country only wanted exploring.

Fatal Trolley Accident.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 15.—Three men were killed and a score more or less seriously injured Wednesday night in a trolley accident here. The dead are: Jefferson Kirchner of Hazleton, a telegraph operator; William Stephen, a telegraph operator; David John Williams of Plymouth.

Patrick Dowd, a trolley conductor, and Morris Foy, a boy, are at the hospital unconscious and not expected to live. Both have fractured skulls and are injured internally.

Kirchner was ground to a shapeless mass beneath the railroad engine and Stephen and Williams lived but a few minutes after being taken from the wreck.

The accident occurred about 6 o'clock. The trolley car was filled with passengers and was crossing the railroad tracks when struck by an engine. The engine caught the rear end of the car and tore it from the track. Kirchner, who was near the rear end of the car, was caught and carried over 100 yards before the engine could be stopped.

Robbed by Women.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16.—Col. Henry Spielman of New York, a wealthy merchant and club man, was held up by two women and robbed just as he was leaving the Union League club at 8:20 Wednesday night. The assailants of the colonel secured his gold watch and \$20 in cash. Being pursued by her victim one of the women tossed the watch into the custom house place to avoid being caught with evidence upon her. Col. Spielman, who derives his title from his position on Gov. Morton's staff, had been in Chicago for a week, and being a non-resident member of the Union League club, made that domicile his home. In one of his pockets the colonel had a book containing several hundred dollars, but the robbers were frightened away before they had time to secure it.

The assault was made at a time when many people were passing the vicinity. Two suspects have been arrested.

Matabele Trouble at an End.

Bulawayo, Oct. 15.—Cecil Rhodes, Earl Gray, administrator for the British South African company, and other officials, have held a final indaba with the Matabele chiefs. Mr. Rhodes announced to them that after yielding up their arms, and those of their number who had been guilty of murdering whites, the Matabeles must locate themselves in specified districts of the country. The principal chiefs would be held responsible and would receive monthly salaries from the British Chartered South African company. The chiefs all agreed to this proposition, and it is believed that the whole Matabele trouble is now at an end.

A Divorce Suit.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16.—A divorce suit has been filed in this city by Mrs. Lily Jerome, wife of Harry Jerome, of New York, on the ground of failure to provide. Mrs. Jerome is the daughter of the late Judge H. C. Hastings of this city. Her sister is Mrs. Darling, wife of Major John A. Darling, United States Army. Mr. Jerome is a cousin of Lady Randolph Churchill.

Court of Appeals Decision.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.—The United States court of appeals, Judge Caldwell, has rendered a decision in the case of W. P. Werner, collector of taxes, for Crittenden county, Arkansas, reversing the decree of the lower court. Judge Caldwell's decision in effect is that a United States marshal can not interfere with a constable in the possession of property the latter has levied upon.

Byron was crazily jealous of every woman he ever loved. His loves were almost innumerable, and sooner or later he made every one miserable.

Reported Gold Find.

Denison, Tex., Oct. 16.—J. C. Liebel showed a reporter samples of gold ore taken from a placer pocket seven miles from Denison. He assayed the ore and assured the reporter that it contained from \$1600 to \$2000 of pure gold to the ton. He says the vein is very large and extensive. The property has been bought, he states, by the men who discovered the ore, but as yet the parties do not desire to have their names published, nor the location of the metal, that being kept a profound secret.

The new woman seems to have made her appearance in China. The daughter of a magistrate in Shantung acts as treasurer in her father's district, keeps the books, pays the bills, and stirs up delinquent debtors.

A Russian baptism under the ritual of the Greek church is a curious ceremony. A large wooden bowl is filled with water, and the priest takes the child in his arms, stuffs wadding into its ears and nostrils, and then plunges the little head under the water three times, during which period he repeats prayers for the imperial family.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

SIX MEN WERE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.

They Were at Work in a Rock Quarry Blast- ing. When One of the Great Drills Struck a Powder, Causing a Spark to Fly and Ignite the Powder.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 17.—A special from Mena, Ark., says: Thursday evening about 1 o'clock, at the camp of W. H. Kennedy, about 14 miles south of Mena, occurred a disastrous explosion.

The men were working in loose rock, but they were compelled to blast in order to handle it to advantage. The main blast was the one they were working on, and they had considerable difficulty in getting it packed right, and while using a steel drill, the drill struck a stone and a spark from it ignited the powder, causing an explosion, which threw dirt, rocks and men as far as 100 yards.

The killed are: Dennis Murphy, foreman of the powder gang; J. Ryan, J. H. Limon, Jack McDonald, Pat Lacy, all helpers; T. O. Norris, the water boy.

W. H. Kennedy, the contractor, was standing close by and was found two dead men, more dead than alive. He had two ribs and a collar bone broken.

Some of the men were buried so deep under rock and dirt that they were not found until yesterday morning. Mr. Kennedy is in a very serious condition. All who were present were either killed or hurt so badly that they cannot talk, consequently details are hard to get.

Crop Short.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The European reports of the agricultural department issued by the chief statistician shows that the crop of Great Britain has been somewhat reduced in the north and in Scotland by the persistent wet weather of September, which practically ruined most of the wheat then gathered. In the southern counties harvesting operations were completed before the bad weather set in and the wheat is of a finer milling quality than has been known for years. The report says:

Fifty million bushels would be a liberal estimate for the product of Great Britain. The barley crop has been shortened and seriously injured in quality by the rain. Hay and oats are short, not only here, but on the Baltic. Hence it will be expected that there will be a good market for imported hay, and that the enormous consumption of corn in the United Kingdom during 1895-96 will be equaled in the coming year. It is practically certain that the end of the current harvest year will see no great surplus, and it is reasonable to suppose that we shall see no further reduction of wheat areas such as have been observable in the records of the last few years.

Charges Against Highbinders.

New York, Oct. 17.—A special from Boston, Mass., says: Several members of the Chinese Christian union filed charges with the police against the secret order of Highbinders in Boston, alleging that a plot had been concocted which, if carried out, would result in the assassination of all the members of the union.

There is a denial of the alleged plot on the part of the Highbinders. They claim that certain members of the Chinese Christian union demanded \$100 from each of the gambling houses, and said information would be furnished to the police which would lead all of the gamblers in jail. The charges created a sensation in Chinatown, and it will be a long time before things get quiet again.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Session.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—The third day of the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was opened at 8:20 yesterday morning, when Right Rev. John Bowden, bishop of Edinburgh, celebrated the holy communion at Trinity church to 700 communicants. Recreational exercises followed at 9:20 o'clock at Carnegie Hall. When the business session began with the newly-elected president, Silas McBoe, in the chair a committee was appointed to draft fitting resolutions on the deaths of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop Arthur Cleveland Cox of western New York.

A personal letter to the convention from the great English statesman, W. E. Gladstone, was read by President Silas McBoe and heartily applauded.

Indicties for Embezzlement.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 17.—Ed. Hogaboom, president, and W. W. Wright, cashier of the defunct City Savings Bank and Trust company, were yesterday indicted by the grand jury on three and four counts respectively, charging embezzlement. Wright was released on bail, but Hogaboom did not furnish bond and was placed in jail.

Officers Elected.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 17.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Columbia, in session here, elected the following officers: Supreme commander, H. G. Schnell, Dallas; supreme vice-commander, J. V. Doudna, Pueblo, Colo.; supreme lieutenant commander, G. T. Olin, Centerville, Ia.; supreme recorder, A. A. Sharp, Larch, Kan.; supreme treasurer, W. A. Peck, Denison, Tex.; supreme medical director, J. C. McClintock, Topeka, Kan.; chairman of board of control, G. W. Reed, Topeka; chairman law committee, A. P. Redale, Minneapolis.

Bank Closed.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17.—The Merchants' bank, one of the oldest and for many years the soundest financial institution in this city, closed its doors yesterday morning, having made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. J. G. Ogleby and George W. Scott are named as assignees. The failure was not unexpected in financial circles and its announcement created considerable excitement among the bank's depositors, a large crowd of whom quickly gathered about the unopened doors.

Valuable Hatter.

In a western Kansas town recently a man advertised a horse for sale. "Horse with halter, \$5; horse without halter, 60 cents."

Three People Murdered.

Centerville, Mo., Oct. 17.—A triple tragedy occurred in this (Reynolds) county on Logan's Creek yesterday.

John Imboden, with an axe, brained his sister, aged about 15 years, his brother, some older, who was sick in bed and an old man named Jacob Wilhelm.

Two younger sisters escaped to their father, who was at work in a corn field. They went to a neighbor and gave an alarm, fearing to return to the house. When the citizens and constable collected and returned, Imboden was in the yard, where two of his victims lay, with the bloody axe in his hand. The officer had to threaten to shoot him before he would surrender.

Two months ago Imboden lost his wife and two daughters suddenly, and it is supposed that this, together with sickness, has deranged his mind. He was a prominent citizen.

Duties to be Increased.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The British colony of Barbados contemplates a change in the tariff schedule, which, if approved by the legislature, will be operative on Jan. 1 next, and increase the revenues of the island from \$74,000 to \$93,000.

United States Consul Taylor, at Barbados, has supplied the state department with a list of the proposed changes, from which it appears that with the exceptions of meat and land the duties on almost all commodities now dutiable are to be increased about 25 per cent, and some additions are to be made to the dutiable list, including hay, manure, cattle, sheep and pigs, salt and oil.

Plumbers in Session.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 16.—The master plumbers of the southern states met here yesterday, and organized the Master Plumbers' League of the South-east. Eight states are represented at the meeting, as follows: Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Kentucky and Arkansas.

The following officers were elected: Ed Brading, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., president; Thomas T. Watts, Louisville, vice-president; W. C. Schwirb, San Antonio, Tex., secretary; Daniel A. Terrell, Anniston, Ala., treasurer, and John T. Sullivan, Nashville, sergeant-at-arms.

Fast Freight Boat.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17.—One of the most interesting and exciting contests that ever took place on the lakes ended when the 400-foot steel freighter, the E. W. Oglesby, steamed into port nearly an hour ahead of her rival, the Owego, after a race from Cleveland to Chicago. The Owego was acknowledged, previous to this race, to be the fastest boat among the freighters, and her title to this distinction was never questioned until the result of the race just terminated was made known. The Oglesby broke all previous records by making the trip from the " Soo," a distance of 397 miles, in twenty-four hours and six minutes.

Will be Allowed to Leave.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Secretary Olney is in receipt of telegraphic dispatches from the United States minister at Constantinople to the effect that he has at last obtained telegraphic orders from the Turkish government to permit the departure for the United States with safe conduct to the seaports, of all native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States of America. The subject is one that has been before the porte and for which gratifying results credit must be given to Mr. Terrell, who has pushed the matter with conspicuous zeal, as well as indefatigable zeal.

A Negro Lynched.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17.—Miss Blanche Gray, a young lady of fine family, was going from a friend's house to her sister's in the northern part of Spaulding county late Thursday, when a negro slipped up behind her and assaulted her in a horrible manner.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the negro, Henry Milton, was caught and taken to Griffin. While he was in the hands of a physician a crowd took him to a grove, where he was hung and then shot to death. A placard was attached to his dead person: "Thus we Defend Our Women from Outrage."

Veterans' Legion Meet.

Washington, Oct. 17.—After a somewhat exciting contest between John P. Donahue, of Wilmington, Del., and Gen. J. M. Paver, of Indianapolis, the former Thursday was elected commander of the United Veterans' Legion, the hall of record 204 for Donahue to 174 for Paver. Gen. Paver's candidacy was not announced until Wednesday night.

The legion decided by a unanimous vote to meet in Columbus, O., next year. The veterans went on an excursion to Mount Vernon Thursday morning.

Army Changes.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17.—The second detachment of the fifth artillery, Col. Graham commanding, has left by special train for the east. The men have been stationed at the Presidio for several years and were reluctant to leave, as the Presidio is regarded as one of the most desirable posts in the country.

Damages If They Go to Heaven.

The Second Adventists of Philadelphia have formed the most unique life insurance company on record. They declare in a circular letter that the old line companies discriminate against the adventists because no provision is made for the payment of insurance when men are bodily carried up into heaven, which is one of their beliefs. Hence the leading clause in all the policies of the new insurance company is to the effect that when there is proof that the insured man was caught up into heaven the company must pay his heirs the face of the policy.

Hypnotism the Thing.

Hypnotic experiments of a gawdaw kind are being kept up at the Royal Aquarium in London. The latest is the burying of a man, who has been put into a trance, in a pit eight feet deep, which was then filled with earth, leaving only a small tunnel open over the man's face, through which he is watched. He is to be dug up after a week.

In a western Kansas town recently a man advertised a horse for sale. "Horse with halter, \$5; horse without halter, 60 cents."

FEARFUL COLLISION.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ONE SEVERELY HURT.

Two Freight Trains Met on a Curve and the Two Engines and Seven Cars Completely Demolished—Large Crows Visited the Wreck.

Orange, Tex., Oct. 19.—Yesterday morning at 9:15 a head-end collision occurred at the south end of the trestle across Little Cypress bayou, five and a half miles north of this place, in which a man supposed to be John Clancy, of Unionville, Ia., was killed, and the engineer, W. T. Toler, of Houston, who was running the west-bound train, sustained a fracture of both thigh bones and dislocation of the right forearm. Five horses and some other farm stock in the car with Clancy were all killed. Toler was brought to this place, where he had immediate medical attention, and at 2:25 yesterday afternoon a committee from Logan County, Houston, reached here, accompanied by two of Mr. Toler's grown sons. Toler is in his 45th year, resides at Houston, and has a wife and six children. All of the other men on both trains jumped in time to save themselves, and were but slightly injured. In the pockets of the dead man were found contracts signed at Unionville, Ia., over the Rock Island and Pacific Railway to Crowley, La., and from Houston to Crowley for a car of stock, for account of John Clancy. The locomotives came together on a curve, running nearly north and south. Both locomotives must have reared almost straight up and then toppled and fell on the west side of the track, while the tenders and seven cars came down in a heap on the east side. The two tenders and the seven cars laid stacked up in a space of less than two car lengths with the dead man, horses, hogs and poultry on the bottom. The locomotives lie with the rear end toward the rails and the forward end pointing west as straight in line and close together as matches in a box, utterly demolished. The tenders on the opposite side of the track were crumpled up like wet pasteboard.

The wrecking train reached the scene at 2:37. Superintendent W. B. Mohly is on the ground, and the track was cleared so as to let trains by before 10 o'clock last night. More than 500 people went from town to view the wreck. No one was found who would locate the blame.

John N. Olds, agent at this station, was promptly on the ground looking after freight piled up among the debris. The curve is in the tall timber, a mile and a half west of the Sabine bridge, on an embankment ten or twelve feet high, and how any of the trainmen got off without getting badly used up is a study.

Toler, the crippled engineer, was full of pluck. When found at the foot of the embankment a pair of trucks were resting on his thighs. He directed those about him how to remove them, and afterward, when under treatment, told the doctors to proceed with their work. He did not need chloroform, and declined to take it. He was taken to Houston yesterday evening. Mrs. Clancy was at Crowley and reached here by special train last night.

Stomach Fire.

Hillsboro, Tex., Oct. 18.—At 1:15 Saturday morning the liver and feed stable of Carter & Overton was destroyed by fire and fourteen horses cremated. A large quantity of feed was also destroyed, together with all rolling stock. Some employes, who were sleeping in the stable, barely escaped.

The fire originated in the feedstuffs from an unknown cause. The loss on stock is about \$2,500, and on feed, etc., about \$1,500; insured for about one-third. The building was valued at \$5,000; insured for \$2,000.

Broke His Arm.

Henry Taylor, Oct. 18.—While Sheriff Taylor Port was in Taylor Saturday he received a telephone message from his home in Georgetown that his 16-year-old son, Edgar, while doing the trapeze act on the front gallery with a swing, had fallen and broken his arm. Edgar was the boy who attempted the circus act on the front gallery about four years ago with a barrel, and as a result the little fellow fell and broke a leg.

Shot Accidentally.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 19.—J. H. Chitrum, city stock policeman, was accidentally and painfully wounded by the discharge of his pistol Saturday night. He was just ready to leave for his office, and his daughter was brushing his clothes with an ordinary clothes brush. His revolver was in his hip pocket, and was struck by the brush on a downward stroke, when it was discharged. The ball penetrated the calf of the left limb. He is resting easily.

Held Under Bond.

Rio Grande City, Tex., Oct. 18.—The parties recently arrested here on the charge of conspiring to murder Sheriff W. W. Shely have had an examining trial, the evidence adduced being deemed sufficient by the justice of the peace to warrant him in binding Domingo Garza and Rafael Valdez over to await the action of the grand jury on the sum of \$2,500. The case against Jose Maria Lopez, who was jointly charged with the forenamed parties, was dismissed, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

Large Attendance.

Fredericksburg, Tex., Oct. 18.—The twelfth annual Gillespie county fair commenced Saturday morning with beautiful weather and an unusually large entry of stock and other exhibits. Visitors were welcomed in an address by Hon. A. W. Moursund. The race track being in unfit condition because of the recent heavy rains, all races were postponed until Monday. Entries for races and exhibits of farming stock and agricultural products are more numerous than in any preceding year of this fair association.

A Preacher Stabbed.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 16.—The convention of the State Colored Baptist Association, now in session here, has been marked by a tragic episode.

About 7:30 p. m. Wednesday Rev. Henry Patrick, of Trinity, Tex., a minister in attendance upon the body, was found lying near the Crump street church on the ground writhing in agony and bathed in blood flowing freely from an ugly knife cut in the left side. The wound ruined his ministerial garb, and entering the body, penetrated clear into the cavity, inflicting injuries decidedly against physicians say, his recovery.

The feature of the matter occasioning comment is that Rev. Patrick declines to make any statement regarding the affair. Called on by a reporter yesterday afternoon the reverend gentleman was suffering much pain and sufficiently conscious to decline positively to discuss the matter.

He says he will be able to go home to-day, but his physician states that some weeks must yet elapse before he can think of such a thing.

There are many reports touching the affair going the rounds, but in the absence of any arrests, court proceedings and a statement of any character from Parson Patrick no more can be said. His misfortune is the talk of the day among delegates and others at the convention.

Academy Burned.

Denison, Tex., Oct. 16.—Bloomfield academy, the Chickasaw national school, ten miles northeast of Denison in the Chickasaw nation, burned yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and the large school building and dormitory, together with all the furniture, books and clothing of the pupils, except a piano and a few desks, were a total loss, without a dollar of insurance. The buildings were the property of the Chickasaw nation, while the books and furniture were the property of D. N. Johnson, principal of the school.

As soon as the fire was over Capt. J. W. Webb sent his son, G. W. Webb, to Denison with the news, instructing Dr. Jones, of this city, to send out telegrams to the parents of the children at school and assure them of their safety.

Bloomfield academy was one of the first national schools of the Chickasaw nation, and was devoted exclusively to the education of girls, being supported by the revenues appropriated by the Chickasaw legislature. The school has been the most successful in the Indian Territory and had been graded high. The principal of the school, D. N. Johnson, is in Tishomingo attending the session of the Chickasaw legislature, and the school was in charge of Prof. E. B. Hinshaw. The fire caught in the second story of the dormitory building, and there being no fire protection, the flames swept the school building adjoining. Both being frame structures, they were entirely consumed in a short time. The girls in the building all made good their escape and a few of them are reported as saving some of their clothing, but for the most part the property of the pupils was destroyed.

Acquitted of Theft.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 16.—A. J. Ridley was tried before Judge Sam R. Scott on a charge of burglary and acquitted. The testimony showed that Ridley was traveling across the country footsore and hungry and on reaching the residence of Mr. R. S. Smylie, near Geneva, McLennan county, he entered. There was no one at home and Ridley entered the pantry, sailed into the edibles and fastidiously tasted with the abundance of cold chicken, milk, butter and biscuits with which the shelves were heaped. He was caught in the act of trespassing on the pantry and turned over to the authorities. Some valuables in the house were missing and Ridley was suspected, but there was no proof that he took anything except food, which he admitted taking, but pleaded extreme hunger, which for the time being overcame all other considerations.

Horns in a Gin.

Kaufman, Tex., Oct. 16.—Mr. A. O. Dowdle, while running his gin Wednesday evening, ten miles east of Kaufman, was caught by the gin belt and carried several times at great speed around a large shaft and was badly mangled. One arm and four ribs were broken, and it is thought he received fatal internal injuries. Mr. Dowdle is a prosperous farmer, and is about 55 years old.

Wrecked Gate Bond.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 16.—Walter C. Winkler, arrested in New York and brought here last week on charges of embezzlement of a registered package of \$275 while a postal clerk running into Galveston in April, 1889, Thursday had a hearing before Commissioner Dart, and was bound over to the United States court in bonds aggregating \$3,000.

Killed by a Train.

Belton, Tex., Oct. 16.—William W. Vickrey, late a resident of this city, was killed at Echo Wednesday afternoon by the south-bound Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train. Mr. Vickrey was 65 or 70 years old, and was hard of hearing. He was a bachelor, and had lived in this county many years. He was a Mexican war veteran and drew a pension.

A Train Stopped.

Kaufman, Tex., Oct. 16.—Wednesday night as the north-bound Midland passenger train was pulling out of Scurry, seven miles south of Kaufman, some persons threw two large rocks into the front and rear coaches. A window glass was smashed in each of Col. Green's fine coaches. No one was hurt. It was dark and the culprits could not be detected.

Equally Easy.

Tommy—"Ma, when the fire goes out where does it go to?" Tommy's Ma—"How should I know? Why don't you ask where your father goes when he goes

KIDNAPERS' CORNER.

THE BEST READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

From the Well—He Was Not
A Boy's Composition—A
Girl's Prayer—A Well Deserved
Punishment—Stories with Moral.

It's comin' long,
good people, an'
it's somethin' in
sweet to tell,
From water-lark to
meleon, 'bout
the melon in the
well.

You know it's ripe
an' juicy, an' it's
cool as cool kin
be.
An' it's just the finest catin' that was
ever made fer me.

The melon—the melon!
That's nothin' that kin tell
One-half the juicy sweetness
Of the melon in the well!

You know when you have seen it—
the cool green outer there,
While the sweet bits hang above it,
an' made music in the air,
And the field-blades left the corn-blades
an' the daisies in the dell!
To taste the drippin' sweetness
Of the melon in the well!

The ripe old Georgy melon!
That's nothin' that kin tell
One-half the juicy sweetness
Of the melon in the well!

Just thump her with your fingers,
when she's got that temptin' stripe,
An' you almost hear her answer
through the green rind: "I am ripe!"
An' then your knife comes drippin'
from its heart so red and sweet,
Where the wind an' wavin' grasses
make a carpet at your feet!

O, the red old Georgy melon!
That's nothin' that kin tell
One-half the juicy sweetness
Of the melon in the well!

He Was Not Ashamed.
The following item, taken from
the Litta, O. Gazette, has a lesson for us
all:

A clerk and his father just in from
the country entered a Litta restaurant
one Saturday evening and took seats
at a table where sat a telegraph oper-
ator and a reporter, both known to the
writer. The old man bowed his head,
and was about to say grace, when a
waiter came up to take their orders.
Father and son gave their orders, and
the former again bowed his head.
The young man turned the color of a blood
red beet, and touching his father's arm,
exclaimed in a low, nervous tone,
"Father, it isn't customary to do that
in restaurants."

"It is customary with me to return
thanks to God wherever I am," was
the old man's answer. For the third
time he bowed his head and his son
bowed his, also. The telegraph oper-
ator paused in the act of carving his
beef steak and bowed his head; the
journalist pushed back his plate and
bowed his head and there wasn't a man
who heard the short and simple prayer
who didn't feel a profound respect
for the old farmer than if he had been
president of the United States.

A Boy's Composition.

In a public school in New England
the teacher thought she would give
natural history subjects as subjects for
compositions. In this way she teaches
them English orthography and natural
history all at once. The commonplace
subject of "Ants" was given to a bright
boy who said he knew all about it. This
is the result of his efforts:

"Ants"—There is many kinds of Ants.
My Ant Mary Jane is one of these kind.
She is really good natured and when
she comes to see my mother she brings
me five cents worth of peanuts and tells
me why James how you've grown but
just I will see her and don't only
just walk on the Carpet without
cleaning my boots she is only mad.

Ants like to give you advice and eed at
you like everything but their Hart
is in the Wright Place and once I
found an Ant nest in the woods I poked
it with a stick and a Million Ants run
out after me and Crawled up Inside my
Pants and Bit me like Sixty. Ants
nests are good things not to poke with
a stick Ants are very industrious in
Stealing Sugar. I forgot to say that
my Ant Martha lives in Main she has
a boy of just about my Age and he can
stand on his Hed Five minits and how
Do you suppose he can do it. I do not
think of Anything more about Ants
at present.

Her Majesty and Her Maids.
The great honor of honor to the
queen is sought for by the highest in the
land. After breakfast a summons may open
at any moment from her majesty, and
the first duty of the day may be to read
to the august lady the passages
marked in the huge pile of papers by the
queen's side. Immediately the reading
is over, the maid has to rush
away, dress herself for a drive with
her royal mistress, with whom she is
expected to converse intelligently upon
the topics she has just been reading
about. A short time after lunch is
strictly speaking, all the leisure a maid
of honor gets, and even this cannot be
spent in a gentle saunter out of doors,
for she knows not whether she may be
summoned for the purpose of walking
or driving with the queen during the
afternoon. Moreover, there may be
more reading, but this time heavy,
philosophical literature of interest
only to such enthusiasts as the
queen, or photographs or sketches which
she has arranged, if not, then the
queen spends so much time in bringing
out and diligently attended to until
time to dress for dinner. The maid of
honor then gets another short period
of relief, as she is not expected to
accompany the queen to dinner.—Pitts-
burg Dispatch.

Efficacy of Prayer.
How do we know, says Rev. Dr. R. A.
Torrey in a recent address, that
prayer has great power? First, from
direct and explicit statements in the
Bible. "The supplication of a righteous
man availeth much in its workings."
But how much? Read the context:
"Elias was a man subject to like pas-
sions as we are, and he prayed earnestly
that it would not rain and it rained
not on the earth by the space of
three years and six months, and he
prayed again and the heavens gave
rain and the earth brought forth her
fruit."
The Lord Jesus, in his last words
to his disciples before his arrest and
crucifixion, said: "Verily, verily, I
say unto you, he that believeth on Me,
and greater works than these shall he
do. Whatsoever ye shall ask in My
name that will I do for the Father may
be glorified in the Son. If ye shall
ask anything in My name I will do it."
And again, "If ye abide in Me and
My words abide in you, ye shall ask
what ye will and it shall be done unto
you. Many years later, after he had
tested the promise of the Savior for upward
of half a century, John wrote: "And
whatsoever we ask we receive of him
because we keep his commandments
and do those things that are pleasing
in His sight."

When Peter was in prison, guarded
by sixteen soldiers, and chained, and
doors and gates locked, the church
cried to God, "and God sent His angel
and brought him forth." When Paul
and Silas were thrust into the inner
prison, and their feet made fast in

the stocks, they prayed unto God, and
there was an earthquake, and the
foundations of the prison were shaken
and they were not free, and the keeper
was saved.

Was Caused by a Slave.
In 1835 a young woman with a party
of Indians visiting Fort King was
seized and carried off as a fugitive
slave on the ground that her mother
was an escaped slave who had taken
refuge with the Indians many years
before. That her father was an Indian
and had been raised an Indian did not
count for anything. Legal claim of
ownership in the mother embraced her
also. That was the law at the time—
the white man's law.

Naturally, the young husband, un-
derstood savage that he was, could not
conceive of justice. Proving both com-
plaint and wrong, he soon had every
Indian in Florida on the warpath, not
was it long before his name, Osceola,
was heard in terror in the exposed
white settlements. There ensued a war
long, costly and bloody, out of all pro-
portion to the numbers engaged. It is
probable the Indians did not number
2,000 warriors, but in the four years
required to conquer them 1,500 white
lives were sacrificed.

The Indians had many wrongs to
avenge, which led nothing in the for-
ward coloring of Osceola's eloquence. His
first message transportation to an un-
known country far toward the setting
sun. Osceola claimed to have been the
friend of the white man until white
treachery and cupidly culminated in
the brutal seizure of his wife in dig-
ging up the tomahawk he preached a
war of extermination—till every white
man was driven from Florida or every
Indian died in the attempt.—Lippincott's
Magazine.

Like a Telephone.
A man who had formed the habit of
drinking started one night from home.
His little girl clung to him and coaxed
him in her pretty way. His wife
asked him to stay at home. But his
habit was too strong, and he left them.
When some distance away he found
that he had left his money at home,
and he turned back. He crept past the
window and, looking in, saw his little
girl kneeling at her mother's knee. He
inferred and heaved his sigh.

"Now, I lay me down to sleep," and
then she said "God bless papa, and
please send him home safe, Amen."
The door opened and he walked into
the room. When little Mary was lying
tucked into her bed, she said "Ma-
ma, God answers most no-
thing as the telephone, doesn't he?"

A Well Deserved Repose.
A clergyman was recently annoyed
by people talking and giggling. He
paused, looked at the disturbers and
said:
"I am always afraid to rebuke those
who misbehave, for this reason. Some
years since, as I was preaching a
young man who sat before me was con-
stantly laughing, talking and making
unwieldy grimaces. I paused and ad-
ministered a severe rebuke. After the
close of the service a gentleman ad-
dressed me. 'Sir, you have made a great
mistake; that young man is an idiot. Since
then I have been afraid to rebuke those
who misbehave in church. Let me
reprove another idiot.'"

A Mis-Nomer.
English temperance drinks have a
large proportion of alcohol, according to
recent testimony before the liquor
commission. Of 638 samples of beer
examined in 1894 by the inland
revenue department 318 contained more
than 2 per cent of pure spirit and 138
more than 3 per cent. Parsnip beer
was found to contain over 15 per cent,
which is much stronger than ordinary
beer. "Festoral sherry," containing no
grape juice, but compounded of sugar
and Benedictine, is declared to be
"a most objectionable drink."

A Stone Age House.
On St. Kilda's island, which lies in
the Atlantic eighty-five miles west of
the main island of the Hebrides, a
house belonging to the stone age has
been discovered, with a number of
stone weapons, hammers and axes.
There are only seventy-one inhabi-
tants on the island, which is 4,000 acres
in extent. The minister is at the same
time the doctor and the school teacher.
He calls to the mainland once a year
to shop for the whole island.

Using the Separator.
In running a separator, do not fit
the milk needlessly warm. Mr. Wagne-
ner, instructor in butter making at
Cornell university, teaches that 90 de-
grees is better than a higher tempera-
ture. He believes that probably the
most important point in running a sep-
arator is the thickness of the cream,
and says: "Adjust your separator so
that your cream will be as thick as
you can churn. By this I mean as thick
as you can and yet fall from end to end
of a revolving churn and not stick to
the sides when churning. Such cream
will generally contain 35 to 45 per cent
of fat. I consider this a very important
point. Cream containing 30 per cent of
fat will churn more or less and leave
less fat in the buttermilk as 35 de-
grees than will cream containing 15 to
20 per cent at 60 degrees. The secret
of quick churning at the very low tem-
perature—32 to 35 degrees, which we
know to be the best—is to have your
cream very rich. This is an advantage
you cannot secure from cold settings,
it being difficult to obtain cream of this
richness with much over 15 to 20 per cent
of fat. The secret point in running a sep-
arator is to cool the cream at once to
a low temperature—at least 55 degrees
—and hold it there for a few hours be-
fore warming it up to ripen. When-
ever, in summer time, we are troubled
with cream that coagulates before it
gets much acid, or with different
churnings, which some of us have, I
feel sure that chilling the cream direct-
ly from the separator will help greatly.
We shall set better grain, better flavor,
and more satisfactory results in every
way. I believe that this matter of care-
less handling of cream after it is sep-
arated is the rock upon which many
butter makers split."

Excessive Enterprise.
The lawyer had prepared all the
documentary formalities, and the old
lady stepped forward to append her
signature to the mortgage on the farm.
"I kinder late ter do it," she said,
"but Ethus hez alius been a good hand
land ter me, and I s'pose I ort'er ter
speak reproachfully about the way he
managed his business."
"It's only a temporary embarrass-
ment, no doubt."
"I'm sure it is. An' he feels jest ez
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right out ez soon ez he'd done his part
of the signin'." He hates ter hang
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trouble with Ethus was that he got too
progressive in his ideas."
"It pays to adopt scientific methods
in farming."
"Yes; but the great mistake people is
makin' nowadays is ter regard every
crank notion that comes along ez an
acute idea. Some one come along an'
told us there was big money in eggs.
'Altho' thought so, too. So when he

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.

THE Iowa experi-
mental station
drew in scoring
dairy cattle, as well
as teaching how to
make good butter
and cheese of the
milk. This is as it
should be, says the
Waverley Republi-
can. Farmers would
all like to be good
judges of dairy cows,
as good as expert
feeders or speers are
in selecting steers that
will feed to good pur-
pose. The trouble is that
we all thought not
so very long ago that a
good beef cow would
put the feed into flesh
and into milk when in
milk, and beat any other
cow at both jobs. We
have most of us found out
by painful experience that
this is not so, all of us,
except some few writers
that don't do any milking.

And most of us have had to adjust
our reckonings with no chart or com-
pass of the new course. We have
found that the fat, blocky cow is not
the good dairy cow, and what we fur-
ther want to know is in what particu-
lar respects the dairy cow differs in form
and appearance from the beef animal.
Frequently visitors select from our
herd what they think the best cow.
Nearly half of them pick out one of
the very worst as the best in the herd,
but many hit upon the right one. The
two are pretty fair types of the two
different classes of cows, and in color,
both being of the prevailing Jersey
color. But one has the dairy form, as
it is now called by modern dairymen,
and the other is a fine handsome cow
considered simply as an animal.

Prof. Curtis has sent the score card
as recently revised, which is used by
the students. We make room for the
leading points, with the scale:

Form—Wedge shaped 7, quality, hair
fine, skin mellow, secretion yellow
D, temperament, nervous 4; objections,
thick fleshy form, coarse coat or hard
banding.

Head and Neck—Eyes, full, mild,
bright 2, forehead broad, face lean 2,
neck fine, lean, medium length 2.

Forequarters—Withers lean, shoulders
light, lean, oblique 2.

Body—Chest low, deep wide 8, ribs
broad, long, wide apart, large barrel 6,
back lean, nearly straight, open jointed
4, loin broad and strong 5, nave large
and firm 2. Objections, narrow chest,
close ribs, fleshy back or weak loins.

Hindquarters—Hip wide apart,
strong 2, rump long, wide 2, thighs
thin, spare, long 5, scutcheon high
and wide 2, udder long, flat under sur-
face, attached high, full behind, quar-
ters large and even but not fleshy 15,
teats large, evenly placed and of good
form 4, milk veins tortuous 4, milk
wells large and open 2, legs straight
and far apart 3. Objections, narrow
hips and rump, small scutcheon, deep
or contracted udder, teats close together
or uneven, milk veins and wells
small, legs coarse or close together.

There are other minor points not men-
tioned in this extract, the whole mak-
ing 100 points and credited in the gen-
eral divisions as follows: General ap-
pearance 20, head and neck 19, fore-
quarters 5, hindquarters 40. Of course
it will not be claimed that this score
card is perfect for all kinds of cows,
but students who are made proficient
in its use will have some foundation prin-
ciples that would be very useful to all
of us.

Using the Separator.
In running a separator, do not fit
the milk needlessly warm. Mr. Wagne-
ner, instructor in butter making at
Cornell university, teaches that 90 de-
grees is better than a higher tempera-
ture. He believes that probably the
most important point in running a sep-
arator is the thickness of the cream,
and says: "Adjust your separator so
that your cream will be as thick as
you can churn. By this I mean as thick
as you can and yet fall from end to end
of a revolving churn and not stick to
the sides when churning. Such cream
will generally contain 35 to 45 per cent
of fat. I consider this a very important
point. Cream containing 30 per cent of
fat will churn more or less and leave
less fat in the buttermilk as 35 de-
grees than will cream containing 15 to
20 per cent at 60 degrees. The secret
of quick churning at the very low tem-
perature—32 to 35 degrees, which we
know to be the best—is to have your
cream very rich. This is an advantage
you cannot secure from cold settings,
it being difficult to obtain cream of this
richness with much over 15 to 20 per cent
of fat. The secret point in running a sep-
arator is to cool the cream at once to
a low temperature—at least 55 degrees
—and hold it there for a few hours be-
fore warming it up to ripen. When-
ever, in summer time, we are troubled
with cream that coagulates before it
gets much acid, or with different
churnings, which some of us have, I
feel sure that chilling the cream direct-
ly from the separator will help greatly.
We shall set better grain, better flavor,
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makin' nowadays is ter regard every
crank notion that comes along ez an
acute idea. Some one come along an'
told us there was big money in eggs.
'Altho' thought so, too. So when he

proposed buyin' a lot of hens I jined
right in with 'im; but they got ez chas-
in' round and hidin' their nests, and
Ethus says: 'We've gutter stop 'it.'
"How're ye goin' ter do it?" says I.
"I'll show ye," says he. 'I've been
a readin' 'bout the sagaciousness of
animals, an' I'm going ter turn it ter
account."
"So what do you think he did?"
"I don't know, I'm sure."
"He started in ter train the hens. He
got a lot of pasteboard crates, an' he
put 'em in the hen house. 'Now,' he
says, 'when a hen gits sense enough ter
go an' lay her egg right where it be-
longs in the crate she'll git double ran-
ge, an' till she does she'll go without
any.' Ye know how enthusiastic these
inventors gits. 'Why, he kep' at-tellin'
me, 'it'll git so after a while that our
poultry business'll jes' run itself. In
the course of time it'll be hereditary
with the chickens ter go an' lay their
eggs that way, an' I kin take all the
time I need ter tendin' garden, an' I
got ter town, an' 'dickerin' with the
produce men. He's a mighty stubborn
man, an' he spent days an' weeks tryin'
ter make them hens understand what
was wanted of 'em. The farm run
down, an' the hens couldn't stand the
excitement. Now we've got neither
eggs nor chickens, an' not much farm
ter speak about; but 'is a lesson, an' if
Ethus hez learnt that it's better ter
stick ter farmin' an' let fool schemes
alone, I dunno's I'll begrudge the year
er he'll take ter pay the mortgage
off.'—Detroit Free Press.

Hints About Horses.
A few horses, like people, are bad
tempered and violent by nature, but
they are more rare than human beings
of that class. The majority of bad
horses are made so by unkind or un-
wise treatment, and most of the evil
is done while they are yet colts or in
the process of breaking. A horseman
cannot be too gentle. The only way to
feed grain to a horse economically, so
that he will get the most good from
the amount consumed, is to feed it af-
ter the stomach has been partly filled
with coarse food, then digestion and
assimilation will be more complete, but
the minor things are those of which
the average person never thinks, says
New York Farmer. The time to sell
a horse, after you have raised him and
made him ready for market, is when-
ever you are offered a good price for
him. By holding for a fancy figure you
are very apt to let the best customers
slip by, and the expense of keeping will
begin to rapidly diminish the possible
profit. It is desirable to have the colt
foaled in the fall rather than in the
spring. He is then weaned in winter,
when fresh grass is ready for him to
feed upon. Kept in the stable through
the winter, he can be trained and han-
dled as he should be from the very first.
If he comes in the busy season he is
more apt to be neglected. Fast horse-
men condemn the draft horse as too
large for the farm and too slow for the
city streets, while for fire engines and
the express wagons the American trot-
ter was the only suitable horse; the
dummy horse could never be of any
practical use. How much they were
mistaken.

Lean Hogs.
A correspondent of the National Pro-
visioner in discussing lean hogs for
the British trade says: I have been
preaching the same thing since the year
1876, when I first got my eyes
opened to this subject. At that time I
was packing hogs and shipping live
stock across the water. I was much
struck with the appearance of the live
hogs which I saw in Liverpool, Man-
chester, Sheffield and other markets in
England. My brother is in the live
stock business there, and handles large
quantities of Irish, Danish and Eng-
lish hogs. One day I passed the remark
to him that the hogs in those markets
were of a very poor quality and not fit
to compare with the hogs of our
country. Long eared, long backed,
slab sided, long eared razorbacks could
not be sold in our markets at any
price.

My description of those hogs did not
meet my brother's views, and he taught
me the importance of being some-
thing of a fancy American hog, as he had
not seen any of our fancy hogs to
warrant my boasting. On my next
trip I took a sample lot of the best
I could get, which consisted of 250 of
our fine young hogs as could be got to-
gether, weight 250 pounds and thor-
oughbred Berkshire. I took them over
on the steamer along with sheep and
horses. The hogs landed in fine condi-
tion and looked fully as well if not bet-
ter than when first put on board at
Montreal, but how shall I express my
surprise on their being landed to see
the disgust on my brother's face as
soon as he saw the hogs. He welcomed
me by telling me I "knew nothing
about hogs" and that he was at a loss
to know what to do with them. They
were no good for the Liverpool or Lon-
don market. He would divide them in-
to two lots, himself taking 100 to Shef-
field and I taking 100 to Manchester,
he telling me what salesman's hand
to put them in. When yarded in among
a lot of Irish hogs, with their long
ears and deep slab sides, my hogs went
up 3 cents per pound in my estimation,
but on being sold did not fetch as much
by two cents as my slab sided friends.
I was not yet satisfied, but saw them
killed and cut alongside of Irish hogs.
We were not in it, as any butcher or
packer could see at a glance; there was
no excess of fat in the Irish hog; but
back thin and full of meat of good
color and fine grain, fat firm and white,
hams lean, but hog full of leaf lard; in
fact, better leaf lard than was in my
excessively fat hogs. I found I had
something to learn about hogs yet.
The hogs they cross with in England
are the Yorkshire and Tamworth. As
to feeding, there is no question. This
is from actual experience, as far as
quality of pork goes—oats first, peas
and barley next, then wheat and last
corn.

Irrigation in Japan.—The largest
area of agricultural land in Japan is
devoted to raising rice, perhaps as
much as nine-tenths of the whole, and
as that crop requires a great deal of
water, the paddy fields are banked up
into terraces, one above the other, and
divided off into little plots, 25 or 30
feet square, with ridges of earth be-
tween them to keep the water from
flowing away when they are flooded.
All farming lands are irrigated by a
system that is a thousand years old.
Some of the ditches are walled up with
bamboo waterwork and some with tiles
and stone.—Ex.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"ARMAGEDDON" THE SUBJECT OF SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE.

From the Text: "And He Gathered Them Together in a Place Called in the Hebrew Tongue Armageddon"—Revelations, Chapter 16, Verse 16.

EGIDDO is the
name of a moun-
tain that looks
down upon Estra-
don, the greatest
battle field that
the world has ever
seen. There Barak
fought the Cana-
nites; there Gideon
fought the Midian-
ites; there Josiah
fought the invading Egyptians. The
whole region stands for battle, and the
Armageddon of my text borrows its
name from it, and is here used, not
geographically, but figuratively, while
pointing forth the idea that there is to
be a world's closing battle, the greatest
of all battles, compared with which the
conflicts of this century and all other
conflicts were insignificant, because
of the greater number of combatants
engaged, the greater victory and the
greater defeat. The exact date of that
battle we do not know, and the exact
locality is uncertain. It may be in
Asia, Europe, Africa or America, but
the fact that such a battle will take
place is as certain as God's eternal
truth. When I use the superlative de-
gree in regard to that coming conflict, I
do not forget that there have been wars
all along on stupendous scale. As when
at Marathon Mithridates brought on his
men, not in ordinary march, but in full
run, upon the horsemen of Persia, and
the black archers of Ethiopia, and scat-
tered them, and crying "Bring fire!" set
into flame the ships of the invaders.
As when Philip the Second triumphed
over Portugal, as when the Hunns met
the Goths, as when three hundred Spar-
tans sacrificed themselves at Thermopylae.
As when the Carthaginians took Agrigentum.
As when Alexander headed the Macedo-
nian phalanx. As when Hannibal
invaded Italy. Battle of Palmyra.
Battle of Arbela. Battle of Tours. Bat-
tle of Brundisium. Battle of Lachno.
Battle of Solferino. Battle of Fontenoy,
where 100,000 were slain! Battle of
Chalons, where 300,000 were massacred;
Battle of Heral, where Genghis Khan
destroyed 1,600,000 lives! Battle of
Neisahr, where 1,747,000 went down to
death! 1,816,000 slain at Troy! And
American battles, too near us now to
allow us to appreciate their awful grand-
eur and significance, except you who
were there, facing the North or facing
the South! But all the battles I have
named put together will not equal in
numbers enlisted, or ferocity, or
grandeur, or triumph, or rout, the com-
ing Armageddon contest. Whether it
shall be fought with printers' type or
keen steel, whether by brain or muscle,
whether by pen or carbine, whether
by booming cannon or thunders of
Christian eloquence, I do not know,
and you may take what I say as figu-
rative or literal, but take as certain
what St. John, in his vision on the
rocks of the Grecian archipelago, is
pleased to call "Armageddon."

My sermon will first mention the reg-
iments that will be engaged in the con-
flict; then will say something of the
commanders on both sides; and then
of the battle itself and the tremen-
dous issues. Beginning with those
who will fight on the wrong side, I
first mention the regiments Diabolic.
In this very chapter from which my
text is taken we are told that the spir-
its of devils will be there. How many
millions of them no one can tell, for
the statistics of the satanic dominions
have never been reported and the roll
of that host has never on earth been
called; but from the diabolical and con-
tinental and planetary work they have
already done, and the fact that every
man and woman and child on earth
has a tempter, there must be at least
sixteen hundred millions of evil spirits
familiar with our world. Perhaps as
many more are engaged on especial
enterprises of abomination among the
nations and empires of the earth. Be-
side that there must be an inconceiv-
able number of inhabitants in realms
pandemoniac, staying there to keep the
great capitals a-kin going from age to
age. Many of them once lived in heav-
en, but engaging in conspiracy to put
Satan on the throne, they were hurled
out and down, and they are now among
the worst thugs of the universe. Hav-
ing been in three worlds—heaven,
earth and hell—they have all the ad-
vantages of great experience. Their
power, their speed, their cunning, their
hostility wonderful beyond all state-
ment! In the Armageddon they will,
I doubt not, be present in full array.
They will have no compunctions, but
all will be at the front. They will
not only be soldiers in that battle who
can be seen and aimed at, but troops
intangible and without corporeity and
weapons may strike clear through them
without giving them hurt. With what
shout of defiance will they climb up
the ladders of fire and leap from the
battlements of asbestos into the last
campaign of hell! Paul, the bravest of
men, was impressed with their might
for evil when he said, "We wrestle
not against flesh and blood, but against
principalities, and against powers, and
against the rulers of the darkness in
this world, against spiritual wicked-
ness in high places." Oh, what an ag-
itating moment, when the ranks diabolic
move up and take their places for
conflict in the Armageddon!

Other regiments who will march into
the fight will be the regiments Alco-
holic. They will have no compunc-
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Surprised His Physician.

From the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.
"Yes, my name is A. J. Nicholson, and my address is the Bull Block, Louisville, Ky., and I am the man you have heard of so persistently and so enthusiastically proclaiming the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"Up to the first of last March I can truthfully say that for twenty years I had suffered all the agonies of an infirm, and death would have at times been a welcome visitor. I had muscular rheumatism in its most vicious form, supplemented by the disease known as tuberculosis of the bones. I was almost constantly under the treatment of a physician and spent a considerable portion of my time in the hospital. In 1912 I spent three months in that institution where I underwent severe surgical operations for relief. Almost all the doctors I consulted during whatever source went for medicines in one way or another. I would try any and every remedy that was suggested, but I finally concluded that the doctors were right in saying there was no cure for such a case as mine. My right leg became rigid and stiff. The joints refusing to perform their functions in any degree. At length the pains attacked my left leg also, and it was fast becoming as bad as the right. I also suffered in the shoulders and arms, though not so badly as in the lower limbs.

"About the first of March last, I read an article on Pink Pills, and while very dubious as to the result, I concluded to give them a trial. I used one box without deriving any benefit as I could see, and was about to abandon them when, at the urgent solicitation of my wife, I concluded to try one more box anyhow. Before I could get the pills used up, I thought I could experience some slight improvement in my condition. Like a drowning man I gladly grasped at the one straw of hope. I ordered other boxes and continued the systematic use of the pills as directed. The infirmity, however, began to disappear. The rigidity and stiffness soon began to disappear from my leg, the excruciating pains gradually less, my drooping spirits revived under the exhilarating prospect of getting well, and before a great while I was able to go to work. I have not yet discontinued the pills. I have just ordered the sixth box, which I think will be the last. I feel that I owe my life to this extraordinary preparation, for I don't see how I could have lived under the almost incessant torture which was attending it. It is strange, under the circumstances, that I should lose no opportunity to tell my friends about this remedy and to urge upon all afflicted as I was, to give it a trial."

(Signed) "A. J. NICHOLSON."
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th of May, 1916.
J. J. PATTUS, Notary Public.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form), by the dozen or hundred in bulk. Each box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

When people invite you to come to see them, they don't mean it.

A Good Law.

The bill introduced in the Ohio legislature by Senator Gardfield to prevent the corrupt use of money in elections, primary as well as regular, is now a law. Candidates are limited to an expenditure, for personal expenses only, of not more than \$200, and of \$100 if but 5,000 votes are concerned.

I shall recommend Fido's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1915.

You never had a friend who did not talk about you.

Beware of Ostentatious for Catech that Contains Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used, except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do to you is too great for any possible benefit therefrom. Hall's Catech Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and takes internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. In buying Hall's Catech Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

There are two kinds of robbery: lawful and unlawful.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonderful tobacco cure. It is a weak man strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your druggist, or write for a complete cure, booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Somehow newly married people always look just like new clothes feel.

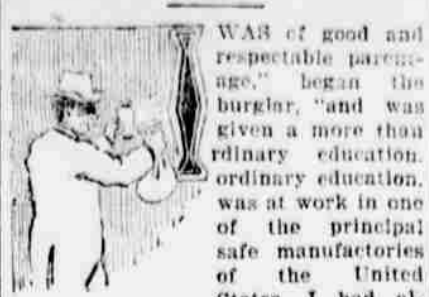


Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physician, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

THE BURGLAR'S STORY



"WAS of good and respectable parentage," began the burglar, "and was given a more than ordinary education. My ordinary education was at work in one of the principal safe manufacturing companies of the United States. I had always a natural taste for working in metals, and was now in a position to gratify my ambition to become an expert in the business. At the age of 24 I was selected from the force of thirty hands to expend all my time and talent in one particular branch of the work, namely, the locks and doors. This was many years ago and the modern improvements had not been dreamed of. But several kinds of combination and permutation locks had been patented and one of the best of these was placed upon our hardened steel doors. No ordinary burglar, however, would have thought of wasting his time and taking the risks with such a lock; consequently, our sale of safes was large and profitable.

"I was receiving a good salary for my special work and imagined, like many others in life, that I was a favorite of fortune and that it would always last.

"From the position I occupied it was easy to fall into the companionship of the sons of the wealthy classes, and to drift with them into expensive—if not objectionable—habits. The alluring games of chance soon fascinated me with their golden favors. Intemperate habits in everything, together with loss of sleep, soon unfitted me for a fair day's work and I was discharged. Going from bad to worse I soon found myself the welcome companion of thieves and gamblers, and often not money, of which we were both in great need.

"That lock and door are both my own make," said I, as we halted a moment to glance at it, and I can open it in five minutes."

"You don't say that you can open that safe door in five minutes without knowing the combination of the lock?" said my friend, with astonishment.

"I certainly can," I answered, "although the game might be too small for the risk. If we could get into the room, it's possible 't would pay to look into it, on account of this smallpox epidemic. Notice that the back door is open." I continued, "That door opens into an alley. In passing here before when that door was closed, I've noticed a heavy lock on it and there's an iron bar across it on the inside."

EXPLANATION OF FREAKS.

The Scientific Reasons for Our Dime Museum Curiosities.

Three weeks ago the Journal published a very interesting illustrated article on the medical diseases which produce the strange freaks of nature seen in the dime museums. By error the material in the article was credited to Dr. J. C. McGuire, an eminent physician of Washington. Some of the facts were obtained from a pamphlet, "Freaks, as pertaining to Diseases of the Skin," written by Dr. McGuire and read originally before the Medical Society of the District of Columbia last February. The illustrations and many of the deductions and statements were not, however, from Dr. McGuire, and for this reason he writes to have the Journal state that the article published was not his.—New York Journal.

A Quarter Acre Lot in Chicago.

The history of a quarter acre lot in Chicago reads like a romance. In 1830, when the population of the city numbered fifty souls, this quarter acre of raw prairie was worth \$20. At \$1.50 per day a man could have earned in 131-2 days enough to buy it outright. To-day it is worth \$1,250,000. As the report of the Illinois Bureau of Statistics puts it: Six hundred average Illinois farms would not now exchange for that quarter acre of rare prairie land, and nearly 3,000 years of the labor of one man would be required to buy it. If 500 years before the Christian era some man had obtained employment at the equivalent of one dollar and fifty cents a day, had, like some wandering Jew, been preserved through all the vicissitudes of the centuries, had been miraculously sustained without expense for any of the necessities or luxuries of life, had done his work regularly from that day to this 300 days in the year without losing a day, and had hoarded all his wages, his savings would not yet be enough to buy this quarter acre of prairie land at the mouth of the Chicago River.

Comparative Mortality of the World.

An eminent Italian statistician has been making inquiries into the comparative mortality of the countries of the world, and he has arrived at some interesting conclusions. The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 1892-94 was as follows: Australia, 13.2; Sweden, 17.2; England, 18.3; Scotland, 18.4; Ireland, 18.5; Holland, 19.6; Switzerland, 20.1; Belgium, 20.2; France, 22.3; Germany, 23.7; Italy, 25.7; Austria, 27.9; Hungary, 23.5. All these countries except France and Ireland have reduced their death rate during the last twenty years. In Ireland it has increased, and in France it has remained stationary. In France, too, the death rate of persons in the prime of life is higher than in most other countries, and shows no tendency to decrease. In England the mortality is feeble in childhood and youth, relatively strong in the prime of life and old age, but is gradually diminishing.

From Feddy's standpoint.

An Irishman whose chief occupation in life has been rock blasting obtained a position on a farm, and was one day seated outside vigorously churning butter with an old fashioned churn. Two former companions passing by caught sight of him, and after stopping to contemplate the situation a moment one of them suddenly exclaimed: "Fon me consheine, Terrence, but there's the McManus, and he's gone crazy, sure enough! He's sittin' there wad a wooden drill, preparin' to put a blashat face."—Indianapolis Journal.

Encouragement.

She—"I don't see how you ever came to propose to me in the first place, if I am so utterly disconsolate to you. I gave you no encouragement." He—"Oh, yes, you did. You turned the gas down so low that I could not see your face."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Hand of a Queen.

A delicate piece of sculpture is a model of Queen Victoria's hand, which is still a very handsome one, and is said to have signed more important state papers and been kissed by more important men than the hand of any other queen that ever lived.

The brooch continues to be a popular article of jewelry.

The brooch continues to be a popular article of jewelry.

COMETS ARE COMING!

THREE NOW RUSHING TOWARD THE EARTH.

Two Will Not Come Very Near, but There's No Telling About the Other—May Be So Close as to Be Visible at Mid-Day, as Was the Comet of 1843.

"The fact that another comet—in fact, three comets—leaping toward the earth at a speed of a million miles an hour has brought up some very interesting facts about these fiery-tailed bodies. One of these comets is expected to come pretty close to the earth. The solar system, in which the earth holds a part, is a most interesting study and those star-tramps, the comets, are perhaps its most extraordinary feature.

All the planets and satellites and asteroids move in solemn and stately grandeur around the sun from the west to east, keeping always within a few degrees of the plane of the Earth's orbit, while the comets rush wildly from east to west, or west to east from the north to south, or from south to north, some of them actually moving in a course perpendicular to the plane of the Earth's orbit.

All the other members of our solar retinue move in well defined orbits, nicely balanced, that they may neither fall into nor be driven away from the sun, while comets make a wild, headlong rush for the sun, apparently falling through billions of miles to reach this luminary.

They plunge in a vortex heated a thousand times hotter than melted iron, and when at last their terrific speed and consequently centrifugal force sweep them around the sun, instead of into the sun, they rush out again into their dreary orbit, it may be far five years and it may be for 500 years, in the cold ether, so many billions of miles away that the sun's light and the sun's heat are as the light and heat of a minute star twinkling in the milky way.

Sir Isaac Newton at one time seriously considered as probable that fragments of comets made the fuel by which the sun's fires are fed. While this hypothesis is not considered tenable now, yet there lies no reason to dispute the occasional loss of a comet by falling into the sun's fires.

This view is especially borne out by the fact that several comets whose orbits were known and who should have been of regular and frequent occurrence, have failed to keep their engagements.

And it is not to be expected that any substance of any kind can continue to experience the extreme vicissitudes of heat and cold and not be gradually and surely wasted away.

The intensity of the heat near the surface of the sun exceeds the possibility of our imagination, and the coldness of the stellar depths equally eludes all conception.

It is, therefore, only reasonable to expect that gradually all known comets will, in the coming ages, be wasted away, while wandering here and there in the wide realms of space other comets will take their places.

The comet in question (the special one now approaching us) is most probably a new one. Its two companions and itself are reminders of the three most remarkable comets of recent years. These were the comets of 1811, 1843, and 1858.

The comet of 1811 was the finest that, up to the time of its appearance, had adorned the heavens since the days of Newton.

It was noted for its intense brilliancy, and was visible to the naked eye. It was a comet of the first class in point of magnitude and luminosity. Its brilliant tail at its greatest elongation, has an extent of 123 million miles, and a breadth of 15 million miles.

At its nearest approach to the earth it was yet distant 141 million miles, so that had even its tail pointed in the direction of the earth, the extremity of the tail would have been 18 million miles away from the earth's surface.

Its appearance was dazzlingly brilliant in the evening sky, and for three months the celestial novelty was an object of the greatest admiration.

But the comet of 1843 is regarded as the most marvelous of the present age. So luminous was this comet that it was observed in the daytime, even before it was visible at night. It startled the world by appearing in the spring, in the western heavens, like a streak of aurora streaming from the region of the sun below the constellation of Orion. It was a comet of the biggest class.

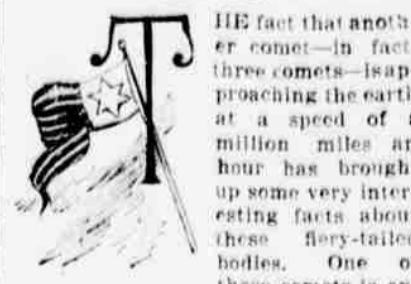
The nearest approach of its head to the earth was about 80,000,000 miles. The absolute diameter of the nebulosity surrounding the head was about 36,000 miles. The length of its tail was prodigious. On the 27th of February it was 108 million miles in length. The stars were plainly visible through its tail.

It is certain that the comet almost grazed the sun; perhaps some portion of its nebulosity may have come into direct collision with it. The heat it received, according to the computation of Sir John Herschel, must have been 47,000 times that received by the earth from a vertical sun. Such a temperature would have converted into vapor almost every substance on the earth's surface, and if anything had retained the solid form it would be in a state of intense ignition.

The comet of February 28 was red hot, and for some days after it retained a peculiar fiery appearance. In the equatorial regions the tail was described as resembling a stream of fire from a furnace.

This comet was visible in Bologna, Italy, at noon, being then only 93,000 miles distant from the sun and traveling at a speed of 366 miles per second. It follows therefore, that in twelve minutes it must have passed over a space equal to the distance between the earth and the moon.

In the latter part of February the comet was seen at Concepcion, South America. It was visible from Brazil



AN AMERICAN VICTORY.

The Value of Our Cars Demonstrated on an English Railroad.

The special attraction which the Great Northern Railroad of England offers this season is a complete train of eight light and heavy cars built upon the lines of the typical American car, and furnished with all the various details of equipment which characterize an express passenger train in this country. How wide a departure has been made from the common English practice may be judged from the following particulars: The train is made up of eight cars of an average length of 67 feet, their weight being not far from forty tons. This is more than double the length and weight of the standard English six-wheeled coach.

The cars are carried on six-wheeled coaches. The Railway World (English) in describing the train says: "The train forms a compact whole, as the separate carriages are joined by the patent Gould combined vestibule, automatic coupler, buffer and continuous platform, the side buffers and screw-up couplings being abandoned in favor of appliances which have long been used in America. In fact, the train indicates throughout the triumph of American ideas." The cars are fitted with the raised clerestory roof, patent torpedo ventilators, double gas lights, Gould's steam heating apparatus, together with electric calls from each compartment. The English preference for privacy is shown in the retention of the compartment division of most of the cars, there being only one third-class open car, with doors at each end and a passage down the center. The rest of the cars are called "composite corridor carriages," and each contains three first-class and four third-class compartments, a baggage room and lavatories for each class. There is also a large baggage car with slatted trucks. The total length of the train is 520 feet, and it will carry about 300 passengers.

Tuberculosis and Telephones.

It is said that Vienna physicians have traced cases of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases to the use of public telephones, and the suggestion is made that a sponge with a solution of carbolic acid be kept in every station for a daily cleaning of the apparatus.

YOUNG PEOPLE AT WORK.

A centennial Christian Endeavorer is reported. He is one hundred years young, truly.

Nineteen floating societies of Christian Endeavor have been formed in New South Wales.

Dr. Clark will attend the Irish National convention at Belfast, October 1-2. From there he will go to France.

A party of South Dakota Endeavorers drove one hundred and ten miles in a wagon to the last state convention.

German Christian Endeavorers are planning organized work to extend the movement among German-speaking peoples.

A "college committee" to interest the young people in higher education, is the latest suggestion to Christian Endeavor societies.

The departure of three Christian Endeavor missionary volunteers for the foreign field was reported one week during September.

The famous Grace Baptist Temple, of Philadelphia, Rev. Russell H. Conwell's church, contains eleven Christian Endeavor societies.

Baltimore Christian Endeavorers sent 564 children from the slums of the city out into the country for two weeks each during the summer.

"The tenth legion" of the New York City Christian Endeavor Union comprises all the local Endeavorers who give a tenth of their income to God.

A Germantown, Pa., Christian Endeavor society visited a Philadelphia rescue mission where were present five hundred persons, and each Endeavorer did personal work.

Each of the more than one thousand prisoners in Iowa prisons receives at the holiday season a written greeting and a bunch of flowers from the Christian Endeavor societies of the state.

The Presbyterian Mission Home in San Francisco, for Chinese girls that have been rescued from the slavery of Chinatown, contains two Christian Endeavor societies, a young people's and a Junior.

Seventy-five thousand bouquets of flowers were sent to the Chicago Flower Mission this year by Iowa Christian Endeavor societies. One Junior society alone within four months sent twelve hundred bouquets.

BLASTS FROM THERAM'S HORN

If God be God, follow him.
I will bless the Lord at all times.
If God be for us, who can be against us?

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.
My soul shall make her boast in the Lord.

I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.
In the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.

I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.
Whoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed.

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.
Goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life.

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered.
Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord.

Eliou Terry is recovering from her recent illness.

What Catholics Mean.

Let us see what we mean by the term Catholic. If we should break the tiny filament of an Edison incandescent lamp at the middle of the glowing loop, the light would go out. If you now connect the two ends of the broken filament to the poles of a battery of a great many thousand voltaic cells, such as are commonly used to ring house bells, we should be able to renew the lamp again, not by incandescence, but by a feeble glow which pervades the whole bulb. The ends of the broken filament would glow—and the glow at one end of the filament would be different in appearance from that of the other. The broken filament, by means of which the electrical energy enters the bulb, is called the anode, and the filament by means of which, in ordinary language, it leaves the bulb, is called the cathode.

Now the great peculiarity of the cathode rays is this: they seem to be independent of the position of the anode, and they stream out from the cathode like the beam of a search light, striking the walls of the enclosing vessel. From "The New Photography by Cathode Rays" by Prof. John Trowbridge, in Scientific American.

Human patience protects many an amatory clump.

Reforms need more than a day.

Some men are built for politics, while other men are built for work.

At the face of Cassette, the Bester and best regular ever made.

A widow seems to mourn as much for a bad husband as for a good one.



The Bane of Beauty.
Beauty's bane is the fading or falling of the hair. Luxuriant tresses are far more to the matron than to the maid whose casket of charms is yet unfilled by time. Beautiful women will be glad to be reminded that falling or fading hair is unknown to those who use **Ayer's Hair Vigor.**

DON'T GET WET. TOWER'S FISH BRAND FISH BRAND SLICKERS WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

AVOID BUCKET SHOPS! TRADE WITH A RESPONSIBLE FIRM. E. S. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FREE BUTTONS
An Elegant Button Given Away With Each Package of **DUKE CIGARETTES**

DUKE DURHAM CIGARETTES

DUKE CIGARETTES
An Opportunity to make A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

COLUMBIA Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

The buyer of a bicycle may have little experience; but nineteen years' experience of the Columbia manufacturers are at his service.

\$100 to all alike.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Haskell Free Press.
J. E. POOLE,
 Editor and Proprietor.
 Advertising rates made known on application.
 \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.
 Published at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, second class Mail Matter.
 Saturday, Oct. 24, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET
 For the amendment to section 4, article 2, of the Constitution.
 Against the amendment to section 4, article 7, of the Constitution.
 For joint resolution amending article 6, section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.
 Against joint resolution amending article 6, section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.
 For Electors for President and Vice-president, State-at-Large.
 T. S. SMITH.
 WINBORNE PEARCE.
 District Electors.
 T. C. BUFFINGTON.
 W. M. IMBODEN.
 NED MORRIS.
 H. P. OSNEAL.
 K. L. AGNEW.
 F. P. POWELL.
 D. H. HARDY.
 M. M. SCOTT.
 T. B. COCHRAN.
 S. H. HOPKINS.
 A. S. THURMOND.
 MILTON MAYES.
 S. P. HUFF.
 For Governor.
 C. A. CULBERSON.
 For Lieutenant Governor.
 GEORGE T. JESTER.
 For Attorney General.
 M. M. CRANE.
 For Commissioner of the General Land Office.
 A. J. BAKER.
 For Comptroller of Public Accounts.
 R. W. FINLEY.
 For State Treasurer.
 W. B. WORTHAM.
 For State Supt. of Public Instruction.
 J. W. CARLISLE.
 For Railroad Commissioners.
 JOHN H. REAGAN.
 ALLISON MAYFIELD.
 L. J. STOREY.
 For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
 L. J. DENMAN.
 For Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals.
 W. L. DAVIDSON.
 For Judge of Civil Court of Appeals 2nd Supreme Judicial District.
 S. J. HUNTER.
 For Congress, 18th District.
 JOHN H. STEPHENS.
 For State Senator, 25th District.
 H. A. TILLET.
 For Representative, 10th District.
 H. E. CROWLEY.
 For District Attorney, 20th Judicial District.
 C. H. STEELE.
 For County Judge.
 H. R. JONES.
 J. S. RIKE.
 OSCAR MARTIN.
 J. M. BALDWIN.
 For County Attorney.
 J. E. WILFONG.
 For County and District Clerk.
 G. R. COUCH.
 D. M. WINN.
 For Sheriff and Tax Collector.
 M. E. PARK.
 W. B. ANTHONY.
 J. W. COLLINS.
 For County Treasurer.
 JASPER MILLHOLLAN.
 M. A. CLIFTON.
 J. L. STANDEFER.
 For Assessor of Taxes.
 R. H. SPROWLS.
 J. N. ELLIS.
 D. W. FIELDS.
 H. S. POST.
 JOHN A. SAUER.
 For Comr. and J. P., Pre. No. 1.
 J. W. EVANS.
 W. P. WHITMAN.

—Miss Lilla Rike went to Sherman this week on a visit.

—The top of a man is the most conspicuous part, and, therefore, needs special attention in the matter of hats—and can get it at T. G. Carney & Co's store.

—They say she is fond of pie melons—especially when traveling.

—I am selling very low all dry goods, boots, shoes, hats and gents furnishing goods. Call and let me give you prices. S. L. ROBERTSON.

—Mrs. Tandy and daughter, Miss Fannie, have returned from Fort Worth and Dallas.

—A man's reason never forsakes him when he buys his groceries at T. G. Carney & Co's store. They put him on top by selling him at the bottom.

—Mrs. E. Cather of Brenham is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Martin at this place.

—It is now time for us to close our acts. And all parties owing us, will please come forward and make settlement with cash or by note. We can not let open accounts run any longer. We must have money to pay our bills in order to get more goods to sell you—see? W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

—After next week the election and press of campaign matter will be over and we will give more attention to local news.

—We always try to see how much, not how little, we can give you for your money. We do it because it pays us—it brings new customers to T. G. Carney & Co.

—Mrs. Dr. Gilbert's sister, Miss Morris, of Cooper Texas, is here on a visit.

—Candidates—Yes, we are candidates, not for office, but for your trade. Our platform is, "Good values at low prices." Vote your dollars at our store. T. G. Carney & Co.

—I am receiving and will continue to receive every week fresh stock of dried fruits, green apples, potatoes, onions, rolled oats, flour, bacon, lard, sugar, coffee, canned goods, candies and all other groceries that go to make up a first-class stock, and nobody will sell them cheaper than I will. S. L. ROBERTSON.

—Uncle Jake Thompson brought us a nice bouquet of roses and chrysanthemums yesterday and said to tell the young ladies that leap year was nearly out and if they expected to get any bouquets during the next three years that they had better be sending some to their best fellows. Uncle Jake has bouquets for sale.

—To S. L. Robertson's is the place to go for something fresh to eat.

—In future we will sell no goods on credit, except by special arrangements. W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

The only way to be certain of having your vote count for Bryan is to vote for the set of tickets named in this issue of the Free Press. They are the only ones instructed or pledged to vote for him.

—Bacon 7 cents, other things in proportion at T. G. Carney & Co's. Don't waste your money elsewhere.

—Candidates who have not announced in the Free Press and who want their names on any ticket must call and arrange for same by noon on Tuesday, 27th inst. The cost will be \$1.

—It will pay every one that wants to pay cash for groceries to see W. W. Fields & Bro. before buying. They propose to sell them as cheap if not cheaper than any one in Haskell.

Withdrawal.
 Editor Free Press.
 In your last issue I permitted my name to be used as a candidate for the office of commissioner and J. P., Precinct No. 1. This was done at the earnest solicitation of my friends and without due reflection upon my part at the time. Since then I have taken the matter under consideration and have arrived at the conclusion that I could not give the office the attention required of a good officer without great pecuniary loss and inconvenience to myself and especially the office of J. P., therefore I have decided to withdraw my name as a candidate and wish to thank all my friends for the support tendered me.
 Yours truly,
 C. P. KILLOUGH

Goods New from Ohio.
 Mexia, Tex., Oct. 16.—Secretary A. M. Kennedy of the state democratic executive committee has received the following letter from Hon. George Clamfield, a prominent business man of Cleveland, O.:
 Dear sir: I thank you for information in yours of the 10th. If election were held to-day in Ohio Bryan would sweep the state and I do not believe with all their money, they can stem the tide for silver. We have about 90,000 to overcome. We have 53,000 populist votes to deduct, leaving less than 40,000. The labor and farming classes are strong for silver. Painesville, O., has three times more members of silver clubs than they ever had democratic votes. Brimfield, O., a small farming center, has enrolled every voter in their free silver club. We signed up 2250 members to a German club in one day in this city. Among the 400 vice-presidents of clubs are our most sound German business men (not bankers). I say we will carry this state for W. J. Bryan. Watch the result. GEORGE CLAMFIELD.
 P. S.—The reason I mention German club is because M. A. Hanna has claimed solid German vote.

MEMORY is a little treacherous now and then, and causes one to forget some things worth remembering unless one has an experience like that which came to Mr. D. E. East, Moffatt's Creek, Va., who says "I had been suffering for years with a torpid liver and found no relief until I took Simmons' Liver Regulator when I was entirely relieved of my troubles. I never intend being without Simmons' Liver Regulator."

TRUE to its nefarious and corrupt instincts the Dallas News has attacked the state university because a part of the students saw fit to organize themselves into a Bryan and Sewall club. McKinley and Hobart and Bryan and Sewall clubs have been organized in the colleges and universities throughout the country, especially in the north, and the News has not criticized them, but knowing a McKinley club could not be organized in the Texas university it must try to besmirch the institution as a "political school" and part of the "ring." This is not surprising in the News, however, as there is nothing too sacred for it to lay its unholly and pestilential hands upon at the instigation of the crew that controls its course.

If THE populists of Texas do not set down on and utterly repudiate their trading and trafficking leaders on Nov. 3rd their party will be killed dead rather than a salt herring, for they all, and file and leaders, will be classed together as traitors to principle for a little mess of pie. This is a result, we are free to confess, that so far as the party is concerned we would be glad to see if it were not that we fear that a united action under the direction of the leaders, with republican and goldcrat aid, will endanger Bryan's election. For this reason we give advice that if followed we believe—know in fact—would result in the rank and file holding the respect and confidence of the country as men of principle, and would enable them to reorganize under clean leaders with some hope of party success in the future. Even should they be successful in electing their state ticket at the sacrifice of Bryan in the state so far as their efforts are concerned, the result will be the death of their party. Every move of the leaders will come fully to light in one way or another in the future, as rascality always does, and they will stand exposed in all the hincousness of their perfidy. This we as honestly believe as we do that we exist.

To the Public.
 I have been county judge six years. During that time money has been saved to the county as follows: In 1890 \$14,000 of 6 per cent. 50 year bonds were issued and exchanged for \$14,000 of 8 per cent. 15 year bonds, saving \$2800 interest and reducing the sinking fund from \$1400 to \$280 annually. In 1894 in having the county line established we saved to the county about 8000 acres of land that the commissioner of the land office wanted to give to Knox county, the taxes on which is \$130 per year. In 1895 we issued \$41,000 of 5 per cent. 40 year bonds and sold them and paid off \$28,000 of court house 15 year 6 per cent. bonds and \$13,000 6 per cent. 20 year bridge bonds, reducing the sinking fund \$615 annually and saving \$4,912 interest, and, after paying all expenses the county gets a clean net saving of \$3,691 in interest besides the reduction of sinking fund, and reduced the annual expense of the bonded debt \$1,305.

In consideration of the last bond transaction—which is extra work that the county judge is not required to do—and the extra work required of the county judge by law, in filing suits for back taxes, the commissioners court raised my salary from \$60 to \$87.50 per month for the last 15 months of my present term. This salary is not excessive when the importance of the transaction to the tax payers is considered and especially so when it is remembered that this is paid in 75 or 80 cent scrip. The saving of the three transactions mentioned above has saved to the county in six years \$6,271 and during said six years I have received from the county as salary \$4,252 or \$2,019 less than was saved to the county in actual cash. School teachers receive \$75 to \$100 per month and do not have one fourth as much responsibility as the county judge.

Haskell county has been fortunate in having conscientious, careful and economical commissioners, and if the people will at the approaching election elect a good county judge and commissioners, the county will soon be on a cash basis and then taxes can be reduced. Respectfully,
 P. D. SANEERS.

ANOTHER KNOCK OUT.
No Gold Democrats Running for Congress on the Regular Ticket.

As the Free Press never knowingly misrepresents anything—even for political advantage—it has not heretofore specifically denied the charge of populist newspapers and of Chairman J. S. Bradley that "there are 92 gold democrats running as regular democratic nominees for congress." We knew that there were a lot of gold democrats of the Palmer and Buckner crowd, who were turned out to grass at the Chicago convention as unbranded mavericks, running for congress, and we knew also that there was no chance for one of them to be elected in any district in the United States unless it was done with republican aid. We did not believe that there were any such men running on the regular ticket but before asserting it as a fact we set out to investigate and in doing so wrote to our state chairman to know if there were any such and, if so, how many and where at. Below we give Secretary Kennedy's reply in full. It should be borne in mind that all the state headquarters are in communication and each is kept posted as to the state of affairs in all the other states, hence Mr. Kennedy is in position to know the facts: **HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**
 Mexia, Tex., Oct. 17, 1896.
 Hon. J. E. Poole, Haskell, Tex.
 My Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of Oct. 14th, you can say that the accusation made against the Democratic Party as indicated by your letter, is an absolute falsehood. If there is a candidate for congress any where in the United States, claiming to be a democrat and not standing squarely and honestly upon the democratic platform, I have been unable to learn his name.

Every time this assertion is made you can safely denounce it and demand that the author give names. This will effectively shut him off.
 Yours very truly,
 A. M. KENNEDY, Sec'y.
 PERSONAL.
 FREE-64 page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 200 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

Closing Out!!
 I am now closing out my entire stock of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes. Many goods will be sold at less than cost. This is a genuine, honest sale; no trick about it! Of course this means strictly cash. Everybody invited to come and share in the BARGAINS. Respectfully,
 S. L. ROBERTSON.

"I believe, and the belief touches every fiber of my being, that until we restore silver to its equal place with gold, to the place it occupied for so many years, so many centuries and so many ages, there can be no lasting prosperity brought back to the homes of those who toil."—Bryan.

SELLING OUT TOO!
 Yes, ladies and gentlemen and fellow sufferers, we are selling out just as fast as we can, but not at cost, if we can help it. Our plan is to keep new goods coming all the time, and to keep on selling them out.
 We don't propose to miss a sale or lose a customer, and if it becomes necessary to sell at cost to keep a customer with us, why, cost goes. We can afford to do this as well as anybody in Haskell because we have no house rent to pay and our insurance rate is lighter than others get, and our other expenses are light. It is these facts which have enabled us to sell your goods cheaper than any other merchant in town and that will enable us to hold our own in the cost racket. Try 'em all around and then see what about our prices.
 Respectfully,
 T. G. CARNEY & CO.

New Goods
 Gold, Silver or Paper Money takes them at prices cut to suit the times.

We are receiving our fall stock, which has been purchased in the best markets at the lowest possible price and will be sold at corresponding prices.

We have heretofore done an unlimited credit business, but owing to the financial conditions, coupled with the crop failure, we find ourselves forced to adopt the cash system for the present.

We beg to assure the people that we appreciate the liberal patronage they have heretofore extended to us and that it is not as a matter of choice or caprice, nor for want of confidence in our people or country that we make this change, but the exigencies of the times forces it upon us.

We assure you further that in making this change we shall put our prices to the lowest notch, calculating to make only enough profit to carry us over the present depression without absolute loss.

Our stock of goods will present a variety and quality which we think will meet the requirements of the country, and we cordially invite all to call and examine them and give us a chance to quote prices.
 Very truly
 F. G. ALEXANDER & Co.

KAUFFMAN BROS.,
 The Oldest and Largest Saddlery House in West Texas.
 We keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Etc. Etc.
 Rigging Stockmen's Saddles to order, a specialty. Give us a trial.
KAUFFMAN BROS., Abilene, Tex.
 M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Chas. LEE PIERSON, Asst. Chas.
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Populist Resolutions.
 Whereas it has been currently reported and by some believed that there is a fusion in contemplation between the leaders of the People's and Republican parties of Texas, whereby the state of Texas may be thrown to the McKinley electors, by the republicans voting the state ticket for the populist to vote for the McKinley electors, and whereas, such action by the populist party would be the sacrifice of all principles ever taught by the national party now stands for every thing the peoples party has fought from its incipency.

It therefore becomes an imperative necessity that the peoples party of Haskell county put themselves on record regarding this fusion.
 Therefore be it resolved, by the peoples party of Haskell county in mass meeting assembled that we look with disfavor, yea, contempt upon any such sacrifice of principles by the peoples party and view such contemplated act as being fraught with perfidy and dishonor, and we hereby earnestly oppose and condemn such scheme as being calculated to send our party to an untimely and dishonorable grave. But we do not believe that such scheme and fusion has in reality been entered into as charged by the democratic press, as evidence by the letter subjoined hereto from chairman Bradley, and letter of denial by our campaign committee dated Sept. 10 and published in the press of the country.

Adopted at Haskell, Texas, Oct. 17th, 1896. F. P. MORGAN, Chair. PARK CAUDLE Sec'y.
 BRADLEY'S LETTER.
 Dallas, Tex., Oct. 15 1896.
 Hon. F. P. Morgan, Haskell, Tex.
 Dear Sir and Bro:—The only official fusion that I know of in Texas is between the Culberson democrats and McDonald negroes.

Our full electoral ticket will remain in the field and be voted for next month. I stated last week in reply to democratic chairman Blake that I did not know how our electors were going to vote. The reason I made that statement was because three or four of them had said as individuals, not in their official capacity, that they were going to vote for McKinley. We understood that the National committee of our party would meet this week in Chicago and declare Watson no longer a candidate, this has not been done, so now I suppose there will be no trouble

with our electors and they will vote for Bryan and Watson. I will issue a letter in a couple of days fully explaining this whole matter and give it to the press. Fraternally,
 J. S. BRADLEY,
 Chairman P. P. EX. Com.
 THE Dallas News has made the wonderful discovery that a lot of silver mine owners have contributed considerable sums to the Bryan and free silver campaign fund and it fairly dances with glee as it shouts "I told you so" and says: "The laborers of the north, south and middle west are indeed deserving of sympathy if they can not see that these popocratic demagogues are endeavoring to use them for the enrichment of the millionaire silver bullion owners of the west." Great and sapient News! You seem to think you have made a discovery that will stampede the silver forces. When and where has any advocate of silver coinage ever denied that the mine owners would be benefited by the restoration of silver to free coinage? None of them have ever been ignorant enough not to know it, and none of them care, as that fact does not in any way affect the general beneficial effects of free coinage. And instead of being stampeded by the knowledge that the mine owners are contributing to the campaign fund they—the masses who are not able to contribute—will congratulate themselves that there are those on their side of the question who are able to contribute and make it possible for their campaign committee to send out able speakers and have printed and distributed tons of speeches, circulars, etc., to help along the campaign of education. The action of the mine owners is the strongest of evidence that they have a genuine belief that under free coinage the silver dollar will be a 100 cent dollar, if it were otherwise free coinage would be of no interest or benefit to them. There is one thing to be noticed, viz: the News has not been able to point out any dishonorable use that the democratic committee has made of any of its campaign fund, while the charges as to the questionable uses to which Mr. Hanna and his aids are putting their immense slush fund of many millions go unrefuted. By the way, since we come to think of it, guess the News don't know anything about this last named fund—its editorial columns are barren of any mention of it.

WELL
 Why don't you buy for cash? Hard times are made easier always by adopting the inevitable rule of paying cash for all you buy. There are no two ways of doing it—one way, and only one way—buy for cash. We are the only house in town that sells exclusively for cash and you will find it always to your interest before you buy groceries to see
MACKECHNEY,
 ABILENE.
LOCAL DOTS.
 —Misses Minnie Lindsey and Fannie Hudson who have been attending the protracted meeting at Throckmorton have returned.
 —Leave your watch work at the McLemore Drug Store. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.
 O. NICHOLSON
 Wichita Falls, Tex

A. R. BENGE,
 DEALER IN
SADDLES & HARNESS
 To my friends in Haskell Co.:—
 While in Seymour, call and examine my Prices on Saddlery and Harness Goods.
 A. R. BENGE,
 N. Main St. Seymour, Texas

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