

OUT OF THE SEA.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA

CHAPTER X.—(CONTINUED.)

A second and third attempt Miss Fulton made to solve the mystery of the haunted chamber. On the second night the place was not visited, and the adventurous girl had slept soundly from 2 o'clock until daybreak. But the third night, just at 12 o'clock struck, she heard the rattle of a key in the lock and directly the door swung open and creakingly, and the tall figure she had seen before stepped over the threshold. This time the figure was black only, simple black, and the veil that covered her face and shoulders was save craps. She went forward until she stood upon the blood stain on the carpet and then sinking down to her knees she muttered some unintelligible words that sounded like a denunciation. Then she rose quickly and turned toward the closet where hung the bridal veil.

Helen sprang forward and grasped her firmly by the arm. A hoarse cry broke from under the black veil. With a gigantic strength the arm was torn from Helen's grasp, and, as before, the figure vanished into the shadows of the corridor. But she had left behind her a souvenir. For closely clasped in Helen's hand was a piece of torn cloth, and on carrying it to the light, Helen saw that it was a fragment of heavy, lustrous black silk. The face grew pale as marble and she leaned on a table for support.

CHAPTER XI.

LYNDE GRAHAM sat before a little table in his cell. He had in his hand a pen and a writing materials upon the table. He laid down the pen, and leaned back thoughtfully in his chair. His imprisonment had brought upon him a great change. His face was pale and attenuated, his lips had grown thin by constant compression, and his eyes, once so bright and daring, were sad and misty with the tears of pride would not let him shed. For as the time drew near when his reprieve would expire, and the fatal sentence of the law must be executed, he felt a strange, yearning desire for life. Before, when he had been so near death, he had hardly asked for life; now, when he had loved in a wild, passionate way—a little short of madness—Imogene Ireton; he would have given his life to have brought her one hour of happiness. But that fierce passion had died a violent death. It had been very long since he had thought of her with a single thrill, and gradually there had crept into his heart, to be enshrined there in secrecy, the sweet face of Agnes Trenholme, just as he had last seen it, when she lay senseless in the arms of Dr. Hudson, at the foot of the galleys from which she had saved him. A thrill of exquisite pleasure swept over him, as he thought, if she had not loved him she would not have risked so much to save him. He flushed, his mouth grew tender as a woman's at the thought—he put out his arms as if toward some imaginary object, but dropped them again with a sad sigh.

"A prisoner—condemned to die," he said hoarsely to himself. "What right have I to think a single thought of a pure woman? And yet at heart, God knoweth, I am as innocent as she!" He rose and paced the narrow limits allotted to him with nervous haste. Then he seated himself and took up his pen.

"It can do no harm," he said, thinking aloud. "I have always meant to ask her to come to me, but not so soon—not until my nearness to death should make it my last request. But I am so hungry for a sight of her face!" He wrote rapidly:

"Miss Agnes Trenholme—Is it to be too presumptuous to ask you to make my gloomy prison all bright for a little while with your presence? We were playmates once, you know, and in the memory of the dear old time, before sorrow came, I ask you to visit me here. I shall be unhappy until you come. Will you be kind?"

"LYNDE GRAHAM."

"This little note cost Agnes a sleepless night of weeping and prayer. But when the morning came it found her calm. She said nothing to anyone of her intention, but toward noon she dressed herself in her plainest clothes and walked down to Portles.

SYMBOLIST AND POET.

PAUL VERLAINE'S GENIUS WAS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

He Was Admitted to Various Honors, However, and His Recent Death Was Thought a Sign of Relief to France.—His Best Works.

WITH the death of Paul Verlaine a few days ago the most remarkable figure in the literary history of our time has passed away. He was almost unheard of in America; in England until he went to lecture at Oxford, he was known only by name, and but slightly at that; and even in France he was never properly recognized. This was due largely to his own qualities and characteristics. He was a man whose life had been a record of one vice after another, whose tastes were so low that he was not to be spoken to, and whose ways were so vicious that

VETERANS' CORNER.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Revictoring Vicksburg—A Great Scheme to Shoot Hard-Tack Into the Besieged City—Squadron Evolutions in the Navy—Other Sketches.

HE moon's dim light shines ghostly white Through the fleecy cloudlet's screen; Abiaze through the dark is the flickering spark Of a million torches seen. Where swift o'er the grass now circle and pass The legions bright I ween Of a fairy train that once again Is haunting the meadow green.

Again, as of old, their revels they hold, Queen Summer's reign to greet; Fairy lamps they bring to light the ring Where under the willow they meet; O'er the flower decked earth with joyous mirth They flit with flying feet. Or spur to speed each fairy steed A frolic course to feet.

Summer evenings mild have them beguiled From elfin grots below; And they pitch their camp 'mid the mosses damp Where the pale anemones grow, When they stoop to drink at the fountain's brink Their lamps reflected show; Till the drops they sip with laughing lip Like liquid diamonds flow.

Now high, now low, the fish-lights glow, Now faint, now brighter gleam, Then wheel and glance in a merry dance Just over the shimmering stream: They whirl about and in and out, Till the mortal who gazes may deem 'The fairies' ball a phantom all, A weird, bewildering dream.

MRS. JAMES MONROE.



No young woman in the old society of New York was prettier or more charming than Eliza Kortright, who became the wife of James Monroe long before that celebrated man was president or announced the "doctrine" of international polity that bears his name. After the revolution Monroe, a handsome young fellow of 23, went to New York from Virginia as delegate to congress, then sitting there. He had been a captain and in Washington's social set had met Miss Kortright, who was the belle of the town. The two young people pleased each other and were married. It was a fine wedding, attended by all the gentry and the crowning social event of the winter that succeeded the first inauguration of George Washington. Mrs. Monroe shone in the continental courts for her beauty and patriotic carriage when she accompanied her husband to Europe on diplomatic business. Mrs. Monroe proclaimed a "doctrine" of her own in social matters which has stood the test of time quite as well as that of her illustrious husband. When she entered the White House she perceptibly refused to return social calls. At first her attitude made a great stir and she was warmly criticized for this apparently unreplicable fashion. She was charged with imitating royalty, but she held to the point and soon the country began to go her way. It was then perceived that Mrs. Monroe was perfectly right, and this custom of the president's wife returning no calls has been maintained to the present day. In fact, her reform led to a set of White House rules on etiquette that yet stick. Mrs. Monroe spent ten years of her life in Europe. Her daughters were educated in France, Eliza, the elder, was a classmate of Hortense de Beauharnais, afterward Napoleon's wife. Mrs. Monroe's sister married Nicholas Gouverneur and their son married the president's younger daughter, Maria. Mrs. Monroe was a beautiful girl, a noble wife, a rare mother. She died in 1830.

TRICKS PLAYED BY PLANTS.

Artful Deceits of the Calendula.—The cow whisks' motto, described some cases of alleged plant mimicry, says London Public Opinion. The cultivated plant known as calendula may, in different conditions, produce at least three different kinds of fruit. Some have sails and are suited for transportation by the wind, while others have hooks and catch hold of passing animals, but the third kind exhibits a more desperate dodge, for it becomes like a caterpillar! Not that the fruit knows anything about it, but if it is sufficiently like a caterpillar, a bird may eat it by mistake, the indigestible seeds will be subsequently dropped and so the trick succeeds.

The next case is more marvelous. There is a very graceful wild plant with beautiful delicate flowers, known to many as the cow wheat. Ants are fond of visiting the cow wheat to feast on a sweet banquet spread upon the leaves. Dr. Lundstrom has observed one of these ants and was surprised to see it making off with one of the seeds from an open fruit. The ant took the seed home with it. On exploring some ant nests the explorer saw that this was not the first cow-wheat seed which had been similarly treated. Many seeds were found in the ant nurseries. The ants did not eat them or destroy them; in fact, when the nest was disturbed the ants saved the seeds, along with their brood, for in size, form, color and weight, even in minute particulars, the seeds in question resemble ant cocoons. Once placed among the cocoons it requires a better than an ant to distinguish the tares from the wheat. In the excitement of flitting, when the nest is disturbed, the mistake is repeated and the seeds are also saved. The trick is found out some day, for the seeds, like the cocoons, awake out of sleep. The awakening displays the fraud. The seeds are thus supposed to be scattered; they germinate and seem to thrive in the ant nests.

Working by the Eye.
The advance in the accuracy of workmanship in machinery is one of the remarkable features of manufactures. Formerly if a shaft could be made right within 1-32 of an inch all was well. Indeed, under old processes this was as fine a degree of correctness as the eye could perceive. But this was altogether too far from perfect to answer many purposes, and mechanics set about devising some means to insure more absolute accuracy. One of the first suggestions that the eye was less reliable than the fingers came from the fitting of certain cylinders with plugs. It was found that a number of plugs could be made all precisely alike so far as the eye could judge, but the veriest novice detected a difference in their size the moment they were applied to the hole for which they were intended. It is said that now the difference of 1-5000 of an inch can readily be perceived by the most inexperienced person.

A Dainty Dessert.
Cut slices of bread into round pieces, butter each, and place in a baking pan. Pare and core nice, large apples; cut them into slices crosswise one inch in thickness, put one on each slice of bread, dust with granulated sugar, and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. Dish, cover with cream, and serve.

Day Dream on the Road.
Ragged Robert—Don't you wish y'r father had been a king or an emperor, or a pope?
Thirsty Thomas (meditatively)—I'd rather he'd been born a brewer.

'Cause for Divorce.
Phillip Rogers' wife deserted him because he would not read to her the full testimony in the Durrant case.

A preferred creditor—one who never presents his bill.

REVICTORING VICKSBURG.

MAJ. THOMAS Q. FARQUHAR of Annis-ton, Ala., on a visit to Buffalo recently told a Buffalo Express reporter a humorous story of the war. During the siege of Vicksburg he was in command of a confederate regiment outside of Gen. Grant's lines. "We had plenty of food," he said. "It was a fertile country; we had to draw from there was no difficulty in getting enough to eat. We intercepted a poorly guarded supply train of the Yanks and had enough to feed a regiment for a month stored right in our little camp. In spite of Yankee vigilance, spies would now and then steal out of the city and we saw and talked with several of them. Each had a pitiful story to tell of how the inhabitants of Vicksburg suffered for food and we ransacked our brains to devise some means of sending them a portion of our plenty."

Wonders of Photography.
A new and interesting phase of scientific research is described in an account of what is called "thought photographs." The paper says that some one gazed steadily at a postage stamp stuck to a black card for about a minute, and then, in the darkened room, a sensitive photographic plate was placed on the spot just occupied by the stamp, and the person continued to look for twenty minutes this time. The plate was then removed for development, and two distinct impressions of the postage stamp were obtained. Credible witnesses were there to see that everything was in order, and the more one thinks of this experiment the more startling its possibilities become. In the course of a few years the instantaneous photograph lens will take snap shots of our thoughts, develop them, and find out our most hidden sentiments toward humanity at large.

Swapped Bridgemaids.
Miss Rena McKay and Richard Bar, of Greensburg, Ind., were to be married on the 30th ult. in Squire Powers' office, but at the last moment Ray secured an appointment for 25th. Thus a friend of the groom named Edward Bullard, seeing the opportunity of his life, withdrew with the girl and her father a few minutes, and when they returned their faces were wreathed in smiles. Bullard succeeded in switching the girl's lacerated feelings, and held in hand went before the county clerk, secured a license and at 5 o'clock the intended Mrs. Ray became Mrs. Edward Bullard.

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PAUL VERLAINE.

As few people can be. For years he had no real home; one month he lived in cafes; the next month he was in a hospital; illness and immorality were his pastimes. And yet, through it all, and in spite of it all, Verlaine devoted himself incidentally to poetry. He began as long ago as 1865 with the school of "Parnassiens," of which Jean Moreas is now the leader. It was soon discovered, however, that he was not really a "Parnassien"; he started the "symbolist" movement. Baudelaire was proclaimed the only poet of France, and music and the sound of words became the important things in poetry. Verlaine was the acknowledged head of the school, although he was never active in spreading its theories. He wrote his poems and his followers discovered the rules. His work was marked by a marvelously intimate use of words, his taste was delicate and he hit off his meaning precisely. He wrote many books—small books, all of them published expensively and for amateurs—but his verse was esthetic and he never became popular. His best-known volumes are "Poesies Galantes," "Romances Sans Paroles," "Sagesse" and "Poemes Saturnales." His latest book of poems was entitled "Epigrammes." He wrote a volume of half-serious essays on his contemporaries, called "Les Poetes Maudites," and his "Confessions," after running serially through the most disagreeable paper in Paris, were issued last summer in book form. It is too



character. She is now a writer of note. Her last published work, a volume of pretty poems under the title of "Fleeting Thoughts," has gained for its author wide-spread and deserved recognition. She comes naturally by her literary ability. Her grandfather, Colonel Ancel Phelps, was a famous editor in Massachusetts, and her mother was an artist of great merit. Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss are prominent in the fashionable world of Brooklyn. She is an officer of the Woman's Club of Brooklyn, of the Young Women's Christian Association, and of the Ladies' Religious Society of her own city. At its annual reunion the members of the Vassar Students' Aid society were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Prentiss in her fine home in Brooklyn. She is the president general of the society, and under her able management it has increased in usefulness, power and membership. The general society embraces fifteen branches in various parts of the Union. Its membership also extends to India, Mexico, Germany, England and South America. It is composed largely of non-graduates, which consist of the wealthiest class of Vassar students. One of its aims is to sustain interest in the old college, but its chief purpose is to educate at Vassar young women whose pecuniary conditions preclude their paying for a college education. The graduate promises to return, when

MRS. GEORGE HUNT PRENTISS.
She can, the money advanced. This platform at once elevates the position of those aided and helps to keep the treasury replenished. Mrs. Prentiss is deservedly popular with the society, the most important branch of which in the west is that of Illinois.

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LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

NEARLY ALL MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY.

A Residence in Baltimore Takes Fire, Seven Persons Are Asphyxiated, One Fatally Hurt by Jumping, and Five Others Injured.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24.—Seven people were asphyxiated, one fatally hurt by jumping from a window and five others more or less injured by a fire in the residence of James R. Armiger, a prominent jeweler at 1806 Charles street, yesterday morning.

The dead are: James B. Armiger, aged 53; William B. Riley, his son-in-law, aged 4; Marian Riley, daughter of W. B. Riley, aged 2 1/2; Mrs. Marian Chaplin, daughter of James R. Armiger, aged 30; James Chapman, her son, aged 3; Horace B. Mannel, aged 55, of New York city, a guest. Fatally injured: Alice Williams, colored servant, skull fractured and other serious injuries. Injured: Mrs. William B. Riley, burned about face and arms and suffering from inhalation of smoke; will recover; Mrs. James R. Armiger, aged 50, slight burns and suffering from shock and exposure; Miss Eleanor Armiger, aged 14, slightly burned; Miss Virginia Armiger, aged 25, ankle slightly sprained in jumping.

The house in which the holocaust occurred is one of a row of granite front residences just north of LaFayette avenue. It is four stories high and much rare bric-a-brac, plate and unique jewelry, of which Mr. Armiger was an enthusiastic collector, was lost.

In the house were just thirteen persons. Of these ten were members of the Armiger household, two were servants and the other, Mr. Mannel, was a guest, who had been visiting the Armiger family for the past two or three days. It was his purpose to have returned to his home in New York last night, but Mr. Armiger prevailed on him to remain until Monday.

All of these people were in their bedrooms on the upper floors, some of them being partially dressed, when at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered issuing from a partition in a cellar. It had ignited from an overheated furnace flue and was first seen by Louis Whiting, the colored man of all work, who was at the time cleaning the front steps. Whiting ran to the adjacent corner and gave the alarm to a policeman and hurried back to the house, entering the front door, closed it behind him and ascended to the second floor, where Mr. and Mrs. Armiger had their bedroom.

The house was by this time filled with a dense, stifling smoke and when the use and Mrs. Armiger attempted to descend they found it impossible. Whiting aided Mrs. Armiger to the front window and helped her to reach a small balcony in front, upon which he placed her and returned to the aid of Mr. Armiger. He found the latter had gone and came back to Mrs. Armiger, who, clad in nothing but her night clothes, was shrieking in agonized tones for help. Half a dozen men who were passing hastened to the power house of the Charles street cable line, a block below, and procured a short ladder.

When they returned they found Deputy Fire Chief McAfee, a noted lifesaver, who quickly mounted the ladder. It was not long enough, but by standing on the uppermost round he could reach the frightened woman. As he attempted to lift her from the balcony her scanty clothing caught on an obstruction and she fell forward with her whole weight on the outstretched arm of the freeman. Just then the ladder slipped, and everyone below expected to see both the rescuer and the woman he was trying to save dashed to death. By a tremendous effort, however, McAfee steadied himself, and holding Mrs. Armiger with one hand grasped the balcony with the other. Hanging thus he slowly reached the ladder with his feet and brought the now fainting woman down in safety.

In the meantime the inmates of the other front rooms were crowding to the window, making most pitiful appeals for help. The people shouted to them not to jump, but Alice Williams disregarded their warnings, and with an appalling shriek sprang from the fourth story window, struck the stone steps full upon her head, fracturing her skull and sustaining other injuries from which she will die. An attempt was made to succor the other unfortunate by the doorway on Charles street, but when the policemen burst in they were met by such a volume of smoke and flame that they were driven back.

In the rear room on the second floor were Eleanor and Virginia, the unmarried daughters of Mrs. Armiger. They were partially dressed, but so rapid was the spread of the flames that they had no time to escape by the stairway. In their extremity they leaned far out of the rear window and cried for help. A neighbor came to their aid and under his cool headed directions Miss Virginia lowered her younger sister with a sheet and by throwing a mattress out of the window leaped to the yard below. She alighted in safety and beyond the shock and a slight injury to her ankle escaped unhurt.

By this time the firemen had reached the scene and in a twinkling had reached long ladders up to the windows both front and rear. Up these they swarmed and in a few minutes the remaining inmates of the doomed house were being carried out.

On the stairway leading from the second to the third floor was found the body of Mr. Armiger, with that of his little grandson, Richard Riley, clasped tightly in his arms, showing that the old man had made a gallant attempt to rescue the boy at the cost of his own life.

In the front room on the third floor was found the corpse of Mr. Mannel. He, too, had the body of a child in his arms, telling another story of unrequited heroism.

In the rear room on the third floor, lying on the bed the firemen found the dead body of Mr. Riley. By his side

TERRIBLE TO RELATE

A TOWN DESTROYED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Eight Cars of Dynamite Explode, Killing 100 Persons Instantly, Wounding 400 Others—Houses Crumbled and Fell and the Shock Was Felt for Miles.

Johannesburg, South African Republic, Feb. 21.—Details have reached this city of what is probably the most disastrous dynamite explosion on record in any part of the world. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless by the terrible calamity, about 100 persons are believed to have been killed, some 200 or 300 men, women and children severely wounded, and many others more or less injured.

Victoryville, the scene of the calamity, is a suburb of Johannesburg, and in it are huddled the members of the poorer classes, whites, Malays, Kafirs and Chinamen. It is the railway transfer station for the mining districts section.

Among the freight cars standing on the tracks were eight trucks loaded with dynamite. As evening approached there was an explosion near the freight depot so awful in force that the ground for miles around was convulsed as if by an earthquake, houses rocked and fell, masses of stone and earth and human bodies were hurled skyward, windows in almost every house in Johannesburg broken and people were blown through the air like straws before a gust of wind.

The explosion tore a hole 200 feet long and 80 feet wide at the spot where the dynamite stood. The whole of that quarter of Johannesburg was literally blown to pieces. The effects of the explosion could be seen over a radius of more than a mile, and almost everything within a half mile was razed to the ground and crushed by dynamite beyond redemption. Iron work was twisted and torn, stones destroyed and brick work pulverized. On the ground were the blackened shapes of human remains, limbs, heads, trunks, scorched and torn.

The victims were mostly Malays, Kafirs and Chinamen, the whites being in the minority at Victoryville, but in spite of this quite a number of whites, including six girls, are among the many victims of this terrible calamity.

In fifty minutes after the explosion occurred the bodies of forty dead persons, all horribly mutilated, were picked up and carried away from the scene, while the searching of the ruins continued without intermission. Over 200 most seriously injured were carried away, and hundreds of other wounded persons were taken to places where they can be cared for.

In addition to the wounded, thousands of people are rendered homeless by the explosion and being cared for by charitable people. Pieces of iron and bricks were scattered all over Johannesburg. Every building felt the great shock more or less. Every physician in or about Johannesburg is assisting in the care of the wounded.

How the explosion occurred is not known, but a belief prevails that a sleeping Kafir found his way to the shunted tracks and that in trying to break open one of the cases of the explosive, being in ignorance of what it contained, he brought about the disaster which has caused so great a loss of life and which has rendered so many people homeless and penniless.

A popular subscription has been opened for the relief of the wounded and homeless. Already over \$30,000 has been raised, and this amount will soon reach \$50,000.

In addition steps have already been taken to clear away the debris from the ground. A portion of the money subscribed will be invested in building materials and the work of reconstructing Victoryville will be commenced as soon as the remains of the dead are interred. This will probably be tomorrow, and the occasion will be marked by a turn out of almost the whole population of Johannesburg.

The Hoers and Utlanders are working harmoniously in the succoring of the wounded and homeless. The disaster seems to have done a great deal toward healing the soreness which remained from the Jameson raid, and may do much to cement the foreign population and their Boer rulers.

President Kruger has telegraphed his sympathy with the people of Johannesburg in this emergency, and he is being kept posted on all the details of the great calamity.

It is now finally learned that the number of deaths resulting from the disaster is over 100, besides the large number who were injured.

To Assay Silver. Washington, Feb. 21.—The house committee on ways and means yesterday reported favorably a bill introduced by Representative Wilson of Idaho providing for sampling and assaying silver and other ores containing lead at El Paso, Tex., and other ports. The bill is drawn with reference to preventing frauds in the importation of ores containing lead and restricting much on importations.

Body Found. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21.—The dead body of Mrs. Ellen Randolph was discovered yesterday at 2484 Dearborn street. The body presented a horrible appearance. The head was completely severed from the body. It lay by the body and blood from the wounds had streamed all over the face and scalp and covered the shoulders and bust of the body. The husband of the dead woman is a railroad porter and had been away from home on his run for several days. No arrests have been made.

Waller's Pardon. Washington, Feb. 21.—Secretary Olney yesterday morning received the following cablegram announcing the pardon of ex-Consul John L. Waller by President Faure of France: Paris, Feb. 20.—The president signed yesterday morning Waller's pardon. Orders are being issued for his release. EUSTIS.

Seized \$12,500. New York, Feb. 21.—The National Armenian Relief committee yesterday sent \$12,500 by cable to Miss Clara Barton at Constantinople and will forward other sums immediately.

FIFTY MEN ENTOMBED.

ELK MOUNTAIN SHAKEN FROM CAP TO BASE.

And from Fifty to Seventy Men Are Buried in the Ruins of the Vulcan Mine Near Newcastle, Col.—Do Not Like Secretary of Agriculture Morton.

Newcastle, Col., Feb. 19.—With a report that shook Elk mountain to its base, the Vulcan mine went up in smoke yesterday morning, and three score lives were sacrificed. It was in the busy part of the morning, when all the men were at work, and a full head of energy was visible in the vicinity of this mine. Not a sound of warning was emitted from the depths of the earth, where about sixty men were employed in their dangerous calling. The number of victims can not be accurately stated, the estimates ranging from fifty to seventy men.

A throng of people were soon at the scene of the disaster, a distance of nearly two miles from Newcastle. A glance was enough to dissipate any hope for the lives of the entombed men. The force of the explosion had caused a cave-in and the tunnel and air courses were filled with the fallen rock, earth and timbers. Houses were wrecked and the slope and vicinity were so full of debris and the gas was so bad that it was hard and dangerous work to begin the rescue. Nevertheless willing hands were soon at work and five men went down as far as possible to ascertain the condition of the slope and found it such that it will require much work to regain the laborers. The gas was so bad that after the party had got 200 feet down they were compelled to retreat. The Consolidated mine about down immediately after the disaster, and its entire force of 150 men were sent to help the unfortunate ones.

They were soon joined by the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mines at Newcastle, which also closed.

The construction of a temporary fan house was commenced at once, and the work of pumping fresh air into the mine will soon begin. It is hardly possible that any of the miners are still alive, but the starting of the fans will be made as soon as possible. In the hope that if any have survived they may be kept alive till help reaches them.

The only man who got out of the mine at the time of the explosion was Edward Welch, who was near the mouth of the tunnel and was blown out. His skull was fractured, arm broken, face badly cut and burned and all the hair burned from his head. He was breathing when found, but expired shortly after, without having shown any signs of consciousness.

Two young miners, Tom Connelly and James Pele, met with narrow escapes, having emerged from the tunnel just before the explosion occurred.

Nearly all of the entombed miners are foreigners.

Do Not Like Morton. Washington, Feb. 19.—The house yesterday passed the agricultural appropriation bill. It carries \$3,158,192. The section of the revised statutes for the purchase and distribution of "rare and uncommon" seed, which Secretary Morton declined to execute in the current appropriation law, was repealed, the appropriation for seed was increased from \$130,000 to \$150,000, and its execution was made mandatory upon the secretary.

Mr. Cousins of Iowa introduced his amendment to reduce Mr. Morton's salary from \$8000 to \$25, until he expended the appropriation in the current law, but the amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Several amendments to the meat inspection act of 1891, recommended by Secretary Morton, which would have given him additional power to enforce regulations and have strengthened the law by the imposition of penalties for violations were stricken out.

Bills were passed to permit the Kansas City and Fort Scott railroad to extend its lines into the Indian Territory, to dispose of the Fort Klamath bay reservation, and to grant the Columbia and Red Mountain railway a right of way through the Coalville Indian reservation.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on ways and means to investigate the effect of the difference between the manufacturing industries of the United States.

Invited Friends to His Funeral. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19.—S. E. Nelson, an ex-member of the Chicago police force, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, after having invited his friends to take part in his funeral, by issuing invitation cards. Nelson selected yesterday as the day of his funeral and wrote notes to several of his friends asking them to attend. John Matheson, having received one of the invitations, went to investigate yesterday, and found Nelson in his bed dead. The ex-police man had quarreled with his wife, who left him, and this is supposed to be the reason for the suicide.

The Kentucky Deadlock. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 19.—The letter of Secretary Carlisle addressed to certain members of the legislature was expected to reach here yesterday afternoon. It is believed to contain small comfort for Senator Blackburn, however. The roll call showed 130 members present; necessary for a choice sixty-six.

The ballot resulted: Blackburn 60, Hunter 60, McCreary 3, Holt 3, Carlisle 2, Cochran 1, Bates 1. Only one ballot was taken.

Crased With Jealousy. Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Crased with jealousy because his wife and sons had left him, Francis Schwab, a German laborer, last night visited the home of his married son, Bernard, and fired four shots from a pistol, two of the bullets lodging in the body of his wife, Katrine, 55 years old. Milner her almost instantly. The third ball struck his grandchild, nine weeks old, and the fourth struck his son, Bernard, in the right eye. Schwab was arrested, and the police believe he is insane. Bernard and the child can not recover.

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Jealousy's Awful Work. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19.—Walter P. Bennett, a boarding house keeper, of 127 East Sixteenth street, was fatally shot by Albert F. Williams. Mrs. Williams recently left her husband and went to live at Bennett's house. Williams came to the place and broke in both the front door and the door leading into his wife's bedroom. Not finding any one in, he then came down stairs, and meeting Bennett, fired the several cartridges at him. Bennett was taken to the hospital, where, it is said, he can not recover. Williams is under arrest.

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Allen's Inquiry. Washington, Feb. 19.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Allen of Nebraska wanted to know from the chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Morrill, when the senate would be called on to ask a conference on the silver substitute of that body, which the house kicked over a few days ago.

The chairman said that the request for a conference should come from the house and so far no such request had been made.

On the 17th inst., at Crookville, O., Howard Boring killed his father.

THE CHAMPION GONE.

FITZSIMMONS AND PARTY LEFT FOR NEW YORK.

White Maher and Friends Have Gone to Pittsburg, Pa.—Everybody Received Their Money—Fitzsimmons' Future—He Will Go to England.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 24.—In spite of the fact that several days have elapsed since Fitzsimmons and Maher settled their pugilistic differences on the banks of the picturesque Rio Grande the big mill is still the topic of conversation here among the remaining sports and other people. Every fellow you meet no matter whether he swelled or diminished his wad on the result, has his own version of it, and is busy telling how it happened, the ways and wherefores. There is one thing, however, which is conceded, and that is, that it was the prettiest fight on record during the brief time it lasted.

The most artistic thing about the whole affair was the smoothness and ingenuity exercised by Stuart, in the selection of a battle ground. A better, more obscure and safer place could not have been found.

An Associated Press representative had a talk with Fitzsimmons about the Corbett challenge on the way in from the battle ground and he said: "I shall completely ignore that fellow Corbett. It was \$1000. American money, to 1 cent, Mexican coin, that Jim would get in his car just as he has. I shall use about the same argument once employed by Charles Mitchell—tell him to go and get a reputation. Let him go whip Peter Maher and Joe Choyanski before he opens his head on me. Both men want to fight him, and I think either can lick him. This much I shall insist upon: He must first win from Maher and Choyanski before he gets into a ring with me. I whipped with ease the man Corbett presented the championship belt to in order to escape a match with him."

"To show Corbett how little weight his championship carried I now formerly, through the Associated Press renounce all claims to the belt and refuse to accept it."

"I am going to Madison Square for the night of Feb. 25 with half a dozen contracts. I made the contracts conditionally on winning from Maher, and then, with Julian, Stensler, Roener and my family I sail for England."

Fitzsimmons was met by a monstrous crowd here on his return and he and Julian took a carriage. While poor, defeated and cast down Maher got off the same train and walked to his room in the house of Dr. Albers.

Martin Julian and Fitzsimmons drove direct to the State National bank, where they had their certified checks cashed. They received \$1000 in gold, the other \$8000 in currency.

Leaving the bank Fitz went direct to his lion and taking the brute out explained to the animal just how he had knocked out Maher.

When asked by a reporter what he intended to do with Corbett's challenge Fitz said: "I will attend to that fellow in due time. He don't want any fight with me, but hopes to get some free advertising with his bluffs. I am going to defend the championship against all comers, and I am going to look after my own interests."

Dan Stuart was interviewed by a reporter and he said: "I have kept faith with the public, and when Corbett and Fitz were matched I will be in the field bidding for the fight. The vicinity of El Paso offers the greatest facilities in the world for pulling off a fight."

It is believed that Fitz will refuse to fight any one until next winter, as he wants to make some money out of his championship.

The Maher party left Saturday night over the Texas and Pacific road for Pittsburg. Julian says his party will remain a short time and then leave for New York.

Dan Stuart was paid the \$6000 guaranteed by the citizens of El Paso in case he brought off the fight.

Merchant Held Up. Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 24.—Yesterday morning Collins Adams, who runs a small grocery store on East Twelfth street, reported at police headquarters that he was sitting in his store Saturday night, when a man entered, pointed a pistol at his head and ordered him to hand over all the money he had. Adams promptly complied, when the stranger backed out of the door and closed it, held his pistol against the glass until he saw his way of escape clear and then left. He threatened to kill Adams if the latter made any outcry. Adams said he was afraid to get out to summon help until the man had escaped.

Grayson County Farmers Behind. Tom Bean, Tex., Feb. 24.—Farmers in this (Grayson) county are farther behind now than they have been for a number of years at this time of the season. The cotton average will be increased to some extent in this locality, owing to the good prices this last season, being better than before for some time. There was a good per cent of oats sown.

McMillan Died. Houston, Tex., Feb. 24.—The young man, Lee McMillan, who shot himself Saturday night in a house on Prairie avenue, died yesterday from the effects of the wound. The only fact immediately bearing upon the act at the moment the wound was inflicted came through a few words spoken shortly before by the unfortunate young man. There was no one else in the room at the time. In fact, it was several minutes before any one else knew it, and when they did, the information came through his telling them. A couple of parties, the first who spoke to him, made this statement to the coroner.

Attempted Assassination. Houston, Tex., Feb. 24.—There are no new developments in connection with the attempt to assassinate Mrs. John Priest and her mother, Mrs. Sophia Priest, Saturday night at the home of Mr. John Priest, four miles south of this city. There has been no arrest made, and the officers are working earnestly to bring the guilty party or parties to justice. Both of the wounded will recover.

The Venezuelan commission is progressing slowly.

WEALTH OF RUSSIA.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF OUR GREAT EUROPEAN FRIEND.

The Money in Circulation is Almost Exclusively of Paper—The Imperial Bank Bulging with Gold and Silver—Stimulates Industry.

(Washington Letter.)
RUSSIA and Russian finances are little known in this country, and a nation that generally offers to loan the United States \$50,000,000 in gold and still has some \$300,000,000 left in her treasury is worth becoming better acquainted with. The government institution from which this gold would have been drawn, supposing the United States had accepted the loan, would have been the Imperial Bank of Russia.

In 1844 the Russian government commenced the accumulation of metal, when 70,000,000 rubles were deposited in the St. Petersburg citadel and 12,000,000 more were added in less than a year. This forming a reserve fund nearly half as large as the amount in circulation raised the value of the currency, and when, a little later, Emperor Nicholas ordered 100,000,000 rubles government money to be invested in foreign stock financiers thought themselves justified in considering the printed currency of Russia tantamount to coin. In 1869 the government established the present imperial bank and conferred upon it ex-



IMPERIAL STATE BANK OF RUSSIA TO THE LEFT.

tensive powers with a view to a reform of the monetary issues and a revival of commerce and productive growth. Two years later, in 1862, M. Eugene Lamanski, the director, an able economist and an accomplished banker, published a report on the causes of the disorganization of the machinery of credit in Russia and on the best means of financial reform. He showed that the principal cause of mischief was the instability of the monetary circulation, and declared that so long as the state maintains a forced currency the paper money can have but little stability of value, but that if Russia would renounce forever the policy of using the issue of paper money as a financial reserve all might be remedied. This suggestion was approved by the emperor, and his successor on the throne continued the policy.

To the present minister of finance M. De Witte, and the governor of the Imperial Bank, M. Plezke, the improved condition of Russian finances is to a great extent due. The Journal De St. Petersburg, one of the official newspapers of Russia, and printed in the French language, recently published a report of the Imperial Bank and its nine general offices throughout the empire, which shows the enormous amount of business passing through the state bank.

This bank is a powerful instrument of administrative finance. Like the old banks of Venice and Genoa, this bank



M. DE WITTE.
(Russia's Minister of Finance.)

had for its primary purpose the function of helping the operations of government finance, but, unlike those celebrated institutions, the Russian bank was founded on capital advanced wholly by the government. Its board of directors are a committee of the national treasury, its profits pass directly into the coffers of the government, and its management is carried on wholly by government officials. If the offices of our treasury in Washington, New York, Boston and other cities were to receive deposits and to make loans in addition to their present functions, our independent treasury system would very closely resemble the system imposed by law upon the Imperial Bank of Russia.

Beside the state bank, Russia has several hundred commercial banks which somewhat resemble our state banks, and St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev, Riga, Velja-Kama, Warsaw and Odessa have several joint stock banks each. The bank law of Russia is said to be very stringent in its limitations in the amount of advances, the nature of the securities to be taken, the publication of accounts and the like, and the failure of a banking institution is the cause of a most stringent inquiry by the government, and severe punishment is meted out to all defaulters, as in the case of Dr. Straus-

berg, who, as one of the depositors in the Moscow Commerce and Loan Bank was convicted of wrecking this institution in 1875 and was banished for life from Russia.

The financial system of Russia offers not a few points of similarity to our own. It is more than a century since the issue of the Russian paper money was begun. Previously the trade of the country was in a very undeveloped condition, and the exchanges were carried on by means of a copper circulation. The heavy copper copecks previously in use were so inconvenient that the paper currency soon became quite popular.

The system of popular banks in Russia is comparatively a recent introduction. The first was established in 1868 in the department of Kastroma by a great landed proprietor, M. Zouguininn, who supplied it with money to begin business with. Many of the other banks that were founded received aid from the elective municipalities, which have the legal right to borrow and lend money. The progress of the new banks was at first slow. The ignorant peasants had but just been emancipated, and, being well-to-do and jealous of their new freedom, they mistrusted that the new banks were a contrivance invented by the nobles to re-establish slavery. An association was organized by the efforts of Prince Vassilichoff to combat this prejudice by means of public meetings. This expedient was successful, and during the last thirty years banking institutions have become popular with the Russian people, but of course not on a scale compared with the number of banks in the United States, when it is considered that Russia has a population of over 100,000,000. The rate of interest at which these popular banks lend money is, on the average, 12 per cent, and to an American

the young people went south, where Rollins got a place as tutor in a seminary in Montgomery, Ala. The change in climate affected his health, and he was an invalid for two years. He resigned his place as tutor and tried light work on a plantation. His beautiful bride cheerfully accepted their unfortunate lot and taught music for the support of herself and husband. She was too proud to write to her relatives for financial or other aid. In 1860 Rollins died.

The widow, then 19 years of age, remained in Alabama, supporting herself by teaching. In May, 1861, she was married to Clarence Cushman, a very rich young English merchant in New Orleans. Pictures of her still extant, and taken at the time of her second marriage, show that her sad experience and hard work and privations had made little if any change in the wondrous charm of her eyes and her refined, classic features. The Cushmans went to Europe, lived in Munich for several years, and two children that died in childhood were born to them there. In 1864 Mr. Cushman lost over two-thirds of his property in the south by the ravages of the war. In Rome Mr. Cushman was seized with the Roman fever and died.

The widow went to London, where she found that her husband was really a bankrupt for weeks before his death. Too proud to inform her relatives of her distress, she remained in England and once more became a teacher. She was a governess in an English family for three years, and then returned to New York, where she was a saleswoman in a dry-goods store.

In 1868 she was married in Plainfield, N. J., to Lieut. Oscar D. Williams, United States of America, and went with him to live at Fort Sully, N. D. They lived happily together and Mrs. Williams became a favorite of all the fort. In August, 1869, her husband was drowned while bathing in the Missouri river, and his wife became for the third time a widow.

Her father, who had heard of his third daughter's misfortunes, begged of her to return to her former home and be forgiven, but she still felt the sting of her refusal to recognize her first marriage and once more began earning her own livelihood. For two years she was governess in the family of a Louisville merchant. She married in 1871 the Rev. Edward Lukes at Covington, Ky. The preacher was a boon companion years ago of President Cleveland at Syracuse, N. Y. Her husband was sent as a missionary to India and his wife accompanied him. They made their home successively in India, Hong Kong and Honolulu. Mr. Lukes died in the Sandwich Islands in 1876 and his wife made her way back to America with his body.

Mrs. Lukes lived with a brother and a sister of her dead husband in Indianapolis. She then entered a private hospital in Chicago as a nurse. She was very poor and was again compelled to work hard for a living. Among the patients who came to the hospital was a middle-aged man, a widower, named Hiram E. Dana. In his days of convalescence he was waited upon by the beautiful Mrs. Lukes and he fell desperately in love with her. The couple were married in Chicago in December, 1880, and visited the fashionable resorts that winter. They had a fine home in Kansas City, and later removed to St. Paul, Minn., where Mr. Dana added largely by the real estate boom in his comfortable fortune. In 1885 his head was injured by a fall on the ice, and his wound developed brain disease. A few months later he shot himself at a private infirmary near Milwaukee.

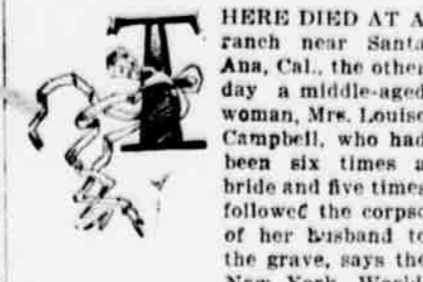
Mrs. Dana lived in retirement, and possessed of ample means, for several years. She gave generously to the foreign-missionary cause and to hospitals. She and a cousin went to Europe on a long tour, and while abroad she had several proposals of marriage from Americans, also traveling. In Florida, in 1891, she met Albert E. Campbell, and they found they had a host of mutual friends of long ago. They were married several months later. From that time until last July Mrs. Campbell and her husband made their home in Boston. They lived very happily and quietly. They went among literary and musical people and built last year a new residence at a cost of some \$60,000. Mrs. Campbell went to California for her health.

Among her bequests is a sum for a monument at the grave of her first husband, Almon Rollins, in Montgomery, Ala., and also for a memorial tablet for her

SIX TIMES A BRIDE.

THE ROMANTIC CAREER OF A FAMOUS BEAUTY.

She Eloped in Brooklyn at 17 Years—Her First Husband a Public School-Teacher—She Left Money for a Monument to Him.



HERE DIED AT A ranch near Santa Ana, Cal., the other day a middle-aged woman, Mrs. Louise Campbell, who had been six times a bride and five times followed the corpse of her husband to the grave, says the New York World.

Mrs. Campbell was 54 years of age and was born in Lansingburg, near Albany, N. Y. She was a relative of the old Dutch patroon family of Pruyns of the upper Hudson river country.

Her maiden name was Louise Taylor. She was an only child and her family was among the wealthiest in that locality. She had a private tutor, and it was her parents' intention to send her abroad for several years of travel and residence when her school days should have been finished. As a child she was always a beauty, and before she was 15 years old she had young men admirers by the dozen in the old town of Lansingburg.

In 1858, when 17 years old, she visited an aunt in Brooklyn. There her beauty immediately attracted attention. She fell madly in love with an impecunious young man, just home from college and at that time a teacher in the Brooklyn public schools. Almon Rollins was his name. After a few weeks' acquaintance she eloped from her aunt's home and was married to the school teacher.

The young people went south, where Rollins got a place as tutor in a seminary in Montgomery, Ala. The change in climate affected his health, and he was an invalid for two years. He resigned his place as tutor and tried light work on a plantation. His beautiful bride cheerfully accepted their unfortunate lot and taught music for the support of herself and husband. She was too proud to write to her relatives for financial or other aid. In 1860 Rollins died.

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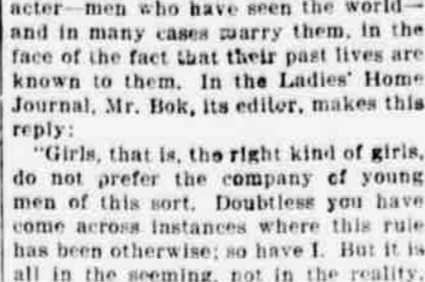
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RUSSIA'S GOLD BRICK.

GREAT WHITE CZAR HAS 1,741 CUBIC FEET.

How He Has Drained the Treasure of the World for Years—Now Holds \$200,000,000 in Yellow Metal, Hence Can Offer It as a Loan.



HOW did Russia amass the immense store of gold which she has offered to Uncle Sam?

The answer is simple. She has been for ever so long a hoarder of the yellow metal, withdrawing from circulation not only the product of her own mines, but also the foreign coin and gold bars imported into the country. Hardly any gold leaves Russia, while she receives annually from outside \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 worth of it. Thus she has got together a gigantic heap of specie by draining the channels of the monetary circulation of the world. The treasury of the czar now contains about \$600,000,000 in gold.

It is not known why Russia has adopted this policy of hoarding. Perhaps it may have been for the purpose of improving her credit and financial standing among the powers. If so, the plan has been successful. It has been contended by other authorities that the gold is a war fund. In any case the offer of the bulk of this treasure to the United States is the most generous action ever done by one country to another.

The hoarding of gold, which signifies its withdrawal from circulation, hind-

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FINNEGAN'S CRAZY MULE.

It Was a Hoax When It Got Started on the Way.

"Did you ever hear of Finnegans' mule?" queried Charley Mann, door-keeper of the press gallery of the house of representatives, to a Washington News man. "He was probably the private mule ever foaled. He could trot a mile in 2:40 if you could control him, but there was the rub. He was questionably carried, on the dam's side, race horse blood. When I innocently purchased him about ten years ago, I knew nothing of his past record. The truth is, my father wanted a mule to work in a treadmill, and I purchased him at an auction sale. One day I wanted to go to the Pimlico races in company with a friend of mine, and as no horse was at hand we patched up an old harness, borrowed an old, ramshackle gig and started for the track. The mule drove quietly enough and seemed entirely devoid of guile. When we drove up to the Pimlico gates we found a line of hacks in front of us. The driver of one of the rear hacks happened to look back as we drove up and after making a careful inspection of the mule suddenly shouted to his companions in front of him in a loud voice: 'Say, boys, here's Finnegans' mule!' Then began the greatest stampede you ever saw of the hacks. Why they fairly fell over one another in getting away. Subsequently I ascertained the cause of the stampede. It appeared that the mule was well known in certain quarters of Baltimore, and was known as 'Finnegan's crazy mule.' He had a habit, when owned by Finnegans, of jumping on any vehicle in front of him and destroying the same. No one had been able to hold him when excited by racing him on the road or track, so that for driving and racing purposes he had, in other hands, become practically worthless. When I learned his history I put a rubber bit on him, instead of the cruel bits with which he had formerly been driven and which incited his mouth to such an extent as to make him uncontrollable. When I got him in shape I matched him against some of the fast trotters in Baltimore. If he felt just right and did not get mad, it took a good trotter to beat him a mile. For some reason or other, however, he would not repeat heats. One mile was as much as he could stand, for when he was brought out for the second heat he would invariably bolt the track, and no man was ever bold enough to control him when in the care of his crazy fist. Myself and friends were a part of company with him in single heats. He had as pretty a trotting action as any one could see; splendid knee action, and how fast he could put 'em in when he wanted to! His reputation extended to the surrounding country, and I sold him to some sporting parties in Norfolk, Va., for \$500. He subsequently won some races in fast time for a mule, and certainly was a wonder. He was the only fast trotting mule ever produced that we have any history of."

No Water in the Sun.
Professor Janssen, the astronomer, has recently made a visit to the observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc, to make sure that the new telescope which had been carried there is uninjured. He took the opportunity to search in the spectrum of the sun for evidences of water in our great luminary. He found no such evidence. The very rare and dry air through which the observation was made, at the top of the mountain, gives this negative result much value. But it cannot be said that there is no water in the sun; only that none has yet been discovered in its constitution.

The Pyramid Limp.
"The pyramid limp," as it has come to be called, is that state of body which falls upon one for two or three days after making the ascent of the pyramids. One is so much pulled and pushed at the time that little or no inconvenience is felt. There is no sign of soreness of joint or muscle until after one has slept, and then the trouble begins to brew. The second day of that man or woman is worse than the first; the climax is reached at the end of the second or the beginning of the third day, and from that time the patient begins slowly to recover.

The Greatest Structure.
The largest structure on the earth, when compared with the size of the builders, is the ant hill of Africa. Some of these mounds have been observed fifteen feet high and nine feet in diameter. If a human habitation were constructed on the same scale it would be more than seven miles high.

JUST STRAY BITS.
The estimated cost of the Suez canal was \$40,000,000. Its cost when opened for traffic was nearly \$22,000,000 and nearly \$40,000,000 has since been spent in deepening and widening it.

The foreign immigration to United States for the last year was the smallest since 1873. The total number of arrivals was 255,536.

The present royal family of Russia began with a certain Michael Romanoff, who was made czar in 1813.

The longest novel in the English language is probably Samuel Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

To make a piano sound like a banjo place a slip of paper the length of a keyboard between the hammers and the ivories of the piano. The notes when struck will give the same sound as a banjo, says an English exchange.

Did King Solomon import horses from Spain? A noted Spanish archaeologist, Lopes Martinez, and a German man of letters, Leo Anderlind, are sure he did. Both these men say the horses went from Europe to Asia, instead of vice versa. Horse fossils found in Spain date from the prehistoric period, long prior to the immigration of the Aryans, 3,000 B. C. The merits of the Iberian horses, famous 2,000 years ago as now, were sure to be known to the wisest of men, and the convey of horses from Spain to Palestine was not difficult to accomplish by the sea route. Moreover the sum stated in the Old Testament to have been paid to King Hiram for temple building materials is stated by modern authorities to be so exorbitantly large that it is now supposed to include the price of the thousands of horses Solomon possessed.

Retarding Plants.
One of the most interesting novelties in horticulture is the art of retarding the blooming season of flowers. The London Times refers to a florist's establishment where the crowns of Niles are placed in an icehouse to hibernate several months and are then brought into bloom between the end of summer and Christmas. All plants will not tolerate this treatment, but those which are hardy are not injured by it as a rule. The method is found to work well with the lily of the valley, lilacs, spiraea, deutzias and Ghent azaleas. Between the hastening operation in the lothouse and retardation in cold storage some varieties of plants can now be made to bloom in their year round.

A Living Skeleton.
Soural, who was shown as a living skeleton in England, in 1825, was 27 years old. He was 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high and his bones were merely covered with his dry parchment skin. The upper joints of his arms were 4 inches round. The distance from the chest to the back bone was but 3 inches. The shoulder blade bones were scarcely an inch asunder. His appetite was good. The pulsation of the heart was visible to the eye.

The ring of Childeric is still preserved in the Imperial Museum in Paris.

PREVENTING NOISES.

A means for preventing the noise made by trains in passing over iron bridges has been devised by a German engineer named Boedecker. He puts a decking of larch and a quarter planks between the cross girders, resting on three-inch timbers laid on the bottom flanges. On the planks a double layer of felt is laid, which is fixed to the vertical web of the cross girder. At the corner joints is placed on felt, and two hooked bolts connect the whole firmly to the bottom flange. Four inches of slag gravel cover the decking which is inclined toward the center of the bridge for drainage purposes. A layer of felt is laid between the planks and the timbers they rest upon and the ironwork in contact with the decking and ballast is asphalted. The decking weighs 600 pounds per yard for a bridge eleven feet wide and costs 23 cents a square foot. It is water tight and has proved very satisfactory in preventing noise.

JAVA SPIDERS.

In the forests of Java a species of spider has been discovered which produces webs of such extraordinary strength that a knife is required to sever them.

MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS.

No matter if the piano and the performer are both upright, it is impossible for the boarder in the next room to be—Minneapolis Journal.

"He's a great story teller." "Inimitable." "Why, do you know, his wife more than half believes he belongs to a lodge?"—Detroit Tribune.

The chickens don't deserve any particular credit for going to bed early; everything they can gobble goes to bed before they do.—Acheson Globe.

Young doctor (on his honeymoon): "Just observe, wife, dear, the curious tints of the sky. That cloud poised on the mountain crest over yonder is exactly the color of a diseased liver!"—Tit-Bits.

Cholly: "Yass, I tried to play golf last summer, but I gave it up when I was hit on the head and knocked silly." Maud: "Indeed, that's too bad, and can the doctors do nothing for you?"—Truth.

A Kansas populist is at work on a new scheme to increase the sum of human happiness. He is trying to cross the milkweed and the strawberry, so that the people may raise strawberries and cream together.—Minneapolis Tribune.

NEWSY TRIFLES.

The first buckwheat state is New York, with 280,029 acres and 4,675,735 bushels of product.

"Die, and I will do the rest," is the advertisement of a Chesaning, Mich., funeral director.

Striking an average, English women wear shoes two sizes larger than American women.

A free lodging-house for tramps is to be established in New York, where the rule will be, "no bath, no bed."

"Devil" occupies seventeen and one-half columns in the new installment of Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary."

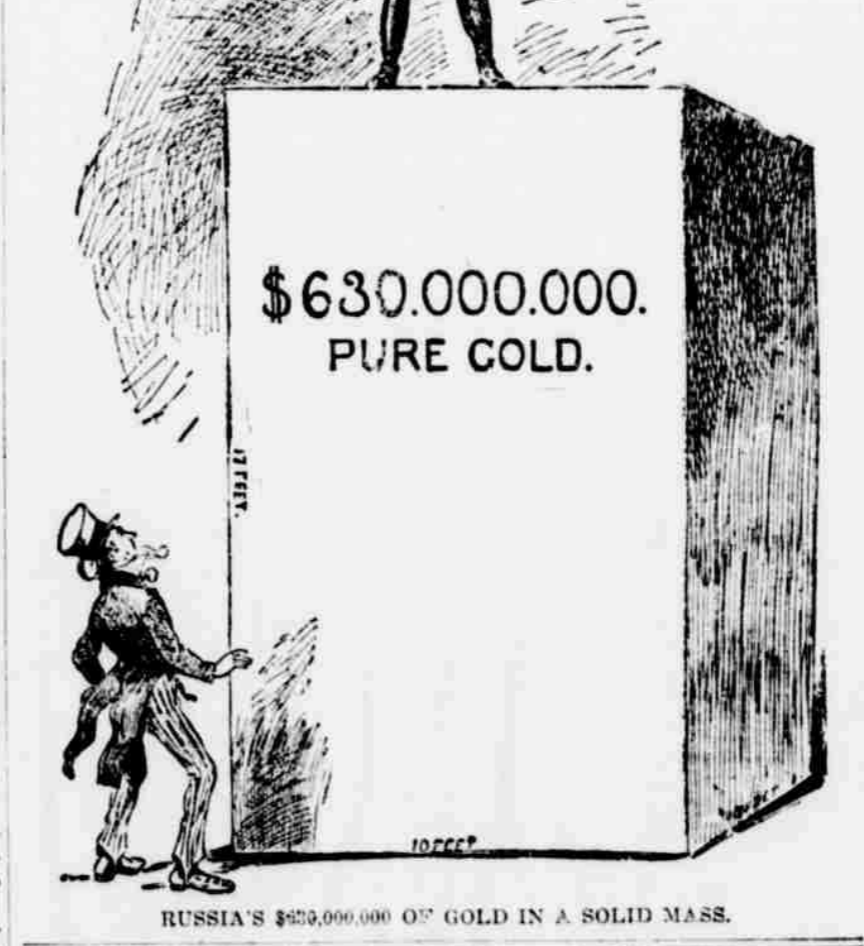
There are in Russia some thirty-six mortgage banks, which are established for the sole purpose of issuing loans upon real estate.

Columbus, Ga., has broken the record. A man was convicted and fined the other day before the recorder for not returning an umbrella.

Since the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan no fewer than 150,000 guns have been exported to the east, principally from Birmingham.

It has been decided by an Ohio court that wives are legally responsible for the support of their husbands when the husband cannot furnish the support.

W. L. Bevin, of Goshen, Ind., claims to have the oldest violin in the United States. He traces it from an Italian, who owned it in the fifteenth century, through the hands of several noted musicians to the present time. He bought it for \$50.



RUSSIA'S \$630,000,000 OF GOLD IN A SOLID MASS.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

REASONABLE READING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Some Points on Dressing—Reviewing the Series of 1899—The Value of a Mother's Advice—Some Notes on the Modes.



THESE are only one of the many points of dress that are being discussed in the series of articles on the value of a mother's advice...

Like Angel's Wings—The feature of the new house gown is the resemblance of the sleeves to an...

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

INTERESTING SKETCHES FOR OUR LITTLE READERS.

Why the Engineer Never Has an Accident—The Result of a Few Kind Words—The Boy Who Was Saved.



My childhood days with light I crown. Those days when father went to town. While we sat by the little gate...

So out in the yard we used to wait. Playing around the little gate. Out in the shade of the trees...

A Praying Engineer. In an account of a ride on a railway locomotive a writer in the Arena describes the man who held the throttle...

Revising a Style of 1839. For those women who only occasionally don an elaborate house gown but who always invariably look as if...

Result of a Word. Another incident illustrating the tremendous results that may follow a few words uttered in a moment of time is related by the Classmate...

Notes of All Sorts. An excellent and simple remedy for a sprain is made by mixing the well-beaten whites of six eggs and a half cupful of table salt together...

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.



It would seem as if every dairyman should be done with keeping scrub cows. Yet how many scrub cows there are still in the country...

Revive the Singing School. Mr. A. J. Showalter makes a strong plea in "The Music Teacher" for the singing-school as a means of bringing the young men into closer relations to the church...

The Value of the Soul. The National Temperance Advocate tells of a publican and his wife who attended a religious meeting, when the preacher's text was, "What shall I give for my soul?"...

Discouraging a Boy. A boy eight or nine years old stood at the corner of Brush and Elizabeth streets the other day with head up and arms folded...

The Strangest Machine in India. Machinery, a monthly journal published at Johannesburg, South Africa, gives an account of a most remarkable clock belonging to a Hindu prince...

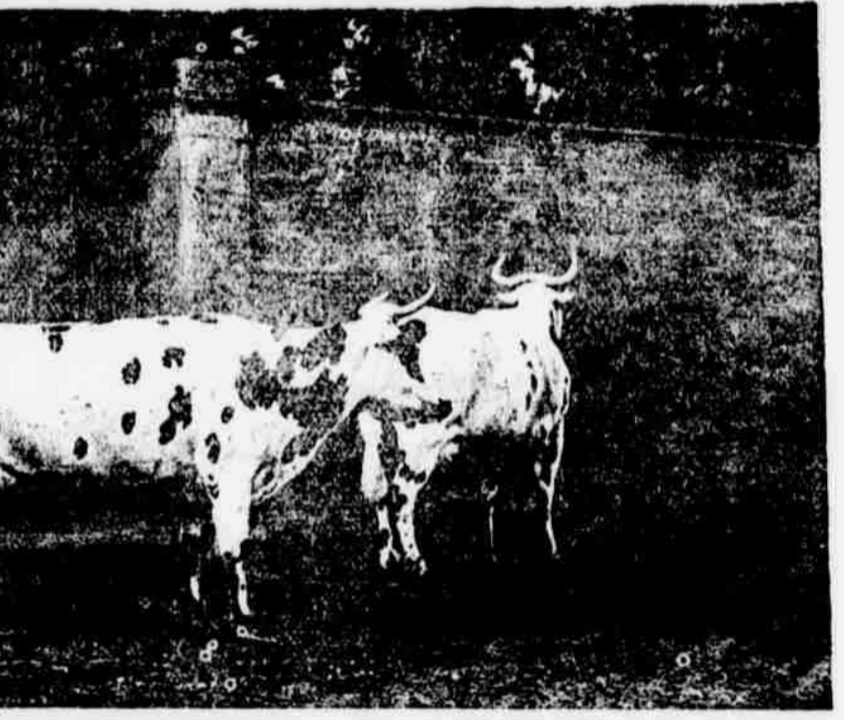
Concrete in Cow Stables. Some one has said that you can't abstract fertility through a concrete floor. It is true...

AYRSHIRE COWS.

The illustration on this page shows two Ayrshire cows, named "Dinah" and "Milk". They are considered very fine types of their breed...

The Ayrshire ranks among the best cattle for dairy purposes. It has few equals for this, but is not held in high estimation for beef because too small...

The origin of this breed is difficult to trace. No particular men seem to have stood out prominently as breeders or improvers...



AYRSHIRE COWS.

for the larger ones. When they get big enough to wean we carry or drive them to the house a few times and shut them with the old chickens...

Temperature in Poultry Houses. Rucker Bros., Illinois—We use no thermometer. We try to keep the temperature just so water won't freeze...

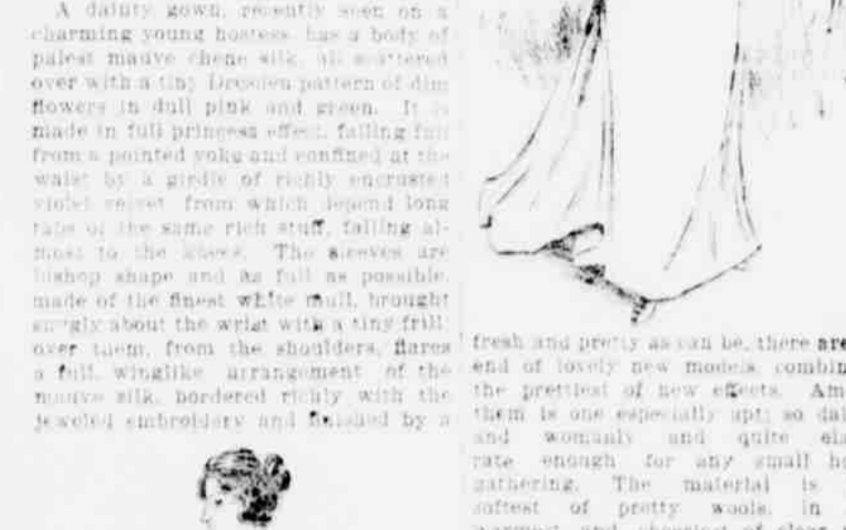
Preventing Egg Eating. In this issue E. S. Hatch asks how to stop hens from eating eggs. The editor of the poultry department of the Farmers' Review can tell how he broke a large flock of the habit...

Sound Breeding Animals—The greatest drawback in the way of progress in breeding and growing horses is the stubbornness of men who stand in their own light and refuse to change practices...



A PARISIAN CONFETTI.

Reviving a Style of 1839. For those women who only occasionally don an elaborate house gown but who always invariably look as if...



Notes of All Sorts. An excellent and simple remedy for a sprain is made by mixing the well-beaten whites of six eggs and a half cupful of table salt together...

Value of a Mother's Advice. Deliver us from the smart young miss who considers her knowledge of life, its ways and its wickedness far ahead of anything that her mother can tell and who, with a little exasperating, all-wise look, shrugs her shoulders and declares that "Mother has such old-fashioned ideas..."

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, Feb. 29, 1896.

A. R. BENGE,

DEALER IN

SADDLES & HARNESSES

To my friends in Haskell Co.—
While in Seymour, call and examine my Prices on Saddlery and Harness Goods.

A. R. BENGE,

N. Main St. Seymour, Texas

JIM GREEN'S

RACKET - STORE.

South Side, Next to E. S. Hughes & Co.
ADELPHI, TEXAS.

Queensware and Glassware.

30 cts. per set for cups and saucers.
50 cts. per set for cups and saucers.
Hats, Gloves, Pants and Shirts.
Everything found at the Racket Store.

Notions of all kinds.

SADDLERY & HARNESSES

When you want a saddle or a set of harness, call at

C. C. RIDDEL'S Shop.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.
Give me a share of your trade and work.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Spend your cash with S. L. Robertson and save money.

—Mr. C. A. Easterling had his name enrolled on our subscription list this week.

—Come to Carney & Courtwright's and you will see what you ought to wear and you'll want to wear what you see.

—Our old townsman, Dr. J. F. Bunkley, was down from Seymour this week.

—Carry your furs and hides to J. G. Owens and get the best market price for them.

—Mr. Will Green and Miss Lizette Donohoo, of this county, were married on last Sunday evening.

—A full line of artistic, sentimental and comic valentines at F. G. Alexander & Co's.

—Quite a number of Knox county people were here trading this week.

—Our very liberal offer of the Gazette and Free Press for \$1.60 is bringing in some new subscribers.

—Mr. W. T. McDaniel got in from Seymour Thursday, where he has been looking after a lot of beef cattle he is having fed.

—Messrs. Alexander & Co. let us that our town is getting a good trade from Stonewall county now.

—Capt. B. H. Dodson went east this week; we suppose he will show up in a few days with a fresh stock of goods.

—If you want to save money, live happy, please your wife and sweet-heart and especially your mother-in-law come an see our bargains in dry goods. Carney & Courtwright.

—Col. J. M. Bogart got back to Haskell this week, where his many old friends were pleased to welcome him.

—Mrs. Osbourn, who is in the mercantile business at Rayner, was here yesterday to make a wholesale bill with one of our merchants.

—Prof. Chas. E. Rupe, a phrenologist, arrived in town Thursday evening and is giving a series of free lectures. He is also making private examinations and giving charts for a fee.

—Before the vernal equinox draws the line over which grim winter dare not step our store shall bud and blossom with a strange beauty. Carney & Courtwright.

—Our job department turned out a nice lot of stationery for Messrs. Carney & Courtwright this week. Also circulars for Dr. Coil and Prof. Rupe.

—Dr. I. B. Coil of Seymour is here for a limited stay on professional business. He is highly recommended as a skillful and successful dentist.

—In coming from Seymour on last Thursday, Mr. W. M. Towns found a pistol. He says the owner may recover same by paying for this notice and any fine he may have to pay for bringing the thing home.

Eat Ralston Flour and Ralston Breakfast Food

These articles of food are presented to the public with the assurance that their use will conduce to the health and vigor of persons using them.

Ralston flour makes a more perfect and wholesome bread than any other.
Ralston Breakfast Food is easier of digestion and is more nutritious than oat meal. Many palatable dishes may be prepared from it.
Being submitted to the Ralston Health Club for analysis, they were given its unqualified endorsement as wholesome, nutritious and healthful, and the club permitted its name to be used for them. Give them a trial; be sold by.

A. W. SPRINGER,
Dealer in Choice Family Groceries and Dry Goods.

Announcement.

To meet the requests and solicitations of many of our customers for several years past for us to secure the services of a competent milliner and to add to our stock a complete line of millinery goods, we now take pleasure in informing them that we have had the good fortune to secure the services of Miss Lena Wilson, who has been constantly engaged in the business for several years, and whose taste and skill and proficiency in her art is well vouched for.

After conferring with many of our friends who know Miss Wilson from childhood, and also the head of the firm with which she has been engaged for the past three years, we most heartily recommend her to our friends and customers as a lady who will be not only a benefit to our business but a benefit to our town socially. She is now in a trim room in Dallas, where she will remain for two weeks longer and then come to Haskell with our Mr. Alexander on his return.

Respectfully,
F. G. Alexander & Co.

—Master George Felds left a few days ago for Will's Point, where he has secured employment. George belongs to one of Haskell's best families and is an exemplary young man. The Free Press wishes him success.

—The ladies of the Baptist aid society having in charge the preparation of the musical concert and trades carnival previously mentioned, have announced Friday night, March 13, as the date for the event.

—The grass is beginning to show a hint of green on the prairie and many fruit trees are on the point of bursting into bloom, so that we will have a very early opening of spring unless a cold wave gives us a set back.

—Mr. Hamilton who lately moved to our county gave the Free Press a call this week and secured several copies of the paper containing our write-up to send back to friends. He expressed himself as well pleased with this country and said that he thought our write-up gave a very fair description of it.

—Haskell was represented at the fashionable wedding in Rayner last Sunday evening by Messrs. Hudson, Garren and Tandy and Messrs. Halsey, Hills and Scott. The high contracting parties were Mr. James Oliver and Miss Pearl McMillan, who are among the most popular and highly respected young people of our sister town. The wedding was followed by an elegant supper, and by the time it was ended a heavy rain was falling and the visitors had to stay over night.

Thanks to the generous hospitality of Capt. W. E. Rayner, who kept the gentlemen, and Mrs. E. B. Bumpass, who provided for the ladies of the party, they all fared most excellently.

The party will not soon forget the kindness of their entertainers.

The many pleasant incidents of the trip rendered it thoroughly enjoyable, especially to the Haskell visitors.

—In future we will expect all accounts to be paid promptly on the first of the month, unless special arrangements are made for longer time.

We positively cannot run open accounts on longer time. Our prices will be made on a cash basis with this point in view, and we earnestly solicit your trade, believing that we can make it to your interest as well as to our own for you to trade with us.

Respectfully,
W. W. Fields & Bro.

L. Q. V. Program.

For the benefit of the young men who are so much interested in the proceedings of the L. Q. V., and of others who are similarly affected, we will say that the new organization has gone into full operation and we hope its operation will meet the full approbation of the population of this station of civilization, and that the organization will in time reach a glorious consummation in the elevation and continuation of the gratification of the pleasurable sensations of the members of the L. Q. V.

Which body has nine members, while numbers are daily seeking admittance to its privileges and benefits.

We respectfully submit the following program to the public, which program will be rendered Saturday, Feb. 29th, 1896.

1. Piano Solo.
2. Jews Harp Solo.
3. Comic Essay on Haskell boys.
4. Guitar Solo.
5. Recitation.
6. French Harp Solo.
7. Vocal Solo.
8. Tableau.
9. Grand Finale.

AN L. Q. V.

Notice!

A meeting of the democratic executive committee of Haskell county is hereby called to meet in county court room in Haskell on Saturday the 7th day of March, 1896 at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of submitting to the democrats of Haskell county questions to come before the party this year, and all members are urged to be present and all democrats are invited to be present and make such suggestions as they may think will be for the best interest of the party.

J. S. RIKE, Chairman.

Mitchell Wagons.

We have taken the agency for Haskell county for this wagon and are in position to sell them as cheaply as they can be bought at any railroad point. This wagon is well known for its durability and light-running qualities and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Call and get our prices and terms if you want a wagon.

W. W. Fields & Bro.

—I have moved my tin shop to the building formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. Bell on southeast corner of square. I shall be pleased to serve my friends who need tin work. I will meet all competition in prices. Ventilated flues, guttering and galvanized cisters a specialty. Any time I am absent leave your orders with McCollum and Willbourn.

Thos. Reed.

Teachers Institute.

Following is the program of the Teachers Institute to be held Friday night, March 20th and Saturday, March 21st, 1896:

- 1st. LITERATURE: Miss Sallie Ramsey, Teacher.
- Class Recitation: Emerson, Longfellow, Irving.
- POETRY: Miss Sallie Ramsey.
- O. W. HOLMES: J. B. Jones.
- LOWELL: W. W. Hentz.
- RECITATION: Miss Fannie Gillespie.
- THEOLOGICAL WRITERS: Rev. N. B. Bennett.
- LAW AND POLITICS: P. D. Sanders.
- 2nd. HISTORY OF EDUCATION: J. B. Jones.
- THEORY OF EDUCATION, 16th CENTURY: W. W. Hentz.

EARLY CHRISTIANS AND THE MIDDLE AGE: Miss Lera Kiddell.

LUTHER AND COMENIUS: J. B. Jones.

3rd. GENERAL HISTORY: FROM PERICLES TO PLATO: Mrs. Millhollon.

4th. METHODS IN TEACHING: Arithmetic—Percentage—W. W. Hentz.

Physiology—Miss Minnie Ellis.

Language as it should be in the Public Schools—Miss Sallie Ramsey.

5th. THE SCIENCES: Physical Geography—Air—Miss Nannie Standefer.

Physics—Gravitation, falling bodies, pendulum, and energy—Miss Brockman.

Physiology—Respiration and Circulation—Miss Mary Carothers.

6th. Psychology—The Sensibilities—W. W. Hentz.

All teachers are expected to be present on Friday night and Saturday and discuss the questions assigned them.

P. D. SANDERS,
County Judge.

—A member of the L. Q. V. Club has furnished us with and outline of the objects of the club and the program for the next meeting. The statement of its objects, it must be confessed, is a little vague and complicated, but we think this was entirely intentional. The chief object seems to be centered in the "elevation and continuation of the gratification of the pleasurable sensations of the members." However, in this clever rythmical jingle of words we think the astute young man will find a hint, for a spiteful old maid who had eaten sour grapes for forty years, was once heard to say in criticism of some of her younger, more comely and fortunate sisters who were observed by her to be reveling in the nectar of sweet flattery and gallant homage from masculine attendants, that "If there is anything that gratifies the pleasurable sensations of the girrils of these times more than the flattery of one spruced up young fellow its to have two on 'em dancin' around her." Now young men, we advise you to try this cue'don't make the mistake of standing off any longer because it is leap year and waiting for the angels to fly off with you. They are not going to do it, but they will find some way to torment you and make you ridiculous. Put on your war paint and sail in.

It is possible, of course, that the FREE PRESS has made a mistake in its diagnosis of the situation; but granting that it has, the 'gratification of your and their pleasurable sensations' will not be marred by following its advice.

BANK ROBBERY.

Cashier Killed—Two Others Wounded.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Feb. 25.—About 2:30 this afternoon two men entered the City National bank, one from the front the other from the rear door behind the counter.

It was by this means that one of the robbers entered and approached P. P. Langford, the bookkeeper, with the command: "Up, up, up, up." Mr. Langford said he did not understand what the man wanted and asked him what he meant.

At this moment the robber struck Langford over the head with a six-shooter, knocking him off his stool, and the next second the same man shot and killed Frank Dorsey, the cashier.

It is supposed that Dorsey reached in his drawer for his pistol, as his pistol was afterward found on the floor, Mr. Langford crawled to the front door, but just as he entered the door the other robber, who had entered this door, shot him, the ball passing through the hip.

Dr. O. J. Kendall, who is vice-president of the bank, was sitting behind the counter and narrowly escaped being killed, one of the Robbers shooting at him, the ball passing through his clothing just under his left arm, and he probably escaped a second shot and death by falling and lying as if dead.

Langford gave the alarm as soon as he got out into the street and within a very few seconds there was quite a number of armed men in close pursuit.

The robbers had their horses hitched in an alley near by and quickly reached them, each carrying a sack of money. While they were mounting many shots were fired at them, fatally wounding one of their horses, so that both had to mount one horse. Officers and citizens were in close pursuit and a ball fired by one of the robbers struck a silver watch in the pocket of Dep. Sheriff Frank Harkesty, mashing it and glancing off.

Six state rangers arrived on the 4 o'clock train and hastened on the pursuit. The robbers were closely pushed and they took refuge in a thicket 16 miles from town, which was quickly surrounded and a lively firing poured into it. The robbers tried to make a break from the thicket but too many guns were brought to bear on them and they surrendered. One of them was found to be wounded in the back with small shot. One of them was recognized as Foster Crawford, a well known outlaw, and the other is said to be a member of the Christian gang in the I. T. Cashier Frank Dorsey leaves a wife and three children. Bookkeeper Langford's wound is not serious.

The prisoners were carried to Wichita Falls and lodged in jail at 2:30 a. m. They remained there until the next night, when a crowd

of several hundred armed men having gathered, they were forcibly taken from the jail and swung up to a telephone pole where they were left hanging until the next morning. The younger of the two men gave his name as Younger Lewis just before being pulled up, and said his parents resided in Neosho, Mo.

SIXTY CENTS FREE.

Extraordinary Offer to Newspaper Readers—Limited to Sixty Days.

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Fort Worth Weekly Gazette we are enabled to make this extraordinary offer:

Remit us \$1.60 for one year's subscription to the HASKELL FREE PRESS and we will send you free, as a premium the Weekly Gazette for one year. This offer applies only to persons who are not now subscribers to the Gazette.

THE FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE is a large eight page paper, seven columns to the page, issued on Friday of each week. Its subscription price is 60 cents per year, and it gives its readers more for their money than the New York, Chicago, Atlanta or Louisville papers.

The Gazette is a plain democratic paper, without frill or furbelows in its politics. It advocates:

- Tariff reform that will give the producers an equal chance with the manufacturers.
- An income tax.
- Pension reform.
- The repeal of the state bank tax.
- The election of United States senators by popular vote.
- An effective railroad commission.
- The enforcement of the anti-trust law against all trusts.

The Gazette is

NOT OWNED BY THE TRUSTS.

It prints:
All Texas news.
All general news.
All foreign news.
Local and foreign markets.
A farmers' department.
A womens' department.
Stories, sketches and many interesting special features.

This offer, which is the best ever made to the newspaper readers of Texas, will be withdrawn after sixty days. Take advantage of it at once.

Remit \$1.60 to us for one year's subscription to the FREE PRESS and we will send it and the Weekly Gazette for one year. If your subscription to the FREE PRESS has not expired will credit you with one year's subscription from the time of its expiration. Address the

HASKELL FREE PRESS,
Haskell, Texas.

Silver is an Issue.

There is no longer a chance for timorous politicians and wary "financiers" to dodge it.

The question whether the currency of the country shall consist of gold and silver, and treasury notes redeemable in either coin, according to the constitution and traditional Democratic policy, or whether the bulk of it shall be the notes issued and controlled by private banking corporations, will probably be settled for a quarter of a century at the coming election.

The Fort Worth Gazette is for currency issued by the government and controlled by the government, and against a currency issued by private interests for private interests and controlled by private interests. It is the only great newspaper in Texas advocating this cause.

If you are a bimetalist you should read the Gazette to keep up with your own side. If you are a monometal-list, you should read it to keep up with the other side.

Subscription price: Daily Gazette, six months \$3.00; three months \$1.50. Weekly Gazette, one year, 60 cents; six months, 30 cents.

Sample copy of either edition free. Agents are wanted to canvass every community. Recommendation required.

Address THE GAZETTE,
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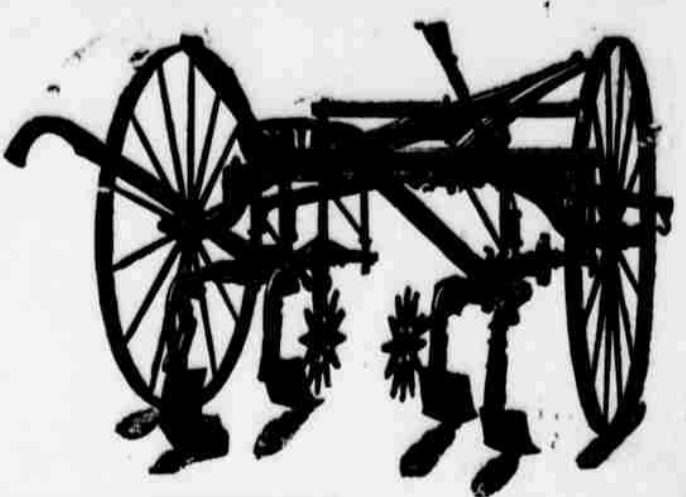
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CREAM
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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Sunbeam Cultivators

Will bed up cotton land, ****
Will bar or cotton. ****
Will scrape and bunch cotton. ****
Will cultivate cotton & corn until laid by and will cultivate new land perfectly.



NO BREAK PINS USED;
Spring Trip Gives Perfect Satisfaction;
Standards and Axles adjustable.

This Cultivator Meets all Requirements.

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ABILENE, TEXAS.

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We have arranged with a leading subscription agency to take subscriptions to all the leading newspapers, magazines, etc., in the United States and principal foreign countries.
Our list embraces every publication of consequence in the fields of Politics, Art, Literature, Agriculture, Law and Medicine.
We will take your subscription to any of these at publishers' prices and save you the trouble and expense of procuring money order and writing.
Call at the FREE PRESS office and get pamphlet giving a list of over 3000 leading publications, make your selections and let us send your order.
Respectfully,
J. E. POOLE.

SHERRILL BROS. & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Stoves and Tinware, Tanks, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.
Call and Try Us.

New Store, New Goods.
J. W. EVANS.

—DEALER IN—
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Country Produce Bought and Sold.
next door to post office.
ABILENE, TEXAS.

R. J. REED.
—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

South Side—Commercial Block—Chestnut St.
ABILENE, TEXAS.
The people of Haskell and adjoining counties are invited to call and get prices before buying.

Hardware!

We carry everything in the Hardware Line. We have just received a car of Buggies and will make you good prices. Come to see us. We will appreciate your trade.

Respectfully,
GEO. L. PAXTON,
ABILENE, TEXAS.

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, P. D. Sanders.

You Will Save Money By
—DEALING WITH—
Burton, Lingo & Co.,

LUMBER DEALERS.
LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.
Cement, \$2.50 bbl. | Lime, \$1.50 bbl. | Shingles, good, \$1.75 per 1000.
Fire-Proof Brick kept on hand.

ABILENE, TEXAS.