

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 12.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1897.

No. 38.

HARD TIMES NO MORE!

That is what you will think when you see our New Goods and get our prices.

You will realize that the road to **ECONOMY** leads through **OUR** store.

We have recently returned from Galveston, where we made our purchases, believing on investigation that with deep water for the entrance of the largest vessels and its competing steamship lines giving it very low freights it is today the cheapest market in the United States. Hence we say to the people of Haskell and surrounding counties that they can save a good deal of money by doing their trading at our store. We simply ask them to investigate the question.

We have put in a much larger stock of staple dry goods than we have ever handled before and you will not have to pass our house to get any thing you want in this line from a yard of these cloth to the heaviest domestics and jeans, or a pair of blankets. We have also added a line of ladies and misses ulsters, mackintoshes, slickers, ducking coats and vests and overcoats. And you will find the prices all right and quality tip top.

In our dress goods and notions department the ladies will find all the new styles and the latest novelties in dress fabrics, gloves, belts, laces, and a new line of sash ribbons, etc., in fact everything that goes to make up a fashionable modern costume. We flatter ourselves that we have made a choice selection in these lines—one that will be approved by our lady customers.

WE HAVE FOR THE FIRST TIME PUT IN A

FULL STOCK OF CLOTHING

And if woolen goods could be produced by sunshine and showers, gathered by the winds, woven by the fairies and made into garments by magic, then perhaps clothing could be sold under our price, but under no other conditions. Our stock of both men's and boy's clothing is complete.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

For gentlemen, ladies and children in all sizes and styles, at prices as enticing as any one can offer you.

ANOTHER NEW ADDITION TO OUR STOCK IS A NICE LINE OF

QUEENSWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, TINWARE, ETC.

MILLINERY

Last, but not least, we wish to say that we have fitted up a neat room separate from the main store where we will have a complete line of stylish millinery, which will be in charge of a thoroughly competent milliner and where the ladies can have quiet privacy.

We cordially invite all who feel interested in getting goods at the lowest possible prices to call on—

T. G. CARNEY & Co., - - - **Haskell, Texas.**

Professional Cards.

F. C. FOSTER, S. W. SCOTT
FOSTER & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.
Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles.
Notary in Office.

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.

Diseases of Women a Specialty.
Office at McLemore's Drug store.

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.

Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug store

GOOD NEWSPAPERS
At a Very Low Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls. Besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS and the NEWS PAPER for one month for the low clubbing price of \$2.00 cash.
This gives you three papers a week, or 100 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand layout subscription at once. This low price stands for 30 days.

No new developments in the telephone matter except a proposition from Seymour and Wichita Falls, which may be accepted if our neighbors to the south are not heard from soon. They don't seem to be in any hurry.

Mr. Samuel McCreary of Robertson county was here this week and rented the Carlisle residence and will move here early in October. He also rented the Pinkerton farm now occupied by Mr. Jester for a married son, who will also move here.

Mr. W. D. Garren was in to see us Thursday and squared up back accounts and got a big batch of coupons to vote for one of the young men in our scholarship contest. He says the farmers in his neighborhood are talking of planting a big wheat crop this fall, but so far not much stubble has been broken; rain is needed to put the ground in better condition for plowing.

Mr. R. M. Dickenson got in Thursday from a trip over the M. K. & T. through the I. T. He says that he saw trains of immigrant wagons coming into Texas from Kansas and Missouri and that there were a great many prospectors and homeseekers coming down on the trains. He thinks our land agents ought to put some advertising matter in the way of this stream of people.

BICYCLES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
No reasonable offer refused. All guaranteed for one year. Our reference any bank or commercial agency. Write for catalogue. THE MANUFACTURERS CLEARING CO., 120 to 134 Van Horn St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

Oh, happy Pops! Oh, happy gold bug democrats! It has leaked out through a letter written by Dr. John Grant, who is the chief republican pie dispenser for Texas, that a few small crumbs of encouragement and reward in the shape of a few fourth-class country postoffices, are to be dished out to the middle-of-the-road populists and gold-bug democrats for the aid rendered by them in the election of Mr. McKinley.

It is further suggested as being good political policy as it is from those elements that the republican party must expect recruits in Texas.

The financial manipulators have succeeded in running silver to a very low point in their effort to force Mexico to the adoption of the gold standard, but it seems from reports that they will make a flat failure in so far as accomplishing their purpose is concerned. Indeed, it rather seems that the effect of their efforts will be a further demonstration of the benefits of the silver standard in Mexico. The press dispatches say that in proportion as silver has fallen the manufacturers have taken on new life and energy, and a new impetus has been given to the establishment of new industrial enterprises. They find that by falling back upon their own resources they can do the work and manufacture the goods at home which they have heretofore imported from gold standard countries, thus developing their own country with the money kept at home.

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.

ANOTHER SCHOOL FOR TEXAS.

Galveston is the Place—Draughon's Practical Business College Still Spreading Out.
We are confident that the many readers of the Youth's Advocate, especially those who reside in and near Galveston, Texas, will be glad to know that the Draughon Business College Company will, during the next few weeks, open a school in Galveston.

Prof. J. W. Draughon, who has for the past five years held the position of principal of Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., will locate permanently in Galveston and assume charge of that college. However, Prof. Draughon's Nashville and Texarkana colleges will continue as before. The rapid increase of attendance at these two colleges is such that Prof. J. F. Draughon, president of these institutions, finds it expedient to continue to open additional schools in order to better accommodate the public. We think that nothing we can say commendatory of the superior advantages offered in many ways by Draughon's colleges would be too great.

We advise every one who is directly or indirectly interested in a business education to write one of these schools for a catalogue before arranging to enter elsewhere.—Youths' Advocate, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1, '97.
The above is self explanatory. See Prof. Draughon's ad. elsewhere in this issue.

Free tuition. We give one or more free scholarships in every county in the U. S. Write us. Will accept notes for tuition or can deposit money in bank until position is secured. Cash here paid. No tuition. Enter at any time. Open for both sexes. Cheap board. Send for free illustrated catalogue. Address J. P. DRAUGHON, Pres't, at either place.
Draughon's Practical Business College
NASHVILLE, TENN., GALVESTON AND TEXARKANA, TEX.
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. The most thorough, practical and progressive schools of the kind in the world, and the best patronized ones in the South. Indorsed by bankers, merchants, ministers and others. Four weeks in bookkeeping with us are equal to twelve weeks by the old plan. J. P. Draughon, President, is author of Draughon's New System of Bookkeeping. "Double Entry Made Easy."
Home study. We have prepared, for home study, books on bookkeeping, penmanship and shorthand. Write for price list "Home Study." Entrance. "Practical Dictation"—I learned bookkeeping at home from your books, while holding a position as night telegraph operator.—C. H. LITTLEWELL, Bookkeeper for Gerber & Pickett, Wholesale Grocers, South Chicago, Ill.
(Mention this paper when writing.)

In a railroad wreck or as the champion of the people Mr. Bryan is equally clear headed and a herculean worker.

Yellow fever made its appearance in New Orleans about two weeks ago and the medical board thought that they would stamp it out without much difficulty, but it is steadily gaining ground and fears are entertained that it will sweep the city.

It would seem from the report given by the Sweetwater Reporter that work is progressing very satisfactorily on the Colorado Valley railroad to be built from that place to Spofford. It states that several outfits are actually at work on grading contracts, that a construction engine and flat cars have been purchased and 14 car-loads of ties are ready for delivery. This begins to look like business.

The Wichita Valley people should get their eyes open. It seems to us that Spofford Junction is the point they should head for.

The collision of two heavy passenger trains near Emporia, Kansas, a few days ago caused a terrible wreck and the loss of twelve or fifteen lives. Several coaches were piled on top of the wrecked engines and took fire and burned, burning several of the wounded passengers before they could be rescued. William J. Bryan was a passenger on one of the trains but, fortunately, escaped unhurt, and was one of the first to go to the rescue of the wounded. It is said that he worked like a beaver, his great strength and activity enabling him to do great service. One man who was badly mangled called to him and said: "I went to hear you to-day; I am dying now, and want to shake your hand and say God bless you. If you possibly can, Mr. Bryan, get me a drink of water." Mr. Bryan got him the water and brought some cushions from a car. He worked as long as anything could be done, and to a reporter who talked to him about it afterwards and complimented him on his heroic work he made the request that no special mention be made of him, but, reporter like, he told the whole story.

HAMMAR PAINT CO.
Guaranteed 5 years.
HAMMAR PAINTS \$1.10 Per Gallon.
A. P. McLEMORE, Druggist,
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
N. E. Corner Public Square.

16 to 1
This is about the ratio of summer tourists who go to **COLORADO** VIA Ft. Worth & Denver R'y (Texas Panhandle Route.) As Against all Competitors.
THE REASONS ARE
Shortest Line, Quickest Time
Superb Service, Through Trains,
Courteous Treatment.
And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten and balmy, spring-like breezes greet you. Try it and be convinced.
It is a Pleasure to Answer Questions.
Write any local agent, or
D. B. KEELER,
G. P. A., Ft. W. & D. C. R'y,
Fort Worth, Texas.

A Cure That Cures.
The many feeble and sick who use Parker's Ginger Tonic say that it cures their infirmities. A matter so vital to the sick should not be overlooked by them. Read the following letters:
Mrs. M. D. Smith, Louisville, Kansas, says: "I wish to say to the sick and those who are feeble from any cause whatever, that in all the vocabulary of medicines they will find the most virtuous and greatest benefit from Parker's Ginger Tonic. For years I had heart disease combined with spinal and great nervous debility, and could walk only with no pain, and was given up to die by the most skillful physicians of Kansas and Colorado, but Parker's Ginger Tonic kept me alive and raised me up after every thing else failed. I never knew it to fail in curing a cold if taken in time, and it will relieve pain quicker than any remedy I ever tried. It is just as good for children, try it and be convinced."
Robert Stevenson, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I was sick in bed eight months with Puerperal Pneumonia, and was given up to die by four of the best doctors. A friend advised me to try Parker's Ginger Tonic, and after using the first bottle I felt so much relieved that I kept on with it. After using fourteen bottles I was entirely cured, and my weight was increased to 125 pounds."
THE Cubans scored an important victory last week in the capture of the strongly fortified garrison of Victoria de las Tunas, in the province of Pinar del Rio, with about 300 prisoners, the cannon, ammunition, etc. It is said to be a strong strategic point and, that the Cubans will probably establish their seat of government there.
An Uncertain Diarrhea.
There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, BROWN'S Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. For sale by all Druggists.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOL, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

The Sultan will never come to terms with Greece or the powers till they frankly tell him what has become of Steve Crane.

The husband of Mrs. Lease announces that he will vote for his wife for governor of Kansas. Why shouldn't a husband support his wife?

Jim Berry, the tramp millionaire, is said to have paid \$100 for a cigar at Charleston, Ill., the other day. Klondike prices right at home and the fool-killer far, far away.

Prof. Elliot has written another scathing letter about Ex-Secretary John Foster. As Mr. Foster is drawing large money from our government he can afford to be scathed once in a while.

Listen to this from a contemporary at Yazoo City, Miss.: "Miss Flora Bowney of Valley View is seeking health and pleasure in our midst and many of our young men are suffering from the sweet torture of her presence."

Three of the most valuable products of the mine have been found in Alaska—gold, petroleum and coal. All of these minerals are found there in abundance. The purchase of Alaska was regarded somewhat as acquiring "a pig in a poke" at a pretty stiff price, but the pig is turning out to be a very promising shoot.

Three young men from Ionia, Mich., started for Alaska, but upon arriving in Chicago the one with all the money got "lost," and the other two went home, and sent the sheriff to find the missing member of the party. The sheriff was successful, but the boys for various reasons will likely not "start out" again till the dandelions bloom. The perils of gold hunters, indeed, are numerous.

The new Russian port of Novorossisk, at the terminal point of a railway, which concentrates the traffic of large and important grain-producing districts in southern Russia, is of great importance for the export of grain, all the more so as "throughout the entire winter it remains free from ice, while the ports of Odessa and Azof are closed. The port is fitted out excellently, among other things it possesses a large elevator worked by electricity.

Miss Dickerson of Mexico, Mo., ran away last week and married Mr. Ernest Cross. The bride's wedding gown was of pink muslin, cut to the knees. A singular coincidence of the affair was that about the same time Mr. Thos. Dickerson of the same town missed his 12-year-old daughter. He first thought that she had taken her dolls over to a neighbors for a good time, but he finally found he was mistaken—the 12-year-old daughter turned out to be the bride.

If a firm gives its men and their families a summer outing the act seems particularly gracious and generous. The liberality is widely emphasized if the excursion plan involves the hiring of special trains and provision for amusements on a large scale. But what shall be said of an outing which gives delight to ten thousand people associated as employees and families with a single firm; of the sixteen special trains; of a chartering of all the best hotels and restaurants in a town; of a wholesale securing of pleasure steamers, bathing machines, bands and the like? That is the story in brief of a recent outing in England, planned and paid for by a single firm. Who would be wise enough to say the firm made a poor investment? A return in better work, more cheerful feelings, lively gratitude, is always the sequel of such an outing.

The rate of interest is never the same in the western states that it is in the eastern, the difference ranging from four to eight per cent. Between East Canada and West Canada the rate varies only one or two per cent. The American Agriculturist suggests that this may be due to the flexibility of our neighbors' banking system, which, like that of Scotland, makes generous loans. For instance, in 1885, the thirty-eight banks of Canada reported more than five hundred branches, located in two hundred and eighty-seven cities and towns—some of them pretty small towns. By such branches the surplus saving east and the expanding, energetic west is brought together, and the farmer who wants a loan is spared a good deal of delay, red tape and expense. Doubtless the Canadian method has its shortcomings, like others, but it is easy to agree with the Agriculturist's chief conclusion, that since American cities are already well supplied with banks of discount, "the needs of the country districts may be mainly considered in this connection."

More than a century ago Horace Walpole wrote: "How unfortunate that little countries should retain a spirit of independence, which they have not the strength to preserve, and that great nations who might throw it off court the yoke." Thus he anticipated the Greece and Germany of today.

The 180,000 immigrants who arrived in New York last year brought with them an average of less than \$4 in money. Think of beginning life in a strange land on less than \$4. Yet some do it and prosper.

Many southern papers are rejoicing over the fact that several farmers near Chicago lynched a tramp the other day because he had nearly wounded the life out of a defenseless woman. Lynchings occasionally occur in the south that are really merited, and this was one of them.

The town of Dawson, N. W. Terr., which is the scene of so much excitement at present, was named after Judge "Lafe" Dawson, a Missouri politician, who died at Mayville, Ky., a few months ago.

EX-CONFEDERATES CONVENE

They Were Addressed by Senator Mills on the Cuban Situation.

Paris, Tex., Sept. 13.—About thirty Johnson camp of ex-Confederates held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and was honored by a visit from Hon. R. Q. Mills.

Commander G. A. Provine appointed Gen. John W. Webb and Comrade J. M. Whittle as a committee to see Senator Mills at the hotel and invite him to visit the session of the camp. The committee returned, accompanied by Senator Mills, and he was accorded a liberal reception by the old veterans.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon a committee to look after the ex-Confederates who may be here or who are in want of need, was named. William Marchbanks was appointed quarter of the camp.

After the business was disposed of Col. Mills was invited to address the camp and he spoke for a few minutes, eulogizing the Confederate veteran, and paying a tribute to the brave Southern soldier for his suffering, which he bore without a murmur, and for the good of his country.

At the conclusion of Col. Mills' remarks on the Confederate soldier, a comrade asked the speaker to say something on the Cuban war. Responding, the Texas senator said, in part:

"I believe that the Cubans are going to win their independence. They will submit themselves to brutalities, outrageous treatment, but that brave little band will win the fight yet. They will not win it by fighting the Spanish army, but by their money. It must be remembered that the Cubans have only 30,000, while the Spaniards have 200,000. If the will of the American people was carried out, which is seldom done now, the Spaniards would leave the island in less than twenty-four hours. I believe that we owe it to the Cubans to see that they are properly treated, yet we have not done it."

Yesterday marked the fifty-fourth birthday of "Private" J. M. Long of the camp, and all the "old soldiers" congratulated him on all sides.

Just before the meeting closed it was concluded to elect delegates to the state reunion at San Antonio, beginning the first week in October. Col. Mills informed the members of the camp that he would be there. The session then closed.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING.

Five Hundred Dwellings to be Built Immediately.

Trinity, Tex., Sept. 13.—When the southern International and Great Northern arrived yesterday morning there was attached to it a special chair car of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with twenty-five mechanics and carpenters on board from Illinois, destined for Bissell, six miles, and Saron, nine miles from here. They will immediately erect 500 dwelling houses on a part of the 25,000 acres of land that Col. A. T. Anderson recently sold to an immigration company of which he is a member.

Within a few weeks 500 families will arrive to engage in raising Havana tobacco, fruit and vegetables. There will be erected in due time cigar and canning factories and other necessary arrangements will be made to take care of the products of these people.

With this influx of immigration and with the settled fact that this section can grow a high class of Havana tobacco, fruit, vegetables, etc., in abundance, Trinity promises to be in the near future one of the coming cities of grand old Texas.

Rio Grande Booming

Delina, Tex., Sept. 13.—The Rio Grande has been out of its banks, and the bottom lands of its banks and Cameron counties under water for more than a week. Hidalgo, the county east of this county, is entirely surrounded by the water; in consequence the mails and other means of communication are very uncertain. It is feared that when the river recedes much of the town of Hidalgo will be lost by erosion, as the Rio Grande has had a tendency to eat north at that point for a number of years, and of the old town that existed in 1882, not a single house now stands.

Want Better Roads.

Cleburne, Tex., Sept. 13.—The demand for better dirt roads leading into Cleburne has become so great that parties are trying to raise money by private subscription to grade and gravel some of them. The commissioners' court has spent quite a good deal of money on roads and bridges, but it is found necessary to supplement the amount they have expended with private funds. Alderman C. P. Thomas favors the calling of a good roads convention.

Wounded.

Athens, Tex., Sept. 13.—Saturday night Sheriff Charleston and posse of deputies went to Brownboro to arrest several parties against whom indictments had been found by the grand jury now in session for obstructing the Cotton Belt railroad with stock. When the parties were found they refused to be arrested by the officers, and opened fire on them. The officers immediately returned the fire, and mortally wounded one of the parties, whose name is Reid, and three others surrendered.

Lives with Bullet in Brain.

Oliver Lever, of Anderson, Ind., aged 40, has a bullet in his brain, having been accidentally shot a year ago. There is not the slightest indication of its presence in the health or mental capacity of the boy.

Carried.

Scientific Mamma.—Do not dance all the evening dear. Remember that the dances of an average ball cover a total distance of nine miles. Practical Daughter—Oh, but a girl is carried most of the way, mamma.—Lark.

YELLOW FEVER.

Suspicious Cases Have Been Declared to be the Fever.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 13.—Shortly before noon yesterday the board of health officially declared six of the suspicious cases of fever on St. Claude street to be yellow fever. A couple of hours subsequent the board announced another pronounced case of yellow fever at Mirre and Esplanade streets, also in the lower part of the city, but a mile or more away from the infected square. The announcement of the first six cases as yellow fever were not unexpected, although it was hoped from the delay on the part of the experts that these cases were simply of bilious malaria. No general alarm has resulted, although the news rapidly spread through the city. The authorities do not believe that the situation is materially worse than it was four or five days ago and they are still confident of their ability with modern sanitary appliances to successfully quarantine the infected districts. The official bulletin of the board of experts declaring the St. Claude street cases to be yellow fever was received by President Olliphant soon after 11 o'clock. Dr. Olliphant immediately sent for members of the press and gave out the report which was signed by Drs. Lemonnier, Tourette, Bickham, Petit and Paham of the board of experts and Dr. Devron, the attending physician. The report was as follows:

"We, the undersigned physicians, from time to time who have examined the twelve cases of fever on St. Claude street between Clouette and Louisa, find six to be yellow fever, four of whom are convalescent. There are no other cases."

Of the original twelve cases, all of which had their origin from a case that had come from Ocean Springs, the six others than those reported yesterday as yellow fever, were announced to be practically well, up and walking about their homes. Of the six pronounced yellow fever cases four are convalescent and two were declared to be critically ill, one of these having suffered a relapse yesterday.

Among the suspicious cases reported was that of a boy named Roy, living at Mirre and Esplanade streets.

Drs. Lemonnier, Tourette and Mata were sent to make a careful observation of the case. Yesterday afternoon they pronounced it to be unquestionably yellow fever and as having apparently had its origin in Scranton, Miss., or in the vicinity of that town. As soon as the report was received the board of health took charge of the house, quarantining the inmates, placed guards so that no one might not come in too close proximity to the premises and set to work to thoroughly disinfect the neighborhood. A brother of the patient who had left the premises some time before the official announcement was given a permit to return, but orders were issued under no circumstances to let him or any other member of the household again leave the premises.

ALASKAN NEWS.

Twelve Men Who Tried to Cross the Pass Have Returned.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 13.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived yesterday, five days from Skagway. Among her passengers are twelve men who started for the Klondike, but failed to cross the pass. A. C. Warner of Seattle, an artist, who has been getting views on both the Dyea and Skagway passes for the past week, was a returning passenger on the Seattle. He says the Skagway pass is closed for the season, but that many are still flourishing around in the fall in a vain attempt to get through. The first forty-two miles of the trail from Skagway to the coast with the caravans of 600 horses.

Eleven rascals and three dance halls are doing business there, but Warner says there is no trouble, there being no fighting or thieving. At Dyea the people are still moving slowly forward, though greatly impeded by mud and rain. With the exception of two days, rain has fallen continuously for three weeks.

Collector of customs Ivy is doing a rushing business in the confiscation of liquors. A Canadian was caught in a sloop a few days ago with a stock of whiskey valued at \$3000.

Businesses to be Sent Home.

New York, Sept. 13.—Capt. Carner of the steamer Colerain, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, learned at Bahmal, from which port the steamer sailed on Aug. 25, that the multimillionaire of the American schooner Olive Peck would be sent home by the United States frigate Lancaster. The Lancaster was on her way home from Montevideo, and had orders to call at Bahmal to take on board and convey to the United States the Olive Peck's crew, who are held prisoners.

Strict Quarantine.

Natchez, Miss., Sept. 13.—The government camp, ten miles above Natchez, has been included in the points against which this city enforces strict quarantine. Late Friday night the sanitary guards on the upper stations telephoned for assistance to prevent parties from the camp entering the city. The local militia is on guard. Steamboats have refused permission to land at either Natchez or Vidalia, La.

Counterfeit Money Has Been Detected in Circulation at Newkirk, Ok.

Three earthquake shocks were felt at San Carlos, Oaxaca, recently.

Tribute to Neptune.

Carrie—It makes a great deal of difference whether one is in one place or another in the matter of self-denial in the Lenten season. On land, where there is so much to occupy one's time, one doesn't mind giving up this or the other thing, but at sea, now—Janet—Oh, I am sure you are wrong there. On the ocean one finds no difficulty in giving up everything.—Boston Transcript.

Strike Growing Serious.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 13.—The situation here last night was graver than it has been at any time since the bloody affray of Friday afternoon. There is strong reason to fear a conflict between the strikers and the military and there is an indication that from 5000 to 7000 more miners will join the malcontents.

Feeling continues high against Sheriff Martin and his deputies and the intensity of the situation is such that a sudden turn of the head or a word spoken above the ordinary tone brings a running crowd. The soldiers are watchful and ready for any emergency and the people of the town are in a state which may easily become a panic.

An incident of ugly omen occurred during the funeral of three of the victims yesterday afternoon. While the services were being held in St. Joseph's church about 2000 of the foreigners were congregated about the doors. A number of them raised their voices and it is declared by eye witnesses that a policeman stationed near the door became unduly officious. Instantly an ominous muttering followed, mingled with scowling looks and clenched fists. Word was immediately carried indoors to the Rev. Father Aust. He hurried out to the door and bawled the men who seemed the most quarrelsome, into the church. A few words of council to the others prevented further demonstrations.

Trouble is in the air and if it is to come the time will be this morning. This is clear from the words used by Gen. Gobin of the third brigade. The striking miners have made elaborate preparation for a demonstration at the funeral of ten of the victims, which is fixed for 10:30 this morning.

The military authorities are determined that nothing of the kind shall be permitted and that from this time on there shall be no marching of any character whatsoever, whether during funerals or otherwise. This resolution is not generally known and the miners are going on with their arrangements.

Gen. Gobin talked over the telephone to Gov. Hastings for an hour or more yesterday afternoon. He said he had merely made a formal report to the governor of the situation. It is apparent, however, that the commander is not assured by the outlook, although he says he thinks there will be no further turbulence. He would not say when the troops are likely to be withdrawn and he has determined to act with the utmost rigor.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Rev. R. M. Williams Found With His Head Split Open.

Texarkana, Ark., Sept. 13.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Rev. R. M. Williams, circuit preacher of Sulphur township, has been solved. His body was found Saturday evening about two miles from Wilson's ferry. Long knife slashes disfigured the corpse. The head was split open. The body was nude, the murderer having appropriated the clothing. Wilson's horse and buggy were used by the murderer to make their escape. The news of the discovery of the corpse spread like wildfire and soon a posse were at hand to trail up the murderers.

Jerry Wilson, the negro ferryman, arrested as a suspect, was taken to Linden for safe keeping. Nothing but the nerve of the sheriff and his posse prevented lynching. Men plunged at the prisoner with open knives, while others, drawing pistols, urged lynching. The sheriff commanded the posse to kill the first man that fired a pistol or cut the prisoner with a knife. The determination of the sheriff caused the lynchers to make way for the removal of the prisoner.

Killed by a Blast.

City of Mexico, Sept. 13.—Twenty-four persons, mainly spectators of the great blast at Pannelas quarry on the Vera Cruz railway, were instantly killed Saturday. The blast went off, and the people rushed forward to see the effects, when gases in the air, which was very heavy, fell and a shower of rocks at the same time. Two cavalrymen were on guard and were killed, with their horses. Many more people were wounded. The quarry supplies rock for the Vera Cruz harbor improvements.

The Hood-Hus Convens.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 13.—The following officers have been elected by the national convention of the order of Hood Hoo, Grand mark of the universe, A. A. White of Kansas City; vice versa, A. H. White of McClintock, Chicago; Junior Hood Hoo, W. B. Stillwell of Savannah, Ga.; Jojum, F. S. Oakes of Ohio; scrivener, J. H. Baird of Nashville, Tenn.; Jabbehook, R. H. Vidner of Alabama; cutoxacoan, E. H. Debebaugh of Kentucky; arcanoper, A. K. Lyon of Texas; gurdion, W. U. Reilly of New York.

Strike Growing Serious.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 13.—The situation here last night was graver than it has been at any time since the bloody affray of Friday afternoon. There is strong reason to fear a conflict between the strikers and the military and there is an indication that from 5000 to 7000 more miners will join the malcontents.

Feeling continues high against Sheriff Martin and his deputies and the intensity of the situation is such that a sudden turn of the head or a word spoken above the ordinary tone brings a running crowd. The soldiers are watchful and ready for any emergency and the people of the town are in a state which may easily become a panic.

An incident of ugly omen occurred during the funeral of three of the victims yesterday afternoon. While the services were being held in St. Joseph's church about 2000 of the foreigners were congregated about the doors. A number of them raised their voices and it is declared by eye witnesses that a policeman stationed near the door became unduly officious. Instantly an ominous muttering followed, mingled with scowling looks and clenched fists. Word was immediately carried indoors to the Rev. Father Aust. He hurried out to the door and bawled the men who seemed the most quarrelsome, into the church. A few words of council to the others prevented further demonstrations.

Trouble is in the air and if it is to come the time will be this morning. This is clear from the words used by Gen. Gobin of the third brigade. The striking miners have made elaborate preparation for a demonstration at the funeral of ten of the victims, which is fixed for 10:30 this morning.

The military authorities are determined that nothing of the kind shall be permitted and that from this time on there shall be no marching of any character whatsoever, whether during funerals or otherwise. This resolution is not generally known and the miners are going on with their arrangements.

Gen. Gobin talked over the telephone to Gov. Hastings for an hour or more yesterday afternoon. He said he had merely made a formal report to the governor of the situation. It is apparent, however, that the commander is not assured by the outlook, although he says he thinks there will be no further turbulence. He would not say when the troops are likely to be withdrawn and he has determined to act with the utmost rigor.

PEARLS AND PEARL SHELLS.

Treasures That Are Taken from the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

In St. Nicholas Capt. H. D. Smith of the United States revenue coast service tells of his experiences "Hunting for Shells," from the Island of Ceylon to the Dry Tortugas. Capt. Smith says: Pearl shells are valuable, and fine specimens are hard to obtain. They are found in the Treantome, Gambier and Trihal group of islands. The choicest from Macassar. These are the white-edged shells, worth \$800 a ton, and from these the finest pearl buttons are manufactured.

The most celebrated pearl fisheries lie near the coast of Ceylon, the Java and Sumatra. The Australian coast in the neighborhood of Shark's Bay and Roebuck Bay furnishes some very large shells, some of them weighing from two to three pounds each. The fisheries of Baja, Gulf of California, are very rich. France controlling the gems procured there. The meat of the pearl oyster is bought by the Chinamen, who dry the leathery little bit valves, or seal them up in cans and ship them to their countrymen in San Francisco. The pearl shells readily sell upon the spot at from \$1.50 to \$5 per pound.

Pearls and tears have for ages been associated, and the magic virtues of the pearl were held in high esteem in early times, as they are to-day with the East Indians.

It is said that Queen Margaret Tudor, consort of James IV. of Scotland, previous to the battle of Flodden Field, had many presentiments of the disastrous issue of that conflict, owing to a dream she had three nights in succession, that jewels and sparkling coronets were suddenly turned into pearls—which the superstitious believed was a sign of coming widowhood and of tears.

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Tobacco.

Tobacco is indigenous to the western hemisphere, but curiously enough, has never been found growing wild. The Indian tribes which first produced it were those living in Virginia, the Carolinas and the southern Appalachian region.

They Don't Keep Ours. A curious triumph of gallantry over thrift is illustrated in the case of the Boston merchant, who refuses to turn in a check signed by Mrs. Cleveland because he desires to preserve her autograph.

THE PITCHING GUN.

IT SENDS THE SPHERE OVER THE PLATE.

The Batter Releases the Ball When He Is Ready, by an Electric Arrangement. He Sends the Ball Toward Himself.

HE first game of base ball ever played in which a cannon was used for a pitcher took place a few days ago at Princeton between the Tiger Inn and the Ivy club teams. This game was the first practical test to which Professor Hinton had put his invention. For many months Professor Hinton has been experimenting in the cage on his invention. The problem before him lately has been the one of rendering the gun perfectly safe. He found at all times the Princeton boys eager to stand up and face the cannon even when it sent the balls of incredible swiftness. And he owes the form to which the artificial pitcher has at present arrived very largely to the continued interest which the boys have taken in its construction. For a long time Professor Hinton would not allow any one to stand in the direct line of fire, but now the batter is safe, for the ball goes true to its mark, as the mechanism of the pitcher has arrived at that stage of completeness when it can be depended upon. A great difficulty at first was to find a catcher who was willing to catch the balls thrown by this cannon, as they came so swift.

At length, however, Mr. Stevenson secured the professor that he could catch the balls. And the event proved the truth of the assertion. Mr. Stevenson took the balls easily, both with and without the use of the electrical discharging plate which the batter steps on when he is ready for the ball to be delivered. This plate is quite a feature in the use of the gun. With the gun, of course, there is none of the preliminary movement of the arm which gives an indication that the ball is coming. The ball starts suddenly from the cannon's mouth. Professor Hinton tried many forms of signal to replace the pitcher's arm, but the best plan of all he found was to dispense with signals altogether and let the batter pull the trigger himself. This is done by the discharging plate above mentioned, on which the batter steps as he is ready to receive the ball. Having found that Mr. Stevenson could catch the ball first of all without a batter and then with no reason why the batter and Mr. Hinton saw in a game, but he expressed himself very strongly that the gun is not designed to take the place of a human pitcher. It is for practice, to improve the batting of a team; not to serve in the final contest as to which is the best of two contending teams. During the game in which found that one of the balls out of the half dozen used had swollen slightly, and this made the shooting a little less true than it is when the balls all fit easily.

The defect in the gun is not in the undue velocity. It shoots steadily and gives all the varieties of curve. But loading and setting the electrical discharger take an unduly long time. A repeating breech-loading action for the shell and an automatic setting of the electrical catch would improve the interest of the spectacle. The delay experienced, however, was chiefly due to the ball on one occasion striking the discharging plate and knocking out one of the connecting screws. Some minutes were spent at intervals remedying the consequences of this accident.

The apparatus looks like a cross between a cannon and a rifle and an electric battery. The cannon proper is about two feet long, with a bore large enough for the insertion of an ordinary base ball. To the breech of the cannon is attached a long tube, connected at the end with an ordinary rifle stock. The cartridge is inserted in the rifle breech, and the gas generated by exploding powder forces air through the rifle barrel, thus forcing the ball out of the cannon. The force with which the ball is thrown can be regulated perfectly by wires to a disconnected plate in the batting box, and when the batsman is ready he presses the plate with his feet, thus breaking off the circuit and pulling the trigger. The ball is curved by means of the fingers. These are curved leather flanges, screwed on to the nozzle of the gun. When the ball is forced out of the cannon the ball is given a rotary motion by passing along the curved fingers, and by changing the position of the fingers any conceivable curve may be thrown. The curve to be thrown can easily be determined by the batsman by observing the direction in which the fingers are placed. The apparatus tended to dislocate the ball and the fingers to slip the quire, so that the number of balls required in a nine-inning game would prove no small item of expense. New base running rules had to be recognized for the game. After the ball had been placed in the cannon, the runner was not allowed to steal, and he could only be advanced when the ball was hit or the catcher made an error.

The story is told of a Yankee housewife who was extremely neat, that she woke one night at the sound of her husband creeping softly out of bed and toward the light stand.

"What's the matter, William?" she whispered.

"Sh!" he whispered, "there's a burglar coming up the front stairs, and I'm getting my revolver."

All was silence again, in the midst of which William crept noiselessly to the head of the stairs. Presently there was a loud report, followed by a mad scurrying of feet; then the husband came back, lighted a lamp and returned to the stairway.

"Oh, William, William, did he—"

"Yes, he got away," said the husband.

"Oh, I don't care so much about that," the woman said, "but, William, did he—"

"Did he whip?"

"Did he wipe his feet before he started up the stairs?"

A NEW SCHEME FOR BOYS.

How to Devour the New Cake Without Detection.

"Oh, those boys of mine!" sighed a housewife in an old-fashioned house, the Detroit Free Press. "I don't believe that a detachment of police could keep them within bounds. Their papa says they are little terriers, and I guess he should know." "Yes," suggested an outspoken neighbor, "and he might be able, by a little introspection, to discover the original source of their mischievousness. Frank used to keep things pretty thoroughly stirred up himself."

"But these boys of mine are right from one thing into another as fast as they can go. It sets me wild. Why, we had company for dinner this evening, and when I went to look for the beautiful layer cake I had baked with my own hands so as to have it nice, there wasn't a crumb of it to be found. Nothing could be more annoying."

"That recalls an experience of Frank and mine. We had been reading the larders in both of our houses till final notice was issued that we must either reform or take the consequences. One evening there was to be some fine company at Frank's and he managed to get me an invitation. During the afternoon we discovered the cake and it was a daisy, all sugared over with white and surmounted by a piece of statutory work of the same material. We simply couldn't resist, but we sought to cast suspicion on the baker, by carefully digging out the interior through a small hole we made in the bottom. It took slow, careful work, but we had our reward as we went along."

"Oh, the table that shell looked like a magnificent cake. We boys looked as solemn as oxen through grace and all the courses, till it came to desert. Then we fidgeted as his father took the long, thin knife, complimented his wife on her taste and then made a cut. The steel went through and struck the plate with a sharp sound, the hollow cake collapsed, Frank still looked solemn, and I took to my heels. The settlement was with a rawhide."

"Frank will have to raise the boys," mused the wife. "I'll be responsible for the girls only."

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THE FROZEN DEEP

A NOVEL BY WILKIE COLLINS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER II.—(CONTINUED.)

"Nonsense, child! When you are married you will know that the easiest of all secrets to keep is a secret from your husband. I give you my promise. Now begin!"

Clara hesitated painfully. "I don't know how to begin!" she exclaimed with a burst of despair. "The words won't come to me."

"Then I must help you. Do you feel ill tonight? Do you feel as you felt that day when you were with my sister and me in the garden?"

"Oh, no."

"You are not ill, you are not really affected by the heat—and yet you turn as pale as ashes, and you are obliged to leave the quadrille! There must be some reason for this."

"There is a reason. Captain Holding—"

"Captain Holding! What in the name of wonder has the Captain to do with it?"

"He told you something about the Atalanta. He said the Atalanta was expected back from Africa immediately."

"Well, what of that? Is there anybody in whom you are interested coming home in the ship?"

"Somebody whom I am afraid of is coming home in the ship."

Mrs. Crayford's magnificent black eyes opened wide in amazement.

"My dear Clara! do you mean what you say?"

"Just a little, Lucy, and you shall judge for yourself. We must go back—I am to make you understand me—to the year before we knew each other; to the last year of my father's life. Did I ever tell you that my father moved southward, for the sake of his health, to a house in Kent that was lent to him by a friend?"

"No, my dear. I don't remember ever hearing of the house in Kent. Tell me about it."

"There is nothing to tell except this. The new house was near a fine country seat standing in its own park. The owner of the place was a gentleman named Wardour. He, too, was one of my father's Kentish friends. He had an only son."

She paused, and played nervously with her fan. Mrs. Crayford looked at her attentively. Clara's eyes remained fixed on her fan—Clara said no more.

"What was the son's name?" asked Mrs. Crayford, quietly.

"Richard."

"Am I right, Clara, in suspecting that Mr. Richard Wardour admired you?"

The question produced its intended effect. The question helped Clara to go on. "I hardly knew at first," she said, "whether he admired me or not. He was very strange in his ways—headstrong, terribly headstrong and passionate; but generous and affectionate in spite of his faults of temper. Can you understand such a character?"

"Such characters exist by thousands. I have my faults of temper. I begin to like Richard already. Go on."

"The days went by, Lucy, and the weeks went by. We were thrown very much together. I began, little by little, to have some suspicion of the truth."

"And Richard helped to confirm your suspicions, of course?"

"No. He was not—unhappily for me—he was not that sort of man. He never spoke of the feeling with which he regarded me. It was I who saw it. I couldn't help seeing it. I did all I could to show that I was willing to be a sister to him, and that I could never be anything else. He did not understand me, or he would not—I can't say which."

"Would not' it be the most likely, my dear. Go on."

"It might have been as you say. There was a strange rough bashfulness about him. He confused and puzzled me. He never spoke out. He seemed to treat me as if our future lives had been provided for while we were children. What could I do, Lucy?"

"Do? You could have asked your father to end the difficulty for you."

"Impossible! You forget what I have just told you. My father was suffering at the time under the illness which afterward caused his death. He was quite unfit to interfere."

"Was there no one else who could help you?"

"No one."

"No lady in whom you could confide?"

"I had no acquaintances among the ladies in the neighborhood. I had no friends."

"What did you do, then?"

"Nothing. I hesitated; I put off coming to an explanation with him—unfortunately until it was too late."

"What do you mean by too late?"

"You shall hear. I ought to have told you that Richard Wardour is in the navy."

"Indeed? I am more interested in him than ever. Well."

"One spring day Richard came to the house to take leave of us before he joined his ship. I thought he was gone, and I went into the next room. It was my own sitting-room, and it opened on to the garden."

"Yes?"

"Richard must have been watching me. He suddenly appeared in the garden. Without waiting for me to invite him, he walked into the room. I was a little startled as well as surprised, but I managed to hide it. I said, 'What is it, Mr. Wardour?' He stepped close up to me; he said, in his quick rough way: 'Clara, I am going to the African coast. If I live, I shall come back promoted; and we both know what will happen then.' He kissed me. I half frightened, half angry. Before I could compose myself to say a word, he was out in the garden again. I know. It was not honorable, not kind toward him. You can't reproach me for my want of cour-

feasts his eyes on the lovely downcast face that dares not turn toward him. He whispers to her: "Call me Frank." She hangs to call him Frank—she loves him with all her heart. But Mrs. Crayford's warning words are still in her mind. She never opens her lips. Her lover moves a little closer, and asks another favor. Men are all alike on these occasions. Silence invariably encourages them to try again.

"Clara! have you forgotten what I said at the concert yesterday? May I say it again?"

"No!"

"We shall sail tomorrow for the Arctic Seas. I may not return for years. Don't send me away without hope! Think of the long, lonely time in the dark North! Make it a happy time for me."

Though he speaks with the fervor of a man, he is little more than a lad; he is only twenty years old—and he is going to risk his young life on the frozen deep! Clara pities him as she never pitied any human creature before. He gently takes her hand. She tries to release it.

"What! Not even that little favor of the last night?"

Her faithful heart takes his part, in spite of her. Her hand remains in his and feels its soft, persuasive pressure. She is a lost woman. It is only a question of time now!

"Clara! do you love me?"

"There is a pause. She shrinks from looking at him—she trembles with strange contradictory sensations of pleasure and pain. His arm creeps round her; he repeats his question in a whisper; his lips almost touch her little rosy ear and he says it again, "Do you love me?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TWO OF A KIND.

But the Dry Goods Salesman Objected to Fellowship with the Puller-In.

A smart-looking and well-dressed gentleman lounged in the elevator-entrance of a Broadway wholesale dry goods warehouse. Apparently his sole occupation was watching the faces of passers-by. Now and then he would make a feint at starting for some passing figure, and then generally resumed his listless attitude against the door-jamb. At last he did make a frantic dive for a stout gentleman who was passing. Unfortunately a crowd of pedestrians obstructed his purpose and before he could clutch the arm of the stout gentleman, who was a buyer for a well-known retail store, another smart-looking, well-dressed gentleman, who had been lounging at the elevator-entrance of another wholesale dry goods warehouse, darted out, seized the stout gentleman by the hand and had him in the elevator in a moment. That same afternoon the first mentioned of the two smart-looking, well-dressed gentlemen was walking from Worth street to the bridge on Park row and had nearly reached Baxter street when a tough young man seized him by the arm.

"Say, boss, can't I sell you a first-class spring overcoat? Our goods is de best on de row, an' we'll make the price to fit yer pocket. See? Come in an' let me."

He tugged vigorously as he said this, and the gentleman was growing red in the face.

"Let go my coat, you blackguard, or I'll have you arrested," he shouted, struggling to shake off the other's clutch.

"Oh, no, you won't. We're in de same biz. See? Jes come in an' look over our goods. I'm sure we can suit yer."

With a violent wrench the gentleman shook himself free and turned indignantly on the puller-in:

"If I could see a police officer I'd have you arrested, you—!" Then words failed.

"No yer wouldn't. Yer not'n better'n a puller-in yerself. I've seen yer on Broadway layin' fur people an' yankein' 'em in Jes as we do. Yer jes' a puller-in same as I am, but 'r ain't got no pride nor sympathy in de biz. See?"

And the smart-looking, well-dressed gentleman hurried off without saying yes or nay or uttering a protest. The canker of comparison had entered his soul.

Making the Most of Life.

To make every day count, one must have faith in the every-day possibilities of life. One of the reasons for the long torpid seasons which afflict so many lives is the prevalence of the idea that the supply of active life dealt out to each man is too small to cover the allotted period, and that, therefore, one must be content merely to breathe a good part of the time. To many a man life is faithfully represented by the old-fashioned corn-mill on the little mountain stream, with a wheel so large and a water supply so small that, after grinding a few hours, it must be shut down for an indefinite period to wait for more power. Nothing could be farther from the Scriptural idea. If we would do our best every day, it is not necessary for us to believe that one day may be as fruitful as another; but we ought to believe that in the days which have been allotted to us there are no blanks.—Sunday School Times.

Novelty in Type Material.

A new idea in type material is the combination of glass with celluloid or hard rubber. The body of the type is made of rubber or celluloid upon which glass-topped letters are firmly cemented. In order that the face of the type in the form may not touch, the extreme face is a trifle smaller than the body portion. Great advantages are claimed for this sort of type, among them being that glass will wear very much longer than metal, and the print will therefore be sharper and clearer. With the slightly elastic base and the small sections in which the letters are made there is but little danger of breakage, even with very rapid work.

Too Much.

Alice—What you, an advocate of "woman's suffrage," going to marry? Miss Prim—Yes. Alice—Well, I didn't think you would carry your hate of the men as far as that.—New York Tribune.

A MYSTERY OF KEYS.

OLD HERMIT WHO LIVES IN ROYAL STATE.

Domestic Story Told by the Skipper of Minnie to a Staunch Smack That Sails the Florida Coast Story of a Wrecked Mariner.

(Special Letter.)

APTAIN FLOYD is commander of the smack Minnie G. that sails from Punta Gorda, Fla., and a few days ago came in from a three weeks trip down the Florida coast in among the Thousand Islands, and he tells a very interesting story of some discoveries made while there.

The third day when out from Punta Gorda he encountered a heavy storm in the gulf, and ran in among the islands, and night overtook them. About midnight, while drifting in among the islands, and in eminent peril of being wrecked, the Captain saw ahead of him a beacon fire. He at once made for this, and by careful observation worked out a channel and soon moved into a long narrow bayou, with high banks on either side. As they drew near he discovered a number of figures on the sandy beach around the fire. He started to launch his boat to go ashore, but a voice hailed him, saying, "Stay where you are, do not attempt to come ashore until morning." Though somewhat astonished, he obeyed. In the morning a glance soon showed the skipper that he was in a section entirely unfamiliar to him. He seemed to be on a large key, very thickly wooded. Soon he was hailed from the bank and a gigantic Indian-negro, armed with a rifle, strolled out on the beach, and he was told to come along, but not to bring any one with him, which he at once did. As soon as he had landed, the big black stepped up to him, and taking out a cloth blindfolded him. Taking his arm he escorted him inland, possibly for a distance of half a mile. He was then conducted into a house and the bandage



IN THE HERMIT'S PRESENCE.

removed. To his great astonishment, he found himself in a very handsomely furnished room in the presence of a venerable-looking white man, who appeared to be about 70 years old, with long white beard and flowing hair over his shoulders giving him a venerable and aged appearance, although his bright eyes and sturdy-looking form belied all appearance of weakness. The skipper was welcomed by this man, and was given a hearty meal. In the midst of it, three women came in, all of them light-colored Indians, who were introduced to him as the wives of this strange man. Three slaves waited upon them at the table; the meal itself was of the most substantial character. After the meal was over, the old man, whom the skipper calls the Doctor, for want of any other name, as he refused to give his real name, took the Captain outside and showed him around. The house was located in a wild hammock surrounded by a number of wild orange trees, and was a most substantial stone structure, two stories, and very strongly built, with loop holes for rifles on all sides. A short distance away stood two ancient-looking cannons, both brass pieces of Spanish origin. A few rods away were four or five low-framed shanties, in which the Captain could see 10 or 12 negroes. The Captain was very much struck by all this, and asked the old man why it was that people had never heard of him before. He smiled sadly, and replied that he had lived a hermit's life, and always intended to, and that he had never revealed his place. This naturally, after some discussion, the Captain had to concede to. After a great deal of urging, the old man told his story somewhat as follows:

He was 85 years old. Some time before the war he was wrecked off the Florida coast, and by some means fell in with some Seminole Indians. They treated him kindly, and for a year he remained on the east coast, and then finally drifted over toward the west. Hearing reports of an island in the gulf that was very rich, but was peopled by a different race from those with whom he was, he arranged for an expedition to go there. Leaving the west coast mainland with a party of 25 warriors, they proceeded among the Thousand Islands, and searched for nearly a week before they found the island. They landed one night, but were surprised by the islanders, and all of his command were killed. Being a white

man, he was reserved for torture. Just as he was being put in the fire test, an eclipse of the sun took place, which he cleverly took advantage of, claiming that he was a sun-god. The islanders released him at once and made him their chief. The island was populated with about 100 souls, all the Indians living by themselves, not allowing any one to leave the island nor any one to come on. Their squaws and slaves produced everything necessary for life, and they led very idyllic lives. Five or six years later a disease of some kind broke out among them and carried off all but 10 or 15. Since that time, the old chief had dwelt there, being well satisfied with the life, and having about 20 of his followers left. He had never had any opposition but twice, and in both cases had killed his opponents. Once a year he sent up a big fishing vessel to Key West with two of his most trusty men, to get whatever supplies were needed besides what they raised themselves. He had never been off the island for 35 years. Several attacks had been made on the island by Indians and others, but they had always been repulsed. One time during the war, pirates had attempted to run on the shore, but they had been beaten off and all of them killed, the cannon that they had there being relics from their ship.

The old man had three wives and a numerous family, and seemed to be well satisfied with his existence. He claimed that he was of Western origin, but said that all his people were dead, and he never cared to see or know anything of the world again.

The Price of Songs.

The following list shows that a great deal of money is made from popular music in England:

Sir Arthur Sullivan is said to have realized £10,000 by his celebrated song, "The Lost Chord."

Balfie appears to have received high prices for the copyrights of some of his songs. For "I Dream I Dwell in Marble Halls" he got £8,000, the same for "When Other Lips" and £5,000 for "The Heart Bowed Down."

When recently put up for auction, £1,212 15s was obtained for the copyright of Michael Watson's song, "Anchored."

Sir Arthur Sullivan sold the copyright of one of his songs, "Sweethearts," to Messrs. Chappell for £700.

SIDE-SHOW WONDERS.

MARINELLI, WHO EVOLVED THE MAN-SNAKE ACT.

Tragedy Enacted Under Water—One of the Most Difficult Balancing Feats Ever Attempted Successfully Performed.

HE wonderful convolutions of which the human body is capable, and of which there are no end, continually lead to the development of entirely new varieties. One artist who has distinguished himself in that line is "Marinelli, the Man-Snake." The extraordinary performance of this "reptile" is a veritable nightmare. The monster roars aloft erratically along the stage, and then suddenly coils himself up, twisting backwards and forwards like a mad thing.

Marinelli was once responsible for a pretty bill of damages. He was rehearsing by himself at a great theater, circus circus in Frankfurt one day, when a troupe of performing animals—elephants and horses chiefly—unexpectedly entered the ring, also for rehearsal purposes. The moment the animals set eyes upon the huge "snake" they stampeded madly, literally bringing down the house with them. Three valuable horses were so injured in the rush, however, that they had to be shot, and two elephants got out into the streets in a state of the wildest terror.

The evolution of the under-water show was very gradual. The subaqueous drama developed in the illustration is of quite recent date. The actors are Professor Beaumont and his two daughters. This tragedy under water, as played by the troupe of professional swimmers here shown, is a most touching business. The idea is that the heart-broken father, mad with grief at the death of his wife, and seeing his two daughters suffering the tortures of slow starvation, resolves to take the lives of the hapless girls. The whole point of the thing lies in the fact that the drama is played under water, and that within three minutes.

One of the most difficult balancing feats that can be performed is next shown. The picture is from a photograph of one of the original Girards, and comment upon this feat is almost superfluous so well does the picture explain it. At the same time one may

Trick-cycling shows all are familiar with. Some crack experts ride tricycles, and others bicycles. M. Noiset, however, has gone still higher (or is it lower?) in the scale. He rides half a wheel! Of course the angles are not sharp, but rounded. The machine is provided with unusually long and powerful cranks, which do say nothing about the back pedaling necessary are very requisite for the forward movement, when the half-circle has run its course, and the flat side is about to come down upon the ground. This young artist, when touring across Europe and America in the various theaters, always contrives to get up before the professional scotcher, invariably stipulating, however, for a nicely calculated start.

The other picture shows Mounk, one of the most wonderful jugglers Burma has ever turned out. Mounk's show took from the beginning. The amazing part of it was that he never touched with his hands the things that he juggled. He used glass balls and balls made of strips of cane. These he would pick up from the floor with his prehensile toes and balance upon his instep. A jerk, and the ball was upon his knee; another, and it was on his shoulder in the same way. By a quick movement of his body the juggler would next cause the balls to rise in the air and fall behind his back; but before they could reach the ground he had knelt down and received them on the backs of his knee joints.

New Diving Bell.

An improved diving bell of great capacity, moving along the sea bottom by means of screws moved by electricity, is an exhibition in Paris. It is the invention of an Italian named Piatti del Pozzo. He stated that it can be worked at very great depths, and holds air enough to supply the crew for forty-eight hours without renewal. It is lighted with electricity, which also furnishes motive power for any tools that may be used. On tipping over the cases of ballast the bell rises to the surface itself.

Carborundum.

Among the industries supplied with electrical power by Niagara Falls is the manufacture of carborundum crystals. These are formed by the reduction in electric furnaces of a mixture of sand, coke, salt and sawdust. The beautiful blue crystals are afterwards crushed to powder, which is used as an abrasive, like emery or corundum. Carborundum is remarkable for its hardness, in which property it almost, if not quite, equals the diamond.

His Endorsement.

"Do you regard that politician as a reliable man?" inquired Senator Sargum's friend.

"Reliable?" echoed the senator. "I should say so. If that man were to give me a tip on the market I'd back it with my last dollar!"

Teacher—"What is a pedestrian?" Johnny Squaneh—"A feller that gets junny over by a bicycle, ma'am."—Judge.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The proposal by the government of Hawaii to arbitrate the difference with Japan, which proposition has been accepted by the latter, is likely to terminate that controversy before the annexation treaty with the United States will be taken up by the senate. It has been supposed that all the differences between the two countries related to the landing of Japanese immigrants, but this is by no means the chief complaint made by Japan against the republic. It seems that the Japanese on the islands use large quantities of sake, a liquor that is imported from their native country. The former duty on this article, collected by the Hawaiian government, was 15 cents a gallon, but a law was recently passed that increased this duty to \$1. The bill was vetoed by President Dole upon the ground that it was in violation of the existing treaty with Japan, but parliament passed it over his veto. Against the enforcement of this law Japan protests.

The prime minister of the empire admits the right of Hawaii to pass and enforce all proper regulations in regard to the question of foreign immigration, and also that such a right is inherent in the police powers of any country, but his contention is that the tax on sake does not come within such rights and that it is purely arbitrary and capricious. He does not believe that under any treaty such legislation is warranted or that it will be sustained by any fair court of arbitration.

This is a question in which the United States has a direct interest, for we have always claimed and exercised the right to levy customs duties for revenue or for the purpose of encouraging the domestic manufacture of any foreign-made product independent of any treaty. Whether the Hawaiian parliament imposed its duties on sake for purposes of revenue, to encourage its manufacture or as a sort of punishment to the Japanese who have immigrated to that country does not yet appear, but it is likely to be brought out in the evidence that will be presented to the court which will adjudicate the matter.

The abrogation by Great Britain of her trade treaties with Germany has been referred to as an evidence of the unfriendly feeling between the two countries, but this is very far from being true. These treaties were a part of Great Britain's free trade policy and under them she was compelled to put both the Germans and the Belgians upon the same trade footing, in her domestic markets, as the people of her own colonies. In this way it became impossible for Great Britain to give any preference to her own colonies, some of which have commodities that England needs and in all of which there is a growing trade that the mother country now finds it for her interest to cultivate and encourage. Some of the Colonies, like Canada and the Australian, would like to see an imperial Zollverein, but so long as these treaties stood in the way such a movement was impossible.

It is noticeable that within the last five years there has been a very decided change of sentiment in England regarding the colonies and commercial relations with them. In many of the dependencies of the British crown there has long been a hope for what was called imperial federation, and this feeling has been strong in Australia, yet the government, under Mr. Gladstone, would not give the subject even a respectful consideration. But so great has been the change of opinion that Mr. Chamberlain, the present colonial secretary of the British cabinet, is warmly in favor of a closer union between the crown and the colonies. The significance of this is that it indicates a willingness on the part of Great Britain to abandon her world wide policy of free trade and limit it to her own possessions. While this would make the empire more nearly self-supporting than it is at present, it would disastrously affect many other nations.

The United States furnishes England with 40 per cent of her food supplies, while the British colonies contributed only 15 per cent, the balance being provided mainly by Russia and Argentina. If the colonies were to furnish the 40 per cent of the food of England now drawn from the United States it would result in a more serious disturbance to our foreign trade than we have ever yet experienced. There is no doubt that the colonial policy of the empire is soon to undergo a radical change, which has been encouraged by the visit of the various colonial premiers to London to attend the Jubilee, and the abrogation of the German treaties is the first positive evidence that Great Britain intends to draw her supplies from her colonies more largely than she has ever done before, which will mean a restricted market for our own agricultural products.

Bicycle Inventions.

Nearly one-fourth of the patents granted at this time relate to the bicycle. There are all kinds of devices from small tools to the whole wheel. So many kinds of wheels are made and the wheels are used for so many purposes that patents concerning the various parts are very numerous. Almost every use to which a wheel is put will point the way to a patent to improve the service. Then there are constant experiments in chains, handle-bars, spokes, tires, frames, pedals, and in fact every part of the machine. It would seem that with so many patents issued every week the bicycle would soon become perfect.—Washington Post.

No Longer Law.

In the statute books of Virginia a century ago many laws may be found designed to silence idle tongues. One reads: "Whereas, oftentimes many babbling women often slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits and cast in great damages; therefore be it enacted that all women found guilty be sentenced to ducking."

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

The name of the new king is spelled W-h-e-a-t.

It is now Mr. Langtry's turn to sue for a divorce, which he anticipates will come very easy.

If dog meat sells for \$2 a pound in Alaska, what do you imagine nice, plump Bologna sausages are worth?

If the Klondike price list may be relied on a man up there ought to own at least one mine before he can afford to buy a drink.

While the North is lecturing on the legal, moral and religious phases of lynching, the South contents itself with playing the horrible example role.

Owing to a bountiful growth of wheat in the agricultural regions and a fine large crop of shorts in Chicago, the farmer is now in a position to reap unusual returns for his product.

Carl Cronheim, a poor Swede, who was recently employed as a dish washer in Boston, has fallen heir to an income of \$16,000 a year, and has also married a Boston widow. Nice to be so lucky, isn't it?

"A boy can learn to speak correctly only at home," declared Bishop Vincent recently, "and parents ought to take up the study of English even in middle life, so that their children might acquire a correct habit of speech from them." A part of this suggestion capitalizes Captain Mahan's merry words at Yale about the possibilities of accomplishing something worth while, even as late in life as after forty.

It has been proposed to celebrate the consolidation of the cities at the mouth of the Hudson into the greater city of New York by the erection of a steel tower more than two thousand feet high—twice the height of the Eiffel tower. Such a monument would be "big," of course, but it would be strikingly ugly and singularly inappropriate. A city which could bring itself to erect such a structure in honor of its creation could never be remarkable for anything but mere size.

Pretty names and a bit of silver have been the cause of a recent investigation by the French government, and as often happen in the social world those attributes have proved to cover an insidious brand of cigarette called "Bouts Argentés" or "Silver Tips" has the end intended for the lips covered with a metallic lead claimed to be silver. Analysis reveals it to be a base imitation attached to the paper by lead chromate. Perchance some youths fancy that a silver tongue is to be obtained by a prescription compounded of nicotine, white lead and mercurial salts.

Few people—none in Africa—have shown such a remarkable power of assimilating the benefits of civilization as the inhabitants of Uganda. It is but a few years, comparatively, since Stanley brought the Christian world the request of the king that they should send teachers to instruct his people. How well the faithful missionaries who went in response to this call have accomplished their task is shown by the following statement, which appears in the Church Missionary Intelligence: "A reading book, in Lusoga has just been published, printed by Tomasi Lwabidondo, the church missionary society's press, Busoga. The printer is a Muganda boy, who has been under instruction for eight months only. He has practically done everything to the book, set up the type, pagged it, corrected it, and finally printed off two thousand copies."

That is a suggestive "strike story" which comes from a western state, whose leading industry has of late been seriously imperiled. One employer's hands refused to "go out" when others did. "No," they said, "we believe the boss has paid us all he could afford. Anyhow, he's always treated us as though we were men. His wife and daughter have been good friends to our womenfolk, too. They've done the fair thing to us all around, and we won't go back on 'em." Here shines out that spirit of brotherhood which, if permitted to have its way with men, will preserve the nation. "At the heart of the whole social problem," a wise writer has said, "is the quiet, homely personal service whereby one helps another. No legislation, no shortening of hours nor lengthening of pay rolls, no improvement of houses nor lessening of rents, no establishment of the 'co-operative commonwealth,' will make much better a situation which sorely needs bettering, without this individual effort. When every privileged family is ministering in some direct way to some other family less privileged, then the social millennium will begin to dawn."

Among a score of street arabs sent to Indiana some thirty years ago by a Children's Aid Society of New York, the "ugliest, raggedest and most friendless of them all" was taken home by a kindly judge and given, one by one, all the opportunities of which he chose to make use. As Gov. John Brady of Alaska, this boy has recently been appointed executive of a territory larger than Germany, France and Great Britain combined. No boy who reads this paragraph can have so unpropitious a beginning. How many will climb as high?

An English society lady has created a stir by declaring that dancing has degenerated. Ballet dancing has almost reached the point where it soon will become necessary to regenerate the dancers unless they expect to impersonate Father Time's mother.

A woman in New York who sold her husband for \$25 now wants to get him back. She may not be able to get the same one, but she surely can find one for that amount. Husbands are rather cheap in New York just at present.

STRIKERS KILLED.

Deputies Open Fire on a Body of Marchers and Twenty are Reported Dead.
Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 11.—The strike situation reached a terrible crisis on the outskirts of Latimer yesterday afternoon when a band of deputies, under Sheriff Martin, fired into an infuriated mob of miners. The men fell like so many sheep and the excitement since has been so intense that no accurate figures of the dead and wounded can be obtained.

Reports run from fifteen to twenty killed, forty or more wounded. One man who reached the scene last night counted thirteen corpses. Other bodies lie in the mountains between Latimer and Harleigh. Those who were not injured took their dead and injured friends into the woods and the estimate is baffled.

Some of those known to be dead are: Mike Chestoll, Harwood; Frank Cheka, Harwood; John Cranston and John Hulick, Harwood; Steve Horrick, Harwood.

Among the injured are: George Krezo, Harwood, bullets through leg, hip and knee; John Kerlovish, shot in neck; John Andrews, shot in breast; John Kulick, shot in stomach; John Damensko, shot in both legs; George Vechrick, shot in both legs; John Porto, shot in head, will die; John Chesnok, shot in hip; Kazimir Dullis, shot in breast; Jacob Kuloch, shot through body, will die; Steve Erskanki, shot in body; John Kuti, shot in arm and left side; Jos. Bobick, shot through back; John Tribble, a deputy, shot in arm.

The strikers left Hazelton at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, announcing their intentions to go to Latimer. When this became known a band of deputies was loaded on a trolley car and went whirling across the mountain to the scene where the bloody conflict followed. On reaching Latimer they drew up in line at the edge of the village just as the strikers approached. Sheriff Martin went out to meet them.

The men drew up sullenly and listened in silence until he had once more read the riot act. This finished, a low muttering arose among the foreigners and there was a slight forward movement. Perceiving this, the sheriff stepped toward them in a determined tone and forbade advance. Some struck the sheriff and the next moment there was a command to the deputies to fire. The guns of the deputies instantly belched forth a terribly volley. The report seemed to shake the very mountains and a cry of dismay went up from the people. The strikers were taken entirely by surprise and as the men toppled over each other, those who remained unhurt stampeded. The men went down before the storm of bullets like tennis balls and the groans of the dying and wounded filled the air. The excitement that followed was simply indescribable. The deputies seemed to be terror-stricken at the deadly execution of their guns and seeing the living strikers fleeing like wild, and others dropping to the earth, they went to the aid of the unfortunates whom they had brought down.

The people of Latimer rushed pell-mell to the scene, but the shrieks of the wounded drowned the cries of the sympathizers and half-crazed inhabitants. A reporter who soon afterwards reached the scene found the road leading to Latimer filled with groups of frightened Hungarians. Some surrounded dying companions and others, fearful of pursuit, clung to the newcomers and begged their protection.

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A SAD CASE.

The Situation at Ocean Springs, Miss., is Distressing.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 11.—A sad case, but one which shows the rigidity of the quarantine regulations, was reported from Ocean Springs yesterday. A New Orleans lady had sent her two children, one 6 and the other 8 years old, to the Springs and had been in the habit of visiting them weekly. The declaration that yellow fever existed there and the establishing of a cordon around the town found this unfortunate woman in this city. Since then both the children have been taken sick and their mother has tried by every means possible to get into Ocean Springs, but permission to pass through the lines has been refused her and her suffering little ones have to be cared for by strangers.

One hundred and forty people in Ocean Springs by actual count are in distress, and they include both whites and negroes. Some of these are in extreme need of medicine.

Women Marching
Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—Two miners named John Hogan and Murray Sutton, employed by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, attempted to interfere with a squad of women, wives of strikers, who were marching yesterday morning at Pium Creek. Hogan tried to push Anna Field, the leader, off the road, when she knocked him down with a club, inflicting a painful wound on the head. The women then continued their march.

Senator Bacon Declined
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11.—A special from Macon says United States Senator Bacon, who opposed the annexation of Hawaii at the last session of the senate, has received a letter from Minister Thurston to visit Hawaii and see for himself the condition of affairs there. Mr. Thurston adds that it is agreeable to Mr. Bacon the entire expense of his journey to the islands and back will be borne by the Hawaiian government. Senator Bacon has declined the invitation.

A Fearful Wreck.

New Castle, Col., Sept. 11.—The worst wreck in the history of Colorado occurred at 12:25 yesterday morning on the track of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railroads, one and a half miles west of here. After twelve hours' incessant work by the wrecking crews increasing the bodies of those who perished, it is yet impossible to secure more than an estimate of the loss of life, and not even those known to be dead have been identified. Many of the unfortunates never will be known, and it is possible that the number killed will always be in doubt. From the best information obtainable now, fully thirty persons are believed to have perished, while one hundred and eighty-five were taken out of the wreck suffering from serious injuries.

The wreck was caused by a head-on collision between a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train running forty miles an hour and a special Colorado Midland stock train running at a speed of probably thirty miles. So terrific was the concussion that both engines, baggage and express cars, smoker and day coaches and two stock cars were totally demolished, and the track torn up for rods in both directions. To add to the horror of the scene, the wreckage caught fire from an explosion of a gas tank on the passenger train, and burned so rapidly that many passengers perished beneath a debris were burned to death before help could reach them.

The most generally accepted theory as to the cause of the wreck seems to be that Conductor Burbank, of the Midland special, anticipating time of the passenger, undertook to "steal a station," and beat the passenger into New Castle. Burbank escaped unhurt, and upon orders from Coroner Clark has been placed under arrest by the sheriff. Midland Engineer Osterlander is missing, and a thorough search all about his engine fails to reveal any vestige of his remains. It is thought that when he saw the threatened danger he jumped from his engine, and, realizing his negligence, took to the hills. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Strouse, who live a quarter of a mile from the scene of the accident, say that when the two trains met, the shock literally hurled them out of bed.

The dead as recognized are: William Gordon, engineer passenger train; William Hines, fireman; F. J. Keenan, mail agent, Denver; Robert S. Hollans, fireman, Denver and Rio Grande railway; Salina; Mrs. Alex Hartman and two sons, of Herscher, Ill.; James Erick, of Chicago; Charles Leeper, of Clarion, Penn.

The injured are: Rev. Alex Hartman, of Herscher, Ill., both legs broken and badly burned; John H. Standard, of Black Foot, Idaho, leg broken, face cut, and burned and bruised; Miss Pearl Cornell, of Alele, Ore., hip dislocated; J. C. Yeager, of Toledo, O., injured internally; J. Logman, of Whittier, Cal., slightly wounded; Mrs. Mary Israel, of St. Paul, Minn., slightly injured; J. E. Snyder, of Independence, Kan., slightly burned; D. H. McAnsey, of Victor, Col., face to face; O. V. Tilson, of Cooke, Mo., cut badly about the head; R. H. Brickley, of Chicago, back injured; J. C. Young, of St. Louis, cut in forehead, not serious; Thomas Nash, of Mohab, Utah, arm broken, badly burned in face; Frank P. Mannix, Victor, Col., bruised and slightly burned; R. W. Shott, Leeper, Pa., badly bruised; Bracketman anapp, leg crushed; James C. Foley, express messenger, bruised.

An Important Decision
New York, Sept. 11.—A Washington dispatch says: Cornelius N. Bliss, secretary of the interior, has handed down an important decision heretofore made by the commissioner of the general land office that lands containing minor minerals located within the limits of a grant to a railroad are not subject to the mineral laws, but are the property of the railroad, is reversed. The action taken by the secretary will establish a precedent applicable to all the land grant roads.

Weyler Condemned
Madrid, Sept. 11.—The newspapers of this city, commenting upon the capture of Victoria de Las Tunas, condemn Capt. Gen. Weyler. The Imperial says that Gen. Jovellar was removed from his command for similar disaster in 1876. It is pointed out that strategic positions of Victoria de Las Tunas is important. The government has decided to act vigorously, and to immediately dispatch further reinforcements to Cuba if it is necessary.

Her Plans
"I see that scientists have figured out there are 700,000,000 people in the world who are only partially dressed." "Well, well! Then the society girl is not one of the 400, but one of the 700,000,000, isn't she?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Young Lady Murdered
Miami, Mo., Sept. 11.—Following the report of a pistol, Carrie, the 16-year-old daughter of Capt. Thomas Mattingly, a well known steamboat man, was found lying near the sidewalk in front of A. Royer's home in this city in the throes of death Thursday evening. She was taken her home, where she died in a few moments. That she was murdered there is no doubt, but for what cause no one can surmise.

Curious Postal Mistake
Many curious mistakes occur in the postoffice, but one which came to the notice of a mail clerk on the train between Boston and Portland last week was out of the ordinary. A letter addressed to a person at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, had been sent here from England, and was being carried to the state of Maine.

Wholesale Co., brokers, temporarily suspended a few days ago at San Francisco, Cal.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Five Old Soldiers from the Home at Austin in Attendance.
Sherman, Tex., Sept. 11.—Among the early arrivals of out-of-town visitors to the confederate reunion, which is to take place to-day, are five battle-scarred old heroes from the Confederacy home, at Austin. Immediately upon the arrival of the train they were taken in charge by a special committee, carried to a hotel and comfortably provided for. They are, respectively: Greenberry B. Hill, first enlisted in Cobb's legion in June, 1861, afterward transferred to company H, forty-first Georgia infantry, Maxey's brigade; lost his leg at Corinth, Miss.; entered the home from Oakwood, Leon county. Elijah Stanton, enlisted in April, 1862, in first Arkansas infantry, company A; later on joined Bledsoe's battery, in which he was a second lieutenant; lost his right arm and received a severe wound in forehead from a bursting shell at Pea Ridge, Mo. Hugh Lawson Hedgecoth, enlisted in first Tennessee cavalry, company A, in April, 1862, aged 14 years and weighing 80 pounds; received wounds from shell at Fisher's Hill, Va., bullet wound in left arm at Bluntsville, Tenn., and bullet wound in side at Morristown, East Tennessee; he entered the home from Atascosa county, William McVey, enlisted in fifth Texas infantry, company F, in May, 1862; wounded in right hand and face by a shell at Sharpsburg, Md.; lost his left leg at Chickamauga; he entered the home from Menard county, R. Phares, enlisted first in eighteenth Louisiana infantry, but honorably discharged on account of ill health; recovered his health sufficiently to re-enlist with sixteenth Texas infantry, company H; lost right arm at Mansfield, La.; entered the home from Colorado county.

The wrecks were caused by a head-on collision between a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train running forty miles an hour and a special Colorado Midland stock train running at a speed of probably thirty miles. So terrific was the concussion that both engines, baggage and express cars, smoker and day coaches and two stock cars were totally demolished, and the track torn up for rods in both directions. To add to the horror of the scene, the wreckage caught fire from an explosion of a gas tank on the passenger train, and burned so rapidly that many passengers perished beneath a debris were burned to death before help could reach them.

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WORK OF LIGHTNING.

A Young Man and His Horse Instantly Killed at Cooper.
Cooper, Tex., Sept. 11.—Thursday evening, while Charles Novell was sitting on his horse here on the public square, he and his horse were instantly killed by lightning. A thunder cloud had come up and rained and passed over, and after the rain and thunder had ceased for some time Charlie Novell, a horse trader, living about a mile from town, rode on to the square and was sitting talking to some parties when all at once, and without any warning, a terrific bolt of lightning struck him on the top of his head, knocking him and his horse to the ground and killing both instantly.

Novell's hat was torn to pieces, and a small hole was made in the top of his head, the skin was broken on his throat, and his boots were torn to pieces. A small hole was knocked in the seat of the saddle, but his horse showed no signs of where he was struck. Novell's face and hands turned instantly purple, and all efforts to revive him proved futile. Joe Parker, of Honey Grove, and Hal Henderson, of Paris, standing about fifteen feet away, were knocked to the ground. At the same instant a part of the same bolt set the hardware store of G. W. Morris on fire, about 200 feet away, but resulted in no damage except to burn some papers and a little of the wall paper.

New Oil Well
Corsicana, Tex., Sept. 11.—The drills of the Corsicana Oil Development company touched the oil sands in the third well the morning the drill in the well on East Fifth avenue, near the bridge and not far from the colored schoolhouse, passed through the long stretch of joint clay reaching from the surface downward, and penetrating the oil-bearing sand. This makes the third oil well opened by this company this week.

Cotton Estimates
McKinney, Tex., Sept. 11.—The total number of bales marketed in this town last year was 22,500. The following business men's estimates for this year are: Dr. P. Webster 19,000 bales, J. R. Brown 18,000, E. W. Kirkpatrick 16,000, Jesse Shain 18,000, Jonas Bass 15,000, Wm. Duncan 14,000, H. C. Herndon 19,000, R. D. Erwin 20,000, F. H. Welch 19,000, Dr. W. T. Moore 16,000, Dr. Edwards 18,000, Plummer Harris 20,000, J. L. White 20,000.

Santa Fe Excursion
Dallas, Tex., Sept. 11.—There is more interest taken in the coming excursion to Galveston on the Santa Fe on Saturday, September 25, than in any special rate effort for a long time. Indications are that it will be a record-breaker. The rate of \$3.00 for the round trip applies from all towns on the line in north Texas.

The steamer Excelsior has been reported in a disabled condition.
Where the Trouble Was
"Brother," said the minister, "you should try to be content with what you have."
"I am," said the brother, who had been grumbling. "It is what I ain't got that I am dissatisfied about."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Peace
I trust that it is the beginning of the happy time when wars shall close to the end of the earth, and when nations shall be bound in one common brotherhood.—Rev. John Hall.

Shot with His Own Pistol at Prayer.
While praying in church at Tirzah, York county, S. C., Jonas Crosby, colored, found a big pistol in his hip pocket uncomfortable. In removing it the weapon was discharged, wounding him seriously and causing a stampede of the congregation.

YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

There Has Been No New Cases Reported at New Orleans.
New Orleans, La., Sept. 10.—Up to tonight last night there had been no change in the fever situation. Two or three suspicious cases had been reported to the board of health—a matter falling off from the number Wednesday, when there were thirty-seven. These were promptly investigated with the usual result. Dr. Olliphant and his corps realize that the best thing that they can do is to accept the proposition of the operators and return to work at the price offered. While the convention should have finished its business yesterday it was impossible to do so. Nearly every delegate desired to say something regarding conditions in his own locality, and the convention had to permit them to have their say. When they have finished the convention can get to work.

The arguments that have been presented by the officials and members of the executive board in favor of a settlement have had great weight with the delegates who have come to the convention un instructed, and even with some of those who came instructed, having gone so far as to communicate with their constituents asking to be relieved of instructions, that they may deem to vote as they deem best. Should this drift of sentiment continue until a vote is taken, the proposition for a settlement will undoubtedly be accepted.

The question as to whether a settlement on the lines proposed can be made general appears to be the stumbling block at this time. If the delegates from Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia and portions of Ohio were assured that the settlement would be beneficial to them as well as to the miners of the Pittsburgh district, they would not hesitate to vote for a settlement. The Illinois miners have not changed their position and positively decline to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the national board. The officials have partially met the argument of the Illinois miners by saying that if the Illinois miners will agree to a settlement so that the money price paid by their competitors the Illinois operators will be forced to pay the price paid by their competitors in other states. Should Illinois agree to this arrangement, Indiana and West Virginia will follow without hesitation. The committee on resolutions is about equally divided on the question of a settlement, and will probably present two reports to the convention. There were some fiery speeches made in the executive session by delegates from Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia. Secretary Lewis of the Ohio miners, said that no matter what action the convention took, it would not settle the strike, and Organizer Ray, who has been at work in West Virginia, charged that the conditions in the state were due largely to it being overrun by non-union miners from Ohio and the Pittsburgh district. He said if these two districts had been organized properly there would have been no trouble in bringing the West Virginia miners into line.

A proposition to admit additional delegates from Pennsylvania caused a stormy discussion. The Illinois delegates objected on the ground that if one state was allowed this privilege it should be accorded to all. The matter was of material importance as to admit new delegates who might change the vote, and the opposition was so strong that the motion to admit the additional Pennsylvania delegates was voted down.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Yesterday afternoon Surgeon General Wyman received the following dispatch from Surgeon Murray at Ocean Springs: "Third autopsy held by Wadlin. Diagnosis of yellow fever consented to by Gutterer, Oarrh, Gant and Mandamus. Above was one of the suspicious cases seen by Gutterer Wednesday."

STEAMER SUNK.

The Belle of Memphis Goes Down Near Cran's Island.
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10.—A special from Memphis, Tenn., says: News of the sinking of the Anchor Line steamer, Belle of Memphis, Wednesday evening near Cran's island in the Mississippi river just below Chester, Ill., was received here by General Manager Gus C. Meisler through the following telegram: Chester, Ill., Sept. 8.—Capt. Gus C. Meisler, general manager Anchor Line, St. Louis, Mo.: Belle of Memphis sunk at Cran's island at 6:30 o'clock to-night in nine feet of water at head and seven and a half at the stern. Break forty feet long through keelson. Will send passengers forward on Paragould. Crew upon bluff city.

R. C. M'COY
In speaking of the wreck Capt Meisler said: "There were about 100 passengers on board, many of them St. Louis people, all of whom got off without accident."

The Belle of Memphis was rebuilt about two years ago, was worth from \$50,000 to \$60,000 and was insured for about half her value. From the damage to her keelson it is thought she will be a total wreck.

R. T. Bray committed suicide at Danville, Va., the other day.
Prairie fires are doing immense damage near Whiting, Ind.
Fought a Duel
Havana, Sept. 10.—It is reported that the military commander at San Nicholas, province of Havana, instructor of military trials under Capt. Gen. Weyler, fought a duel on account of the instructor's charging the military commander with maladministration, with the result that the military commander was wounded. It is probable that the instructor will be sent to Spain, as duels are prohibited between military officers in active service.

Knapp Roller Boat.
Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10.—The much-talked-of Knapp roller boat was launched here in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. The vessel, which is cylindrical, is 110 feet long and 25 feet in diameter. At each end are two 60-horse power engines. Mr. Knapp, the designer, by means of the principle of rolling over the water instead of plowing through it, expects to shorten the time of a voyage across the Atlantic to two days. The vessel cost \$10,000.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

Columbus, O., Sept. 10.—The miners' convention held yesterday afternoon, adjourning till this morning without having taken a vote on the proposed settlement. President Hatchford said: "You may predict with every degree of certainty that a settlement will be reached, and that the action of the national board in recommending a settlement will be indorsed. The delegates are beginning to see that the best thing that they can do is to accept the proposition of the operators and return to work at the price offered. While the convention should have finished its business yesterday it was impossible to do so. Nearly every delegate desired to say something regarding conditions in his own locality, and the convention had to permit them to have their say. When they have finished the convention can get to work."

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MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

The Firm of J. R. Willard & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Close Down.
New York, Sept. 10.—The firm of J. R. Willard & Co., bankers and brokers, with offices in this city, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia and Montreal, assigned to Jas. L. Starbuck with preferences for \$20,000 to William H. Osborn. No statement of the condition of the firm has yet been obtained, but it is estimated that their liabilities will reach \$1,000,000.

"The cause of the failure," said Assignee Starbuck, "is simply that the firm has been on the wrong side of the market. They were short on stocks and grain." Starbuck is one of the bookkeepers of the firm. He said: "It is difficult to tell what the liabilities are, but they will probably amount to \$1,000,000. It is even more difficult at this time to give an idea of the assets. Whatever they are they consist mainly of cash, outstanding accounts and securities."

There is some prospect of resumption of business, provided a reasonable settlement can be made with the creditors.
The Trouble
"That girl is a peach."
"Yes; but she thinks she is a whole orchard."—New York Tribune.

Forest Fires.
Buffalo, Wyo., Sept. 10.—The forest fire which has been burning for two or three weeks in the Black Hills country continues unabated and is spreading rapidly, fanned by a high gale. Already about twenty miles square is reported covered and millions of feet of timber destroyed. The settlers have fought the fire constantly until forced to give up. There is no prospect of rain, and unless something is done a heavy loss will be sustained.

Cattle Importations.
Washington, Sept. 10.—The treasury department has received notice of the importation at Eagle Pass, Tex., of 50 head of cattle from Mexico. It is said this is the first entry of import under the new tariff since it went into effect and the treasury officials call attention to it, as it was contended by opponents of the bill that the increase of 7½ per cent ad valorem on cattle would be found prohibitory. Another large entry is expected soon at Laredo, Texas.

Cotton Buyers Worried.

Corsicana, Tex., Sept. 10.—A meeting of cotton buyers and shippers adjourned from Tuesday afternoon was held in the Commercial club rooms Wednesday afternoon, George T. Miller presiding. The meeting had been called for the purpose of taking action in reference to cotton weights, many cotton handlers claiming that where cotton purchased by them was re-weighed for shipment it showed a loss from weights given at the cotton yards from seven to ten pounds, and they were inconsequence subjected to considerable loss by reason of claims against them.

It was stated that some of these shortages in weights had been satisfactorily adjusted, but that there seemed to be no improvement in subsequent weights.

A committee consisting of Hal M. Peck, A. K. Barnes and George F. Miller was appointed to draft an agreement to be signed by the cotton buyers and shippers in reference to the matter. This committee prepared an agreement setting forth that by reason of the great loss in weight and the reckless manner of sampling, practiced at the cotton yards, the cotton buyers and shippers proposed to make claims for all loss in weights exceeding two pounds per bale, and where such claims are not promptly and satisfactorily settled they will employ competent counsel and take the matter into the courts.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Waco District Convenes With a Good Attendance.
San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 10.—The second day's session of the Waco district Methodist conference began promptly yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock with the usual devotional exercises. An eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Col. R. M. Moore. Appropriate addresses were also delivered by Dr. Brown and Rev. H. E. Ball of Waco. The conference was formally organized at 10:00 a. m. with Rev. R. L. Seile of this city in the chair. W. H. Dean was elected secretary and was notified of the presence of representatives from the following churches in the district: Arcadia, Georgetown, Mason, Pearland, Hackberry, Trinity, Waco and San Antonio. After roll call the various committees were appointed. Dr. A. A. Milligan of San Antonio was presented as the speaker of the house, and took as his subject, "Alcohol and Its Deliberate Effects on the Human System," controverting several theories as to its benefits. After the presiding elder had read his report, showing great growth in all departments of church work, an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock.

Gold in Mexico
El Paso, Tex., Sept. 10.—Manager Britton Davis of the Corralitos Mining company, who has just returned from Corralitos, Mex., says parties are working many gulches in the Escudido mountains and taking out considerable gold. New discoveries have also been made in the Parajito mountains, west of Casas Grandes; also in Janos hills, northwest corner of the Corralitos land grant. Prospectors are working quietly and not telling just how much gold they are getting, but that they are getting out sufficient to pay it evident from the fact that they continue work. The work is all done by the placer process.

Waterworks Propagation.
Sherman, Tex., Sept. 10.—Alderman M. H. Andrews, chairman of the committee who have in charge the proposition of the Consolidated Street Railway Company to light the streets and pump 1,000,000 gallons of water daily, if that amount is needed by the city waterworks, said that he would call the committee together at an early date and discuss the matter. A report of a final nature will be forthcoming at the next regular meeting of the city council.

Killed in a Gin.
Kaufman, Tex., Sept. 10.—Fred Hubbard, a 14-year-old boy of this place, met a horrible death here at 6 o'clock yesterday evening at the McKinney gin. He became entangled in the shafting and his body was wheeled around and around, breaking his arm and leg and tearing out great pieces of flesh and otherwise terribly mutilating his body. He died an awful death without ever being conscious.

Whitcap Outrages.
Clarendon, Ark., Sept. 10.—A band of white caps who have been operating in the eastern portion of this county recently, went on a raid Wednesday night. Seven men were whipped, four whites and three negroes. Particulars of the outrage have not been received here, but it is said that the victims were dealt in a terrible manner. A negro was recently whipped to death by whitcaps in the same locality.

Needing Cotton Pickers.
Denison, Tex., Sept. 10.—There has been an exodus of negroes to the cotton patch this week. Cotton pickers are in demand, and the darkeys are taking advantage of the opportunity to make money. In the southern part of the county, where the cotton crop is best, the largest demand for labor. The price paid for picking is 40 cents. The demand for 50 cents made by the darkeys was too stiff for the farmers to pay, owing to the fact that the dry weather lessened the prospect for a top crop.

A FATAL WRECK.

Ten or Twelve People Lose Their Lives in a Head-End Collision.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 9.—A special from Emporia, Kan., says:

One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Santa Fe road occurred three miles east of here about 7:30 o'clock last night. Twelve or fifteen people were killed and as many more were hurt. The fast mail train going east and the Mexican and California express, west bound, collided head on. The Mexican and California express was pulled by two locomotives and when they struck the engine drawing the fast mail the boilers of all three engines exploded and tore a hole in the ground so deep that the smoking car of the west bound train went on top of the three engines and two mail cars and balanced there without turning over.

The passengers in the smoking car escaped through the windows. The front end of this car was enveloped in a volume of stifling smoke and steam belching up from the wreck below and the rear door was jammed tight in the wreck of the car behind. The wreck caught fire from the engines. The cars in the hole and the smoking car burned to ashes in no time. In climbing out of the smoking car several men fell through the rifts in the wreck below and it is impossible to tell whether they escaped or were burned to death. The west bound train carried seven or eight coaches and its passengers included many excursionists who had been to hear Hon. W. J. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlingame. Mr. Bryan himself was on the train, but was riding in the rear Pullman, some 400 feet from the cars which were wrecked. He states that nothing but a heavy jolt was experienced by the passengers in his coach.

Mr. Bryan was one of the noblest men in the crowd of rescuers. He helped to carry out the dead and wounded and gave the greatest attention to their care. One poor fellow who was badly maimed called to Mr. Bryan and said:

"I want to hear you to-day. I am dying now and want to shake your hand and say God bless you. If you possibly can, Mr. Bryan, get me a drink of water."

Mr. Bryan went into the fast mail car, one end of which was burning, and came out with the water, which he gave to the suffering passenger. He brought out cushions for others of the injured and was everywhere present to minister to the wants of the suffering. At midnight it was apparent that the number of dead would not exceed ten or eleven. During the excitement early in the evening it was reported that nearly all of the six postal clerks on the two trains were killed or missing. Two of the clerks were killed. All of the others save one are more or less seriously injured.

The list of dead known at midnight follows:

James Brennan, engineer, Topeka; Nate Hollister, fireman, Topeka; William Frisby, engineer; Gonzales, fireman; J. F. Sours, express messenger, Kansas City; R. A. Doran, postal clerk, Emporia; Daniel McKenney, boy, Kansas City; unknown tramp.

Ben Walters, fireman, St. Joseph, Mo., is missing.

The mail clerks who are hurt are: W. F. Jones, R. O. McGee and Claude Holliday.

The latter may die, as both legs are broken and he is otherwise hurt.

The dead were brought to Emporia. At midnight a special train left Emporia bearing seventeen of the injured to Topeka, where they will be cared for in the railroad hospital.

RECORD BROKEN.

The Steamer St. Louis Made Fast Time to Southampton.

New York, Sept. 9.—A cablegram from Southampton yesterday announced that the American liner steamer St. Louis docked at Southampton at 5:30 yesterday morning and that the time of her passage from Sandy Hook lightship to the Needle was 6 days 10 hours and 14 minutes.

This beats the record held by the Hamburg liner Fuerst Bismarck since September, 1893, by 14 minutes. The St. Louis and St. Paul now hold the best Southampton records, the former having the eastward record and the latter having the westward by making the passage in 6 days and 21 minutes in August, 1896. This is a triumph for American ship-building, for not only do the St. Louis and St. Paul float the stars and stripes, but they were both launched from an American shipyard.

Col. Avery Dead.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9.—Col. Isaac W. Avery, at one time editor of the Atlanta Constitution and foreign commissioner to Mexico and the South American republics for the Cotton States and International exposition of 1885, fell from the porch of his residence in Kirkwood, a suburb of this city, Tuesday night and died yesterday from the effects of the fall.

Col. Avery was one of the best known Georgians of his day.

McCoy and Crendon to Fight.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Early yesterday evening Kid McCoy and Dan Crendon signed articles drawn up by Sam Austin of New York, calling for a fight between the two men. The \$1000 each posted by Crendon and McCoy with Al Smith is to be forfeited if either man refuses to accept the largest purse offered within five weeks. The articles are so drawn that they call for no particular number of rounds and the fight may be a finish or a limited round contest.

Motorists Injured.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—In the final of the half-mile under electric lights five of the best riders on the coast fell and were severely injured. John Stever of Portland sustained serious injuries about the head and body. Otto Zigler, the Californian, was badly cut about the head and face. Dan Williams of Los Angeles was badly bruised. There were also Hardy Downing of San Jose, Cal., and George Crawford of this city. It is not thought any very serious results will follow.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Honolulu, via Victoria, B. C., Sept. 9.

The annexationists are very much worried over the discovery of an alleged attempt on the part of the annexationists to influence Senator Morgan and Senator Quay, who are expected to arrive here soon on a tour of investigation. They say that Senators White of California, and Thurston of Nebraska, who will lead the fight against annexation in congress next winter, will also visit Hawaii and attend the mass meeting of natives, which, it is alleged by the annexationists, has been called for the purpose of convincing the senators that the natives bitterly oppose annexation. It is stated that Senators White and Thurston will superintend the drafting of a monster petition to congress, in which the Hawaiians will assert that the government was torn from them through the action of American Minister Stevens. It is also alleged the mass meeting will be conducted entirely by Hawaiians and will be made as dramatic as possible.

The idea is to work on the sympathies of Senator Morgan and to persuade him, if possible, that the natives have been deprived of lands and power by a handful of rich and powerful whites, backed by a treacherous American minister. It is believed the queen will arrive on the same steamer as the senators, and that she will address the people at the mass meeting. For the second card of the anti-annexationists will be displayed here on the arrival here late in September of Senators Pettigrew of South Dakota, Lee of Montana, and Frank Cannon of Utah. They are now in Japan and China studying the silver question. Before they sailed from Victoria, B. C., they secured return passage by the Pacific Mail steamship Doric, due here from Yokohama on Sept. 24, and announced their intention of remaining over a week in this city to study the annexation question.

The supreme court has decided that the income tax law passed by the last Hawaiian legislature is unconstitutional.

Alvin R. Hawkins, a young man from Gatesville, Texas, died in this city from blood poisoning. The deceased was a nephew of the governor of Tennessee.

The United States ship Marion left for Mare Island on the 27th.

President Dole has issued a proclamation calling the senate to meet in special session on Sept. 8 instead of the 14th. After the annexation treaty is ratified the senate will adjourn until the regular session. An attempt to bring negro laborers to this country has failed. The matter was referred to some Southern senators for an opinion. A Southern bought here on the 26th by a steamer knocks this scheme in the head. The southerners, including Senator Morgan, object to any attempt to take their labor from them.

GEN. LEE.

He Has Arrived in New York on a Steamer from Havana.

New York, Sept. 9.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States consul general in Cuba, arrived in this city yesterday by steamer from Havana. Gen. Lee was very reticent about Cuban affairs. He said he did not care to discuss them at this time. He went to West Point yesterday afternoon to visit his son, and will go from there to Washington. It is reported here that Gen. Lee is to be relieved from the office. In reply to the question, he said that he left affairs in Havana in charge of his assistant, Mr. Springer. He had no time fixed for his return if he ever did go back. His movements would depend entirely on developments of the next few days. When asked if he saw any end of the war in Cuba he said he declined an answer at first, but finally said: "I saw no end in sight when I left Havana. There is still a great deal of suffering on the island. Business is dead and no prospects of immediate revival."

Speaking of the Evangeline Cieneros case, Gen. Lee said that he had not personally interfered with Gen. Weyler in her behalf. He says she is well fed and clothed and not subjected to cruelties and indignities as reported. Gen. Lee has been mentioned as candidate for United States senator from Virginia, and it is believed here that he will not return to Cuba.

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SERIOUS RUNAWAY.

Several People Injured by a Horse Running into a Surrey.

Denison, Tex., Sept. 9.—A horse ran into the carriage of C. T. McElvaney on Chestnut street late Tuesday evening, causing serious consequences. The saddle horse used by one of the employees of Hibbard Bros. was hitched to a post in the vicinity of the college building. He rubbed the rope off over the top of the hitching post and started on a run down Chestnut street. He is blind in one eye, and when he arrived at a point almost opposite where Mr. McElvaney and his family were driving, he shied at a buggy, and in so doing ran into Mr. McElvaney's surrey, which was on his blind side, where he could not see it. Mr. and Mrs. McElvaney, Mrs. W. L. Davis and Mrs. McElvaney's children were in the surrey. Mr. McElvaney was thrown out and sustained very serious injuries. Mrs. Davis was thrown out and received a severe cut under the left eye and another over the right eyebrow, and painful bruises and injuries to the right limb, besides other bruises on the body and contusions on the head. She was unconscious for some time after the accident, and was taken into the home of R. S. Legate, where a physician was summoned and dressed her wounds. As soon as she could be moved she was taken home.

Mr. McElvaney will be laid up for several days with the bruises and contusions he received in the fall. His surrey is a complete wreck, and the appearance of things it is a great wonder that the whole family was not more or less injured in the catastrophe.

THE AIR SHIP.

It Was Seen Near Cook's Springs, Grayson County.

Sherman, Tex., Sept. 9.—The air ship has been seen again. This time it passed high up in the air and nearly passed over the post village of Ellisworth, a suburb to both Sherman and Denison, better known perhaps as Cook's Springs. The witnesses to the appearance of the aerial visitor were the family of V. H. Hollingsworth. Mr. Hollingsworth was in the city yesterday, and repeated the statement of his wife, which was in substance that on the afternoon of Tuesday Sept. 7, about 2 o'clock, she and the children noticed a strange looking object in the eastern sky, and that it approached rapidly. To them it had an elongated appearance, with a revolving fanlike wheel in front, while from the sides there were finlike projections. It was moving rapidly out of sight traveling westward.

Mr. Hollingsworth stated that they had said little about the matter because of the likelihood that people would consider them over credulous and the way it leaked out was through inquiries quietly made of Mr. Hollingsworth if any one had seen or heard of anything of the kind.

CONFEDERATES MEET.

They Convene at Greenville and Elect Officers.

Greenville, Tex., Sept. 9.—The Hunt County Confederate association met Monday in the city hall.

A resolution was adopted denouncing certain books of history used in some of the schools, and a committee of five was appointed to urge the state board to take action on the question. The committee appointed is as follows: J. M. McLeod, P. G. Carter, W. E. Mangum, R. W. Ridley, E. B. Thompson.

A resolution was adopted asking the camps at Wolfe City and Lone Oak to join the association at its next meeting.

Officers were then elected as follows: T. J. Gee, president; J. F. Puckett, first vice president; R. W. Ridley, second vice president; G. G. Lindsey, third vice president; A. H. Hefner, fourth vice president; J. W. King, fifth vice president; P. G. Carter, secretary; J. M. McLeod, assistant secretary; L. W. Harkey, treasurer; Rev. E. B. Thompson, chaplain.

The association adjourned to the first Monday in November.

Cases Removed.

Kaufman, Tex., Sept. 10.—In the two cases pending here in the district court of G. W. Roberts and W. L. Dean against the Western Union Telegraph company, each for the sum of \$3000 for damages for the alleged failure of said company to deliver a telegram sent from here to Elmo by Dean to Roberts announcing the death of Dean's child, a motion was made to remove said cases to the federal court last Monday. Judge Dillar entered an order on his docket removing the cases to the United States court.

Miss Sallie Chapman was brutally assaulted by an unknown man at Macon, Ga., recently.

Caused a Sensation.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 9.—Prof. G. L. Russell was arrested last night and lodged in jail. He has been a school teacher in and near Waco for many years and is 72 years of age. The charges against him is criminal assault on Ola Ramsey, a girl 12 years old, the daughter of highly respected parents. The excited estimation in which the aged defendant was held in this community makes the arrest quite startling.

Mexican Chaparral.

Denison, Tex., Sept. 9.—Capt. Tom Wright, city jailer, has a fine specimen of the Mexican chaparral bird, which is common to the hills of Mexico and southwest Texas. The bird has a very long tail and quite a long beak that it snaps furiously when excited. It is colored much like a pheasant and resembles that game bird to a considerable degree. The bird, though gifted with wings, does not fly, and can out-run even the fleet-footed jack rabbit.

ALASKAN SITUATION.

A Government Official Sends Information as to the Condition of Things There.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The treasury department yesterday made public the following, received from a government official on the way to the gold fields, stating at the same time that the writer, whose name is withheld, had been twelve years in the service and was thoroughly reliable:

"Dyea, Aug. 22.—I deem it my duty to write you on the subject that does not come strictly within my line of duty, as it trenches somewhat upon the functions of the treasury department. I had a long talk with Mr. Ivey, collector of customs of Alaska, who is at present at Skagway, three miles below here. The Skagway trail is the most largely used overland route (though by no means the best), to the Klondike. Mr. Ivey informs me that there are now between tidewater and the lake something like 4000 people and about 2000 horses. The commander of one of the vessels now at Skagway states that sixteen vessels are chartered to land cargoes at that place between now and September 15 and that the number of passengers will average 200 to each vessel, making 3200 more people who will attempt to go in this fall.

"I have talked with some of the most experienced traders and miners in this vicinity and they are unanimous in the prediction that not over 20 per cent of this vast number will get through to Dawson before winter sets in. The other 80 per cent will be caught on the trail and those who survive and get back to tidewater will have to winter in Skagway or return to the coast. If the rush continues for two weeks longer hundreds will inevitably perish on the trail, which is extremely dangerous after October 1.

"The postmaster and Indian trader at this place, Mr. Heron, states that more than 1000 men have gone up the Chilcoot pass during the past thirty days and that 700 of them are still this side of the lake, twenty-four miles from here. Vessels are arriving every day or two and at the present rate of influx another thousand will enter the trail by September 1. Mr. Heron is of the opinion that not more than twenty out of 100 men will get through and he says this trail is far more dangerous than the Skagway trail as the snows set in. He says if the rush continues another week the resultant loss of life will be appalling. I attach the greatest weight to what he says, for the reason that it is to his pecuniary interest to have as many as possible come this way, yet he advises an immediate stoppage of the stampede. It is difficult to suggest a way to stop this influx of people, but Mr. Ivey intimates that if the inspection rules of the treasury department were properly enforced it would materially decrease the number of passengers on the incoming vessels. Nearly every vessel that arrives here brings twice as many passengers as the law allows, and many of them are condemned craft which have been fitted up for this trade. Mr. Ivey will no doubt at once present the facts outlined above to the proper authorities and I merely give them to you for your information. The situation is appalling and it is impossible for me to adequately describe this mad rush for the gold fields. I had no conception of its immensity until I saw it."

A BIG EXPLOSION.

Six Persons Were Instantly Killed by Nitro-Glycerine.

Cygnat, O., Sept. 8.—A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred here at 3 o'clock yesterday, resulting in the death of six people whose names are known and others, at present unknown.

The killed: Allen Falls, John Thompson, Charles Bartel, Henry Lansdale and — Havens, a boy. The explosion occurred at Grant well, located at the rear of the National Supply company's office in the city limits. This well had just been shot with glycerine. The well was a gasser and when the glycerine exploded the flames shot high above the derrick. Several drillers climbed into the derrick to shut off the gas, but they had hardly got there when there was a terrific explosion. The burning gas had started the remaining glycerine in the empty cans standing in a wagon near the derrick. In another wagon near by were some cans containing another 120 quarts of the stuff and this was started by the force of the first explosion. The second was blended with the first in a mighty roar and the town and surrounding country for miles trembled from the shock. Nothing remains but a big hole where the wagon stood. There is not a whole pane of glass in any window in the town and every house and store was shaken to its foundations.

Many bystanders were wounded. The damage is only \$3000.

Gen. Longstreet's Marriage.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8.—All arrangements have been completed for the marriage of Gen. James Longstreet, the famous confederate commander, and Miss Ellen Dorich, assistant state librarian, which is said to occur here to-day. The ceremony will be performed at 3:30 o'clock at the governor's mansion by the Rev. Father Shadwell of the Catholic church, a special dispensation having been secured from the bishop of the diocese to permit its solemnization in private.

New Cable Line.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 8.—Several telegraph magnates have held a closed meeting in Vancouver in connection with a proposed cable line from Vancouver in connection to Australia. No news of a direct nature could be obtained regarding the business transaction, but statements are freely made that a Canadian-Pacific cable from Vancouver to Australia would be an assured fact at a comparatively early date, and that the present meeting had to do with very important preliminary arrangements.

To Withdraw Troops.

Havana, Sept. 8.—A wealthy planter and land proprietor, a Spaniard by birth and a resident of over thirty years at Colacion del Sur, Rodriguez San Pedro, civil governor of the province of Pinar del Rio, informed Capt. Gen. Weyler that in his opinion the government may withdraw the regular troops from that province, as the gardes and volunteers are sufficient to suppress the small groups of insurgents scattered over that territory.

The Yellow Fever Plague.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7.—Night fell on New Orleans without a single case of yellow fever having been reported to the state board of health. Since the announcement that Yellow Jack had appeared at Ocean Springs, but one imported case has been developed here and death has wiped that out.

The board of health last night, through its president, Dr. Olliphant, and its president pro tem, Dr. Walmsley, declared that in spite of all reports to the contrary, not one of the many who had come hither from Ocean Springs had been stricken with the disease.

In the afternoon dispatches a statement made on the authority of the marine hospital service at Washington, that Dr. Olliphant had telegraphed Dr. Walsdin at Mobile that two deaths had occurred here and that there were three new cases. Dr. Olliphant affirms, with emphasis, that he signed no such dispatch, nor did any representative of him in the board of health, and that it was unjust thus to create alarm in the public mind when there was no foundation for the story.

Monday night, during the meeting of the board of health, it was decided, in keeping with the health organizations of the country, to wire the exact situation here to Dr. Walsdin of the marine hospital service at Mobile, and dispatches of similar import were sent to some twenty-five boards of health in this country.

"One case of yellow fever from Ocean Springs, Miss., died here this morning. Extreme precautions have been taken. Know of no other case in this city."

"S. R. OLLIPHANT, President."

Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 8.—Dr. Harralson, representative of the Mississippi state board of health, called a special meeting of the health committee at 9 o'clock last night for the consideration of important business, and Dr. Harralson furnishes the information that there are now three well defined cases of yellow fever in Biloxi, all located at what is known as Point Guard. All cases are under strict guard and quarantine and isolation will be complete. There is no excitement here and but little fear is felt of the spread of the fever, as the arrangements of quarantine are full and complete.

CROP REPORT.

The Weather Bureau's Statement as to the Condition of Crops Over the States.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The weather bureau, in its report of crop conditions for the week ended at 8 a. m., Sept. 6, says:

In the central valleys and southern states the week has not been favorable, owing to the general absence of rain and the prevalence of high temperatures. Hot, drying winds have proved injurious to states of lower Missouri and central Mississippi valleys.

Corn has been very unfavorably affected by the weather conditions of the past week in the principal corn-producing states. High temperature and absence of much-needed rain have checked the growth of the late crop and caused premature ripening, while the prevalence of hot winds has caused injury, particularly in the states of the lower Missouri valleys. The conditions have been more favorable to corn north of the Ohio river.

The general condition of cotton is less favorable than in the previous week and over portions of the middle and eastern sections of the cotton belt there has been marked deterioration. Absence of rain has caused it to open rapidly and to some extent prematurely. In portions of south and southwest Texas showers improved late cotton and the "top" crop, but over central and eastern portions of the cotton belt the conditions have been unfavorable, except for picking, which has progressed rapidly.

The bulk of the tobacco crop has been cut and has been generally in good condition, except in Kentucky and Tennessee, where the crop promises to be very short, particularly in the first named state.

Mexico News.

City of Mexico, Sept. 8.—New York exchange was at 139 premium yesterday. Remarkable activity is shown in the organization of new stock companies for manufacturing and also for trading. This has been especially notable since the sharp decline in silver.

Jose Ventre, the French anarchist, who recently arrived here from Spain, will be expelled from the country as a pernicious foreigner under the federal constitution.

Burt Walker shot and killed his wife at Tocsin, Ind., the other day.

Ex-Queen Lilloukalina arrived at Chicago a few days ago.

Nashville Centennial.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8.—Yesterday was to have been celebrated as Drake day, but the inability of Gov. Drake to attend, because of sickness, caused an abandonment of the programme and a public event held no public exercises. Last week's attendance has been made public and foots up 467,529. The attendance for the two days of this week keeps up the average. Last night a large audience attended to hear the farewell concert of Victor Herbert's band. To-day Contena's celebrated band begins an engagement.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Birds Fuzzed by Kites—John Sherman's Meeting with President Lincoln—How the Saying "To Eat Crow" Originated—Other Sketches.

The Wind in a Frolic.

THE wind one morning was blowing so hard that it was blowing the leaves off the trees. Now for a joke I'll tell you a story.

Now for a mad-cap juggling contest. I'll make a contest in every place.

So it swept with a gust of wind and hit a hat that was blowing through a great hole.

Cracking the shaft and scattering down. Shutters and whisking with mercurial squalls. Old women's bonnets and gingerbread stales.

There never was heard a much blatter about the apples and oranges trundled about.

And the lightning that came with their bluish light, ran off each with a grice.

Then away to the fields it went, blustering and bounding.

And the cattle all wondered what monster was coming.

It plucked by the tails the grave yardly crows.

And tossed the crows' manes all over their brows.

'Till, offered at such an unusual salute, that all turned their backs and stood sally and mute.

So on it went, cupping and blowing its sprays.

Whistling with reeds on the broad river's banks.

Puffing the birds as they sat on the spray, or the traveler grave on the king's highway.

It was not too soon to hustle the bags of the beggar and hatter the dirty rags.

'Twas so bold that it feared not to play its joke.

With the doctor's wig or the gentleman's cloak.

Through the forest it roared, and cried raily, "Now.

You study old oaks, I'll make you bow!"

Or it cracked their bow without more ado, or it cracked their bow without more ado, or it cracked their bow without more ado.

Then it rushed like a monster on cottage and farm.

Striking their dwellers with sudden alarm.

And they ran out like bees in a mid-air swarm.

There were jamms with their kerchiefs tied over their caps.

To see if their poultry were free from mishaps.

The turkeys they gobbled, the geese screamed aloud.

And the hens crept to roost in a terrified crowd.

There was roaring of ladders, and logs were laid out.

Where the thicket from the roof threatened soon to be gone.

But the wind had swept on, and met in a rage.

With a school boy, who panted and struggled in vain.

For it tossed him and twirled him, then dashed and hurled him very disturbingly.

With his hat in a pool and his shoes in the mud!

Then away went the Wind in its holiday.

And now it was far on the billowy sea; and the lordly ships felt its staggering blow.

And the little boats darted to and fro.

But, 't was night, and it sank to rest on the sea-birds' rock in the gleaming west.

Laughing to think, in its frolicsome fun, how little of mischief it really had done.

—M. Howitt.

Birds Fuzzed by Kites.

Scientists who manipulate large kites for scientific purposes say their presence in the air is very disturbing to large birds. While one scientist was flying a train of five kites, a large, silver tipped eagle came suddenly out of the higher air and swooped round and round the first kite. As the train of kites was pulled in the eagle followed, visiting one kite and then another, seeming uncertain just what to do. In a few minutes, when he seemed to have decided that they were not good to eat, and he knew nothing about them, anyway, he indignantly flew off and was lost to view.

Another experience was had with a stork that flew straight for the queer object in the air. He apparently had made up his mind to go straight through it, but changed and dived underneath. He went around and above it, and through a glass it could be seen that he cocked his eye at the intruder in a most comical manner. He started away a few hundred feet, changed his mind and came swooping back. He finally reluctantly went away, mystified over this queer addition to the inhabitants of the air.

While kites were high in the air one March flock of geese flying in the V- wedge flew over. They invariably stopped, broke up, and hovered above the queer object, and at last slowly reformed and flew away.

The Genial President.

Secretary Sherman says he never will forget his first meeting with a president. It was shortly after Lincoln's inauguration and he attended a public reception, fell into line and waited an hour or two for a chance to shake hands with the great emancipator.

"During this time," says Mr. Sherman, "I was wondering what I should say and what Lincoln would do when we met. At last it came my turn to be presented. Lincoln looked at me a moment, extended his hand and said: 'You're a pretty tall fellow, aren't you? stand up here with me, back to back, and let's see which is the taller.'"

"In another moment I was standing back to back with the greatest man of his age. Naturally I was quite abashed by this unexpected evidence of democracy.

"You're from the west

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.

Flavor in Butter.

This important subject H. Hayward of the Pennsylvania Dairy school says: The annual production of butter in the United States is about 1,375,000,000 pounds. The larger part of this is produced on the market and sold at 75 cents per pound. The reason why butter varies so markedly in its market value is almost entirely owing to the difference in its flavor. Flavor in butter is that quality which affects the taste, and it is the presence or absence of flavor that commends or condemns the butter to the consumer. Generally speaking, the principal sources of butter flavor are two, namely, the conditions under which the milk is secreted and drawn from the cow, and the conditions to which the milk is subjected after it is drawn and before it is manufactured into butter. It is generally conceded (although some experiments have proved otherwise) that as a cow advances in her period of lactation the flavor of the butter she produces deteriorates. Why this is so the writer is not advised, but it is a fact, however, that as a cow approaches parturition the milk becomes more or less abnormal in that the milk serum becomes more viscous, the fat globules smaller, and the milk creams less exhaustively and churns with more difficulty. The flavor of the butter is not necessarily bad, but there is a decided lack of that fine, quick, aromatic odor which the best markets demand and are willing to pay for. The difference in flavor between fresh and rancid butter is marked that some dairymen will not pay as much per 100 pounds for milk from a herd where most of the cows are well advanced in their period of lactation, even though it be richer in fat, as they will for milk from a herd the most of which are fresh cows. Another condition which affects the flavor of butter before the milk is drawn is the kind and condition of the food the cow is fed upon. As important as this is, it is difficult, with our present knowledge, to state definitely what foods should or should not be fed. Such food as silage, potatoes, turnips, if sound, are safely fed with moderation, if care is taken not to feed them immediately before milking. Considerable fault has been found during the present year with the use of gluten and linseed meals, and if fed it should be with considerable care and watchfulness. There is no question but that of the many by-products on our markets there are some that will affect the butter produced from them adversely. The period of lactation and the food of the cow do not play as important a part in butter flavor, generally speaking, as the conditions under which the milk is cared for after it is drawn from the cow. These, too, may be divided into two general heads. First, the conditions which surround the milk or cream before it is manufactured into butter, and, second, the kind of bacteria favorable or unfavorable that ripens the cream. While milk or cream is cooling to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere it is giving off its own odors, and does not take up others, but when it has reached a constant temperature it begins to absorb any odors that may be present from any source, and if these are unpleasant, as they are quite apt to be, the flavor of the butter will be affected accordingly. Hence the importance of keeping milk and cream in a separate, clean and well ventilated room and entirely away from anything like meats, cooking or decaying vegetables, the laundry, etc. One of the most interesting phases of butter making is the effect of different bacteria upon the flavor. The study of bacteria in this connection has engaged, and is still engaging, the attention of leading investigators in this and foreign countries. Although a favorable kind of bacteria is absolutely essential in the ripening of cream for the production of the finest flavored butter, so far experiments in this country have shown that a starter made from selected skimmilk will probably give as uniformly good results as the use of the expensive commercial butter cultures that are advertised on the market as improving the flavor of butter.

Standard Varieties of Chickens.
Dominique Leghorns are not so generally known. Their color is much like that of the American Dominique and barred Plymouth Rock, and is what is known as "Cuckoo" by English breeders. The body color is grayish white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue black, producing the effect of a bluish-tinted plumage. The color is the same throughout. The ground color of each feather is a clear, light, bluish gray. The shanks and toes are bright yellow and eyes bright red in color. Silver Duckwing Leghorns are not generally bred in this country, though they are frequently seen in showrooms. They are considered as profitable as any of the other Leghorn varieties, and in point of beauty they are very interesting and fascinating. They take the

FEATHERS OF BROWN LEGHORNS.
The Rose-comb White and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns have a small rose comb square in front and even upon the head, tapering evenly from front to rear, tapering to one side, the top comparatively flat and covered with small points or corrugations, terminating in a well developed spike in the rear. There is no standard weight given for Leghorns.

Sheep make good sailors. Their habit of sticking close together probably enables them to acquire sea-legs sooner than other animals. They become quite tame after a short experience on board ship. Once in Genoa we were supplied with one of the most extraordinary-looking animals of the breed I have ever seen. My eyes on his horns were twisted nearly twice round, and his nose was a real "Wellington." He was at home on board in a few hours after his arrival, and continued to enlarge the circle of his friends by making some three or four voyages with me to India. In the matter of food he was by no means particular. Pea soup was his favorite dish. Hot potatoes or any vegetable he took a fancy to were easily obtainable. He had but to watch the sailor who carried these things from the galley to the fore-cabin, and by butting him until he rolled over or threw the contents of the dish to him he succeeded in getting the desired dainties. He became latterly the terror of the sailors' lives at meal hours, but his outrageous conduct having been the result of their own teaching, they never complained. His evil practices, however, became so great that I had, though with some regret, to close his career as a shipmate.—Captain John Bain.

Keep Up the Humus.—One thing which must be impressed upon our farmers in regard to the care of the soil is the necessity of keeping up the supply of vegetable matter, or humus, in it. This can be done by using barnyard manure liberally, or occasionally growing a rank crop of some vegetation well supplied with nitrogen, and then plowing it under. For this purpose nothing is better than cow peas, for they furnish the soil with an unusually large amount of nitrogen when treated as has just been stated. Unless some such plan as this is followed, the supply of vegetable matter in the soil gives out after it has been under cultivation for some time. And as this supply of vegetable matter diminishes, the supply of nitrogen, so necessary to plant growth, in the soil also decreases. In addition, the soil will not hold moisture in case of drought. So the final word of advice to farmers is, keep up the supply of humus.—Ex.

Buff Leghorn Cockerel.
Like that of the American Dominique and barred Plymouth Rock, and is what is known as "Cuckoo" by English breeders. The body color is grayish white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue black, producing the effect of a bluish-tinted plumage. The color is the same throughout. The ground color of each feather is a clear, light, bluish gray. The shanks and toes are bright yellow and eyes bright red in color. Silver Duckwing Leghorns are not generally bred in this country, though they are frequently seen in showrooms. They are considered as profitable as any of the other Leghorn varieties, and in point of beauty they are very interesting and fascinating. They take the

IN THE ODD CORNER.

SOME STRANGE, QUEER AND CURIOUS PHASES OF LIFE.

The Flying Fishes of Southern California—Animals on the March Across the Prairies—A Remarkable Tree—Other Curious.

The Human Pig.

UNDERNEATH the roots of the big tree we found the queerest sight I ever saw. It was a man, and he was dressed in a golden crown. I know that he's got a crown of gold. Though the idea may be quite new to you, it is not so much so to the natives of the island.

A Remarkable Pear Tree.

One of the most remarkable of old trained pear trees known is the splendid specimen of Uvedale's St. Germain at Weston House, Shipston-on-Stour, England, the residence of the Countess of Camperdown. Mr. Masterson, the gardener of Weston House, writes that "the tree is admired at all times of the year, but more especially when covered with large handsome clusters of flowers. In autumn, when laden with quantities of big fruits, it also presents an attractive appearance, and there are many who also admire the tree when the stems are bare, and certainly at this season it is interesting, as the training is very remarkable. The tree seldom falls to ripen a heavy crop of fruit, cropping right down to the ground. It has never been fed or root pruned, and its roots are in the bed of the carriage drive, gravel also encircling the stem at the base, where it measures six feet in circumference. It is, however, very probable that the roots have penetrated a considerable distance and come into contact with the stable drains, thus deriving the nourishment required by so large a tree. The fruits are seldom thinned, as the tree is so vigorous

Flying Fishes.
One of the most interesting sights we observed in Southern California waters is a flock of flying fishes in the air, writes Mr. C. F. Holden in the Outlook. Not one or two, but often fifty to one hundred, ten or twenty feet from the water, lifted by the wind and whirling away like quail or a flock of insects, scintillating in the sunlight—a startling picture. The fish appear to be flying, but they are simply one variety of many animals which apparently fly without wings. The writer has had these flyers pass within a foot of his face, and has known several persons who have been struck by them; but while the fishes dash through the air and cover distances of an eighth of a mile out of water, they are not strictly flyers, as they have no power to move the wings, as in legitimate flight. The wings are merely enormously developed fins, the petioles resembling wings, with powerful branches or veins, the anal being smaller. The fish, then, has not four wings, but four wing-like fins which it holds firmly, and which serve as sails or parachutes, bearing it up against the current which it forms as it rushes along. In this way these fish fly or soar for long distances.

Animals on the March.
Among the animals that take long journeys in great armies are the springbok, the American bison, musk ox, and in similar bodies, wild horses and the antelope of the steppes. Journeying mostly over the plains, they nearly always move in a wide front. A way of marching that gives an equal chance to all in browsing. Some species of birds also migrate on foot. The golden plover always goes in single file, a favorite mode of travel in Central Africa, where paths have to be cut through the dense scrub or impenetrable forests. The European wild geese are the champion walkers among birds. Helping the stigma attached to their name they show much forethought in pedestrian expeditions, which are undertaken either to accompany their young, or during the moulting season. Unhasting, yet unimpeded, they march ahead in columns, often ten geese abreast, careful not to jostle their neighbors, with head erect in the air. From time to time the leaders give the signal to halt and feed, and then to

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

LABOR STRIKES THE SUBJECT LAST SUNDAY.

From the Following Text, Matt. vii 12: "Whatsoever Ye Would that Men Should Do to You, Do You Even So to Them."

HE greatest war

the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The struggle is like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' War, for it is a war of centuries, it is a war of the five continents, it is a war of the middle classes. The nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing, and if things go on at the same rate as they are now going, it will not be very long before there will be no middle class in this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and the country will be given up to palaces and hovels.

The Dirty Middle Ages.

Lord Playfair has recalled the fact that Queen Elizabeth used to write her lord mayor scolding letters because he allowed the city to grow so fast; it actually contained at the time 160,000 people, who, as the queen wrote, "became heaped together in a sort smothered," and accordingly she forbade any more houses to be built within three miles of London and Westminster. "The rate of mortality then was 80 in 1,000, whereas now it is 19, and is being steadily reduced. No one was ever a better hygienist than Moses. The conditions which he enacted were those which we now seek to attain—clean air, clean water, clean food, clean soil. The Romans also practiced cleanliness and enjoyed good health. Unhappily between the ancients and ourselves there was a period of 1,000 years, when Michelet, the historian of the world, said that not a man or woman in Europe ever took a bath. These poor middle ages are suffering from the modern specialist as from the scoldist; the dirty ages Lord Playfair would have them called. And yet they built cathedrals that we cannot even restore becomingly, and gave us chivalry and an ideal of woman's purity that is still transforming life. Lord Playfair thinks he has characterized St. Francis when he says that St. Francis knew nothing of the bath, but he wonders what St. Francis would have thought of Lord Playfair and the materialistic ideas that ignore the soul.—Saturday Review.

Suicide Among the Ancients.
When Greeks and Romans recognized the impossibility of preventing suicide they decided to establish tribunals whose duty it should be to hear the applications of those persons who wished to die. If the applicant succeeded in showing that the tribunal considered it good cause for quitting life his prayer was granted, and he destroyed himself under the authority of the court. In some instances the court not only sanctioned the suicide, but supplied the means of self-destruction in the shape of a decoction of hemlock. If any one applied for permission to end his life and was refused, and in defiance of the decision committed suicide, his act was illegal and such punishment was inflicted as could be meted out under the circumstances. The Romans, for example, confiscated the property of the deceased; the Greeks held his memory as dishonored, and treated his body with indignity.

Ekimo Cannot Swim.
Although the Ekimo are dependent upon the sea for everything they eat and for the clothes they wear, they do not know how to swim. This seems strange at first, but becomes less mysterious when we take in consideration the fact that the temperature of the water in the region where they live is never above freezing point. The natives guard against the danger of drowning by making the covering of their boats so tight about the body of the fisherman that there is no leakage even if he should happen to tip over.

Ever Hopeful.

Quiller—Have you had any manuscripts accepted yet?
Tweller—"No, but I feel considerably encouraged. The last manuscript that was returned to me the editor had kept for eight months. I never had one kept for more than six before."

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When Greeks and Romans recognized the impossibility of preventing suicide they decided to establish tribunals whose duty it should be to hear the applications of those persons who wished to die. If the applicant succeeded in showing that the tribunal considered it good cause for quitting life his prayer was granted, and he destroyed himself under the authority of the court. In some instances the court not only sanctioned the suicide, but supplied the means of self-destruction in the shape of a decoction of hemlock. If any one applied for permission to end his life and was refused, and in defiance of the decision committed suicide, his act was illegal and such punishment was inflicted as could be meted out under the circumstances. The Romans, for example, confiscated the property of the deceased; the Greeks held his memory as dishonored, and treated his body with indignity.

Ekimo Cannot Swim.
Although the Ekimo are dependent upon the sea for everything they eat and for the clothes they wear, they do not know how to swim. This seems strange at first, but becomes less mysterious when we take in consideration the fact that the temperature of the water in the region where they live is never above freezing point. The natives guard against the danger of drowning by making the covering of their boats so tight about the body of the fisherman that there is no leakage even if he should happen to tip over.

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LABOR STRIKES THE SUBJECT LAST SUNDAY.

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From the Following Text, Matt. vii 12: "Whatsoever Ye Would that Men Should Do to You, Do You Even So to Them."

HE greatest war

the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The struggle is like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' War, for it is a war of centuries, it is a war of the five continents, it is a war of the middle classes. The nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing, and if things go on at the same rate as they are now going, it will not be very long before there will be no middle class in this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and the country will be given up to palaces and hovels.

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An Italian Solomon.

The Duke of Ossone, white Viceroys of Naples, delivered many quaint and clever judgments. The case is related where a young Spanish exquiste named Bertrand Solus, while lounging about in the busy part of the city, was run against by a porter carrying a bundle of wood on his shoulder. The porter had called out, "Make way, please!" several times, but without effect. He had then tried to get by without collision, but his bundle caught the young man's velvet dress and tore it. Solus was highly indignant, and had the porter arrested. The Viceroys, who had privately investigated the matter, told the porter to pretend he was dumb, and at the trial to reply by signs to any question that might be put to him. When the case came on, and Solus had made his complaint, the Viceroys turned to the porter and asked him what he had to say in reply. The porter only shook his head and made signs with his hands. "What judgment do you want me to give against a dumb man?" asked the Viceroys. "Oh, your excellency," replied Solus, falling into the trap, "he is an imposter. I assure you he is not dumb. Before he ran into me I distinctly heard him cry out, 'Make way.'"

A Chimney of Nature's Make.

A peculiar natural wonder has been discovered about three miles north of the famous wild cave in Fall River county, South Dakota. Three men a short time ago, formed a company to develop some mining claims, and selected sites for two shafts. Blasting was started, and when down about ten feet, rock was taken out that assayed \$7 in gold. They went down but a short distance further, when they broke through into a natural chimney, which was about three feet across and extended to China, so far as their ability to sound it has determined. One man climbed down about forty feet, and found no evidence of any bottom. The walls are spiral-shaped, like an auger, and are blackened as though by internal fire. The most curious varieties of mineral-bearing rock have been found there, and specimens are now awaiting close examination and selection for assay. The most curious of all is a black stone that pulverizes readily in the fingers, leaving a black oily stain like plumbago. The natural chimney will afford the prospectors an excellent opportunity to find out what there is in the earth there, and is a lucky discovery.

Sign Posts in Corea.

The sign-posts in Corea are extremely quaint. Each is shaped like an old-fashioned English coffin, and it is topped by a very grotesquely painted, grinning human face. They all wear the characteristic of Shang Sun, a great character of Chinese legend, who was devoted to the opening of his country to the feet of his countrymen. He intersected the hills of Corea with pathways and to-day, from every sign-post he beams upon every Corea wayfarer. Beneath his beaming face a traveler may, if he is learned enough, read his name; he may read, too, whether the road or roads lead; how far the next settlement is, and one or two other items that are presumably of general interest to the Corea traveling public.

Adam—It was not a punishment but

a blessing that Adam was shut out of Eden, shut out from the tree of life, shut out from immortality of sin. Rev. C. M. Coburn, Methodist, Denver, Col.

COULD NOT EAT.

A Woman's Strong Constitution Wrecked—Effect of a Treacherous Disease—A Wonderful Case.

From the Bulletin, Monroe, La.

Mrs. Stephen Robbins is the wife of a prominent planter living on a large and well-kept plantation just at the edge of Monroe, La. They have resided in this community but two years, having moved here from Illinois. The change was made for the benefit of Mrs. Robbins' health, her physicians having advised her that it was the only hope of her ever regaining her lost health.

"Three years ago this last winter," said Mrs. Robbins, "I was very sick with that most treacherous disease, the grippe. I had a very severe time with it, but was able to get out after being confined to my home several weeks. I think I went out too soon, for I immediately contracted a cold and had a relapse, which is a common occurrence with that disease. For several more weeks I was confined to the house, and after this I did not fully recover until recently. I was able to get out again, but I was quite a different woman.

"My former strong constitution was wrecked, and I was a dwindling mass of skin and bones. My blood was thin and I had grown pale and listless. My lungs were so affected that I thought I was going into consumption. I had lost my weight, I had lost thirty pounds in weight. I tried to regain my strength and former good health by trying different medicines and physicians, but nothing seemed to help me. My appetite was gone, and when I ate the food it would not stay on my stomach. I thought my physician advised me to do to do was to take a change of climate, and on his advice I came here. At first I seemed benefited, but to my sorrow it proved to be only temporary, and in a few months I was in my former condition. The color had left my cheeks, I had no energy, and life was a misery. Finally I happened to read in a newspaper of how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had effected a miraculous cure with the same disease which a neighbor of mine had in Illinois.

Every man can trace a strain of stubbornness running through his family.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25 cents a bottle.

Men on the wrong side of a public question feel they are being lied about.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millington, Pa., Dec. 11, '05.

A man who doesn't talk too much shouldn't long to be president.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonderful new cure, which makes men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1.00. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Some people's idea of fun is to eat everything in sight when invited out.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

All About the Petticoat—It Must Be Fastened as Carefully as an Expensive Gown—The Latest in Skirts—What Makes Girls Popular.

Oh, Lift Thine Eyes Again to Mine.

H. LIFT thine eyes again to mine. For 'neath their magic spell The waters of my memory roll With sweet and gentle swirl. This holy influence Dispel my doubts and fears, And in thy presence, love, I weep My faults away in tears.

And, oh, I often think of you But met in days of yore, My footsteps never would have strayed To fastness's awful shore.

The sun that on the flowers shines, Given beauty, life and light, But sees it wither, droop and die At the approach of night. So if thou leavest me, dear one, In some unconscious hour, Again my soul may succumb To the tempter's mighty power. But if thou wilt but closely cling Unto my fate and me, My bosom shall be kept clean by The love I bear to thee.

Popular Girls.

"I would like to know why Katherine is so popular," said a bright, vivacious young woman, as she stood at the window looking out at one of her young friends who was passing. "Just note the difference between her and Emily, who is a regular harmony-destroyer, while the other makes peace and pleasantness wherever she goes."

"I think," said one of her grown-up friends, and grown-up and middle-aged friends are exceedingly desirable associates for young women. "I think the secret of Katherine's popularity lies in her absolute genuineness. She never makes pretenses, and brings a Christian girl she always has the soft answer that turns away wrath. Half a dozen times last winter we had more or less

chambray and sateen. White embroidery is popular for table linen. Soft colors, especially for fine embroidery are altogether too pleasing to ever be supplanted. On the other hand when considering pillows, portieres or other large pieces, strong colors and color contrasts are often needed to relieve monotony and give character to a room. A design should be suited to the room for which it is intended as well as the purpose for which it is bedspread. For instance, portieres and bedspreads should be embroidered in arabesques and scrolls and other bold, conventionalized designs that give a greater effect of richness and dignity than flowers and birds.

Latest in Skirts.

Snuggish about the waist and hips is now a characteristic of the stylish dresser, and the fitting of skirts has become a matter in which home dressmakers can blunder sadly. As a means of gaining that midway trimness that is now so desirable the skirt the artist puts here was admirable. It was cut from pale beige vicogne, with a high corset belt and fastened at the side, where it was ornamented with soutache edging and loops, a similar row of loops coming around the bottom. With it was worn a blouse of green and beige glace sateen that was simply gathered at neck and waist. Over this was a jacket of the goods that had turned back fronts and a vest of beige silk, with frog and cord trimming.

Correct skirts fit closely at the hips, have a little fullness from the belt at the back, spread slightly toward the hem and hang in natural folds. They are graceful and unexaggerated, not so graceful as the old bell skirt, but we all learned that the bell skirt did not wear well, especially in summer goods or anything liable to the least shrinkage. Most of us have in our wardrobe one that is all shrunk up in front, with the back still a-trail, and no making over possible. It is entirely right to wear a perfectly plain skirt, but trimming is usual, either a line or so of braiding, some applique design or an effect of paneling or frills. Many skirts are actually cut into many parts. If you have lots of dresses it is well to have one or two with skirts much elab-

carefully gored. The best flannel skirt is two and a half yards wide, gored and made with a muslin yoke fitted to the figure. Colored flannels are used much more than white. For traveling black is also used. These flannel petticoats are quite short, ending just below the knee with a flounce embroidered in scallops. Laces gathered behind the scallops, and a feather stitching heads the ruffles. Cambric skirts are once more popular, probably because they are the best that can be worn under the light weight dresses which fashion advocates. Indeed, to so great an extent is the idea carried, that mill petticoats are worn under the thinnest of summer gowns. They are made umbrella shaped, fitted with darts over the hips, and are fully as long as the gown itself. Lace is considered the prettiest trimming, but embroidery appears quite as often, more especially on the cambric skirts. Silk petticoats are numerous, a fact due undoubtedly to the number of remarkably cheap remnants of silk to be had. Any color is considered in good taste, although black for street wear is the greatest favorite. For evening all the delicate colors are



worn, trimmed with lace and an endless amount of ribbons.

A silk petticoat should be two and a half yards wide—no more, no less—to make it hang properly. Of course additional width is secured by the use of a flounce making the upper skirt stand out better.—The Latest.

Elegance in Card Cases.

Exceeding rich in design and color are the card cases this season, but they are made only for cards and should not be filled with countless other things, or crushed morocco. This material The most popular are made of levant treated in this way obtains a dull finish which tones down those ultra shades so sought after. A very pretty one is of a rich reddish violet color. Its corners are enameled, the new antique finish being used. Most of the colored leather cases are embellished with enamel. Lizard, elephant and snake skins hold their own well, and are mounted in silver, gilded and elaborately jeweled. They vary in price from \$15 to \$80, which is the price of one made from elephant skin. The corners are solid gold, set with genuine diamonds and emeralds. Women should learn that card cases are made to carry cards. They stuff them full of samples, keys, money, handkerchiefs and a few other things and wonder why they break out at the sides. It is economy to own both a purse and a card case, for then neither is taxed beyond its usefulness.

One of the latest things out is a very small chatelaine bag made of pure white calfskin, with a rough finish. It is mounted in silver, gilded with a bright finish and is worn with a belt of the same material similarly mounted. The whole thing looks as if it might be made of white monkey skin and is exceedingly effective with white summer gowns. The woman who clings to her chain purse to-day is behind the times. Leather is the correct thing

Dyed Yarns.

The changes in trade and commerce brought about by unexpected but entirely natural causes in the progress of time, are illustrated by the new and growing industry that is springing up in Holland, and which seems likely to interfere with, if not entirely absorb an important branch of the Lancashire-England, cotton industry, namely, that of dyed yarns. Hitherto this yarn has been spun in Lancashire, reeled and sent off in the form of long bundles to Turkey-red dyers in Lancashire and in the Vale of Leven in Scotland, and afterward made up into short bundles and shipped to the east. Now the yarn is being bought by Dutch parties in the cop and there reeled from the cop into hanks and put straight into the dye tub. The reeling is done by contractors, who pay their reellers five shillings per week, against twelve to fifteen shillings for gray and twenty to twenty-four shillings for colored yarns in England; there is also the advantage of being able to make the yarn up into bales and cases at less cost than Lancashire, owing to cheaper timber and labor—and no unimportant saving per pound in the price of the yarn.

Molasses Wafers.

Mix well together one cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two cups of molasses and two cups of flour. Drop a few spoonfuls into a pan in different places and put it in the oven; it will melt and run together. Let it bake until it begins to harden on the edges; then remove, cut it into squares, and while it is still hot and soft, roll each piece around a stick.

Wine Custard.

Heat to 100 degrees a pint and a half of milk. Add one and a half tablespoonfuls each of sugar and cooking sherry. Stir well and then add one and a half tablespoonfuls of liquid rennet, stirring only enough to mix it with the milk. Pour into a glass dish and it will be ready to serve in about two hours.

Egg Flip.

Break two eggs into a steppan, add a spoonful of pounded or moist sugar, a teaspoonful of powdered ginger and a little grated nutmeg. Mix with a whisk and incorporate gradually a pint of cold ale. Stir on the fire until the eggs are set, but be careful not to let the liquor boil.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Widow's Personal Property—Tough Times and the Parrot—An Unwarranted Boast—Fleasant and Jestsam.

Love's Greeting.

OLLY meets me at the door. When the toll of day is o'er. When the summer sun is setting, Flashing through the leafy forest. Flicks with molten gold the floor. With a smile of love's greeting, Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door, Neath the porch's fragrant store. Neath the sweet Victoria clinging. With its purple clusters swinging. And the apple-blossoms galore. In her hands, she welcome brings, Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door, Fair as in the years before. When our vows of love were spoken, And I begged the ribbon taken. At her dainty throat she wore. With our love-knot still unbroken, Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door, Ah, pray God, for evermore. 'Till my last faint breath is fleeing, 'Till my heart has ceased its beating, May she meet me as of yore: Grant for aye, with glory greeting, Molly meets me at the door.

Ought to Have Told.

Nephew—How did you like the parrot I sent you?
Uncle—Rather tough.
Nephew—What did you eat him?
Why, he was a great talker.
Uncle—Well, why didn't th' darn fool say so?

Decided by Appearance.

An old darkey was arrested for stealing a silver dollar. The dollar was found on his person and produced in court.
"You stole this money?" asked the judge.
"Dat's whur dey says, suh."
"Well, what have you to say for yourself?"
"Well, suh, nuttin' much, cep'tin' dat I wuz drer ter it."
"Driven to it?"
"Yes, suh. You see, Jedge, dat dollar had a bird on it, en it looks so much like a game chicken dat I thought I wuz in a hen roost, en des natchally bagged it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

In European Style.

"This hotel is run on the European plan, isn't it?" asked the hungry-looking guest, with the long hair and buckskin trousers.
"Yes, sah," replied the waiter.
"Well, I haven't time to look over the bill of fare," rejoined the other resignedly. "Bring me some English breakfast tea, a Hamburg steak, Swiss cheese, some German fried potatoes and French coffee cake or Vienna bread—I don't care a darn which!"—Chicago Tribune.

Her Advantage.

Mrs. Stamenate—Only to think of the way in which Mrs. Smarte snapped up that wealthy Mr. Goodie! It's positively disgusting.
Uncle John—Naturally some of the other ladies are disappointed; but they had no chance against Mrs. Smarte. She's a widow, you know, and she hasn't haunted the matrimonial bazaar counter the last two or three years for nothing.—Boston Transcript.

His Unwarranted Boast.

Louise—Do you know that Charley Finnicks is going around town bragging that he kissed you the other night?
Jessie—Why, the horrible story teller! He did no such thing. It was I that kissed him, and he nearly fainted when I did it, too. But that's the way with cowards. They always are the greatest boasters.—Cleveland Leader.

Very Personal.

Wilson—Has that charming widow any property?
Bilson—Yes, considerable.
Wilson—Real estate or personal?
Bilson—Personal; she has six children.

Slightly Daff.

"Bobson is certainly daff about that new baby of his."
"What has he done?"
"Why, we were all talking about the tariff at the office last Saturday, but Bobson only made one remark."
"What did he say?"
"He wanted to know if they had raised the duty on catnip tea."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well Again.

Cured of a lingering disease. Enjoying the luxuries of health after years of sickness. Free once more from the clutch of merciless ailments. Walking again in the fresh air, among the beauties of Nature, after long confinement in bed to the dingy sick room, where hope and joy are unknown. Well again. Never did an executive pardon bring greater pleasure to a despondent prisoner than these words bring to the bedfast invalid.

Dr. Hartman cures many such people by correspondence, free of charge. Here is one of the many letters which the doctor receives from grateful patients. Mrs. Bennett, 121 Pleasant st., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I employed three physicians, but they did not help me at all. I finally gave up doctors, but continued to grow worse. I was so miserable I wished I was dead. Life had no pleasures for me. Four bottles of Pe-r-u-na cured me. I am stout and well, and feel years younger."

Dr. Hartman has recently written a book expressly for women. This book is intended to show what a boon Pe-r-u-na is to sick women, especially those suffering from any phase or stage of female trouble. A free copy of this book will be sent to women only by the Pe-r-u-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A Glimpse of Darwin.

Prof. Haeckel has given the following charming description of Darwin and his home surroundings in his late years: "In Darwin's own carriage, which he thoughtfully sent for my convenience to the railway station, I drove one sunny morning in October through the graceful, hilly landscape of Kent, that with the checkered foliage of its woods, with its stretches of purple heath, yellow broom and evergreen oaks was arrayed in its fairest autumnal dress. As the carriage drew up in front of Darwin's pleasant country house clad in a vesture of ivy and campanulae in elms, there stepped out to meet me from the shady porch, overgrown with creeping plants, the great naturalist himself—a tall and venerable figure, with the broad shoulders of an Atlas supporting a world of thought; his Jupiter-like forehead slightly furrowed with the plough of mental labor; his kindly, mild eyes looking forth under the shadow of prominent brows, his amiable mouth surrounded by a copious silver-white beard. The cordial, prepossessing expression of the whole face, the gentle, mild voice, the slow, deliberate utterance, the natural and native train of ideas which marked his conversation, captivated my whole heart in the first hour of our meeting, just as his great work had formerly, on my first reading it, taken my whole understanding by storm. I fancied a lofty world sage out of Hellenic antiquity—a Socrates or Aristotle—stood before me."

Digging Oil from the Ground.

Not all Americans know it, but petroleum was produced in Scotland long before it was found in the United States. In Scotland it is got from a shale rock and it is not found in a liquid state at all. For many years the mining and refining of this shale was a vast industry. It is still important, but as American refined oil can be sold cheaper in Scotland than the product of that country there has been a great falling off of the Scottish product. The Scotch shale is black and is found 400 feet below the surface. It is a region known as the oil fields of West Calder, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Paraffin, wax, ammonia and lubricating oil, in addition to illuminating oil, are made from the crude oil or tar that is got from the shale by crushing.—Exchange.

Probably the easiest thing in the world is to talk too much.

When a man kisses his wife in public, every one looks curiously at him.

Mere Bundles of Nerves.

Some peevish, querulous people seem more bundles of nerves. The least sexual agitation excites their susceptibilities and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are nervous. But may not their nervousness be born of some physical defect? Embarrassment, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible relief. It leaves quietness of temper, constipation and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

Some people are like weeds: showing up where they are not wanted.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists. Bachelors are told twenty or thirty times a day they ought to get married.

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Love's Greeting.

OLLY meets me at the door. When the toll of day is o'er. When the summer sun is setting, Flashing through the leafy forest. Flicks with molten gold the floor. With a smile of love's greeting, Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door, Neath the porch's fragrant store. Neath the sweet Victoria clinging. With its purple clusters swinging. And the apple-blossoms galore. In her hands, she welcome brings, Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door, Fair as in the years before. When our vows of love were spoken, And I begged the ribbon taken. At her dainty throat she wore. With our love-knot still unbroken, Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door, Ah, pray God, for evermore. 'Till my last faint breath is fleeing, 'Till my heart has ceased its beating, May she meet me as of yore: Grant for aye, with glory greeting, Molly meets me at the door.

Ought to Have Told.

Nephew—How did you like the parrot I sent you?
Uncle—Rather tough.
Nephew—What did you eat him?
Why, he was a great talker.
Uncle—Well, why didn't th' darn fool say so?

Decided by Appearance.

An old darkey was arrested for stealing a silver dollar. The dollar was found on his person and produced in court.
"You stole this money?" asked the judge.
"Dat's whur dey says, suh."
"Well, what have you to say for yourself?"
"Well, suh, nuttin' much, cep'tin' dat I wuz drer ter it."
"Driven to it?"
"Yes, suh. You see, Jedge, dat dollar had a bird on it, en it looks so much like a game chicken dat I thought I wuz in a hen roost, en des natchally bagged it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

In European Style.

"This hotel is run on the European plan, isn't it?" asked the hungry-looking guest, with the long hair and buckskin trousers.
"Yes, sah," replied the waiter.
"Well, I haven't time to look over the bill of fare," rejoined the other resignedly. "Bring me some English breakfast tea, a Hamburg steak, Swiss cheese, some German fried potatoes and French coffee cake or Vienna bread—I don't care a darn which!"—Chicago Tribune.

Her Advantage.

Mrs. Stamenate—Only to think of the way in which Mrs. Smarte snapped up that wealthy Mr. Goodie! It's positively disgusting.
Uncle John—Naturally some of the other ladies are disappointed; but they had no chance against Mrs. Smarte. She's a widow, you know, and she hasn't haunted the matrimonial bazaar counter the last two or three years for nothing.—Boston Transcript.

His Unwarranted Boast.

Louise—Do you know that Charley Finnicks is going around town bragging that he kissed you the other night?
Jessie—Why, the horrible story teller! He did no such thing. It was I that kissed him, and he nearly fainted when I did it, too. But that's the way with cowards. They always are the greatest boasters.—Cleveland Leader.

Very Personal.

Wilson—Has that charming widow any property?
Bilson—Yes, considerable.
Wilson—Real estate or personal?
Bilson—Personal; she has six children.

Slightly Daff.

"Bobson is certainly daff about that new baby of his."
"What has he done?"
"Why, we were all talking about the tariff at the office last Saturday, but Bobson only made one remark."
"What did he say?"
"He wanted to know if they had raised the duty on catnip tea."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well Again.

Cured of a lingering disease. Enjoying the luxuries of health after years of sickness. Free once more from the clutch of merciless ailments. Walking again in the fresh air, among the beauties of Nature, after long confinement in bed to the dingy sick room, where hope and joy are unknown. Well again. Never did an executive pardon bring greater pleasure to a despondent prisoner than these words bring to the bedfast invalid.

Dr. Hartman cures many such people by correspondence, free of charge. Here is one of the many letters which the doctor receives from grateful patients. Mrs. Bennett, 121 Pleasant st., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I employed three physicians, but they did not help me at all. I finally gave up doctors, but continued to grow worse. I was so miserable I wished I was dead. Life had no pleasures for me. Four bottles of Pe-r-u-na cured me. I am stout and well, and feel years younger."

Dr. Hartman has recently written a book expressly for women. This book is intended to show what a boon Pe-r-u-na is to sick women, especially those suffering from any phase or stage of female trouble. A free copy of this book will be sent to women only by the Pe-r-u-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A Glimpse of Darwin.

Prof. Haeckel has given the following charming description of Darwin and his home surroundings in his late years: "In Darwin's own carriage, which he thoughtfully sent for my convenience to the railway station, I drove one sunny morning in October through the graceful, hilly landscape of Kent, that with the checkered foliage of its woods, with its stretches of purple heath, yellow broom and evergreen oaks was arrayed in its fairest autumnal dress. As the carriage drew up in front of Darwin's pleasant country house clad in a vesture of ivy and campanulae in elms, there stepped out to meet me from the shady porch, overgrown with creeping plants, the great naturalist himself—a tall and venerable figure, with the broad shoulders of an Atlas supporting a world of thought; his Jupiter-like forehead slightly furrowed with the plough of mental labor; his kindly, mild eyes looking forth under the shadow of prominent brows, his amiable mouth surrounded by a copious silver-white beard. The cordial, prepossessing expression of the whole face, the gentle, mild voice, the slow, deliberate utterance, the natural and native train of ideas which marked his conversation, captivated my whole heart in the first hour of our meeting, just as his great work had formerly, on my first reading it, taken my whole understanding by storm. I fancied a lofty world sage out of Hellenic antiquity—a Socrates or Aristotle—stood before me."

Digging Oil from the Ground.

Not all Americans know it, but petroleum was produced in Scotland long before it was found in the United States. In Scotland it is got from a shale rock and it is not found in a liquid state at all. For many years the mining and refining of this shale was a vast industry. It is still important, but as American refined oil can be sold cheaper in Scotland than the product of that country there has been a great falling off of the Scottish product. The Scotch shale is black and is found 400 feet below the surface. It is a region known as the oil fields of West Calder, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Paraffin, wax, ammonia and lubricating oil, in addition to illuminating oil, are made from the crude oil or tar that is got from the shale by crushing.—Exchange.

Probably the easiest thing in the world is to talk too much.

When a man kisses his wife in public, every one looks curiously at him.

Mere Bundles of Nerves.

Some peevish, querulous people seem more bundles of nerves. The least sexual agitation excites their susceptibilities and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are nervous. But may not their nervousness be born of some physical defect? Embarrassment, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible relief. It leaves quietness of temper, constipation and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

Some people are like weeds: showing up where they are not wanted.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists. Bachelors are told twenty or thirty times a day they ought to get married.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured," 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



A CLOAK OF SILVERY TUSSORE TRIMMED WITH LACE.

disagreement in our church guild. There were several persons connected with it who seemed already ready to strike fire when they came together. She was all on the troubled waters and smoothed all irregularities in the most delightful fashion. And while such dispositions are greatly to be commended, they are, for the most part, possessed by persons who have sufficient spirit to defend themselves and their families against imposition and abuse. They are long-suffering, slow to anger and often bear that which others would not, and for which they are more or less severely criticised. But they win in the long run. "Blessed are the peacemakers" are words the sweet significance of which did not end with the speaking. They have come to us down through the dim aisles of the past, with their Divine flavor still clinging to them, and are as applicable to the sons and daughters of men as when they first fell from the lips of the meek and lowly Nazarene."

New Hints of Fancy Work.

New methods and suggestions for achieving pleasing results in the decorations of linen are never more welcome than when summer is here, and leisure time is spent on the piazza. For dining table accessories, pillow and table covers, scarfs, portieres, bed spreads, etc., only washable fabrics and working threads are worth expending one's time and efforts on. For grounds there is an unprecedented variety of linen and cotton stuff in soft and pleasing colors, that lend themselves readily to artistic results. Among the more effective are round-thread linen, plain satin damask, linen lawn and cambric, French handspan and Japanese linen, buckruch, moccie cloth, colored ray linen and duck and wash. In cottons, denim easily leads in both texture and coloring; then comes duck, drill, Villa cloth, pique,

orated—you can hardly elaborate them too much. But if you have only a few dresses, stick to entirely plain skirts, except where making over emergencies find you glad to take advantage of the cut-up styles. If you have a lovely old lace shawl, make it an overskirt to one of your party dresses, and if it is an old party dress made over with such a necessary it will be far more satisfactory than the most elaborate new affair. Women often make a mistake in feeling that they must have all new stuff for some cherished accessory. On the contrary, it is on the make-over, if



it can be used to advantage, that you should use the exquisite windfall of lace or trimming.

All About the Petticoat.

The Petticoat is quite as important a part of one's costume as the gown itself, for upon it depends "the hang" of the outside skirt. Even the flannel petticoat, which in the opinion of so many people needs be but two yards of material seamed together, must be

Safe Coasting
is not a certainty on any bicycle, but the nearest to it is coasting on a Columbia. The 5% Nickel Steel Tubing, used only in Columbias, is the strongest material known in bicycle construction.

1897 Columbia Bicycles
STANDARD OF THE WORLD at \$75 to all alike

There should be no question in your mind what wheel to buy.

1897 Hartfords,	\$50
Hartfords, Pattern 2,	45
Hartfords, Pattern 1,	40

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA
Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.
Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.
Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

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, Sept. 18, 1897.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Fresh apples at J. H. Meadors & Co's.
—Mr. T. L. Marr of Stonewall is visiting Haskell relatives this week.
—Dr. Simmons is adding two large rooms to the east end of the Lindell hotel.
—New Dry Goods at S. L. Robertson's.
—Judge J. M. Martin, county judge of King county was in our city this week.
—Mr. Charley Vanderson once a citizen of our county was here a day or two this week.
—Fresh onions at J. H. Meadors & Co's.
—Judge H. G. McConnell went to Meridian, Bosque county, this week on legal business.
—We are indebted to Mr. F. M. Morton for a small increase in our cash balance this week.
—New dry goods for fall and winter arriving at S. L. Robertson's.
—Miss Willie McDaniels is expected home to-day from Hill county, where she has been visiting.
—Mr. Hollis Fields left on last Saturday for Waco, where he will attend Add Ran college.
—WANTED—1000 more babies. F. G. Alexander & Co. will explain why.
—Mr. J. D. Frost went back to Henrietta this week for another installment of his household goods.
—Mr. W. F. Draper is the happy man now. A fine baby boy came to his house Tuesday morning.
—Boys' knee pants at S. L. Robertson's.
—Dr. Gilbert reports a new daughter in the home of Mr. J. A. Soyars. Born Tuesday evening.
—Mr. Will Pierson left on Thursday for Austin to enter the law department of the state university.
—Fresh lemons at J. H. Meadors & Co's.
—Mr. Pete Sanders left this week for Georgetown where he will attend the Southwestern university.
—We have had some rain this week and were visited by a touch of winter yesterday.
—Our fall stock of boots, shoes, hats and millinery will arrive next week. T. G. CARNEY & CO.
—A few days ago the residence and its entire contents of County Judge J. B. Massie of Throckmorton was entirely destroyed by fire.
—New Shoes! I am getting in a big stock of shoes for men, women and children. Call and see them. I can suit you in quality, style and price. S. L. ROBERTSON.
—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Collins attended the wedding of Miss Callie Wright in Knox county, which took place on Wednesday night of this week.
—Fresh Orange cider at J. H. Meadors & Co's.
—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McLaren lost their little girl, about two years of age, on Thursday; her death resulting from a sudden attack of erysipelas.
—Everything in Dry goods and Groceries at S. L. Robertson's.
—Now is the time to do some worthy young man a favor by paying up your back subscription and getting the coupons to vote for him in our scholarship contest.
—Fresh green apples, lemons, barrel Pickles, Krout, Potatoes, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, &c., at S. L. Robertson's.
—Miss Ada Fitzgerald left Thursday morning for the Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville, to which she received an appointment from Governor Culberson.
—Do you want a Mitchell wagon best made; if so see W. W. Fields & Bro., who will sell it to you at Abilene price.
—On last Tuesday the family of Mr. B. E. Nolen met with a sad bereavement in the loss of their eight year old son, who died with membranous croup.
—A forty pound feather bed for sale, nearly new, cheap. Apply at this office for particulars.

Rev. R. E. Sherrill Dead.

Ripe in years and in good works. Rev. R. E. Sherrill died yesterday about 12 o'clock, and, as all who knew him confidently believe, passed from earth to an abiding place with the Master in whose vineyard he has labored so long and so well.
His death occurred when the paper was about ready for the press so that we could not give an extended sketch of his life in this issue.

—Mr. J. F. Jones now has his gin going and it is taking in the cotton as fast as it comes. It is a very complete outfit.

—Fresh potatoes at J. H. Meadors & Co's.

—Mrs. Martin will arrive to-day from Dallas and take charge of Messrs T. G. Carney & Co's, millinery department. She comes highly recommended.

—John Vannoy bade his Haskell friends adieu, folded his tent and departed on last Monday for Canadian City, where he will engage in the tonsorial business.

—Mr. B. F. Wilbourn of the hardware and furniture house of McCollum & Wilbourn Co. got back Tuesday from St. Louis, where he went to purchase goods for his firm.

—A party of serenaders were out a few nights ago discoursing sweet music. The Free Press family was on the favored list and enjoyed the treat.

—We are so crowded with new goods that we can not put everything in sight, so if you don't see what you want just ask for it; it is probable we have it. And if you are interested in clothing or hats we can show you a full line up stairs.

T. G. CARNEY & CO.

—Mr. Charley Sherrill of Waco is here this week with his father, Rev. R. E. Sherrill, who is very low. Mr. Will Sherrill was also here the first of the week, but had to leave on account of pressure of business.

—Remember that S. L. Robertson always makes lowest prices for cash.

—Messrs T. G. Carney & Co. have treated their store to a new dress of paint after remodeling the front, making it present a decidedly better appearance. They are also fitting up the upper story neatly for their clothing and hat department.

—Five barrels of the famous Dripping Springs whiskey just received, shipped direct from bonded warehouse, each barrel accompanied by U. S. gauger's certificate and guaranteed pure; if you need any for medicinal use you should get it out of this lot. KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD

—Dr. S. G. Bittick of Henrietta is here again this week trying to lease some pasture land convenient to town and we understand that if he succeeds in doing so he will move here this fall.

—Mrs. D. W. Courtwright is prepared for dress making. Thoroughly understands the latest tailor system of dress-cutting and will keep the latest styles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sewing cheaper than any in town.

—Mr. A. P. McLemore returned from Dallas Thursday, where he went to meet parties from the East with samples and purchase his stock of holiday goods. He says he purchased a nice stock of fancy goods, toys, etc., which will be here in due time.

—Everything fresh and cheap at J. H. Meadors & Co's.

—Judge P. D. Sanders returned home this week looking as if his travels had agreed with him. He left the Denver road and came down through Cottle and King counties and says he found the cow boys out there enthusiastic for Haskell and the next reunion and that they said they would be here in droves.

—We've got the money to buy your cotton, will pay you railroad prices for it and, if you want dry goods, we'll also sell them to you at railroad prices. Just try us once. T. G. CARNEY & CO.

MARRIAGE—Mr. Douglass Taylor and Miss M. A. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hamilton of the Paint creek neighborhood, were united in marriage on Sunday afternoon last at the home of the bride, Esquire J. W. Evans performing the ceremony.

—They have the good wishes of many friends for their future happiness and prosperity.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves.
No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Brown's Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Brown's Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands today foremost among our most valued remedies. For sale by All Dealers.

NEW GOODS! IMMENSE STOCK!

Now open and Ready for our customers.

No Dingley tariff!

We got into the Chicago market just in time to make our purchases before the rise caused by the new tariff law—in fact we had to pay a little advance on only one piece of dress goods. This advantage will go to our customers in lower prices, and we will be able to

Defy competition!

We didn't buy our goods straight through at one or two houses, but took the most tempting offers made us here and there, paying cash and thus getting our goods at very low prices, besides dodging the tariff, hence we are in position to defy competition at home and to sell so cheap that it won't pay you to go to the railroad towns to buy. We stand ready to prove this if you are enough interested in prices to come and see.

Quality all Right.

We guarantee the quality of our goods to be first-class all the way through and we invite comparison on this as well as on prices.

Staple Dry Goods.

Our stock of staple and heavy dry goods is very large and complete—Domestics, Calicoes, Checks, Cottonades, Drillings, Cotton Flannels, Jeans, Linseys, etc., in great variety.

Dress Goods.

In our dress goods department will be found all the latest fabrics in the most stylish colorings, designs and weaves, as well as the most desirable and serviceable things approved by past experience. The kinds and styles are too numerous and varied to mention here.

Notions and Trimmings.

A great variety in these lines; something designed to suit the taste and please the fancy of everyone.

Shoes.

Well, we've got them for everybody! Little and big, common and fine ones. Lots of them on our shelves now and \$2.00 worth more soon to be here. You can't buy shoes anywhere, railroad or no railroad, cheaper than from us—we've got too many and they must go.

Clothing.

Great stacks of clothing weight our counters down; the biggest and best lot you ever saw in Haskell, and, like our other goods, the prices are right—just step up stairs and we'll fit you in price, style and quality.

Other Lines.

There are many other lines of goods and various specialties which we have not space to mention, but will be pleased to have you call and let us show you through our stock and quote you prices—they will be so low that you'll think the railroads didn't charge any freight on them.

MILLINERY. Miss Wilson is again in charge of this department which is well stocked with hats and trimmings of the latest styles. Yours for business,

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

THE IRON STABLE
J. L. BALDWIN, Propr.

First class single and double rigs and careful drivers.



Commercial Trade A Specialty.

Horses boarded by day, week or month at reasonable rates.

I solicit a good share of your patronage.

FURNITURE

Largest Stock West of Fort Worth!

Two Car Loads Just In From Factory.

PICTURE MOULDING, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES.

COFFINS AND ALL UNDERTAKER'S GOODS.

EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.

I always keep my stock full, and I won't be undersold. Call on me.

T.H.C. PEERY, SEYMOUR.

THE ANSON ROLLER MILL

Is a candidate for your business in its line. It gives you—

33 1-3 lbs. Good Patent Flour and 10lbs. Bran

—Per Bushel for Wheat Testing 60 Pounds.—

Flour and Bran kept constantly on hand for sale.

You can save money by buying from us.

J. E. JOHNSON, Propr., - - - Anson, Tex.

School Books and Supplies

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

One price, spot Cash.

Respectfully,

T. J. WILBURN.

East side.

Young People

FREE: \$20.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Dingley's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., Galveston or Texasiana, Tex., or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Young People's Magazine, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is elevating in character, most interesting and especially profitable to young people. Read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address: Young People's Magazine, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)



AUTOMATIC COOLER MFG CO

ROCKDALE, - - TEXAS.

Please mention this paper when you write.

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 200 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.

The voting has begun and up to date stands as follows:

Frank Vernon, 224
Vernon Cobb, 156
Jerald Hills, 172

COUPON.
Free Press Scholarship Contest
I took for
The Metropolitan Business College
To have the \$200 Scholarship in

J. F. CLARK,
Jeweler and Optician,
Abilene, - - Tex.

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, Chas. LEE PIERSON, Asst. Chas.

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.

He "Pulled His Freight"

—WITH—

A Mitchell Wagon

and was pleased, just as every freighter who is using one is.

The Mitchell

—Is undoubtedly the—

Monarch of the Road.

"As good as the Mitchell" is the highest compliment that can be paid another make of wagons.

While the MITCHELL has always been the STANDARD of excellence, yet we candidly believe that the factory is turning out the best wagon they have ever made.

If interested, write us, or call and verify our statements. Yours truly,

ED. S. HUGHES & CO.

Abilene, . . . Texas.

Positions Guaranteed.

Metropolitan Business College
(W. W. DARBY, A. RAGLAND & E. S. GAUSE, Associate Proprietors)

Book-Keeping, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship & Spanish.

A Course of Study that meets more nearly than any other the demands of this progressive age. The ablest corps of experienced teachers ever associated with any Business College in the South. The finest all round penman in Texas. The largest and most successful Department of Shorthand and Typewriting in the Southwest.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED

Under a Written Contract Backed by SKILL, HONOR and CAPITAL you can Patronize THIS SCHOOL without risk.

Catalogue FREE, write for it, address,

THE METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Dallas, Texas.

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.

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, wind mills, pumps, etc.

IMPLEMENTS The best and most popular makes of plows, 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 coffins, trimmings, etc., and can fill orders promptly.

MCCOLLUM & WILBOURN CO.

B. T. BABBITT'S PURE POTASH

IS EQUAL TO
3 of any Other BRAND.

3 Cans of any Other Brands, - 25 cts.
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE - 20 cts.
SAVES THE CONSUMER, - 5 cts.

INSIST ON HAVING

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

