

# The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 12.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, June 19, 1897.

No. 25.

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## Difference in Land Laws.

Dallas News. Austin, May 22.—The commissioner of the land office in the following letter calls attention to differences between the new land law and the act of 1895.

Classification.—There is no change in cases where classifications have never been made under former laws. The commissioner is still required to make classifications "upon such facts as may be satisfactory to him" but when the lands have been erroneously classified under former laws the errors may be corrected upon the official certificates of the commissioners' courts signed by the entire court and county judge, or upon such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the commissioner of the land office. This can only apply to lands which are on the market and unsold or where they may be forfeited for any reason and before being sold again. The smallest sale which can be made is eighty acres or multiples thereof (not forty acres, as in the former law) except where there is unsold in any section less than eighty acres. One purchaser can buy as much as four sections, and two of these may be classed agricultural lands, and in such cases the purchaser must be an actual settler.

Under the former law the purchaser had to be a purchaser of agricultural land in order to buy any additional grazing lands, but under the new law if he is a purchaser of any class of lands he can buy additional lands, not to include more than two sections of agricultural land altogether. Besides any bona fide owner of, and resident upon any lands, which includes land purchased under certificates or otherwise, may also buy additional lands not more than four surveys including his residence survey, but in such case he or his vendee must continue his residence on his home survey for three consecutive years after such purchase, and make proof of occupancy in order to perfect his title to school land purchases. Unsold agricultural lands may be sold at not less than \$1.50 and grazing land at not less than \$1 and timbered lands at not less than \$5 per acre. These are the minimum prices and may be, in particular cases, sold higher. But it must be particularly noted that all sales heretofore made which are not forfeitable when this law goes into effect, if they be in fact agricultural lands, can not be repurchased by the forfeiting purchaser at any lower price than the price at which they were sold under the former law. This modifies what is known as the prior right clause under the former law, in such cases.

Recording leases.—Hereafter all lease contracts will be sent to the county clerks instead of the lessee, who is required to keep a well bound book for the purpose and to record therein a memorandum or abstract of the land leased in the contract, showing the number of surveys leased, name of original grantee, name of lessee, date of lease and term of lease, for which the clerk can charge the lessee 25 cents. All prior lease contracts made before this law goes into effect which have not been recorded as they were required to be must be sent to the clerk within three months to enable him to make the like entries as required above, upon pain of losing their leases. Especial attention of lessees whose contracts are not recorded, is called to the fact that under the new law the commissioner is required to accept applications to lease any of such leased lands when accompanied by a certificate of clerk that his old contract has not been filed for record, disregarding the old contract and treating it as annulled. This provision was regarded by the legislature as necessary in order that the people desiring to lease lands might know what lands were included in any lease. The law of the lease required that the lease should not take effect until recorded, but lessees seemed to have disregarded the law, and hence the new penalty.

All lands leased north and east of a line designated in the bill, which begins at the northwest corner of Yoakum county and closing at the mouth of the Nueces river, will be subject to sale whether they be ag-

ricultural or grazing lands, and whether they are leased under the new law or any former law, with the following exceptions only, to-wit:

1. When the lessee has actually settled upon a leased section, or part of it, and erected his residence or substantial improvements.

2. When he has placed on the section or part of section \$300 worth of improvements. (This may be done without settlement.)

3. When the lessee does not own by purchase or lease more than one section altogether.

With the above three exceptions any lands under lease are subject to sale when the requirements of the act of 1895 as to settlement, etc., are complied with, provided that no person can buy additional lands situated more than five miles from his home survey.

No person who has leased lands shall be disturbed in his lease unless the original lessee is succeeded by another applicant to lease has under the lease affected by the application more than ten sections, in which case a subsequent applicant being an actual settler may lease out of the larger leasehold not exceeding three sections of land, provided that by so doing it will not reduce the larger leasehold to less than ten sections, and provided they are within five miles of the home section.

No lands leased south and west of the line designated in the law, beginning as stated, at the northwest corner of Yoakum county and ending at the mouth of the Nueces river, which are now or which may be hereafter leased, will be sold or leased during the life of the lease, provided the sections leased by any one lessee have not been selected so as to detach other sections of school land which are thereby unleased; and all persons who have so detached lands unleased are reminded of the importance of applying at once for such detached sections.

Lands purchased prior to July 30, 1893, in quantities not greater or less than forty acres or multiples thereof, which are in good standing as to interest account, can now be patented as in other cases.

All local and county papers are especially and kindly requested to publish this article for the information of the people generally.

ANDREW J. BAKER, commissioner.  
N. B.—This act will not take effect until Aug. 20, 1897. A. J. B.

## A Bad Name.

"A Swindle" is the name that appears over the office door of a struggling lawyer in the city of Stratford, Ont. A friend of the unfortunate gentleman suggested the advisability of his writing out his name in full, thinking that Arthur or Andrew Swindle, as the case might be, would sound better and look better than the significant "A. Swindle." When the lawyer, with tears in his eyes, whispered to him that his name was Adam, the friend understood and was silent.—Selected.

Now that the uniform text book bill has received the signature of the governor and is to become a law (next year) every influence of the educated and intelligent citizens of the state should be used to secure a wise selection of text books by those to whom the duty is delegated. We do not mean by this to suggest a doubt of the honesty or patriotism on the part of those who have this important duty to perform. But a proper examination of a wide range of text books and the selection of the best in each department is a task of no magnitude, and there are many educated persons in the state who might render a good deal of assistance by calling attention to errors and defects which they have noticed, some of which might be overlooked by the board. We take it that this amounts to a duty incumbent upon the teachers in our public schools, and that they will fall short in the discharge of an (implied) obligation to the public if they fail to take an active interest in the matter. This they may do through discussions in the newspapers and in the summer normals and institutes, where committees can be appointed to communicate their criticisms and recommendations to the state board.

## WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator. J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

## Government Crop Report.

A brief summary of the report of the agricultural department for June 1st makes the acreage of winter wheat growing at that date 21,562,000 acres, which is 9.1 per cent less than the acreage harvested last year. However, a material increase is shown in the area sown in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and West Virginia.

The report shows a deterioration in the condition of winter wheat of about 2 per cent since May 1st, and also, that its condition is about 3/4 of 1 per cent under what it was at the same time last year. This is of course taking the average condition throughout the United States. In some localities, as in Western Texas, the condition is far ahead of what it was last year, which shows that the condition of the crop in some places must be considerably lower in order to bring the general average lower.

There is shown a considerable increase in the area of spring wheat, the acreage being 13,000,000 acres, making a total acreage of 34,562,000, or only .1 per cent less than the acreage harvested last year. The average condition of both winter and spring wheat is about 5 per cent under the average on June 1st last year.

The acreage of oats is about 10 per cent less than last year and the condition about 9 per cent under last year.

Acreage and condition of rye are about 8 per cent under last year.

Acreage and condition of barley about 10 per cent under last year.

Reports sent in by our consuls in various foreign countries show conditions about as follows:

Manitoba and Ontario, good crops of both winter and spring grain.

Argentina reduced acreage.

In Spain, Italy and Hungary quality of grain deteriorated by persistent rains.

Condition reported improving in northern Europe and Roumania, Bulgaria and parts of Russia, but not in Poland or the southwestern provinces.

Deficiency of the crop in France now estimated from 35,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels.

On the whole the world's crop of wheat seems to be considerably under that of last year.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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**PORTER'S AUTOMATIC COOLER MFG CO**  
ROCKDALE, TEXAS.  
Please mention this paper when you write.

**Dr. Burleson Retires.**  
Dr. Rufus C. Curleson will retire from active work as president of Baylor university. He was voted full pay for life and will continue to give counsel in the management. No successor will be elected, but the chairman of the board of trustees will refer to Dr. Burleson as the president, while the hard work will fall on younger shoulders.  
Dr. Burleson has been the active head of Baylor university for fifty years and has built it up from a small school to a flourishing university. Its graduates fill high places, state and national.

The new fee bill passed by the special session scales fees in criminal cases 20 per cent, and fixes a maximum salary limit, except as to sheriffs, of \$2500. The law applies only in counties having 3000 voting population and over.

SELF-DENIAL is the one thing most difficult to inculcate and always hard to practice, especially when there are good things to eat within reach. But there is no self-denial necessary if you take Simmons Liver Regulator. It promotes digestion, prevents Dyspepsia and a dose after a hearty meal of delicacies will prevent any discomfort. It's the best good-night toddy.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c, for large bottle. At A. P. McLemore's.

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**BUGGIES AND HACKS**  
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An aggressive institution for a practical training in the branches that secure employment. Book-keeping, Banking, short-hand, Type-writing, Penmanship and Spanish. Unexcelled advantages in all departments. A course of study that covers absolutely and completely every phase and feature of Modern and Scientific Accounting as applied to all branches of Mercantile, Bank, Joint Stock, Corporation and General Office Work. The finest equipments. The ablest faculties of experienced teachers ever associated with any Business College in this State. The finest penman in Texas—one of the finest in America. Our Combined Business and Short-hand Course at a special and attractive rate, the best investment ever made, absolutely assuring a successful business career to all who complete it. Investigate the many superior advantages of this school before deciding to go elsewhere. Catalogue and Elegant Specimens of Penmanship free. Write for both. Address,  
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SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.  
INSIST ON HAVING  
**B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.**  
THERE is to be an extensive exhibition of Texas frontier and ranch life at the Nashville exposition, showing in detail all the operations incident to the handling of cattle and horses in the days when the cowboy was monarch of all he surveyed. It will include branding-up, cutting-out, lassoing, rounding, broncho riding, etc., and if well done by experts will no doubt furnish an interesting spectacle to thousands of people who never have seen the real thing.



# THE TREASURE OF FRANCHARD.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

**CHAPTER XIII.**

**T**HE next morning he was a most unusual outery in the Doctor's house. The last thing before going to bed, the Doctor had locked up some valuables in the dining-room cupboard; and behold, when he rose again, the door had been broken open, and the valuables in question had disappeared. Madame and Jean-Marie were summoned from their rooms, and appeared in hasty toilet; they found the Doctor raving, calling the heavens to witness and avenge his injury, pacing the room barefooted, with the tails of his night-shirt flitting as he turned.

"Gone!" he said; "the things are gone, the fortune gone! We are paupers once more! Boy! what do you know of this? Speak up, sir, speak up! Do you know of it? Where are they? He had him by the arm, shaking him like a bag, and the boy's words, if he had any, were jotted forth in inarticulate murmurs. The Doctor, with a revulsion from his own violence, set him down again. He observed Anastasia in tears. "Anastasia," he said, in quite an altered voice, "compose yourself, command your feelings, I would not have you give way to passion like the vulgar. This—this trifling accident must be lived down. Jean-Marie, bring me my smaller medicine chest. A gentle laxative is indicated."

And he dosed the family all round, leading the way himself with a double quantity. The wretched Anastasia, who had never been ill in the whole course of her existence, and whose soul recoiled from remedies, wept floods of tears as she slipped, and shuddered, and protested, and then was bullied and shouted at until she slipped again. As for Jean-Marie, he took his portion down with stoicism.

"I have given him a less amount," observed the Doctor, "his youth protecting him against emotion. And now that we have thus parried any morbid consequences, let us reason."

"I am so cold," wailed Anastasia.

"Cold!" cried the Doctor. "I give thanks to God that I am made of fierier material. Why, madame, a blow like this would set a frog into a transpira-



HEY! WHAT HAVE WE HERE?

tion. If you are cold, you can retire; and by the way, you might throw me down my trousers. It is chilly for the season."

"Oh, no!" protested Anastasia; "I will stay with you."

"Nay, madame, you shall not suffer for your devotion," said the Doctor. "I will myself fetch you a shawl." And he went upstairs and returned more fully clad and with an armful of wraps for the shivering Anastasia. "And now," he resumed, "to investigate this crime. Let us proceed by induction. Anastasia, do you know anything that can help us?" Anastasia knew nothing.

"Or you, Jean-Marie?"

"Not I," replied the boy steadily.

"Good," returned the Doctor. "We shall now turn our attention to the material evidences. (I was born to be a detective; I have the eye and the systematic spirit.) First, violence has been employed. The door was broken open; and it may be observed, in passing, that the lock was dear indeed at what I paid for it: a crow to pluck with Master Goguelin. Second, here is an instrument employed, one of our own table-knives, one of our best, my dear; which seems to indicate no preparation on the part of the gang—if gang it was. Thirdly, I observed that nothing has been removed except the Franchard dishes and the casket; our own silver has been minutely respected. This is why; it shows intelligence, a knowledge of the code, a desire to avoid legal consequences. I argue from this fact that the gang numbers persons of respectability—outward, of course, and merely outward, as the robbery proves. But I argue, second, that we must have been observed at Franchard itself by some occult observer, and dogged throughout the day with a skill and patience that I venture to qualify as consummate. No ordinary man, no occasional criminal, would have shown himself capable of this combination. We have in our neighborhood, it is far

he sat in the arbor and slowly imbibed a large allowance of white wine and picked a little bread and cheese with no very impetuous appetite. If a third of his meditations ran upon the missing treasure, the other two-thirds were more pleasantly busied in the retrospect of his detective skill.

About eleven Casimir arrived; he had caught an early train to Fontainebleau, and driven over to save time; and now his cab was stabled at Tentalion's, and he remarked, studying his watch, that he could spare an hour and a half. He was much the man of business, decisively spoken, given to frowning in an intellectual manner. Anastasia's born brother, he did not waste much sentiment on the lady, gave her an English family kiss, and demanded a meal without delay.

"You can tell me your story while we eat," he observed. "Anything good to-day, Stasie?"

He was promised something good. The trio sat down to table in the arbor, Jean-Marie waiting as well as eating, and the Doctor recounting what had happened in his richest narrative manner. Casimir heard it with explosions of laughter.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**TWO CLASSES OF READERS.**

*Those Who Like Dickens and Those Who Adore Thackeray.*

About fifteen years ago readers used to be divided roughly into two classes—those who "liked Dickens" and those who "loved Thackeray." Each class used to view the other with more or less contempt. Of the two the Thackeray people felt themselves considerably superior to the Dickens people. There were not so many of them, for one thing, and that in itself gave them a feeling of exclusiveness. But Thackeray's complete works for \$3.99 rapidly abolished the aristocracy. Artificial barriers do not long count for much with a great writer. You no doubt very soon found out that in certain moods there was nothing more satisfying to you than "Pendennis," and at another time the best novel that you ever read was "David Copperfield." I have no doubt that in the long run deep in your heart you will cherish a finer affection for the one than the other. That is a matter of temperament and your surroundings. The one you like best fits into your life as you are making it. You will discover that a change of scene or occupation often brings you into sympathy with a writer whom you never before appreciated. A great sorrow will sometimes reveal George Eliot to you; a little journey in England will show you new feelings in Tolstoy; a wave of war feeling in Europe and people begin re-reading Tolstoy's "War and Peace."

**The Austrian National Hymn.**

The centenary of the Austrian national anthem, one of the most beautiful of the world, is being celebrated in Vienna. The words of the "Empress's Hymn" were written by the Jesuit priest L. L. Haschka, and were set to music by Haydn. On January 28, 1797, Count von Saurau, governor of Vienna, issued a decree that "Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser" should be the Austrian national hymn, and on February 12 it was by order sung in all the theaters of Vienna. In England it is familiar as the hymn tune, "Austria." It is often sung to Newton's lines, "Glorious things of thee are spoken," and sometimes also to Kempthorne's, "Praise the Lord, ye heavens, adore Him." Haydn's affection for this beautiful melody is well known. He afterward employed it for the variations in the "Kaiserquartett," op. 76, No. 3, and when he was near death and too weak to stand he was carried across the room to the clavier and solemnly played the tune three times, according to Herr Pohl, as his farewell to art. William Gardner, the Leicester stockmaker and musical amateur, sent Haydn six pairs of stockings woven with the air of "Gott erhalte" and other melodies.—London Daily News.

**Sure Way to Collect Taxes.**

The Dutch have an original way of collecting their taxes. If, after due notice has been given, the money is not paid, the authorities place one or two hungry militiamen in the house, to be lodged until the amount of the tax is paid.

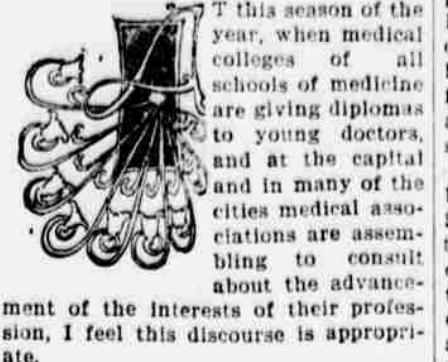
**Toast Sandwiches.**

Place a very thin slice of cold toast between two slices of this bread and butter. In the form of a sandwich, adding a seasoning of pepper and salt. This may be varied by adding a little cold meat to the toast.

**TALMAGE'S SERMON.**

**BENEDICTION FOR DOCTORS LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.**

From the Text: "And Asa, in the Thirty and Ninth Year of His Reign Was Diseased in His Feet Until His Disease Was Exceeding Great"—II. Chron. 16:12, 13.



T his season of the year, when medical colleges of all schools of medicine are giving diplomas to young doctors, and at the capital and in many of the cities medical associations are assembling to consult about the advancement of the interests of their profession, I feel this discourse is appropriate.

In my text is King Asa who the good, high living and no exercise have vitiated his blood, and my text presents him with his inflamed and bandaged feet on an ottoman. In defiance of God, whom he hated, he sends for certain conjurers or quacks. They come and give him all sorts of lotions and panaceas. They bleed him. They sweat him. They manipulate him. They blister him. They poultice him. They scarify him. They drug him. They cut him. They kill him. He was only a young man, and had a disease which, though very painful, seldom proves fatal to a young man, and he ought to have got well; but he fell a victim to chicanery and empiricism.

"And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers." That is, the doctors killed him.

Men of the medical profession we often meet in the home of distress. We shake hands across the cradle of agonizing infancy. We join each other in an attempt at solace where the paroxysm of grief demands an anodyne as well as a prayer. We look into each other's sympathetic faces through the dusk, as the night of death is falling in the sick room. We do not have to climb over any barrier today in order to greet each other, for our professions are in full sympathy. You, doctor, are our first and last earthly friend. You stand at the gates of life when we enter this world, and you stand at the gates of death when we exit out of it. In the closing moments of our earthly existence when the hand of the wife, or mother, or sister, or daughter, shall hold our right hand, it will give strength to our dying moments if we can feel the tips of your fingers along the pulse of our left wrist. We do not meet today, as on other days, in houses of distress, but by the pleasant altars of God, and I propose a sermon of helpfulness and good cheer. As in the nursery children sometimes re-enact the scenes of the sick room, so today you play that you are the patient, and that I am the physician, and take my prescription just once. It shall be a tonic, a sedative, a dietetic, a disinfectant, a stimulant, and an anodyne at the same time. "Is there not balm in Gilead? Is there not a physician there?"

In the first place, I think all the medical profession should become Christians because of the debt of gratitude they owe to God for the honor he has put upon their calling. No other calling in all the world, except it be that of the Christian ministry, has received so great an honor as yours. That physician, surgeon, aurist, ophthalmologist, and under his mighty power optic and auditory nerve thrilled with light and sound, and catalepsy arose from its fit, and the club foot was straightened, and anchylosis went out of the stiffened tendon, and the foaming maniac became placid as a child, and the streets of Jerusalem became an extemporized hospital crowded with convalescent victims of casualty and invalidism. All ages have woven the garland for the doctor's brow. Homer said:

A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,  
Is more than armies to the public weal.

Cicero said: "There is nothing in which men so approach the gods as when they try to give health to other men." Charles IX made proclamation that all the Protestants of France should be put to death on St. Bartholomew's day, but made one exception, and that the case of Pare, the father of French surgery. The battlefields of the American revolution welcomed Dr. Mercer and Warren and Rush. When the French army was entirely demoralized at fear of the plague, the leading surgeon of that army inoculated himself with the virus, and he was the only soldier that there was no contagion in it; and their courage rose, and they went on to the conflict. God has honored this profession all the way through. Oh, the advancement from the days when Hippocrates tried to cure the great Pericles with hellebore and flaxseed poultices down to far later centuries when Haller announced the circulation of the blood, and Aesculap and Jenner bled the worst disease that ever scourged Europe, and Sydenham developed the recuperative forces of the physical organism, and cinchona bark stopped the shivering agues of the world, and Huxley and Rowney, and Griseob, and Valentine Mott of the generation just passed, honored God and fought back death with their keen scalpels.

If we who are laymen in medicine would understand what the medical profession has accomplished for the insane, let us look into the dungeons where the poor creatures used to be incarcerated. Madmen chained naked to the wall. A kennel of rotten straw their only sleeping place. Room unventilated and unlighted. The worst calamity of the race punished with the very worst punishment. And then come and look at the insane asylums of Utah and Kirkkirk—sofaded and pictured, librated, concerted, until all the arts and the adornments come to coax recreation to assume her throne. Look at Edward Jenner, the great hero of medicine. Four hundred thousand people annually dying in Europe from the smallpox, Jenner finds that by the inoculation of people with vaccine from

a cow the great scourge of nations may be arrested. The ministers of the Gospel denounced vaccination; small wits caricatured Edward Jenner as riding in a great procession on the back of a cow; and grave men expressed it as their opinion that all of the diseases of the brute creation would be transplanted into the human family; and they gave instances where, they said, actually horns had come out on the foreheads of innocent persons, and people had begun to chew the cud! But Dr. Jenner, the hero of medicine, went on fighting for vaccination until it has been estimated that that one doctor, in fifty years, has saved more lives than all the battles of any one century destroyed.

Passing along the streets of Edinburgh a few weeks after the death of Sir James Y. Simpson, I saw the photograph of the doctor in all the windows of the shops and stores, and well might that photograph be put in every window, for he first used chloroform as an anesthetic agent. In other days they tried to dull human pain by the hashish of the Arabs and the madrepore of the Roman and the Greek; but it was left to Dr. James Simpson to introduce chloroform as an anesthetic. Alas for the writings of subjects of surgery in other centuries! Blessed be God for the wet sponge or vial in the hand of the operating surgeon in the clinical department of the medical college, or in the sick room of the domestic circle, or on the battle field amid thousands of amputations. Napoleon after a battle rode along the line and saw under a tree, standing in the snow, Larrey the surgeon operating upon the wounded. Napoleon passed on, and twenty-four hours afterward came along the same place, and he saw the same surgeon operating in the same place, and he had not left it. Alas for the battlefields without chloroform. But now the soldier's boy takes a few breaths from the sponge and forgets all the pangs of the gunshot fracture, and while the surgeons of the field hospital are standing around him, he lies there dreaming of home, and mother, and heaven. No more parents standing around a suffering child, struggling to get away from the sharp instrument, but mild slumber instead of excruciation, and the child wakes up and says, "Father, what's the matter? What's the doctor here today?" Oh, blessed be God for James Y. Simpson, and the heaven descending mercies of chloroform!

The medical profession steps into the court room, and after conflicting witnesses have left everything in a fog, by chemical analyses shows the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, as by mathematical demonstration, thus adding honors to medical jurisprudence.

It seems to me that the most beautiful benediction of the medical profession has been dropped upon the poor. No excuse now for any one not having scientific attendance. Dispensaries and infirmaries everywhere under the control of the best doctors, some of them poorly paid, some of them not paid at all. A half-starved woman comes out from the low tenement house into the dispensary, and unwraps the rags from her babe, a bundle of ulcers, and rheum, and pustules, and over that little sufferer bends the accumulated wisdom of the ages, from Esculapius down to last week's autopsy. In one dispensary, in one year, one hundred and fifty thousand prescriptions were issued. Why do I show you what God has allowed this profession to do? Is it to stir up your vanity? Oh no. The day has gone by for pompous doctors, with conspicuous gold-headed canes and powdered wigs, who were the accompaniments in the days when the barber used to carry through the streets of London Dr. Brockleby's wig, to the admiration and awe of the people, saying: "Make way! here comes Dr. Brockleby's wig." No, I announce these things not only to increase the appreciation of laymen in regard to the work of physicians, but to stir in the hearts of men of the medical profession a feeling of gratitude to God that they have been allowed to put their hand to such a magnificent work, and that they have been called into such illustrious company. Have you never felt a spirit of gratitude for this opportunity? Do you not feel thankful now? Then I am afraid, doctor, you are not a Christian, and that the old proverb which Christ quoted in his sermon may be appropriate to you: "Physician, heal thyself."

There are many who always blame the doctor because the people die, forgetting the Divine enactment: "It is appointed unto all men once to die." The father in medicine who announced the fact that he had discovered the art by which to make men in this world immortal, himself died at forty-seven years of age, showing that immortality was less than half a century for him. Oh, how easy it is when people die to cry out: "malpractice." Then the physician must bear with all the whims, and the sophistries, and the deceptions, and the stratagems, and the irritations of the shattered nerves and the beclouded brain of women, and more especially of men, who never know how gracefully to be sick, and who with their salivated mouth curse the doctor, giving him his dues, as they say—about the only dues he will in that case collect. The last bill that is paid is the doctor's bill. It seems so incoherent for a restored patient, with ruddy cheeks and rosy front, to be bothered with a bill charging him for old calomel and jalap. The physicians of this country do more missionary work without charge than all the other professions put together. From the concert room, from the merry party, from the comfortable couch on a cold night, when the thermometer is five degrees below zero, the doctor must go right away; he always must go right away. To keep up under this nervous strain, to go through this night-work, to bear all these annoyances, many physicians have resorted to strong drink and perished. Others have appealed to God for sympathy and help, and have lived. Which were the wise doctors, Judge ye?

Again: The medical profession ought to be Christians because there are professional exigencies when they need God. Asa's destruction by unblessed physicians was a warning. There are awful crises in every medical practice when a doctor ought to know how to pray. All the hosts of ill which sometimes huri themselves on the weak

points of the physical organism, or with equal force will assault the entire line of susceptibility to suffering. The next dose of medicine will decide whether or not the happy home shall be broken up, shall it be the medicine or that medicine? God help the doctor. Between the five drops and the ten drops may be the question of life or death. Shall it be the five or ten drops? Be careful how you put the knife through those delicate portions of the body, for if it sways out of the way the sixth part of an inch the patient perishes. Under such circumstances a physician needs not so much consultation with men of his own calling, as he needs consultation with that God who strung the nerves and built the cells, and swung the crimson tide through the arteries. You wonder why the heart throbs—why it seems to open and shut. There is no wonder about it. It is God's hand, shutting, opening, shutting, opening, on every heart. When a man comes to doctor the eye, he ought to be in communication with him who said to the blind: "Receive thy sight." When a doctor comes to treat a paralytic arm, he ought to be in communication with him who said: "Stretch forth thy hand, and he stretched it forth." When a man comes to doctor a bad case of hemorrhage, he needs to be in communication with him who cured the issue of blood, saying: "Thy faith hath saved thee."

I do not mean to say that plenty will make up for medical skill. A bungling doctor, confounded with what was a very bad case, went into the next room to pray. A skilled physician was called in. He asked for the first practitioner. "Oh," they said, "he's in the next room praying." "Well," said the skilled doctor, "tell him to come out here and help; he can pray and work at the same time." It was all in that sentence. Do the best we can and ask God to help us. There are no two men in all the world, it seems to me, that so much need the grace of God as the minister who doctors the sick soul, and the physician who prescribes for the diseased body.

But I must close, for there may be suffering men and women waiting in your office, or on the hot pillow, wondering why you don't come. But before you go, O doctors, hear my prayer for your external salvation. Blessed will be the reward in heaven for the faithful Christian physician. Some day, through overwork, or from bending over a patient and catching his contagious breath, the doctor comes home, and lies down faint and sick. He is too weary to feel his own pulse or take the diagnosis of his own complaint. He is worn out. The fact is his work on earth is ended. Tell those people in the office there they need not wait any longer; the doctor will never go there again. He has written his last prescription for the alleviation of human pain. The people will run up to his front steps and inquire: "How is the doctor today?" All the sympathies of the neighborhood will be aroused, and there will be many prayers that he who has been so kind to the sick may be comforted in his last pang. It is all over now. In two or three days his convalescent patients, with shawl wrapped around them, will come to the front window and look out on the passing hearse, and the poor of the city, bare-footed, and bare-headed, will stand on the street corners, saying: "Oh, how good he was to us all!" But on the other side of the river of death some of his old patients, who are forever cured, will come to welcome him, and the Physician of heaven, with locks as white as snow, according to the Apocalyptic vision, will come out and say, "Come in, come in. I was sick and ye visited me!"

**HORSES ON SNOWSHOES.**

**Rubber-Coat Steel Plates That Enable Them to Work in the Snow.**

All the horses working at the placer mine under the shadow of Pilot peak, Plumas county, Cal., wear snowshoes, says the San Francisco Call. The altitude of the place is about 5,500 feet, and enormous quantities of snow fall there in the winter, not infrequently reaching the depth of twenty feet.

"To overcome the disadvantages of the snow and enable us to carry on our projects there," said Mr. Bowman, one of the owners of the mine, "we put snowshoes on the horses. By doing this we are able to get in our supplies of groceries, meats, canned goods and other things and to transport the product of our mines. All our picks, shovels, giant powder and similar things that have to be taken about in winter are handled in this way. Only California bred horses are used. It has been found these are the best, and, if possible, we get mountain horses, those that are raised at high altitudes. The horses go right along in the snow. They usually take a fast walk, but sometimes they trot a little. They get so accustomed to the snowshoes that they don't stumble or fall at all, and they like them so well that they don't like to walk without them. They will put up their feet to have the snow shoes put on. We used wooden shoes at first, and they worked very well, but now we have something a great deal better. It consists of a thin steel plate eight inches in diameter, through which are holes for the calks of the ordinary shoe. The plate is fastened by a steel spring to the lower part of the hoof, and there is a nut on it so it can be screwed on tight with a wrench. On the bottom of this steel plate is a coating of India rubber, and this, by the way, is a great improvement in horse snowshoes. It keeps the shoe free entirely of snow, whereas formerly snow used to clog and fill up in the plate. This would cause the horse to slip and flounder around. Even when the horses are fitted out with snowshoes for the first time they rarely ever fall, though, of course, they are usually steadied a little until they get the hang of things. We are careful not to select nervous horses. We don't want a horse that's too high spirited. We rather prefer those that are quiet and not easily perturbed. The trained snowshoe horses go anywhere, no matter how precipitous the mountains are nor how deep the snow lies. We tried for awhile making snow shoes out of aluminum for the horses. The metal was light, and it was thought for a time it would be just the thing. But we found that the aluminum, unlike steel, would bend, so we gave up the new white metal and stuck to the steel, using a thick rubber coating for the bottom.

**THE HISTORY OF A SONG.**

**"The Vacant Chair" and Its War-Time Origin.**

Almost every American is familiar with the song called "The Vacant Chair," though comparatively few know the name of the author of the verses or the circumstances which gave rise to their composition, says the New England Magazine. A recent writer has given a sketch of Henry Stevenson Washburn of Boston, who wrote the words of "The Vacant Chair" and of Lieut. John William Grout of the Massachusetts volunteers, whose heroic death they commemorated.

John William Grout was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1843, son of a well-known and wealthy manufacturer. From the earliest age the boy manifested an intense love of things military, and distinguished himself at the Worcester military academy, where he studied. At the outbreak of the war his ability was at once recognized by the authorities and he was commissioned second lieutenant in company D of the 15th Massachusetts volunteers. He became very popular in the regiment and was in great demand as drillmaster. In the field the young lieutenant displayed conspicuous coolness and bravery, but his career was unfortunately very brief. He lost his life in the disastrous engagement which took place in October, 1861, near Poolsville, Md.

Young Grout was intimate with the family of Mr. Washburn, being a warm friend of that gentleman's son and on the Thanksgiving following the young man's death Mr. Washburn, sympathizing with the family, which would feel its bereavement doubly at that festive season, was inspired with some verses, which were afterward published under the name of "The Vacant Chair" in the Worcester Spy and signed H. S. W. These verses met the eye of Mr. George Root of Chicago, who set them to music without any correspondence with the author, as the lines were not copyrighted. The song appeared as "The Vacant Chair," words by H. S. W., music by George F. Root, and at once appealed to the public, selling in enormous numbers. Mr. Washburn, who has been a prominent business man and was for some years in the house of representatives, is now 84 years old and lives in a beautiful home in the Aberdeen district of Boston. He has written many pretty and touching verses besides "The Vacant Chair" and not long ago published a volume containing his principal poems.

**Experience of Hauthor.**

Mr. Hemberton's first book was entitled "The Diary of a Secondhand," about which he tells an amusing little incident: "I was spending a few days at a seaside town with a friend, who one evening wanted to buy my book. We strolled to the railway book store, and we asked the clerk for a copy. 'The Diary of a Secondhand!'—oh, yes, that is the experience of the hauthor, I expect," said the young cockney clerk, as he handed it over. I retired modestly from the scene. —The Bookman.

**Each Person's Share of Salt is a Bushel.**

From the Le Roy Gazette: "I use about a hundred pounds of salt per year at home for all purposes, including feeding stock, said a business man."

"The consumption of salt in a year in the United States," remarked James Hanson of the salt works, Wheeling, or fifty-six million bushels, is about equal to the weight of the population."

**Discharged Searler.**

Smith—Our fool of a servant tried to light the fire with kerosene this morning. Jones—Have you discharged her? Smith—We have only found her left leg and the end of her nose.

The torpedo fish sometimes weighs eighty pounds, and a single shock from this fish will kill the strongest horse.

A family named Luck got stranded at St. Louis and had to be helped out by the Provident Association.

The pulpit is not getting ready to rush orders for Mrs. Stanton's "Woman's Bible," which is to be completed next month.

The police are looking for a glossy stranger, who, while pretending to sell starch sold bogus drafts in every town between St. Paul and Seattle. Beware of starch agents who desire accommodations.

The "gold brick" dealers are starting in this spring in fine style. Sales have already been made in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, while one man in Macon, Ga., has paid \$11,300 for two, the actual value of which is what they will bring for scrap brass. This country is still a great field for the fool killer.

The savings bank at Radcliffe, Iowa, has troubles of its own and its late cashier is now basking in the cool retreats of some far away kingdom with \$15,000 of the depositors' funds. His wife is in the Independences insane asylum and a family of small children are objects of charity. What a sad picture is this! The Chinese penalties for crooked bankers would come pretty near fitting the former resident of Radcliffe.

A few months ago a fine dog belonging to A. L. Luetgert of Chicago was missing. The owner made a great fuss about it, hounding the police day and night in his effort to get them to find it. On May 2 Luetgert's wife was also missing, and instead of notifying the police, or showing much concern, he said little or nothing about her strange disappearance. This marked contrast in Luetgert's conduct made the police suspicious, and now they have disclosed what appears to be a horrible murder, and Luetgert is fast behind the bars. It is the little things in a man's conduct that tell.

It is said that the good roads committee of Massachusetts has struck upon a very novel but effective manner of promoting its work. Instead of using the money at its disposal to make continuous stretches of good roads as far as the money held out, it has alternated good roads with bad, each being one mile in extent. Thus, the driver hauling a heavy load to market, spins merrily along for a mile over an admirable road, and then strikes a mile of muck and mire. This makes him swear, of course, and when he finally gets through it to the next mile of good road, he appreciates it all the more. The committee claims by this method it can more easily and rapidly arouse a general interest in road improvement.

A witness in a murder case in Indiana recently testified that the evening before the tragedy he dined with the victim, and the latter, on paying the waiter, drew a five-dollar bill from a large roll containing fifty times that amount. This statement suggested a motive for the murder which had hitherto been incomprehensible. Future civilization may emphasize the fact that to offer temptation is as culpable as the crime it incites. The man who needlessly opens rolls of money in public places; the woman who displays valuable jewelry in street car; the merchant who thoughtlessly gives his young clerk tempting opportunities for peculation; the housekeeper who trusts without oversight all accounts to her cook, are not themselves wholly innocent when moral degeneration or a biased character is the result. Ostentatious indulgence, too great leniency open the downward path for natures that are unwary or perverse.

The London Economist says: "In the course of a report to the Foreign Office on the trade of the consular district of Barcelona, Mr. Consul Wynham calls attention to the serious effect which some of the local industries. His remarks are as follows: 'The rebellions in Cuba and Manila, which have continued throughout the year, have to a great extent paralyzed the commerce of Catalonia, as it is a manufacturing rather than agricultural district, and the largest part of the manufactured goods found a market in the Spanish colonies now nearly completely closed to them. Everywhere in Catalonia mills have been closed, or worked short time, and with diminished numbers of hands. As an example, take the town of Mataro, one of the principal manufacturing places of the district. Here we find out of eight factories making cotton goods five only are working, and these with only one-third of their complement of workmen, and on an average only four days in the week.'

People at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., claim that the \$50,000 allowed by congress will not even make the old frigate Constitution water tight and that \$80,000 would not fit her for sea. People at the Portsmouth navy yard do not wish her to leave it, either for Boston or Washington.

Last Sunday five men sat in one pew in the church of the Divine Paternity, New York, whose combined age amounted to 419 years, an average of nearly 84 years. The youngest of the five was 72 years of age.

Ella Ewing, of Missouri, who has been starring the dime museums for the past ten years as the tallest girl on earth, is one of the attractions of Barnum's circus this season. According to the advertisement, Ella is now about as tall as a telegraph pole, and just about as shapely.

Senator Lehfeldt of Iowa is all right. Indeed, it does one good to read of such an honest man. The senator refused to draw his salary because he had been unable to attend the legislative session.

A BOMB THROWER.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT FELIX FAURE.

He Was En Route to Long Champs to Witness the Grand Prix. When a Bomb Was Thrown at His Carriage—No Damage Was Done.

Paris, June 14.—An attempt was made Saturday to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix.

While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thick net near La Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan cloth, exploded.

No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police.

Gallet said that he had no occupation, but resided at Levallois Perret. The police are making a thorough search of his lodgings. He is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loud as to attract general attention of the crowd. The police have also made another arrest in this case, a youth, but it is thought probable that the actual culprit spread like wildfire through the city, and when M. Faure returned to the Elysee the streets along the route where it was known he would drive were crowded with people, who cheered him voraciously.

It was first reported that the would-be assassin was a young man about 25, who stood in the crowd a hundred yards or more away from the race course, and discharged a pistol at M. Faure as he drove up to the entrance, and there was a subsequent report that both pistol and bomb were used. But the police now believe that the supposed pistol shot was merely the noise of the bomb.

The bomb was a clumsily made affair, to which a piece of fuse was attached, which was probably lighted by a paper fastened in the end of a stick as soon as the head of the procession came into view. The presumption is that at the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm. In the thick where the police found the remnants of the bomb a pistol, upon which were engraved the words "Mort a Felix Faure," and the names Alace-Lorraine and Cologne. Near the pistol was a small dagger bearing a similar threatening inscription, and a few feet away the police found a newspaper with a cartoon grossly insulting to the president. This contained an offensive inscription hitting at the execution of M. Faure.

Several persons have stated to the police that the moment the explosion occurred a man was seen to run swiftly into the thickets, but reports of this character are likely to be mere conjecture.

Another Filibustering Expedition. Washington, June 14.—The treasury department has received by reference from the Secretary of State a communication from the Spanish minister to the effect that he has information that an important filibustering expedition is being organized on the coast of Florida and asks that steps be taken to frustrate it. No particulars were given, so the only action that could be taken by the department was to communicate this information to all collectors and masters of the patrol fleet on the Florida coast, with instructions to be on the alert to prevent the departure of any suspected vessels. This was done by telegraph.

It developed later that the department had specific information of the shipment of arms and munitions for what promises to be one of the most important filibustering expeditions for several months. A carload of arms left Jacksonville by the Florida East Coast railway and passed near Smyrna southbound. A second carload of rifles and dynamite left Jacksonville Saturday morning on the regular freight train, being transferred to some vessel on the east coast, probably the yacht Valusia, which has been engaged to transfer these munitions from the railway to the vessel designed for Cuba. It is probable that the vessel which will receive these arms will not come close to shore.

A Force of Habit Clutch. The drowning man clutched frantically at the straw. "Alas!" he shrieked in despair, "it is not sufficient to sustain me! Were there only a whisky punch with it I might have strength to reach the shore!" A stream of bubbles marked the spot where he sunk.—New York Press.

Caused a Stampede. Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.—A panic occurred in a Polish school house on Broadway last night. A church entertainment was being held and 1500 people, principally women and children, were present. A hanging lamp fell and a cry of fire was raised. Men, women and children rushed, crowded and trampled over each other in their efforts to reach the exit. No one was fatally injured, but a large number of women and children were bruised. The fire was soon extinguished.

Work of a Tornado. Wheeling, W. Va., June 14.—A severe tornado struck the town of Elkins yesterday and did considerable damage. Trees were uprooted, roofs were blown off, several business houses lifted from their foundations, and the walls of new buildings under construction were wrecked. The house occupied by Henry Hay was blown from its foundation and his wife and child seriously injured. The damage was principally to the residence portion of the city.

Nashville Centennial.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN INDIA IS FEARED.

Two Officers Have Already Been Killed and Indications are That the Affair is More Than a Mere Conflict With Natives Flooded Rivers.

Bombay, June 12.—A dispatch received here from Simla, the residence of Indian government officials during the heated periods of the year, announces serious trouble on the northern frontier and the massacre of a number of British officers and a number of native soldiers in the government employ.

From the particulars obtainable at present it seems that two guns belonging to a Bombay mounted battery, escorted by 200 men belonging to the first regiment of Sikhs and the first Punjab Infantry were treacherously attacked in the Tochi valley by a large force of hostile natives.

The first report said that Col. Bunny, two officers and twenty-five privates had been killed and that three officers and twenty-five men had been wounded. In addition a number of mules and horses are reported killed. Indications are that the affair is more than a mere conflict with warlike natives, and that the notorious Mullah of Powlindah is at the bottom of the trouble.

The latest advices are that a political officer, Mr. McGee, was visiting Shirani with an escort of troops when he was attacked at Malza by vastly superior forces. The British troops were compelled to retreat and were followed for several miles by overwhelming numbers.

The fighting was desperate. All the British officers were severely wounded. Capt. Browne of the first Sikhs, a son of the late Sir James Browne, and Lieut. Higginson of the first Sikhs and Lieut. Seaton of the Punjab Infantry were wounded. The news of the disaster on the frontier of British India has been officially confirmed.

London, June 12.—A correspondent at Simla says: Mr. McGee was sent to fix the site of a new outpost at Shirani and to recover the fine imposed on local tradesmen for past misconduct. The troops after the attack retired toward Dattakhel, sustaining a running fight for four miles. The Waziris were in such strength that it was impossible to do more than act on the defensive.

Two companies of native infantry sent from Dattakhel reinforced the party, which brought in its guns in safety. No reason is yet given for this sudden outbreak, but the garrison in the Tochi valley will be reinforced pending a decision as to punitive operations.

The present garrison consists of two regiments of native infantry, one mounted battery and a squadron of cavalry.

London, June 12.—A Bombay correspondent says: A punitive expedition will be fitted out from Rawal Pind. It is expected that severe fighting will follow and that another Chitral will be enacted.

Unfortunate the great frontier general, Sir Wm. Lockhart, is not on leave in Germany, while Sir Power Palmer, the general commanding the British forces on the Afghan frontier, is on leave in England.

The Lyle Storm. Lyle, Minn., June 12.—A terribly destructive tornado struck this vicinity Thursday night, laying waste a track about 200 yards wide and ten miles long. A funnel-shaped cloud made its first appearance twelve miles west. Farm buildings were picked up and smashed into kindling wood and the occupants had many narrow escapes from death. Many Hansen's buildings were destroyed and Hansen is a corpse. J. P. Johnson and Hansen's wife and two children are in a critical condition.

Christian Peterson's property was all destroyed and he cannot live. His sons are in a critical condition. In this town both the Milwaukee and Illinois Central railroads had a number of freight cars wrecked. Crows from both roads are now here clearing up the wreckage. The city water supply was stopped.

There were nineteen persons injured, one killed and three fatally injured. A careful estimate puts the total property damaged at \$50,000. So far as is yet known Henry Hansen was the only man killed by last night's tornado. There were ten injured, some of them so badly that further deaths are possible. They follow: Peter Hansen, broken leg and arm, otherwise badly bruised; Mrs. Peter Hansen, serious contusions; Robert Peterson, head and arm, contusions in forehead; Charles Larson, wife and child; Mrs. Stipe, Christian Peterson, Maud Peterson, Peter Peterson, Charles Severson, Mrs. W. A. Frazer, Mrs. M. L. Houghsba, William Brooke and wife.

Sugar Claims. Washington, June 12.—The internal revenue bureau has prepared a schedule of the balance of unpaid claims for bounty on sugar manufactured and produced from Aug. 28, 1894, to June 30, 1895, under the act approved March, 1895. Under this act \$5,000,000 was appropriated and disbursed, on a pro rata basis, which left a balance of approved claims unpaid amounting to \$1,085,156. An appropriation covering this amount recently was made by congress in favor of the 493 claimants, which will be available after July 19.

Relief for the Flood Sufferers. Washington, June 12.—Under the direction of Commissary General Sullivan, Capt. Geo. Davis, commissary of subsistence, has been ordered to proceed to El Paso, Tex., without delay and with his clerk, distribute subsistence stores for the relief of the destitute persons in the districts overflooded by the Rio Grande in that vicinity.

Capt. Davis was one of the most active of the officers engaged in relief work along the Mississippi during the recent floods.

Walter Kinney escaped from the Narristown, Pa., prison the other day.

Reductions of a Bachelor. A girl is bound to have a wedding of some sort; if she can't get a man, she says she is wedded to her work. The more a woman talks about the equality of the sexes the less she likes to admit that she has to work for a living. The main reason why short skirts will never become popular with women is because they couldn't wear out their old shoes.—New York Press.

News from Cuba.

A QUARANTINE LAW.

IT IS BEING ACITATED BY THE STOCKMEN.

The Oklahoma Cattle Quarantine Board Invites Kansas and Texas Boards to Meet With Them to Decide Upon an Interstate Agreement.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 14.—The Oklahoma cattle quarantine board, at its recent meeting in Guthrie, invited the Kansas and Texas boards to meet with them in the latter part of the present month at Oklahoma City, with a view to deciding upon an interstate agreement.

The object is to have a general committee appointed from the three boards to prepare a system of rules by which cattle may be shipped into or out of the states or territory without the tiresome delay and formality now existing.

There is said by well posted stockmen to be no reason why cattle free from disease cannot be handled without the existing tortuous red tape method and be given quick interstate transportation at all times. A system which will allow stock when once loaded to pass from one section to another without being handled by an inspector at every way station is much desired. The present rule is that when a car of stock is loaded and inspected, destined for another state, the shipper has no assurance that it will get there, for the gauntlet has to be run at various points.

Crops in Good Condition. Colorado, Tex., June 14.—Another very heavy rain last week keeps up the bright prospects in the stock country. This season has been a continuous marvel even to the oldest inhabitants. There never has been such a succession of rains, coming at just the right time, as have fallen this year. This combined with the high prices for cattle and sheep has made the stockmen believe that the millennium is certainly approaching.

Albany, Tex., June 15.—Another good ground soaking rain fell throughout this entire section Friday night, insuring an abundant corn crop, a large acreage of which the farmers of this section have planted. Small grain of all kinds is better and the crop heavier than has been for five seasons. Wheat will average from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre and in some instances will yield thirty bushels per acre. Oats will average sixty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre, and many crops will make fully 100 bushels to the acre, and all other small grain crops are good in proportion. The general prospects for this section are better than we have had for several years, both in farming and stock interests.

Found Unconscious. Sherman, Tex., June 14.—Late yesterday afternoon Mary Ann Buttle, an aged negro, was found unconscious in a corn patch at the rear of her residence, 139 East street. She was last seen at 8 p. m., Saturday. Her house was locked and there were evidences that she had lain where found all night. There are bruises above her left eye and on the left cheek, but there are no fractured bones.

She is still unconscious. For some time she has complained that her place has been visited at night by a strange man, who hid behind trees and shrubs. Neighbors concern in this statement and believe she is the victim of foul play, but the physician does not believe the bruises the effect of a blow, but rather that she fell in a fit or spasm from heart trouble and bruised her face.

There are no evidences of a struggle about the place where she was found. Ballinger, Tex., June 14.—While Mr. and Mrs. Duncan of Dickens county were on their way to this city to visit Mrs. W. G. Green, the lady's mother, while riding in a covered wagon near Winters, this county, Mrs. Duncan was struck by lightning Saturday morning on the side of her face and shoulder, knocking her out of the wagon and setting her clothes on fire, which would have burned her to death had not the heavy rain extinguished the flames.

She was severely burned and was unconscious for twelve hours. Her husband was stunned for a few minutes by the shock, but was not seriously hurt. Mrs. Duncan was brought to her mother Saturday and is rapidly recovering.

Old Corn Being Sold. Ennis, Tex., June 14.—A farmer from near Garrett was in town Saturday with a wagon load of old corn for sale. He has quite a quantity on hand, a fact which was a surprise to the people, since it was thought that all farmers were buying corn. The gentleman said he learned a lesson from Pharaoh and saves his surplus of a good year to meet possible famine.

Graves Decorated. Bonham, Tex., June 14.—Yesterday morning the Woodmen of the World decorated the graves of their dead at the two cemeteries. A carriage load of flowers was followed by a long line of Woodmen to the cemeteries. A large crowd was out to witness the ceremonies. Deputy Sheriff James Moosa arrested Franklin and took him to Greenville yesterday evening and lodged him in jail.

Negro Wounded. Kingston, Tex., June 14.—Yesterday about 10 o'clock George Donaldson and Joe Franklin had an altercation, in which the latter shot the former with a .38-caliber pistol. The ball entered just below the left eye and passed below the base of the brain and lodged near there. Both parties are colored. Deputy Sheriff James Moosa arrested Franklin and took him to Greenville yesterday evening and lodged him in jail.

Partially Blight. During a Scripture lesson at a kindergarten school near Crystal palace, questions on the story of Methuselah were being put to the class. "Who was Methuselah?" asked the teacher. "And after receiving many wrong answers, a bright specimen rose and said: 'The longest man that ever lived!'"—Answer.

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THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Matters Acted Upon by the Law-Makers at Austin.

Mr. Tillett's bill defining an additional method of issuing and serving citations in district, county and justice courts, and defining their contents and providing an additional method of making and serving certain certified copies and notices in legal proceedings passed.

The house passed the Ayers bill enforcing attendance of witnesses in criminal cases without attachment. The following bills were approved by the governor:

An act to authorize corporations to engage in the business of becoming surety on bonds, and other obligations. An act to create a state text book bill and procure for use in the public free schools of the state a series of uniform primary text books.

The following bills became laws without his approval: An act to authorize the Texas Central Railroad company to purchase the Waco and Northwestern railroad. An act to transfer to the general revenue fund the unexpended balance of the United States direct tax fund.

An act to create an additional judicial district in Harris county. The following joint resolutions to amend the constitution were not approved, but will be voted on at the general election in 1898:

To amend section 51, article 3 of the constitution so as to authorize the granting of aid to disabled confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows. To amend the constitution providing that the per diem of members of the legislature shall be \$5 per day for the first 100 days and \$3 per day thereafter, instead of \$5 for the first sixty days and \$2 thereafter, as now provided.

The appropriation bill was placed on final passage under suspension of the rules and Mr. Bertram offered an amendment striking out the appropriation for the state university. He said he was opposed to spending the public money for the education of lawyers. His people demanded the adoption of his amendment. The previous question was ordered on the amendment and the bill and the amendment failed. The bill then passed by a vote of 71 to 15. A motion to reconsider was made and failed.

An invitation from the governor to members to take a sail on the Bon Hur was accepted. The senate finance committee reported favorably a substitute bill for the houses bill, the substitute bill that passed the senate.

Mr. Gough moved that the rule requiring committee reports to lay on the table one day be suspended and that the fee bill be put on its second reading. Carried. The committee reports were adopted. An amendment by Mr. Darwin was lost allowing sheriffs traveling expenses when traveling out of the state not exceeding amounts fixed for traveling in the state, leaving the provision in the bill that the amount for traveling outside the state shall be allowed by the governor. The bill was ordered engrossed and under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill passed and to reconsider the vote tabled, by which the bill passed and the senate bill for the second time will be reported to the house.

You Pay Your Money. They have a queer telephone system here in Chicago. You go into a booth, find out the number of the person that you want to talk to, and then ring for central and tell her about it. You wait about ten minutes, at the end of which time a voice says: "Drop in your dime." You ask: "What?" and the voice repeats, "Drop in your dime." Then you look around, and in front of you you see a lot of little slots. They are marked nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars and dollars. You call back, "What is it you want me to do?" and the voice answers immediately, "Are you deaf, or what? I told you to drop in your dime." "Drop it in where?" you ask, and the answer comes, "In the hole. Where do you suppose I want you to drop it?" You drop it in one of the holes, usually whichever one is the handiest, and in an instant you are rewarded with, "There you have put it in the wrong hole, and your money is gone." The voice adds: "Put in another dime and drop it in the hole marked dime." If you are not already disgusted you may follow the instructions of the voice, in which case you are rewarded with, "There, see how easy it is! Now, wait a minute." You wait several minutes and at last the connection is completed.—Chicago Special.

Conservative Advice. Playright (in excitement)—"They are calling for the author. What shall I do?" Stage Manager (who has seen the crowd)—"You'd better slip out of the stage door and make your escape while there is time.

Kindred Occupations. "What is your maw doin'?" asked the severe old lady as they met on the street corner. "Maw's home makin' a quilt," said the giddy girl with the picture hat. "Oh, she is! She's home makin' a quilt and you are out makin' a spread."

A Little Nononsense. The Guest—You seem to have the same style of pie for desert every time I dine with you. The Entertainer—I thought you'd notice that. Our landlady bakes her pies by the square rod and cuts 'em out with a stencil.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Did He Get There. A preacher who used for his text, "The world the flesh and the devil," said he would make only a few remarks on the world, touch lightly upon the flesh and hurry on to the devil.

Looks Like It. "Have the bottlemakers repealed the law of gravitation?" asked Mr. Teaspoon. "Why do you ask such a ridiculous question?" replied his wife. "I saw a piece in the paper entitled 'Bottles Go Up.'

His Feet Were His Fortune. "So you didn't hang out long in Cripple Creek?" "Hang? Guess not. I slid out while the sheriff was watchin' the prize fight bulletin."—Detroit Free Press.

# MINNESOTA CYCLONE.

## THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF LYLE IS NEARLY DESTROYED.

Howes Were Blown Down and Many People Were Injured—The Path of the Storm Was About a Half a Mile in Width.

Mason City, Ia., June 11.—At 6:50 o'clock last night a cyclone struck northwest of Lyle, Minn., taking a southeasterly course. Several people are reported killed and injured. The cyclone tore up houses and other buildings in its course, and the town is now bare. The path of the storm was about half a mile in width. All telegraph lines north are down and box cars on sidings were smashed into kindling. A cyclone passed over the town of Kandlohi, Wilmar county, Minn., entirely demolishing the buildings on the farm of John Berquist.

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—The cyclone at Lyle, Minn., knocked out the wires for the most part but brief reports have been received here at midnight. The tornado went through the northern portion of Lyle, a few miles this side of Iowa. A number of dwellings and barns were demolished, cattle and horses being killed. So far as known only one person, Henry Hansen, was killed, but ten were injured, some of whom it is feared fatally. Those injured were: Chas. Larson, wife and baby; Mr. Brooks and wife, Peter Hansen and wife and son, Robert, Mrs. Haugson and Mrs. Henry Hansen.

Chicago, Ill., June 11.—All railway lines running into the vicinity of the track of the storm report telegraph poles blown down and other damage done. A railroad operator at Macon City reported at midnight that twenty houses were demolished in Lyle, one man killed outright and twenty injured. It is believed damage was done in the country adjoining Lyle, there being all sorts of rumors of heavy loss of life. Owing to the damage to telegraph lines definite information was lacking. A short train with surgeons, linemen and workmen was sent to Lyle from Waterloo, Ia., within an hour of the time of the storm.

Oswego, Ia., June 11.—Reports from Lyle up to 1 a. m. confirm the reports of extensive damage and loss of life along the Iowa and Minnesota state line. At Lyle one person was killed instantly and twenty others injured, eight of whom may die. Many buildings were totally destroyed and a heavier loss of life would have resulted had not the storm suddenly veered to the country to the south.

Reports from outside the town of Lyle are to the effect that six persons were killed and ten badly injured. Several persons are reported missing from their farmhouses and a number of additions to the death list are expected. The work of rescue is being rapidly pushed. Special trains with medical assistance were sent to the scene from all nearby points.

Lyle is on a branch line of the Chicago and Great Northern, just across the Iowa line. Telegraph lines are prostrated and definite details are extremely meager. Couriers from the rich farming country to the south of Lyle reporting damage along the path of the twister, which was in places half a mile wide. Cattle and grain were swept away by the hundreds and a heavy loss to human life is feared.

Tremendous Rains. Boston, Mass., June 11.—The northeast rain storm which set in Wednesday morning and which was apparently the culmination of a week of dull weather appears to have blown itself out last night. The storm has been almost unprecedented for this month, many years having passed since rain has fallen so heavily in June.

The destruction of life and property by reason of the storm has also been surprising, particularly along the various branches of the Boston and Maine railroad. Washouts have multiplied during the day and the terrible freight wreck at Exeter, N. H., in which three trainmen were killed, was due directly to the storm. Nearly every city and town in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, situated on a stream of considerable size, reports much damage by the high water, while the lowlands all through this region are flooded. The precipitation has been exceptional, 2.06 inches of rain having fallen since Wednesday morning, while the wind at times reached a velocity of thirty miles an hour.

The reports from northern New England last night showed even a greater rainfall than in this state and predict damage to small crops because of seed rotting in the sodden ground.

At Havana, Cuba, Jose Carabre has been pardoned by the queen.

News from Cuba. Havana, June 11.—The Madrid correspondent of La Lucha telegraphed yesterday that Senor Castellanos, the Spanish minister of the colonies, expressly denies the existence of negotiations for a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. The rains continue in the interior of the island. There are reports of tramping skrimishes with insignificant losses on both sides. At Yuraguá, near Cienfuegos, twelve insurgents with their leader, Andres Dorticos, have surrendered to Spanish regulars.

Plumbers Convene. Nashville, Tenn., June 11.—The Southern League of Master Plumbers' association met again yesterday in business session. President Braden read an address, explaining at length the passage of what is known as the Texas bill, and what it is intended to accomplish. Hon. John Caruthers of Nashville addressed the league, speaking of sanitation and plumbing. A letter of congratulation from T. B. Davis, president of the interstate league, was read.

## The Cruiser New York.

Boston, Mass., June 11.—The United States cruiser New York, the flag ship of the North Atlantic squadron, with Rear Admiral Montgomery Seward on board, steamed out of the harbor at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, not a soul on board knowing to what port she is bound, for it will only be when the big white cruiser is well outside of Boston light, with her pilot over the side, that the sealed orders from Washington will be opened and her destination ascertained.

It is generally believed, however, that when she reaches Cape Cod she will turn her nose to the southward and that her twin screws will not stop till she is somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of Cuba, for when she started she was fully provisioned and coaled and if necessary can go far as Gibraltar or Rio Janeiro without laying in more supplies.

That Rear Admiral Seward must have had some inkling of an important cruise seems probable from the fact that the past few days the entire crew of the New York have been hard at work getting the ship ready for sea, while her coal bunkers have been filled to overflowing.

Washington, June 11.—The navy department officials were singularly reserved about the movements of the New York and showed a reluctance to answer any questions. Secretary Long, in answer to a direct interrogation, replied: "The New York is not going to Cuba; she will next be heard from at some point on the Atlantic coast well north of Cuba."

The secretary refused to answer further, standing on the short reply above given.

The chief of the navigation bureau, who usually is always ready to tell where a ship is bound, refused to say one word as to the destination of the New York.

It was learned, however, that the cruiser is expected to report next at Hampton Roads, Va., and that she will be at sea about two days. It is surmised the navy department, which has been charged of late with the whole of the duty of looking after filibusterers afloat, has been advised of the intention of some formidable expedition bound for Cuba to put out from some northern port, possibly out of Delaware bay or perhaps there is to be a repetition of the Horsa expedition and some steamer is to take on arms for the Cubans off one of the new deserted sand beaches of Jersey or Delaware. In such a case the department would send out a smaller cruiser usually, but it is said at this time it was a case of choice of a vessel to get under way first.

A Bad Affair. Little Rock, Ark., June 11.—Miss Leona Goodman, one of the most popular society belles of Dardanelle, was killed in a most shocking manner at Rover, Ark., Wednesday night.

The Yell county normal is being held at that place and a large number of teachers are in attendance. Wednesday night a party of young ladies and gentlemen were out serenading and went to a house where a young teacher named Lipe was stopping. When awakened by the serenaders Lipe deliberately fired a pistol shot into the serenaders' party.

The bullet struck Miss Goodman in the neck, causing instant death. The murderer was arrested and spirited away to Danville by the officers who feared that an attempt would be made by the excited populace to lynch him.

Charged With Embezzlement. Little Rock, Ark., June 11.—The Pulaski county grand jury yesterday returned indictments against Charles F. Fowler, charging him with the embezzlement of funds of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was grand recorder, secretary and the Knights of Honor, of which he was grand recorder. The total amount involved is about \$10,000. Fowler was until recently treasurer of the city of Little Rock, treasurer of a number of fraternal organizations and a prominent broker and insurance agent.

Decision Rendered. Chickasha, I. T., June 11.—In a case of the Tennessean company vs. H. P. Tye for a vacant lot in the town of Chickasha, the case was before Commissioner Blain Wednesday and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. This opens a bar for all defendants in the territory and collections will be hard for townsites companies. The defendant stood on the ground that the plaintiff gave him only possession and the right to trespass on the right of the Indian title.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, visited the Nashville Centennial a few days ago.

The Mosquito Enemy. Catch a few dragon flies and hang them in the porch or around the piazza, and the boldest, bloodiest mosquito will disappear like lightning. But "first catch your hare."—Boston Herald.

Something Like Washington. "Pilkington has finally struck it rich." "That so? What's he doing?" "Running a hotel in the Dakota divorce colony. He writes me that two beds in a room and cots in the hall are the regular thing now."

Told by the Editor. "Here's a magazine with only six pages of advertising. How do you suppose it can live?" "Easy enough. Each contributor must send on fifty subscribers to insure the acceptance of his article."

Too Late. One day in the kindergarten little Harry was having a hard time threading his beads. Miss Brown said she thought the eye of the needle must be too small to which Harry replied: "Yes, Miss Brown, and I sink the frog in too fat."—Youth's Companion.

Art's Elevating Influence. "I noticed you at the opera last night, Mrs. Budd. Wasn't that a delightful aria by Du Mond?" "So sorry I missed that, but I was just giving Mrs. Upton my famous recipe for hard sauce."—Harper's Bazar.

# 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.

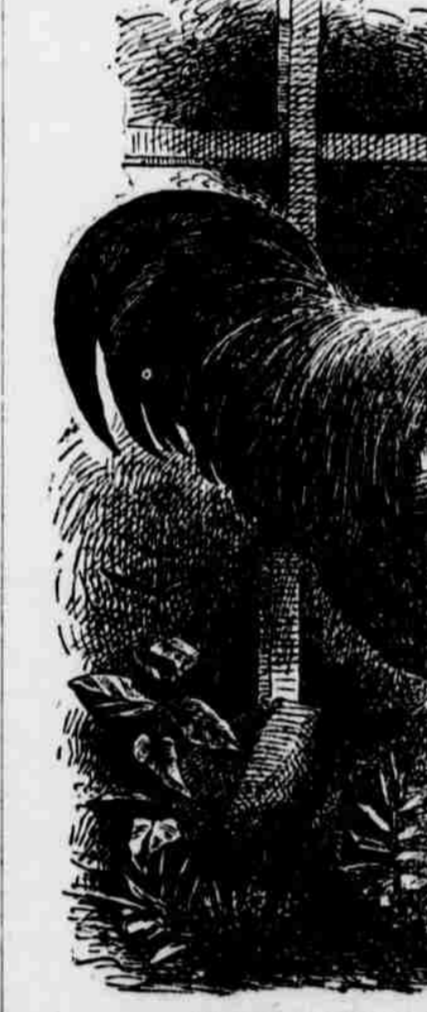
### Hyatt on Hard Milking.

X. HYATT, writing in Creamery Gazette, says: Mr. Samuel Fryer, of Plymouth county, Iowa, writes: "I have a two-year-old cow, and when she had a calf last fall I could hardly get the milk out of one teat. It milled so hard, and it is still that way. Is there anything that I can do to remedy it?" I know of but one safe way to dilate the valve of the hard milking teat. As soon as possible after the cow calves, milk the teat with a strong hand. Put on all the force that will do. Do not allow the calf to suck the teat, and do not get any milk on the teat. Go to the heifer every hour or two and milk some big streams. Keep the teat dilated until the udder is contracted and again normal. This beats all the rubber plugs and teat dilators man invented, but it does not destroy teats. I believe the good authority, C. P. Goodrich, was right that in 99 cases out of 100 it injures more than it benefits by meddling with their "inside fixings." I got it once more. I have not used a milk tube, plug or teat dilator in twenty years and my mind must change materially if I ever do again. Never milk a hard milking cow with wet teats. It makes them milk harder every year. One of the most valuable cows I have milked so hard when younger if I had not learned how to make her milk easier she must have gone dry. By what is called down in the bones" I can tell (any one can tell if they will try) when a cow is near to calving, and some one should be about to know that she gets assistance in time if needed. More than half of my cows are better for the assistance

they get at this critical time. I have saved the lives of some and great suffering for many by seeing to it that at calving time they are not neglected. I say this to show you how easy it is to prevent the calf sucking a hard milker. A cow that milks so easy, so that she leaks her milk, can be cured generally by the very reverse. Let the calf suck a few days, and any milking cow, do not put on much force. In this way milk leaking can be stopped. I have a valuable cow that had her teat stepped on while in the barbarous stanchions. For awhile I just about gave the teat up. She was within three months of calving and I dried her up in two weeks. It would take a half hour to get a pint from that teat. The very end was injured. I was curious to know whether the injured teat could ever be milked again. She calved and I was on hand, and as I have outlined, I got a nice stream from the injured teat. It never has milked quite as nice as before she was hurt. The teat spatters considerably. I have no doubt the teat would long ago have been defunct if I had stuck tubes, plugs, or dilators into it. Be patient, Brother Fryer. Milk away until she is dry, and at the next calf try my remedy. Look out how you meddle with the inside fixings of the teats of a milk cow. They are wonderfully made.

Standard Varieties of Chickens. Wyandottes.—The Wyandotte is another of the general purpose fowls and is rated next to the Plymouth Rock. From the first they sprang into popular favor and have continued so to the present time. Their origin is comparatively recent, dating back less than twenty-five years. They came originally from the Dark Brahma, Silver Spangled Hamburg, and the Breda, a French fowl. Not a few authorities say that Wyandottes have Cochins blood in them, from the fact that their ancestors produced single combs and feathered legs. For general purposes the Wyandotte has proved a success, being of medium size, weighing on an average a pound less than the Plymouth Rock fowl, hardy of constitution, and prolific layers. They are easily cared for and bear confinement well. For table purposes they are of superior worth; their flesh is sweet, juicy, and tender, making excellent broilers and roasters. As layers they are among the best, averaging from twelve to fourteen dozens a year, and as winter layers they do well under ordinary circumstances. There are five varieties of the Wyandottes class, and it is only a matter of opinion as regards a choice of the best. The general characteristics are the same in all, the difference in color of plumage being the only distinguishing mark. The Silver-Laced Wyandotte is of a silvery-white plumage, with regularly marked white lacing on breast and a generous distribution of white and black throughout the entire body. The cock has a silver-white head, rose comb, silver hackle, with a black stripe down the center of each feather; silvery white back; saddle same as hackle; breast black, with white center; tail black; wings half black and half white, or rather, black edged with white; when wing is folded there should be a well-defined bar across the wing; shanks and toes rich yellow, free from feathering. The hen of the Silver-laced variety (fig. 5) is marked similarly to the male, excepting the back and wing, which are white in male and in female. The breast of female is of much importance in breeding good birds; the lacing should be large and distinct, the white centers of each feather to be free from black or brown penciling.

Tuberculosis Test in France. The French government has recently issued a decree that will affect all shippers of cattle to that country, the order being in effect that no cattle can be imported and retained unless they have been tested on the frontier by the tuberculin test and found free of tuberculosis. This measure has become imperative owing to the prevalence of the above disease among bovine stocks, the serious loss that has resulted to stock owners, and the menace to public health. The order particularly affects the import of British breeding stock. In the past few years a syndicate of French breeders of Shorthorns has, through the aid of the French government, purchased numbers of high-bred Shorthorns in Great Britain with the object of improving the cattle of that breed in their own country. Among their purchases have been some of the best Shorthorn bulls brought out at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Under the new regulation of the French government the above syndicate finds it must refuse to purchase any cattle that will not come out clear from the tuberculin test. Recent experience under this order brings



SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.

out this emphatic refusal, two or three of the bulls purchased in Great Britain having proved tuberculous and having to be destroyed. One of those was Lord Polwarth's "Ranch" champion at the Royal Show at Leicester, purchased at a price closely approaching \$5,000. Under the circumstances the decision of the syndicate is hardly surprising. The example of the French government has been followed by the Canadian—that no cattle shall be imported into the Dominion unless warranted free of tuberculosis as tested by the tuberculin test.

Proper Raising of Dairy Cows.—Where farmers have intelligence on poor soils, and must struggle for existence, they invariably milk their cows. More human food comes from plants by feeding them to the milk cow than by disposing of them in any other way. The sire is the ready means of improving any of our domestic animals; you should breed sire of milking dams to common cows, to improve the milking characteristic, and the more good milkers in the pedigree of your sire, the surer he will be to transmit the disposition to give milk. The dairy cow should be raised with a view to dairying. The calf should not suck once; if it does it is more difficult to teach it to drink, and the cow is nervous about it. You cannot afford to feed full new milk to it longer than a few weeks. We fed two heifer calves at the Iowa college for sixty-one days on skim milk and oatmeal, and got a gain of 115 pounds; and two on skim milk and oatmeal; that gained 123 pounds; and two on skim milk and cornmeal, with one-teenth ground flax, that gained 155 pounds.—Prof. James Wilson.

Use of Milk.—There is nothing aside from the milk of human kindness so necessary to the comfort of any family as the milk of a good cow. It is like oil poured upon the troubled waters of family life; it is a perfect food for the baby; it is an excellent beverage for the children; it furnishes cream for the coffee, better for the bread and cheese for the lunch. It shortens the pie crust and raises the Johnny cake, even the cat and dog cry for it. With the farmer it goes still further. It raises the calf; it feeds the pig; it pleases the colt; it delights the chickens. Yes, and if he will only give her a fair chance, the cow will clothe the children, buy comfort for the wife, pay the taxes and help to lift the mortgage.—Rev. T. Curtis.

# THE 49 CENT STORE.

By Amy Randolph.

"GUNS, folks are such fools!" said Aunt Huldah Pettibone, with acrimony. "Married, indeed! What does our Katie want to get married for, with a good home and a steady place as a typewriter? Here have I lived these five and fifty years without getting married, or even thinking of it—and Katie, at nineteen, is engaged!"

Neighbor Jackson smiled. He thought, judging from her pronunciation of the last word, that Aunt Huldah Pettibone would have made no contemptible actress. And as he mentally contrasted Katie Fielding's blooming cheeks and violet eyes with Aunt Huldah's Roman nose and her sallow complexion he didn't at all wonder that the old lady had lived here five and fifty years without an eligible offer of matrimony.

"Young folks will be young folks," said he, indulgently. "And fools will be fools," sharply supplemented Aunt Huldah. "It's nothing against this man who is coming philiandering after Katie, but I dare say he's a poor, miserable, shiftless fellow, no better than the rest of 'em. I'd like to see the one that could fool me!"

"So should I," I thought, but did not say. Neighbor Jackson, as he took up the basket of pearl-white, new-laid eggs for which he had been waiting, and departed across the winding meadow path, while Aunt Huldah, returning diligently to her dish-washing, pondered with renewed earnestness as to the general folly and sentimentality of the present degenerate age.

All of a sudden, however, glancing up, she saw a nose flattened against the window-pane—the nose belonging to a tall, rubicond, ill-looking man of some forty years of age.

"Go away," said Aunt Huldah. "Why, Huldah Pettibone," uttered a mildly insinuating voice, "have you forgotten me? Me, Hiram Pearson, that went to California twenty-odd years ago?"

"L's sakes alive!" said Aunt Huldah. "And here you're back again, like a bad penny, eh?"

"I'm back again, sartin," said Mr. Pearson. "About the bad penny business, I won't take it upon me to swear. But I always was a truth-teller, and I'm ready, free and frank, to own up that I've come back for the very same reason that I went away!"

"L!" said Aunt Huldah. "And what was that?"

"Can't you guess it, Huldah?" inquired Mr. Pearson, with a look of indescribable languishment in his little gray eyes.

"I never was no hand at conundrums," said Aunt Huldah, dryly. "Then I may as well speak it out—for love of you!" said Mr. Pearson. "Get out!" said Aunt Huldah.

"And I don't care who knows it," added the valiant lover. "I've been in the peddling business, but I could pay no 'tention to it, all along, of thinking of you. And I've tried the



"OLD LOAFER, INDEED." lightning-rod agency, but there ain't no lightning could electrify you out of my mind. So, here I be, Huldah Pettibone, with my heart in my hand, and you may take it, or you may trample it under foot, just whichever you please!"

"That's all nonsense," said Miss Pettibone, not without an incipient simper at the corner of her lips. "And now," pleasantly added the middle-aged lover, "I've opened a forty-nine cent store at Cranch's Corners, but I can't put no spirit into my business so long as I'm thinking of you. There now!"

Miss Huldah could not but smile. Even fifty-five years old there was a certain satisfaction in being made love to!

"I'll defy Dr. Rosebury to say I never had a beau after this," thought she, but she only said, with a toss of the head: "Ef you can leave off sulking long enough, you'd better come in and have a bite of something to eat and a cup of cold coffee."

"I don't care nothin' about eatin'," said Mr. Pearson, but, nevertheless, he entered and made a good meal. And afterwards he sat down in the parlor and retold his marvelous California experience to Miss Huldah, and explained to her the wonderful financial successes of forty-nine cent stores in general and his in particular.

"I'm bound to be a millionaire before I die," said he, "but, all the same, I shan't enjoy a cent of my money, Huldah, if you don't enjoy it, too!"

"Nonsense," said Miss Huldah. "But Mr. Pearson, who had succeeded in getting hold of her hand, gave it a gentle squeeze by way of answer, which expressed a world of tender meaning.

"At the week's end Katie Fielding, who always came home of a Saturday afternoon, to keep her Aunt Huldah company until Monday morning, ran into the buttry, where the old lady was screwing down her patent jar of canned blackberries.

"Why, Aunt Huldah!" she cried, rosy and breathless, "who on earth is that old loafer smoking his pipe in the back garden? I never was so startled in my life as when I saw him!"

"Old loafer, indeed!" cried Aunt Huldah, bristling up. "I'm sure, Catherine Fielding, I don't know who you could

ha' seen. The gentleman as smokes once in a while out there is Mr. Hiram Pearson, the rich merchant, as is just settin' up business at Cranch's Corners—you've heard of the Forty-Nine Cent Store there, haven't you? All the country's a-talkin' about it. It's agoin' to revolutionize commerce—and Mr. Hiram Pearson's agoin' to be your uncle!"

# OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

## SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The Colored Boy at the Fishing Pond Had the Hudge on the Fish When He Got Into the Water—Gave Her Big Sister Away.

SEARCHER of gold, whose days and nights all waste away in anxious care, Estranged from all of life's delights, Unlearned in all that is most fat—

Who's called out with easy glide, But delves in the depths of grief, And struggles in the foam; O! come and view this land of graves, Death's northern sea of frozen waves, And mark these out thy home.

Lover of woman, whose sad heart Wastes like a fountain in the sun, Clings next, where most its pain does start, Dies by the light it lives upon: Come to the land of graves, for here Are beauty's smile, and beauty's tear, Gathered in holy trust; Here slumbers forms as fair as those Whose cheeks, now living, shame the rose, Their glory turned to dust.

Lover of fame, whose foolish thought Stains onward over the wave of time, Tell me, what good does hate bring to thee, Atoning for that restless crime? The spirit-mansion desolate, And open to the storms of fate, The absent soul in fear: Bring home thy thoughts and come with me, And to the world thy pride must be: Searcher of fame, look here!

Anger, warrior, thou with snowy plume, Come to the land of graves, for here Come and look down: this lonely tomb Shall hold thee and thy glories all. The very looks of this man proclaim him to be a swindler! Has he given you any security for all this money?"

"Security?" cried Aunt Huldah. "What security do I need? Ain't you to be married just as soon as I can get my wedding dress made?"

"But you never have given him your money?"

"Why shouldn't I?" said Aunt Huldah. "Yes I have, and I'm to have cent-per-cent interest for it, once the Forty-nine Cent Store gets well under way. But it ain't that so much, "she added, with elderly bashfulness, "as it is that we love each other—me and Hiram. You'll like him, Katie, when once you get acquainted with him. He ain't no insignificant whiffet like Abram Holley, your young man! Make haste and help me to get out the best table-cloth—he's to take tea here to-night!"

"But you'll let me consult Abram Holley about the matter, Auntie," pleaded Katie. "He's a lawyer, you know; he'll understand—"

"I don't consult nobody but myself," said Miss Pettibone, loftily. "I'm a phrenologist, and a physiognomer and a judge of people's character. And I've known Hiram Pearson more years than you've been born; so just dish up the apple-sauce, and leave off talking, while I go out and call Hiram to tea!"

"Dear, dear," said Katie sadly to herself, as she poured the stewed sweet apples into the blue-edged bowl which would have crazed a votary of the ceramic art. "What a fool Aunt Huldah is! To think of getting married at her age!"

But Aunt Huldah called and called and only echo replied.

"How provoking," said Miss Pettibone. "He must be gone to the post-office."

If he had, however, the postoffice was a long way off, for Mr. Hiram Pearson never came back. Neither did Aunt Huldah's coupon bonds, her little bag of gold eagles, nor her five one hundred dollar bank notes, which he had so kindly offered to invest. And, upon inquiry being made at Cranch's Corners, the Forty-nine Cent Store was found to be but a vision of Hiram Pearson's fertile brain.

And Aunt Huldah was left to bewail herself in tears and impenitency. Not even the neighbors sympathized with her. They only smiled shrewdly at one another, and said, under their breath: "No fool like an old fool."—New York Ledger.

Steward's Fees. The voyager, if he is not seasick, is dependent for comfort first on the table steward. To this man it seems to be the rule to give \$2.50 for one, or \$5 for two or three persons in a party, whether one is served in regular courses or orders what he pleases from the bill. Late suppers might increase the fee. One's next best friend is the deck steward, if he is attentive and has followed out suggestions about the steamer chair and rugs. Sometimes one can eat on deck when it is fatal to go below, and then, if the deck steward is obliging he deserves the larger part of what would go to the table steward in regular course. If the steward is at all fair it is most agreeable to find one's chair well placed and the rugs dry every morning, especially if one is inclined to seasickness. Moreover, this steward is the one who continuously brings sandwiches and broth on deck and, as he is obliged himself to fee the cook's assistant to get these articles prepared, it is clear that he should be well remembered at parting if any one is. On many lines his pay, like that of most of the stewards, is not higher than \$12 a month and the company, on general principles, keeps back one-third to pay for breakage. Another third goes to the cooks in fees. Where, therefore, would he be without his tips?—Scribner's Magazine.

Content to Remain. Hicks—"Did you see any mountain climbing while you were away?" Wicks—"No, the mountains seemed to be satisfied to remain as they were. They didn't seem to care to get any higher. But we saw some people climbing the mountains."—Boston Transcript.

Farmer (watching colored boy fishing in his private pond): Did you ever get any fish here? Colored Boy: Yes, sah; once, when I fell in the water, wun come in my mou't.

Not Much Ahead. The disposition of the irrepressible Yankee not to let a man of any other nationality grow over him crops out in many ways. "We have a lot of national anniversaries in our country that you don't know anything about," said an Englishman. "You'ven't any Guy Fawkes day."

"No," replied the American. "We haven't any Guy Fawkes day that I've ever heard of, but we've got a ground-hog day, and don't you forget it!"

Weeping and Crying. "Don't cry," he estimated. "Then he perceived that her husband's chief was edged with the most unbecoming look."

"Don't weep," he said himself,—without feeling any emotion.

The signs of gladness were seen, and Pan attuned his pipe. The lambkin gambled on the green. Mist snow is getting ripe.

Philadelphian Reminds.

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LEGALLY SETTLED.

A Dispute Over the Value of a Mutilated Mustang.

At the Hill county court yesterday his honor, Judge Hedwell, gave his decision in the case of Silver vs. Leavaggi, which was a claim for \$50 damages for an assault on plaintiff, the assault consisting of the defendant cutting off one of the waxed ends of the plaintiff's mustache, says the Leeds Mercury. His honor said it was clear that an assault had been committed, and a very grave one, for which defendant was liable, he should say, for heavy damages. But fortunately, the plaintiff, having received the assault, himself accepted a most extraordinary and strange situation, for the defendant then volunteered to sacrifice a portion of his own mustache as a sort of mitigated penalty for the loss the plaintiff had sustained. The plaintiff thereupon accepted the situation, took the scissors and cut off a portion of the defendant's mustache. It was true that the plaintiff lost an inch and a half. It was also true that defendant lost one-eighth of an inch. (Laughter.) Looking at the point of law which had arisen, the question was the proper term to apply to plaintiff's action in cutting off defendant's mustache. The term "waiver" had been suggested, but he thought it was "accord and satisfaction." He was satisfied it was, and it took him back to a very little old case indeed in Dyer—Whenever the plaintiff has consented to receive, and has actually received, satisfaction and recompense for the injury he has sustained the cause of action is discharged, although the satisfaction and recompense were not one hundredth part of the value of his loss. "In this case," continued his honor, "as to the fractions, it is the twenty-seventh part. (Laughter.) A twenty-seventh part of the value of the plaintiff's mustache has been given and the plaintiff accepted. According to the authority of that case it is accord and satisfaction and the plaintiff must lose his verdict. The verdict will therefore be for the defendant, without costs."

Interesting Facts About Gold.

Gold is so very tenacious that a piece of it drawn into wire one-twentieth of an inch in diameter will sustain a weight of 500 pounds without breaking. Its malleability is so great that a single grain may be divided into 2,000,000 parts, and a cubic inch into 9,523,809,523 parts, each of which may be distinctly seen by the naked eye. A grain and a half of gold may be beaten into leaves of one inch square which if intersected by parallel lines drawn at right angles to each other, and distant only one-hundredth part of an inch, will produce 25,000,000 little squares, each of which may be distinctly seen without the aid of a glass. The surface of any given quantity of gold, according to the best authorities, may be extended by the hammer 310,814 times. The thickness of the metal thus extended appears to be no more than the 566,029th part of an inch. Eight ounces of this wonderful metal would gild a silver wire of sufficient length to extend entirely around the globe.

Our Big Country.

The distance across the United States is found to be 2,625.2 geographical miles from the light-house six miles north of Cape May, N. J., to the light-house six miles south of Punta Arenas, following the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude as closely as possible. This distance is found to be about the mean breadth of the country. A glance at the map will show that the United States is much wider toward the north and much narrower toward the Gulf coast, but the thirty-ninth parallel is about as fair an average as can be drawn. The measurements were made by triangulation—that is, by taking observations from fixed landmarks and verifying them by astronomical tests. This distance across the continent thus obtained is 146 feet longer than that reported by Bessel in 1856, and 98 feet longer than that reported by Professor Clark in 1866.

Scotland's Fast Train.

It is now claimed that the Caledonian early morning train from Carlisle to Aberdeen is the fastest train in the world. An expert in speed who made the trip says that for twenty miles the average was 72.5 miles an hour, and for two miles 81.6. The whole performance is described as the ordinary work now on the Caledonian, and far in excess of English times. The engine was the Dunastair, which, in addition to large cylinders, has the largest boiler of any locomotive in Great Britain. In ten years the Caledonian has reduced the time from Carlisle to Aberdeen from 7 hours 32 minutes to 4 hours and 21 minutes.

IN LATE SERMONS.

Knowledge.—Man has a thirst for knowledge as natural as his thirst for water, and his curiosity as natural as his appetite for food, the more he knows the greater his thirst.—Rev. C. W. Gulletto, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.  
Pulpit Truth.—It is no part of the preacher's business or commission to deceive men. Better, even, that his words should sound to the quick than that he should sooth the soul with a lie.—Rev. J. W. Riddle, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.  
The Pope's Power.—The fact that the Pope has at times in the world's history had power to depose kings was due to special political circumstances and not because of power conferred upon him.—Rev. Joseph Blyden, Catholic, Santa Clara, Cal.  
The House We Live In.—The house of character in which we are to dwell in heaven must be built upon the rock of earth. It must be able to withstand the floods of false reasoning.—Rev. John Gossard, Swedenborgian, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Pain.—Pain is pain. I do not think much of the pain I shall have a million years from now. It is my pain today I would be rid of. It is the hell on earth that hurts. When we diagnose of that there is no possible danger of any other.—Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver, Col.

WONDERS OF PARIS.

WORK BEGUN FOR THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

The Magnificent Site—Committee Is Now Selecting Appropriate Designs to Astonish the World—Details of Plans to Date.



Special Letter.) WORK has actually begun on the grounds where the year 1900 will see the Paris exposition, the greatest show, by long odds, that has ever been offered to the public of the world. The spot chosen for the site is one partially covered with buildings, and most of these are now in course of demolition. In their place will rise a pleasure city that will outrank those of the tales of the "Arabian Nights." No city anywhere, not even in the United States, contains in its center an area of land equally available for exposition purposes. When you stop to consider that this wonderful show is to be held not in the outskirts of this, one of the oldest and most beautiful of the European centers of population, but in the very heart thereof, you will be able to form an adequate idea of the first step toward the construction of what the Parisians claim will astonish all mankind. The site for the exposition includes the public grounds on both sides of the Seine from the Place de la Concord, that great monumental square in the city's center, to a point beyond the Pont d'Ina. This includes in its sweep of territory the Champs de Mars, the Trocadero Palace and park, which was the site of the exposition of 1889, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quai d'Orsay, the Quai de la Conference, the Cour la Reine, and a large section of the Champs Elysees, this latter including the site of the Palace of Industry,

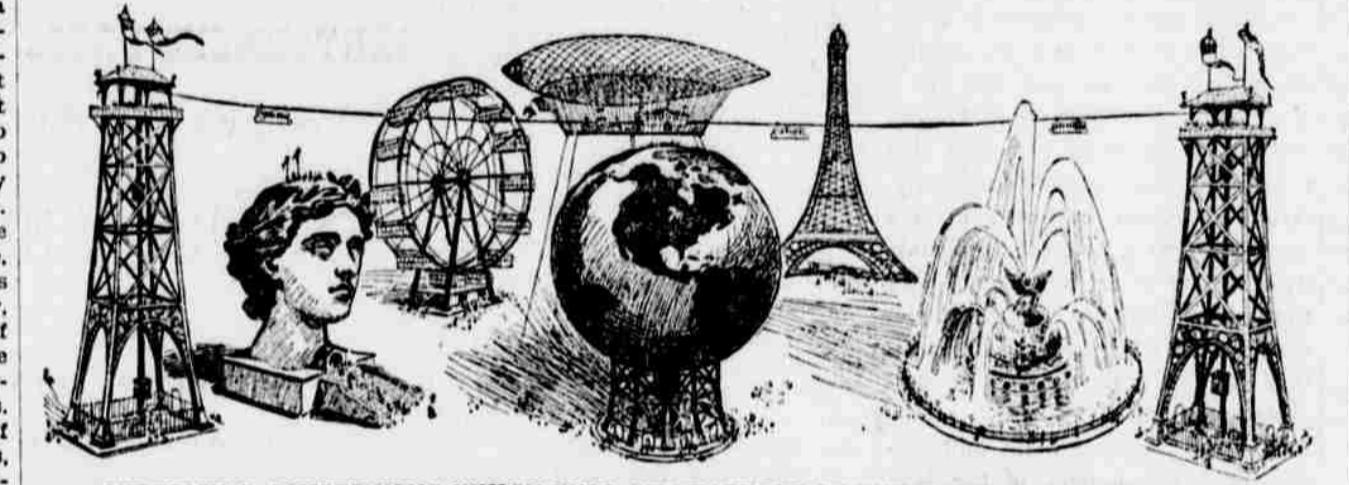
of the buildings which now cover the site. This is one of the facts which indicate the determination of France to excel the world. Never before has an immense section of a city's heart been torn to pieces in an effort to provide room for an attraction of sufficient magnitude to make this busy world pause and wonder. While all the details of the architecture have not yet been worked out, it is certain that the Palace of the Trocadero, which was utilized both for the expositions of 1878 and 1889, will be used, as well as several of the great exposition halls of 1889 in the Champs de Mars, although there will be changes in all of them. On the site of the Palace of Industry, in which the exposition of 1855 was held, will rise a splendid structure to be used as the fine arts hall of the exposition universelle. Just west of this location, and on the same side of the Champs Elysees, the ground has been broken for the hall of liberal arts, which is to be a permanent edifice. A broad avenue will extend between these two buildings, from the Champs Elysees to the Seine. At its meeting place with the river the stream will be spanned by a stately bridge, which will be known as the Alexander bridge, for the present emperor laid the cornerstone of the foundations thereof on his recent visit to Paris. It is promised that this bridge will not only be remarkable for its strength, but equally notable for its architectural beauty. This bridge, too, will connect the Champs Elysees and the Esplanade des Invalides. Thus it can be fairly said, and for the first time, that the work of constructing the exposition has begun. The plans are revised as stated. The key note of it all, however, is the determination of France to excel everything in the way of exhibitions that the other nations of the earth have accomplished. It is her purpose to spare neither time nor money.

West African Ideas of the Soul. Miss Mary H. Kingsley, the well-known traveler, affirms that not a few of the negro and Hindu tribes of West Africa believe in the composite nature

and a very active one, too. I have heard that the present head was once an ambassador to a European country, but really do not believe any one knows who he is. There are said to be over 600,000 men under him and his assistants who control the various districts.

WHAT GOVERNORS GET.

Annual Salaries from \$10,000 Down to as Low as \$1,500. Three states of the forty-five pay \$10,000 a year each to their chief executive, or \$2,000 more than is paid a cabinet officer. These three states are New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The governor of Massachusetts, for whose office there is an election each year, formerly received \$5,000 salary; now he gets \$8,000. The governor of Louisiana, for whose office there is an election every fourth year, formerly received \$8,000 and now gets \$4,000. The governor of Indiana gets \$5,000 a year for a four years' term, or \$20,000. The governor of Ohio gets \$5,000 a year for a two years' term. Connecticut pays her governor \$4,000 and Little Rhode Island pays \$3,000. The New England states of the north border are not very liberal in the compensation of their governors. The governor of Maine gets \$2,500 a year. The governor of New Hampshire receives \$2,000, and formerly only got \$1,500 a year. Now \$1,500 is not a large salary for a governor of a sovereign American state, but it is as much as Vermont or Oregon pays. But the governor of Oregon has a four years' term whereas the governor of Vermont has a term of only two years. The governor of North Carolina, one of the oldest and largest of the original states, gets only \$2,000 salary, while the governor of South Carolina, a smaller and less important commonwealth, receives \$3,500. The governor of Georgia receives \$3,000; the governor of Florida \$3,500. Michigan pays a governor \$4,000; Montana, a state of much smaller population, \$5,000. In Kentucky the rate is \$6,000; in Missouri, \$5,000; in Nebraska, \$4,000; in Kansas, \$3,000;



SURPRISING CONCEPTIONS WHICH WILL BE FEATURES OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

which was the International Exposition of 1855, the first of the series of French expositions.

It really seems as if every ingenious schemer the world over has been devoting himself to making suggestions for striking features for the exposition. There is the marvelous city in the air which is to be sustained by a gigantic balloon. The city is to drop down to the ground at convenient intervals and take aboard such additions to its population as may be inclined to thus rise in the world, or to permit the debarcation of persons who are tired of remaining so long within one city's limits. The woman's building, which has practically been decided upon, is likely to be in the form of a composite head, this head being made in accordance with a composite picture of the most beautiful women in the world. The head is to possess many unique features, besides containing all sorts of comforts—from the rooms, where women may gossip in easy chairs to the restaurant, where they will gain at the same time new ideas and excellent meals. One of the most unique ideas submitted was that of a gigantic fountain to be placed in the center of a great basin or lake. Tremendous force is to be applied to the jets, forcing them to a height of 200 feet. The papers have already described at length the great globe, the aerial railway, the gigantic telescopes and other big features of the exposition. Among the other propositions presented, and there have been 250 of them, is a palace for the accommodation of the public in general, a gorgeous affair, which, it is declared, shall contain everything that heart could wish and money can buy.

Then there will be an exhibition of the works of man from an early period up to date. This will apply particularly to the more notable inventions of great artists, and will include portraits, statuary, manuscripts, etc. A two hundred ton clock is under consideration. A wine vat that will hold 85,000 gallons is another suggestion. Mines and geological exhibits without number are among the plans submitted. Camille Flammarion, the famous astronomer, wants a tremendous moon constructed, around which those who desire shall circulate in a balloon. As for theaters, panoramas and other amusements, there are suggestions without number. Of course, it is proposed to have the Passion play. Another idea is to have a submarine theater. Then comes the usual Alpine panoramas and another, which it is alleged will represent the mysteries of the ocean. The doings of the recent expedition of the French to Madagascar are what some one wishes to exploit on canvas. And so it goes.

The entries have now closed, and the members of the exposition committee must deliberate over what is before them. While eighty-four suggestions have been held to be worthy of consideration, really not more than thirty-one of these projects are at all in accordance with the general plan of the exposition. One of the commissioners has gone so far as to say that only twenty-three of them are at all appropriate, but this question must be settled by the commissioners as a whole. To fully appreciate the immense amount of labor required to place the site of the exposition in proper condition for the beginning of the erection of the buildings, it must be understood that the work which is now in progress is simply the first step—the demolition

of the human soul; that they most of them accept one soul which survives death, and also some other subsidiary souls which do not survive it; that many of the negro tribes suppose that each man or woman has also a "bush soul" which is a ghost-like animal with a taste for ranging out freely in the bush, and which may be trapped and kept in a cage, to the great discomfort of the true proprietor; that, again, not only low negroes, but Bantus, believe in a dream soul, which also flies abroad when the owner is sleeping, and if he is awakened too suddenly may not be able to get back home in time for his awakening, whence again many evils result; and further, that there is a shadow soul, which may be seriously injured if any one treads on the shadow. Miss Kingsley even relates that she saw a woman who had a hatred for a certain man stealthily creep behind him to where his shadow was falling on the earth, and hammer a great driving needle into the shadow of his head, intending thereby to bring about his death. The West African tribes think the bush soul is the animal part of them, which, when it is relieved of the superintendence of its human intelligence, enjoys its freedom in the bush like the animals to which they retain so close an affinity; that when they dream there is some part of them that can leave the body and play fantastic tricks among their neighbors; and, again, that there is a life in the shadow which accompanies every one during the day time—which life is closely linked to the life which survives the body.

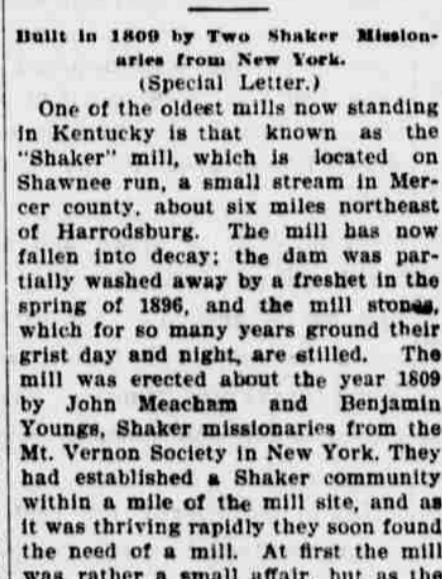
Maryland pays \$4,500; Texas, \$4,000; Idaho, \$3,000; West Virginia, \$2,750; Delaware and Utah have the same standard of compensation for the governors, \$2,500. The governor of Alabama receives the same salary as the governor of Alaska, \$3,000. Wisconsin pays \$2,500 and Colorado \$3,000.

KENTUCKY'S OLDEST MILL.

Built in 1809 by Two Shaker Missionaries from New York. (Special Letter.) One of the oldest mills now standing in Kentucky is that known as the "Shaker" mill, which is located on Shawnee run, a small stream in Mercer county, about six miles northeast of Harrodsburg. The mill has now fallen into decay; the dam was partially washed away by a freshet in the spring of 1896, and the mill stones, which for so many years ground their grist day and night, are stilled. The mill was erected about the year 1809 by John Meacham and Benjamin Youngs, Shaker missionaries from the Mt. Vernon Society in New York. They had established a Shaker community within a mile of the mill site, and as it was thriving rapidly they soon found the need of a mill. At first the mill was rather a small affair, but as the

Shaker community increased in numbers and wealth improvements were added until it was finally one of the best mills in Mercer county. It was noted all over Central Kentucky for its excellent qualities in making flour, and it was a very popular place for the Shaker community to visit. The mill was a very important part of the Shaker community, and its destruction would have been a great loss to them.

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Loafer's Idea of Don Quixote.

"Yes, senor, Don Quixote was a funny chap. It's a great book, though, and known to the whole world, even to the heathen and to the English, and to the others. I read it and found it droll reading, but the best of it I did not get. There is much in it for persons of learning. They all say who know that the science of the world is there, and that when you understand it you can get as rich as you want. But I am ignorant, and was only amused. Don Quixote was a very ridiculous fellow, don't you think of his taking those wenchies at the Venta for castle maidens? Jesu, what an ass he was! And Sancho, you say! Well, he is like you and me, he wants to eat and sleep and get along with everybody in a nice way. But then I don't know the book. There is something in it I can't get hold of, which makes priests and the like read it over and over. Don Federico, a lawyer, who now lives in Madrid, says there is not another book like it, so full of politics and everything."—"On the Trail of Don Quixote." It cost Boston \$108,875 last year to care for its poor.

LOST CONTROL OF HER NERVES.

A Helpless, Painful Condition.

From the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn. It is said that the present generation is living in an era of nervousness. Some attribute the cause to the climate of our country; if there is an atmospheric effect it certainly is the least of the causes that produce nervousness.



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In relating her experience to a Tribune representative, she said: "I wish to state to you the great benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. For many months I was afflicted with nervous debility and could get no relief until I began using the Pink Pills, the required result came very soon, and I hope I may have the privilege of recommending them to everyone suffering as I did, for I am certain the medicine gives instant relief without any bad results." (Signed) "Mrs. C. H. Grise." Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public. T. E. ANDREWS, Notary Public, Hennepin Co., Minn.

When a man falls in other ways he can attract attention by shaving off his whiskers. This is the season of the year when people take sides in pronouncing the word "peony." When you have a country woman to dinner, notice how shy she is of the butter you serve. A man never knows how many friends he has until he comes home from a successful fishing trip.

A Stout Backbone.

Is essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back, rheumatism and disorders of the kidneys, the tonic and blood-former of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only reliable remedy. The strength of the spine and all its dependencies are sympathetically strengthened. The digestive and bilious will find in a pure vegetable stimulant a tonic.

A man doesn't want to go to congress to benefit the people, but to benefit himself. Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabulous, La., August 26, 1895.

Every one exaggerates the good he does for his kin.

SCOTCH ROLLED OATS.

There is as much nourishment in a two pound package of Scotch Oats that costs ten cents as there is in twenty leaves of bread that cost 8c.

Nay nothing: it is the only way to avoid being misquoted.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c. There is more or less vanity wrapped up in everything a man or woman says.

FITS Permanently Cured.

Electric Treatment of the Epileptic. The only cure for Epilepsy. Dr. R. H. Allen, 1111 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Why is it they call a man "thelate" when he has been dead 10 or 15 years?

Educate Your Bowels With Cascara.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. H. C. C. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Some men want to show how smart they are every minute.

LEPROUS HAIR POSITIVELY CURED.

Home Treatment of the Leprosy. The only cure for Leprosy. Dr. R. H. Allen, 1111 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

You can pick the winners at the races when your pocketbook is empty.

GET STRENGTH AND APETITE.

Use Dr. Hatter's Iron Tonic. Your druggist will refund money if not satisfactory.

The great lakes are rising again.

Lake Ontario has risen three feet since last summer, and is eighteen inches higher than it was a year ago.

A Modern Lazarus.

Inherited blood diseases are much more difficult to cure than those which are acquired. One of the most common hereditary diseases is Scrofula, which the medical profession admits is most obstinate and desperate. It is most difficult to cure it with little success. A child afflicted with Scrofula is always puny and sickly, and can never grow into healthy manhood until the disease is eliminated. Scrofula leads into consumption nine times out of ten, so that it is important for this reason that immediate attention be given to all children who inherit the slightest taint. Mrs. S. S. Mabry, 360 Elm St., Macon, Ga., writes: "My boy, Charlie, inherited a scrofulous blood taint, and from infancy was covered with terrible sores, his sufferings being such that it was impossible to dress him for three years."



CHARLIE MABRY. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his nose was swollen to several times its natural size; to add to his misery he had catarrh, which made him almost deaf, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. A dozen blood remedies were given him by the wholesale, but they did not do the slightest good. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S.S.S. (Swift's Specific), and at first the inflammation seemed to increase, but as this is the way the remedy gets rid of the poison, by forcing it out of the system, we were encouraged and continued the medicine. A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health." "My boy, Charlie, inherited a scrofulous blood taint, and from infancy was covered with terrible sores, his sufferings being such that it was impossible to dress him for three years."

Purely Vegetable

and contains no potash, no mercury or other mineral, which means so much to all who know the disastrous effects of these drugs. Valuable books mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing. R. P. Hall & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY!

Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. J. C. BARKER'S DROPSY CURE. 10c.

**We defy the Experts**

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and every one is convinced that genuine White Topaz cannot be detected from real diamonds. White Topaz is the stone you have read so much about. The one that has fooled the new brookers. Place them side by side with genuine diamonds and no one can tell the difference. We have sold thousands of them at from one to ten dollars, but in order to introduce them quickly as well as to find out the advertising medium best suited to our business, we make this offer:

**GIGANTIC OFFER**

We will send you a beautiful, brilliant, genuine White Topaz, which can be mounted in a ring, scarf or brooch, link, stud, cuff button, brooch or pair earrings, like any article in this order on receipt of—

These stones are exactly the same as those we have advertised at one dollar.

**This offer for a few days only**

Cut out this advertisement and send it to us together with 25c in coin or stamps and we will send you a white Topaz by return mail: a stone that you can be truly proud of and one that positively cannot be detected from real diamonds. In ordering, be sure and state whether small, medium or large stone is desired. **NO OTHER FEE TO UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS ADVERTISEMENT.**

**GENUINE WHITE TOPAZ**

bears no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds no matter under what name they are advertised. They are the hardest of semi-precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with White Topaz.

**OUR GUARANTEE!**

We warrant each and every Topaz to retain its brilliancy and color throughout its life. If you are not satisfied, we will give you a full refund. If you are not sure of the genuineness of the White Topaz that we have sent you, we will refund you the money. White Topaz are Good Enough for Royalty.

**DIAMOND DUPLICATED IN WHITE TOPAZ.**

Royalty and the four hundred who can resist and only diamonds set in necklaces, studs, brooches, rings, cuff buttons, brooches and earrings will prefer the White Topaz that we have sent you to the diamonds that you have seen elsewhere.

**THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME Don't Miss It**

Send us twenty-five cents in coin or stamps and you will be supplied with the White Topaz of the new discovery.

Money Refunded if Goods are Not Satisfactory. **THE BARBON PALACE, 200 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**The Haskell Free Press.**

**J. E. POOLE,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.  
Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, June 19, 1897.

**LOCAL DOTS.**

—Read about our prize scholarship  
—More new shoes at T. G. Carney & Co's.  
—Mr. Frank Armstrong returned from Woodward, I. T., this week.  
—Full line of grain sacks at W. W. Fields & Bros., at lowest prices.  
—Mr. John Lee of Graham is here on a visit to his sister, Mrs. A. C. Foster.  
—Get Russel to paper your rooms, he will do you a first-class job cheap.  
—The intermediates had a party at Mr. L. M. Garrett's Wednesday night.  
—A camp of Woodmen of the World was organized in Seymour last week.  
—Pure Louisiana sugar house molasses at S. L. Robertson's.  
—Miss Ada Malone of Abilene who has been visiting here returned home Monday.  
—Gene Meadors says duck meat aint good for pet wolves—at least his duck meat aint.  
—Parched coffee, nine pounds for a dollar at T. G. Carney & Co's.  
—Mr. Mooneyhan's was the first crop of wheat threshed and it yielded 21 bushels per acre.  
—Always something good to eat at S. L. Robertson's.  
—Mr. L. W. Roberts and family went out to their ranch Tuesday to spend a week or so.  
—They say we will have "Innocents Abroad" when J. T. and G. R. get across the big river.  
—Masons glass fruit jars only \$1 a dozen for half gallon size at McCollum & Wilbourn Co's. The cheapest they were ever sold at here.  
—A large party of serenaders discoursed music to and ate the cake of their victims Saturday night.  
—Mr. S. W. Scott and wife left yesterday for Austin and may also visit at Galveston before returning.  
—We are still selling nice bright syrup at 27 1/2 cents per gallon.  
T. G. CARNEY & CO.  
—Miss Mattie Kindred of Mississippi arrived here Saturday on a visit to the family of her uncle, Mr. W. C. Jones, and other relatives.  
—Miss Una Foster and Mr. Marshall Pierson arrived at home Saturday from Waco, where they have been attending Baylor University.  
—If you have a dollar to spend and want full value for it go to T. G. Carney & Co's store with it.  
—Judge H. G. McConnell went down to Abilene Thursday to look after a law suit in which some of our citizens are interested.  
—IF YOU HAVE CASH TO PAY FOR GOODS GO TO S. L. ROBERTSON'S.  
—Mrs. M. J. Sayles of Missouri is here visiting the families of her nephews, Messrs R. B. and W. W. Fields.  
—Mrs. A. Z. Sewell and little daughter left Wednesday with the intention of spending several weeks with relatives in Wood and Raines counties.  
—If you want your house painted and trimmed in properly contrasting colors, Russell is the man to do it for you; he is up on that kind of work.  
—The Free Press would be pleased if the thrasher owners would keep a record of the various crops threshed by them and furnish it from time to time with the acreage and yield.  
—We keep our stock of staple and fancy family groceries filled with the choicest and best of goods and sell them at bottom prices.  
T. G. CARNEY & CO.  
—Mr. J. E. Davis delivered to the committee a sample bundle of his Michigan Amber wheat Monday to be placed in the county exhibit. It is simply fine and will do credit to the productive qualities of any country. Mr. Davis says that all his crops are good, but he is particularly pleased with his cotton crop. He has about 100 acres in cotton, and he says it is the prettiest he has ever had at this time of the year—and he is an old cotton raiser both here and in southern Texas.

—S. L. Robertson is still selling everything low for cash.  
—It is thought that some of our young people who made an assault with intent to go to a party together the other night will have a better understanding and get nearer together than a mile next time.  
—The Free Press is offering a splendid opportunity for some young man to get a scholarship in the Metropolitan Business College free of cost. Read about the voting contest.  
—If there is anything you wish in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats and etc., come to us for it. Prices cut no figure with us, we are here to sell goods.  
T. G. CARNEY & CO.  
—A Mr. Carmean of Hico, Hamilton county, was here this week looking at a 2000 acre tract of land owned by him on Paint creek. We did not learn whether or not he thinks of moving to it.  
—Messrs J. T. Lawley and G. R. Couch left yesterday to visit relatives in Alabama and Tennessee. They will go first to Nashville, where they will take in the great exposition.  
—Leave your watch work at the McLemore Drug Store. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.  
O. NICHOLSON  
Wichita Falls, Tex  
—Young man, if you want a \$50 scholarship in the Metropolitan Business College at Dallas, free of all cost go to hustling for the Free Press and get your friends to do likewise. Induce your friends to subscribe and vote their coupons for you.  
—Do you want a Mitchell wagon, best made; if so see W. W. Fields & Bros., who will sell it to you at Abilene price.  
—Mr. J. F. Jones started out Wednesday with his steam thrasher and a corps of hands. The crop of Mr. Dan Mooneyhan, about a mile and a half north of town was the first threshed.  
—Later we learned that he got a yield of 21 bushels per acre.  
—Get Russel to paint that old rusty buggy and make it look new again.  
—The attention of housekeepers is directed to the advertisement of Porter's Automatic Chemical Milk Cooler and Creamer in this paper. Write them a postal for full descriptive circulars. It is recommended as the best cooler made. You will also confer a favor on the Free Press if you will mention that you saw the advertisement in it.  
—Mr. R. E. Sherrill brought up a sample of his Japanese plums the other day to be preserved for our county exhibit. They were of the Engre variety and lacked but the merest fraction of being two inches in diameter and they averaged 2 ozs. in weight. They had a delicious aroma and were very tempting to look upon.  
—The biggest and best line of hats for men and boys ever shipped to Haskell will be received by T. G. Carney & Co. in a few days. Come and get you a hat cheap.  
—The St. Louis Republic of the 14th contained a two column portrait of Dr. Foster R. Winn, late of St. Louis, who was killed by Spanish soldiers last week while defending a Cuban hospital against an attack by them.  
It will be of interest to our readers to know that Dr. Winn was a brother of our townsman, Mr. D. M. Winn. The Republic speaks very highly of Dr. Winn and says that he was very popular in that city. He felt great sympathy for the Cubans and last fall joined the insurgent forces as a volunteer surgeon, and his success was so great that he was soon promoted to inspector of hospitals. He was only 27 years of age.  
—Ladies we have the prettiest and largest stock of queensware, both plain and decorated, ever brought to Haskell. It was bought before the passage of the tariff law and will be sold very cheap. Call and see it.  
MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.  
—Mr. J. M. Perry brought us this week for the county exhibit some of the finest wild plums we have ever seen. Many of them measured 1 1/4 inches in diameter and a few that we found fully ripe in the lot were juicy and of fine flavor. They grew on his place on Paint creek. They have been put in a preserving liquid and will go with the exhibit to Dallas. Wild plums grow in considerable quantity in various parts of the county and are largely used by the ladies in making preserves and jelly, of which they make an exceptionally fine article.

**A Great Combination.**  
We will have 400 to 500 bushels of peaches and have ordered a good supply of Mason's glass fruit jars and a big lot of sugar, so if you want to do some preserving and canning we will be pleased to supply you with the full combination. We will make your prices that will be impossible to duplicate elsewhere. To be sure to get a supply call at once and leave your order for the number of bushels of peaches, pounds of sugar and dozens of jars you want and state the time when you will want them and we will deliver them at the proper time. T. G. CARNEY & CO.  
—Fruit jars and full line of stoneware at W. W. Fields & Bros. Call and get prices before you buy.  
See the ad. of Messrs. W. C. Bowman & Co. and learn where to buy lumber, Etc. the cheapest.  
—Our shoe trade has been so large as to already require an additional order to fill up our stock with missing sizes and styles. These have just been received and our stock is again complete in all styles and sizes for men, women and children.  
T. G. CARNEY & CO.  
—Mr. W. A. Taylor and wife are on a visit to the family of Mr. R. B. Fields, the two ladies being sisters.  
—Racine, Wis., is justly celebrated for the excellence of its vehicles. Both the Mitchell wagon and Racine Buggies and Hacks are made there. They know what quality of vehicles are necessary for a western climate.  
Yours truly,  
ED S. HUGHES & CO.  
Abilene, Texas.  
The splendid small grain crop of this section is nearly all safely harvested and our people have great cause to feel grateful to a beneficent providence for a bountiful yield and an entire exemption from such destructive storms as have played havoc with the grain crops in several localities.  
—A beautiful line of new glass ware, new styles and very cheap at McCullum & Wilbourn Co's.  
U. C. V. Notice.  
The following named gentlemen have been selected by the Haskell camp of U. C. V's to see the people of their respective neighborhoods and learn what the prospects are for a successful reunion of ex-Confederate soldiers at this place on Sept. 1st, 1897, and report at our next regular meeting day—the last Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock, p. m.: S. E. Carothers, Z. M. Marcey, Ben Lanier, W. M. Wood and E. C. Mixon.  
Respectfully,  
W. W. FIELDS, Capt.  
—We have placed an order for our 5th car of Racine Buggies and Hacks. They are made especially for a western climate and will stand the racket. If you are in the market for a vehicle of any kind, your own interest demands that you investigate our stock. Yours truly,  
ED S. HUGHES & CO.  
Abilene, Texas.  
The law's delays may be primarily responsible, and doubtless is so to a large extent, for the mob, but the mob has become a deep rooted cancerous growth in the body politic that does not always require the irritant of delay to excite it to purple anger and outbreaks of violence. The recent lynchings at Urbana, Ohio and Princess Anne, Md., of the rapists who were already under sentence of death by the courts, are instances in point.  
**More Work for the Legislature.**  
Many of the legislators at Austin had their plans set to adjourn Thursday of this week and go on an excursion to the Nashville exposition, but the governor sent in another message Monday submitting nine new subjects for legislation. It is not believed however that they can finish the business on hand and accomplish anything on these new questions in the few remaining days of the extra session. The most important of the new subjects submitted by the governor are: A bill to provide for speedy indictment and trial in cases of rape, and to suppress and punish murder by mob violence, and for the removal of sheriffs and other peace officers from office who permit the killing of any prisoner in their custody. A bill to regulate the expenditure of the public school fund on more economical lines. A general occupation tax law. A law to encourage the establishment of factories. A law to require the payment of county taxes in money.

**Conduct of Jurors.**  
In the case of the Bank vs Keller et al tried at our district court and resulting in a verdict for defendants, the plaintiff filed a motion for a new trial, alleging among other grounds that three of the jurors ate meals at the home of one of the defendants during their service as jurors in the case, and alleging that this was such misconduct as might have influenced them in their verdict, etc.  
The court considered no ground of the motion for new trial worthy of consideration, except that alleging misconduct of the jury, consisting in three of the jurors eating a meal at deft. Keller's after being sworn as jurors.  
We give below an extract from the ruling of Judge Hamner on the motion, as we believe it to be the correct law in the matter and that it may serve as a guide to citizens called upon to serve as jurors in avoiding even the appearance of wrong conduct. The wisdom of the past has thrown certain safeguards around the conduct of petty juries which must be observed, even though the particular conduct complained of may be in itself entirely innocent and devoid of wrong intent.  
In a lengthy opinion reviewing all the authorities accessible, none of which contravened the rule adopted, the court says:  
"In none of the cases cited, (except that in 11 N. W. Rep. 668) have the courts stopped to inquire as to whether or not such conduct had any influence on the verdict, nor have they inquired whether a different verdict might have been rendered under the law and the facts. They have contented themselves to rest upon the broad principle that whenever, innocently or designedly, favors have been bestowed upon a juror, however remote the probability or influence, or however remote the probability of bias by reason thereof, that public policy demands that the verdict should not be permitted to stand.  
"Guided by these plain and unequivocal enunciations of the law, unquestioned by adverse authority, I am constrained to set aside the verdict. Not because I believe the jurors were influenced by such conduct to plaintiffs prejudice, nor because I disapprove of their verdict, but because to allow the verdict to stand under the circumstances would pervert the law of the land; would be contrary to public policy, and would establish precedent which would open the way for those disposed to tamper with juries to ply their nefarious wiles and afford a shelter and shield impenetrable to the truth seeker.  
"A line must be drawn and adhered to; it may be harsh in the given case, but its sanction to any extent would be ruinous to justice, and would sap the very fountain which should be pure and undefiled—even above suspicion.  
"As I am convinced the conduct of deft. and the jurors was the outgrowth of innocent ignorance of wrong; no further penalty will be attached than the granting of a new trial."

**A COLLEGE EDUCATION.**  
Will be Given away Free by the Free Press.  
**TO THE MOST POPULAR**  
Young Man in Haskell County. A Complete Course in Metropolitan Business College at Dallas.  
Do You Want a Business Course?  
We have perfected arrangements with the Metropolitan Business College, at Dallas, one of the best institutions of the kind in the South, whereby we can award to the person receiving the highest number of votes by 12 o'clock, noon, on November 1st, 1897 a scholarship in this reliable business college.  
CONDITIONS.  
Any man, of any age, married or single, in town or country, in Haskell county, may enter as a contestant for the scholarship, provided his immediate family is a paid-up subscriber to the Haskell Free Press.  
HOW TO VOTE.  
Each week there will appear in the Free Press a coupon which may be voted by anyone properly filling it out. Take it to McLemore's drug store and it will be duly registered and deposited in a sealed box. Votes may be mailed to him or to the Free Press and they will receive the same prompt attention as if delivered in person.  
The votes will remain in the box until November 1st, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when the judges, Messrs. W. W. Fields, R. E. Sherrill and J. E. Lindsey will open the box, count the votes and declare the winner.  
The vote will be published in the Free Press each week up to October 30th.  
Each new subscriber to the Free Press will be allowed fifteen coupons or ballots.  
Each subscriber renewing will be allowed ten coupons or ballots.  
For each year's back subscription paid up by any subscriber we will allow ten coupons or votes.  
Persons subscribing for the paper to be sent to friends will be entitled to the coupons as above—15 for a new subscription.  
Extra ballots may be secured at this office or at McLemore's drug store at following prices: Single ballot 5c; 25 ballots \$1; 50 ballots \$1.75; 100 ballots \$3, and 500 ballots \$5.  
Besides the above every subscriber is entitled to use the coupon printed in his paper each week.  
N. B. All the above will be on a cash basis.  
**COUPON.**  
Free Press Scholarship Contest  
I vote for \_\_\_\_\_  
To have the \$50.00 Scholarship in Metropolitan Business College signed  
**Nichols Russell,**  
**HOUSE PAINTER and DECORATOR.**  
Does Artistic Paper Hanging, Fine Graining and Varnishing, Fine Carriage Painting and Striping, and other work in that line. Guarantees Satisfaction  
Call at Leland Hotel  
**I Can**  
save you money when you need:  
**MACHINE OILS,**  
**CALIFORNIA DOG POISON,**  
**WALL PAPER,**  
**WAGON OR BUGGY PAINT,**  
**TABLETS,**  
**WRITING PAPER,**  
**LANTERNS,**  
**LAMP COODS,**  
or any kind of  
**DRUGS.**  
I want your trade,  
**A. P. McLEMORE.**  
P. S. Condition Powders 15cts lb

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

**THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,**  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.  
DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson T. J. Lemmon.

**MORE GOODS, Fresh Goods, NEW GOODS**

Constantly arriving to keep up the assortment in our stock and supply our customers with all the latest things that come out.

A fresh shipment of

**STYLISH DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, NOVELTY PRINTS** just received.

Also a nice line of

**GENTLEMENS' DRESS SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.**

We have also replenished our stock of

**SHOES AND SLIPPERS** to supply some missing sizes and late summer styles.

We will continue to keep our stock freshened up from week to week so that our customers can depend upon finding at our store anything they want and all or it the latest and best, and we

Guarantee our Prices to meet all competition.

**F. G. Alexander & Co.**

**J. W. BELL,**  
Manufacturer & Dealer in  
**SADDLES and HARNESS.**  
Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.  
Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.  
**Your Trade is Solicited.**

**SHERRILL BROS. & CO.**  
—DEALERS IN—  
**HARDWARE AND LUMBER,**  
Pumps and pipe work a speciality.  
**Best Wind Mills on earth at reasonable prices.**  
Galvanized Iron Tanks made at home  
**The best Planters and Cultivators made.**  
Machinery Oils at railroad prices.  
**Good Lumber offered, and big trade asked for.**

**MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.**

**HARDWARE** { Our aim is to keep a well assorted stock of general hardware, tools, cutlery, etc. We also handle a good line of stoves, wine mills, pumps, etc.

**IMPLEMENTS** { The best and most popular makes of plow planters, cultivators, wagons, etc. Anything not in our stock will be procured promptly.

**FURNITURE** { We shall continue to handle furniture, carpets, mattresses and general housefurnishing goods and solicit your trade in these lines.

**UNDERTAKER'S GOODS** { We keep in stock an assortment of coffin trimmings, etc., and can fill orders promptly.

**MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.**

**For Mothers!**  
The discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives tone to the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.  
**Wine of Cardui**  
has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures also cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. \$1.00 per bottle.  
For advice in cases requiring special attention, address, giving name, to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Mrs. LEMMA HAY, Jefferson, Mo., says: "When I first took Wine of Cardui, I could not bear any children, but months later I had a fine girl baby."