

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 16

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1901

No. 4.

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER,
Land Lawyer,
Haskell, - - Texas.

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

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

E. F. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.
Office at Terrell's Drug Store.

J. E. LINDEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.
Office Phone No. 12.
Residence home No. 19.
Office No. 13 also Square.

Dr. R. G. HISS,
DENTIST,
Office over the Bank.
All kinds of Dental work neatly and substantially done
Prices moderate

Is it a mere coincidence that since the "colonial" cases have been under consideration by the United States supreme court President McKinley has appointed the son of one of the judges and the nephew of another to important and lucrative positions?

The Mother's Favorite.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by J. B. Baker.

Weather forecaster Foster in his latest bulletin says: "Don't expect an early closing of winter weather." So far in this section we have only been looking for the opening of winter weather with only a little touch or two to keep us from forgetting to watch.

A Deep Mystery.
It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phoebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia. "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I am now able to do all my housework." It overcomes constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Since Quay broke into the senate last week the indications are that the republicans in that august body will sidetrack Hanna and take up Quay for their Moses. If there is any difference between the two men it is that Quay is the slickest scoundrel of the two, hence his fitness to engineers things for the republicans.

It Circles The Globe.
The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c a box at J. B. Baker's.

A bill has gone to engrossment in the house changing the scholastic age from 8 to 17 to 7 to 17 inclusive.

Have you a cold? A dose of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP at bedtime will remove it. Price 25 and 50 cts. at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Beat out of an Increase of His Pension.

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. B. Baker.

According to his own confession and his proven record Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania is not a fit person for a self respecting and honorable gentleman to associate with, yet he was received into the United States Senate the other day with as great eclat, cordiality and enthusiasm as if he had been the cleanest man in the nation. Are we losing all of our decency as a nation along with other cherished(?) traditions and principles.

Blows to Atoms.
The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure constipation and sick Headache. Only 25c at J. B. Baker's.

Either the pressure of an overwhelming public sentiment, or some other cause or causes not made known by senators, has been too great for the Hanna ship subsidy bill. In a caucus of republican senators the other day it was decided that the bill must go, at least for the present session.

It is said that Hanna will still press the measure but that there is not now any hope for its passage at this session of congress. Thus we get a little further respite from robbery for the benefit of wealthy steamship companies.

ALL THE NEWS!

Foreign News
Campaign News
Industrial News
National News
State News

You can get both the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) and THE HASKELL FREE PRESS for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.00. You thus get three papers a week (50c a year) which will give you at a merely nominal cost all the news of the week. The closing of the 19th Century will be a period of unusual interest, as will also be the year 1901. Keep posted. Take the Semi-Weekly News in connection with your local paper and thus get your information quickly. Subscribe now. Hand in your subscription at once to the FREE PRESS.

Twenty cents for 20 words or less. This is the rate for classified advertisements in any one of the following papers: Galveston Semi-Weekly News, Dallas Semi-Weekly News, Galveston Daily News, Dallas Morning News. Send cash with order for advertising to Dallas News.

Many an innocent little darling is suffering untold agony and cannot explain its troubles. Mark your child's symptoms, you may find it troubled with worms, give it WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE and restore it to quietness and health. Price 25 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

It is up to the supreme court of the United States now to say whether or not the constitution follows the flag. If the court shall fail to make them one and inseparable, it will mark a sorry day for American liberty, for it will turn loose a Pandora of imperialism, militarism and irresponsible power.

TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is the only remedy for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, indorsed by physicians; cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cents in bottles, Tubes, 75 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

HASKELL AND STAMFORD TRANSFER.

Connects with incoming and outgoing trains, avoiding any layover at Stamford for passengers or express.

Livery Stable at Haskell

Good teams and vehicles furnished promptly to order.

J. W. JOHNSON & SON, Proprs.

RACKET STORE

2nd door North of Postoffice

HOME KEEPERS' MONEY SUPPLY HOUSE.

Motto

Most Value for Least Money.

Thousands sent into Exile.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at J. B. Baker's. Price 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed.

The legislature has again turned down what appears to have been a very conservative libel bill intended to protect newspaper publishers from blackmailing libel suits by lawyers of the shyster type for the benefit of themselves and off color clients. As the law stands newspapers cannot in many instances expose frauds and give information that would be of great value to the public nor criticize official motives or actions within certain lines, (or, rather uncertain and vague lines), and a specific and definite law is very desirable both in the interest of the press and the public.

It is a little queer that the legislators are so touchy on this matter. What are they afraid of?

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks

Prof. Royce Tylef, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but it seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by J. B. Baker.

We think the bill introduced by Senator Lipscomb for a mineral survey of the state, or something similar to it, should become a law. If the work is thoroughly done we have no doubt that its developments will many times pay back the expense of the work, and should valuable minerals be found on unsold school land, much of which lies in portions of the state where it is believed minerals are most likely to be found, the benefit would enure to the school fund. So far all school lands have been sold without any knowledge of what might be below the surface.

A. N. Evans of Fort Worth, secretary of the Texas Real Estate and Industrial Association is reported as saying:

"The influx of immigration to Texas is now greater than it has been in ten years and the inquiry for farm lands in this vicinity is increasing rapidly. Letters are being received from every section of the United States."

The same is true of the rapid settlement of this section of the state, which is however almost entirely by people from other portions of Texas. People from other States come in and offer them good prices for their farms, which they accept, and they come out here and buy from three to ten acres of just as good land with what they received for one acre, thus proving that they know a good trade when they see it.

England's death list on account of the South African war up to a recent date was 610 officers and 11,850 privates.

Milch cows—I have for sale two good milk cows with young calves. B. L. FROST.

Our Little Speech.

The year 1900 has been a good one with us and at its close we desire to give this expression of our thanks and appreciation to all the friends and customers who have helped with their patronage and influence to make it the most prosperous year our firm has ever enjoyed.

Starting into the past year in the face of a growing competition and with some misgivings as to the effect and result, we nevertheless met it boldly by putting in much the largest stock we had ever carried, using the utmost care in selecting and buying that we might be able to meet the closest competition and, thanks to a loyal and discriminating people, we have succeeded even beyond our expectation. And further, we are gratified to be able to say that our town has as a whole held together and triumphed over all opposition and that closer ties of friendship and business have been formed between it and the people within its trade territory.

And now upon entering the New Year we extend the kindest greetings to all with the hope that it may be as prosperous for all as the past one has been. And we assure you all that we will relax nothing of our energy and vigilance to make it so. It is our intention to stock up to the fullest capacity in every line so that it will not be necessary for anyone to leave their home town in order to supply their wants. We shall meet competition from any and every source, and while we know that this will cut our profits down on individual sale, yet we confidently expect the large volume of business we shall do to make it up to us, and thus both ourselves and our customers will reap the benefits.

Having thus outlined our campaign to you for 1901, we close, fully relying upon the continued loyalty of Haskell people to Haskell and Haskell enterprise for success.

RESPECTFULLY,

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

Handles only the Purest and Best Drugs. Carries a nice line of

Jewelry, Notions and Sundries;
Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.

FURNITURE.

We have just opened a new furniture store in
STAMFORD, TEX.,
and will sell you goods very low, and will appreciate your trade.

North of Post-office
Your Friends,
W. C. Blanchett & Co.

It is quite the fashion with many newspapers to condemn and belittle the free distribution of seeds by members of congress. The practice has its abuses, no doubt, and there is considerable waste in sending out common and undesirable seeds and seeds not adapted to the localities to which they are sent, but on the other hand there is no doubt that great good has resulted from it in the introduction of new and better varieties of vegetables into many localities where they probably would not otherwise have reached in a generation, and the good results we believe have far overbalanced the cost.

Congressmen as a rule are not well enough versed on agricultural and kindred questions to make judicious selections of seeds for their localities but if they would carry the matter a little farther by employing a well informed and competent man to prepare lists for them assigning special varieties and new acquisitions from foreign countries to sections of this country where they would most probably succeed and prove valuable, the distribution of seeds would at once become a far more valuable thing to the country.

The salary of an expert for this work would probably be about \$2000 a year, which would be only a small addition to the cost of the seeds as now distributed, which would be more than made up in the improvement he would bring about in the distribution of seeds and the cutting out of worthless or already well tried varieties.

Persons who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago, will find a valuable remedy in BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT, it will banish pains and subdue inflammation. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

When the supreme court construed the greenback act contrary to the wishes of a republican administration the court was reformed under a pretense, then a rehearing was obtained and the judgment was "reformed" to suit the administration's wishes. The same thing may occur again if the court does not decide the "colonial" cases to suit the present administration. Already nuttings are heard in that direction from republican sources.

The Dallas City Council has gone after the "nigger shooter" with a drastic ordinance. There is no question that Young America armed with a nigger shooter is a great nuisance.

Coughs and colds come uninvited, but you can quickly get rid of them with a few doses of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Having reference to the "colonial" cases now before the supreme court, the Dallas News says with force and truth:

"The Constitution of the United States is the only living bond by which our people are governed, and from which officers derive power. The President is only President as seen through that instrument; his duties are strictly those outlined in it. Under the old rule 'the right divine' of kings gave potency to the flag wherever it floated, and neither people of home country nor of invaded country had any rights which authority was called upon to respect. We have replaced that theory by an exact instrument of written law, outside of which there is no authority, and inside of which there are strictly defined duties. When the flag went to Porto Rico it went as the agent of the Constitution and not of the President."

That is, if it was constitutional for it to go as it did. The contention that there is vested in any person or official in this country any authority to exercise any power outside of, and not directly conferred by, the constitution, is too absurd to merit serious consideration were it not that the present government has arrogated such power to itself and is actually exercising it to the endangerment of our free institutions.

To go one step beyond the constitution is to enter upon a sea of chaos without a chart other than the will or whim of one man, a condition not known outside of an absolute monarchy.

In pulmonary trouble, the direct action of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP upon the throat, chest and lungs, immediately arrest the malady, by relieving the distress, cutting the phlegm and freeing the vocal and breathing organs. Price 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.



We have been warning the people of Texas for some time against buying consigned pianos and organs; against signing notes when buying on installments; against buying from northern humbug concerns who offer \$500 pianos (thump boxes) for

\$140 and sometimes less, and organs at proportionate prices, claiming they sell only to families direct; against buying from irresponsible dealers and agents whose guarantees are worthless; against buying cheap, shoddy instruments; against smooth talking salesmen who try to convince buyers that they are offering first-class pianos at nominal prices, and those who make unreasonable promises which cannot be kept. Also advising to hesitate before purchasing pianos from stores and agencies in Texas, carried on by manufacturers at their expense. (Manufacturers of first-class, popular, and well known reliable pianos have no trouble in securing legitimate dealers to buy their instruments; it is not necessary for them to open stores or consign to big and little towns in Texas.)

We give the best values because being the largest dealers in the south, we buy at lower prices than any others. On time sales we do not ask for notes, these are generally transferred to manufacturers, hypothecated with, or sold to money lenders, if they are not paid promptly when due, the loss of instrument and all cash paid must be expected.

OUR COMMERCIAL STANDING

Is too valuable to jeopardize by misrepresenting the quality and grade of instruments, hence buyers can feel assured of securing full value for their money.

We carry everything in the music line and the largest stock of sheet music and music goods in the South.

THOS. GOGGAN & BROTHER.

DALLAS AND GALVESTON, - - TEXAS.

WHITE'S CREAM WORMS' VERMIFUGE!

For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis. For sale by JOHN B. BAKER, Haskell, Texas.

Representative Fountain is not a Fountain filled with wisdom. We are led to this conclusion by the fact that he has introduced in the legislature a resolution to amend the constitution so as to do away with the election of county treasurers and county surveyors and give to the commissioners' courts the power to appoint such officers. We think it would be a waste of time and money to submit so foolish a proposition to a vote of the people.

DR. S. E. BAUCOM.

Having located in Haskell offers his professional services in the treatment of

Rupture and Piles

guaranteeing a quick and safe cure without a knife.

He will treat successfully Fistula, Fisure, Ulceration and Hydrocele—no cure no pay. Office at Lindell Hotel.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

FIELD, RANCH, GARDEN.

Turnips are plentiful.
Celery is in good demand.
Florida is to have a pineapple trust.
Wheat looks well in many localities.
Stock in the Llano section is in prime condition.
The Corpus Christi section will soon ship many cabbages.
Some claim that the boll weevil cost Texas in 1900 \$6,000,000.
The game laws are said to be rigidly enforced in the Corpus Christi section.
The Texas Cattle Raisers' association meets at San Antonio March 12.
A number of Texas stockmen attended the Salt Lake City Cattle convention.

Eden Bros. of Corsicana shipped fifteen cars of beef cattle to Chicago several days ago.

Commercial estimates of the 1900 wheat crop of Siberia place it at 22,000,000 bushels.

Eighteen carloads of hogs passed through El Paso from Kansas City to the City of Mexico.

Collin county is constantly developing the hog-raising industry, both in quantity and quality.

Farmers at Nursery, eight miles north of Velasco, will plant 300 acres in cantaloupes this year.

Hon. J. W. Bailey purchased 300 thoroughbred sheep from Mr. S. T. Hill, residing near Manor.

James Jackson, a ginnee at Preston, I. T., says there is yet considerable cotton to be picked in that section.

Hog cholera near Campbell, Ill., is prevailing in its worst form and many swine breeders have lost their entire stocks.

The Oklahoma Live Stock association will convene at Woodward on Feb. 12 and remain in session three days.

A Bonham firm has a contract to furnish several hundred horses to the British government for service in South Africa.

Pomp Middlebrook of Llano has bought three head of fine Hereford bulls from J. W. White of Mason to put on his ranch.

W. J. Kuykendall of Llano bought from John Robb 62 head of 2-year-old steers, paying \$16.00 for 52 head of tops, and \$12 and 10 head of tallings.

The horse market is quite active in the Kerrville section. A. J. Morris shipped a car of extra saddlers and drivers to Shreveport, La., and C. C. Waige a car to Alabama.

The Farmers' Voice says: "There are 250,000 farmers in Illinois, and most of them, according to statistics, are not making 2 per cent on the money they have invested."

It is safe to say that not less than 15,000 acres of land has been turned by the plow in Grayson county and that much of the land intended for cotton two weeks ago will be placed in oats. It is assured there will be no increase in the cotton acreage.

Capt. T. D. Woods of Victoria has sold about 11,000 acres of land south of that place on the Guadalupe river to J. A. and Al McFadden at \$5.50 per acre. It is not known as yet whether the property will be used for live stock or agricultural purposes.

Mrs. J. E. Sheris of Basin Springs, Grayson county, entered the list of contestants in the liberal offers made by Walter Burpee of Philadelphia, who places a \$250 reward on the best twentieth century dwarf bean, \$250 on best bush lima bean, \$225.50 on best two cabbages and \$250 on best Irish potato.

C. W. Wood of Swan, five miles from Tyler, took to that city a box of well-developed and fully ripe strawberries, which were grown on his fruit farm. The berries are of the Excelsior variety, and have an excellent flavor.

A representative of a northern firm was at Velasco a few days ago with the view of contracting with farmers for raising vegetables and their shipment to the eastern markets, the firm guaranteeing to buy in carlots and pay express.

Maj. Overton of Nashville, Tenn., sold his 3-year-old pacing stallion Beaumont to J. C. McKinley of Terrace stock farm, Titusville, Pa. The terms were private, but it is believed the colt was held at figures exceeding \$20,000.

State Etomologist Motley addressed the farmers of Fayette and adjoining counties at Schulenburg on the boll weevil and how to destroy it. More than 150 planters were in attendance, and a number said they intended following the plan he suggested to them.

State Veterinarian Folsetter, who has been in Kendall county to investigate cattle losses by worms, reports that a great many have died, but believes the epidemic about over. He fears other counties will suffer before the winter is over from this pest.

The Emery Bros., whose vineyard is about two miles from Aransas Pass, have sold and shipped something over 2000 gallons of wine in the last sixty days. It seems that that section is well adapted to the growth of the wine grape.

Accompany the Colorado representatives to the Salt Lake City convention was the famous cowboy band of Pueblo, under the direction of Jack Sinclair. The members of this band wear the regulation cowboy makeup, over, to the lariat and sixshooters.

PEACEFUL PASSING

Of Queen Victoria to the Realm of the Departed

AFTER NEARLY SIXTY-FOUR YEARS

As the Head of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Also Empress of India.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 23.—Queen Victoria is dead and Edward VII reigns. The greatest event in the memory of this generation, the most stupendous change in existing conditions that could possibly be imagined, has taken place quietly, almost gently upon the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent. The end of this career, never equaled by any woman in the world's history, came in a simply furnished room in Osborne house. This one of the most respected of all women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shrunken atom, whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair girl who in 1837 began to rule over England.

Around her were gathered almost every descendant of her line. Well within view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the prince consort. It was he who designed the room, and every part of the castle. In scarcely audible words, the white-haired bishop of Winchester prayed beside her as he had often prayed with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the imperious ruler of the German empire and the man who is now king of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of queen, the prince and princesses and those of less than royal designation, listened to the bishop's prayer.

Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, was born in November, 1841, who will be King Edward VII. of England and emperor of India. He married on March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. Seven other children were born to the queen as follows: Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Louis IV., grand duke of Hesse, and who died Dec. 14, 1878; Alfred Ernest Albert, duke of Edinburgh and duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born Aug. 6, 1844, married on Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia; Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 2, 1846, and married July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, and married March 21, 1871, to John, marquis of Lorne; Arthur, duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, and married March 18, 1879, to the Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; Leopold, duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, and married April 27, 1882, to the Princess Helen, daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, and who died March 28, 1884; and Beatrice Mary Victoria Fedora, who was born April 14, 1857, and married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg.

The queen passed away quite peacefully. She suffered no pain. Those who were now mourners went to their rooms. A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into this pathetic chapter of international history, for the court ladies went busily to work ordering their mourning from London.

The wheels of the world were jarred when the announcement came; but in this palace at Osborne everything pursued the usual course. Down in the kitchen they were cooking a huge dinner for an assemblage, like of which has seldom been known in England.

London, Jan. 23.—The latest bulletins previous to the announcement of the queen's death, especially the message sent by the Prince of Wales, dispelled the last gleam of hope. The crowds silently dispersed from in front of the mansion house and a few groups awaited the appearance of the final inevitable announcement. A strip of paper a foot square posted on the wall of the mansion house at 6:50 Tuesday night gave the first notice to London's homeward hurry thousands of the death of the empress queen and the advent of a king. Access to the bulletin was difficult by reason of the fact that excavations had been made in the course of the work of improving the street.

Prince and Princess Louise of Battenberg arrived at Osborne just too late to see her majesty alive. London papers abound in eulogies of the late queen.

Resolutions Adopted. Washington, Jan. 23.—The announcement of the death of Queen Victoria, was recognized by the senate in the adoption of an appropriate resolution which was ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the prime minister of Great Britain.

During sitting of senate in open session the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill was completed so far as committee amendments were concerned.

No Dissent or Debate. Washington, Jan. 23.—The house adopted a resolution expressing profound regret and sympathy for the English people on account of the death of the queen. The president was requested to communicate the expression to the British government and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the queen the house immediately adjourned. The resolution was adopted without dissent or debate.

THE DEAD QUEEN.

A Brief Biography and Something of Her Childhood.

London, Jan. 23.—Alexandrina Victoria, queen of Great Britain and empress of India, was born at Kensington palace May 24, 1819. She was the only child of Edward, duke of Kent, who was the fourth son of George III. Her mother was Princess Victoria Mary Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. She was the thirty-seventh in descent from Egbert, England's first king. Her father died Jan. 23, 1820. Neither George IV. nor his brothers, the dukes of York and Clarence, had surviving legitimate issue, and she became the heir presumptive to the throne on the accession of her uncle, William IV., in 1830.

On the death of William without issue in June, 1837, the crowns of England and Hanover, which had been worn by the same person since the coronation of George I. in 1714, were separated, the former devolving upon the Princess Victoria, and the latter by virtue of the Salic law falling to the duke of Cumberland, the late king's younger brother.

Queen Victoria was crowned at Westminster abbey June 28, 1837, with all the extravagant ceremony and paraphernalia usually attendant upon royal coronations. Her son, 1840, she was married to her cousin, Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. This was a remarkable marriage, in that it was founded as purely upon affection as any union in the humbler rank of life might have been.

Prince Albert died Dec. 14, 1861, and his death was sincerely mourned by every one in the court and throughout the nation.

The queen could not create him king consort, but he was king to all intents and purposes.

In April, 1876, an act of parliament authorized her majesty to assume the title of empress of India. She occasionally in later years has been present at the opening of the parliamentary sessions.

Princess Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, the queen's first child, was born on Nov. 21, 1840. This daughter married in 1858 Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia, shared with him the imperial crown of United Germany for a few months in 1888, and is the mother of the present emperor, William II.

Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, was born in November, 1841, who will be King Edward VII. of England and emperor of India. He married on March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. Seven other children were born to the queen as follows: Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Louis IV., grand duke of Hesse, and who died Dec. 14, 1878; Alfred Ernest Albert, duke of Edinburgh and duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born Aug. 6, 1844, married on Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia; Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 2, 1846, and married July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, and married March 21, 1871, to John, marquis of Lorne; Arthur, duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, and married March 18, 1879, to the Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; Leopold, duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, and married April 27, 1882, to the Princess Helen, daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, and who died March 28, 1884; and Beatrice Mary Victoria Fedora, who was born April 14, 1857, and married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg.

The queen had nearly fifty grandchildren and great-grandchildren living.

President's Condolence. Washington, Jan. 23.—President McKinley sent the following message of condolence to King Edward VII.:

"Telegram sent from Washington, Jan. 23.—His Majesty, the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight: I have received with profound sorrow the lamentable tidings of the death of her majesty the queen. Allow me, sir, to offer my sincere sympathy and that of the American people in your personal bereavement and in the loss Great Britain has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious sovereign, whose noble life and beneficent influence have promoted the peace and won the affection of the world.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

More Islands. Washington, Jan. 23.—The senate Tuesday in executive session ratified the treaty with Spain for the acquisition of the islands of Sibutu and Cigayan of the Philippine group at a cost of \$100,000.

There were no votes to spare, a two-thirds vote being needed and the vote standing 38 to 19. Senators Lodge and Chandler spoke in behalf of the treaty and Senators Bacon, Money and Pettigrew in opposition to the same.

New District. Washington, Jan. 23.—Messrs. Hawley, Ball and others appeared before the house judiciary committee Tuesday morning in behalf of Mr. Hawley's bill to create the southern judicial district of Texas, to be composed of the following counties: Austin, Colorado, Grimes, Madison, Trinity, Wharton, Starr, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Matagorda, Waller, Cameron, Lavaca, Chambers, Galveston, Jackson, Montgomery, Walker and Hidalgo.

CHICAGO THE CITY

Where the Next Livestock Convention Meets.

SPRINGER IS AGAIN THE PRESIDENT

The Association Transacted a Great Deal of Business of Prime Importance to Its Membership.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 19.—It was a great day for Chicago, and it was a big victory for Texas and the cattlemen. The fight for the next convention was simply fierce from start to finish, and while it appeared that the Windy city would win out, no one knew absolutely what the result would be until the roll was called. Even pending the call, some of the delegations changed, and others did not cast their votes at all before the bottom was reached. Leonard, Charley Baker and Skinner sat shivering for a while, and then the sheepsman of the Pacific Northwest association began to fall in line and it was all over, Chicago receiving 847 and Omaha 371.

Senator Carr of Wyoming, who supported Omaha, moved, before the vote was announced, that the selection be made unanimous, and there was a mighty shout, and the band played while Skinner and Leonard fell into each other's arms. These two representatives concede that Cowan and McKenzie had a big hand in it, and there is no doubt that the leasing proposition played its part.

In addition, the sheepsman have concluded that they want to be on good terms with the Texas cattlemen. McKenzie met several of his Scotch friends who are large sheep owners, including Mr. Milan of Idaho, Cameron of Washington and Scott of Oregon, and they stood together for Texas and Chicago. Wilder scenes were never enacted in a political convention. A dozen seconding speeches were made and Chicago had the best of these. Col. Pickrell, secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders' association, spoke for Chicago, contending that it was a matter of business for the convention to go to that city, as it had been in the far west several times. "It's like the man," said he, "who kissed his wife first and then rushed across the street to kiss a female neighbor. It's business before pleasure," he yelled, and the convention laughed and cheered for some minutes.

Omaha charged that the Chicago fat stock show overshadowed and swallowed up the convention.

Cowan of Texas replied that the convention would come out about like Jonah did, and again the stockmen broke loose.

The Chicago delegation promises the greatest event in the history of the livestock industry when the convention meets and the second international livestock exposition is held.

Springer was enthusiastically re-elected president. Charley Martin of Denver, who represented the Associated Press in that city for several years, was again chosen secretary; John M. Holt of Montana, vice president; Frank J. Hagengarth of Idaho, second vice president, and George J. Goulding of Colorado treasurer.

No deals of any importance were made, for the reason that the buyers from the northwest have said it was a little too early yet, and besides, they could only buy stuff above the quarantine line, and they said it was too high.

Turned in Her Home. Atlanta, Tex., Jan. 19.—About 12 o'clock Friday a fire was discovered by a neighbor of Mrs. M. C. Taylor's, an old lady. In breaking open the door of the house the fire was extinguished and Mrs. Taylor was found burned to death. She has been an invalid for five or six years, and it is thought she was making an attempt to get out of her bed and fell into the fire. She has no relatives except a grandson, Willie Taylor, aged 16 years.

Examination to be Held. Washington, Jan. 19.—The United States civil service commission announces that on Feb. 17 an examination will be held in Brownsville for positions in the customs service in that city, covered by the first, second and third grade examinations.

Information relative to the scope of these examinations may be found in form 117, "Instructions to applicants for the postal and customs services." The age limit will be 20 years or over.

Army Bill Passed. Washington, Jan. 19.—The senate disposed of the army reorganization bill. The measure having originated in the senate, the final question was not upon its passage, but upon agreeing to the senate amendments. They were agreed to by a vote of 43 to 23. While party lines were drawn on the measure, four Democrats voted for it. Senators Lindsey of Kentucky, McClaurin of South Carolina, Morgan of Alabama and Sullivan of Mississippi.

Wedded at Waco. Waco, Tex., Jan. 19.—J. A. Luttrell and Miss Susie A. Honey of Kimbell, Bosque county, came here, accompanied by Miss Annie White and Mr. Herbert Hinton, personal friends of the young couple. County Clerk Gaudfield swore them as to their eligibility and issued the required license, whereupon Dr. J. T. Molloy, chaplain of the grand council of United Commercial Travelers, joined them in wedlock. A bridal supper was served.

Well Supplied. Blum, Tex., Jan. 19.—It was learned the name of the man killed near here was Theodore Lagonski. The fact that he had considerable money and other valuable on his person makes the officers and citizens anxious to know who he was and where he came from. In addition to the wealth found on him, he had \$2200 deposited with the Union Trust company of San Francisco; also a certificate of stock of \$2000 in a bank at Sydney, Australia.

MEMBER DIES

And Both Senate and House Adjourn in Respect to His Memory.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 19.—The senate Friday was officially advised of the death of Representative Web Riddling of Fannin county, and the house concurrent resolution was adopted. Senators Wheeler, McGee and Harris of Hunt were appointed, in accordance with the house resolution, to accompany the remains home.

The senate reconsidered and tabled the resolution adopted on a former day allowing senate employes postage during this session.

The special order for the morning was Mr. Hanger's bill, with Mr. Potter's amendment pending. The bill governs the organization of interurban railways and confers upon them the power to condemn property, as railroads do.

Senator Turner secured the adoption of an amendment to the Potter amendment, changing "25 per cent" to "50 per cent." The amendment as amended was adopted, bill ordered engrossed and passed finally upon a suspension of the rules.

The bill by Messrs. Hanger, Wayland and Swann, authorizing the International and Great Northern Railway company to absorb the Calvert, Waco and Brazos Valley, pending on third reading, was passed finally.

Mr. Potter's bill, extending two years the time within which railroad, belt and suburban companies, chartered since Jan. 1, 1887, may construct their lines, was passed finally.

Next on the calendar was a bill by Mr. Miller, authorizing the summoning of jurors by postal cards in special venire cases, which was passed to engrossment.

A bill by Mr. Davidson of Galveston, providing for the appointment of special county judges in condemnation proceedings, where the county judge is disqualified, was ordered engrossed and passed finally.

The senate then went into executive session, and in ten minutes confirmed every nomination sent in Thursday by the governor.

Mr. Murrell offered a concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee of three from the house and three from the senate to prepare for the election of a United States senator.

Mr. Evans offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Whereas, The grim angel of death has removed from our midst Hon. Web Riddling, a faithful servant of his people, a distinguished citizen of Texas, and an honorable and beloved representative of his people; therefore be it Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that in the death of Hon. Web Riddling, a worthy and noble citizen has gone, the house has lost an able member and Texas one of her patriotic sons.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of grief.

Resolved, further, That a committee consisting of nine members, three from the senate and six from the house, be appointed to take charge of the body and accompany it to the place of final interment. Signed by Messrs. Evans, Mulkey, Steel, Wells of Grayson, Kennedy of Limestone, Boyd, Hemphill, McDaniel, Calvin, Stollenwerk, Smith.

Adopted by a rising vote.

Lord Pauncefote denies he has expressed himself on the Nicaraguan canal matter.

Higgins Oil company of Beaumont, Tex., capital stock \$100,000, has filed its charter.

Representative Riddling Dies. Austin, Tex., Jan. 19.—Representative W. W. Riddling of Bonham, Fannin county, whose illness was noted several days ago, passed away Friday morning. Mr. Riddling took a chill on his way to Austin, and was not able to take his seat in the house. He took the oath of office, however, in his room, Chief Clerk Lee J. Rountree administering it. His ailment proved to be pneumonia.

Mr. Riddling was about 30 years of age. He had been twice elected sheriff of Fannin county and was filling that office when elected to the legislature last November. He had been married, but his wife died about two years ago. Three little children survive him.

Both branches of the legislature adjourned out of respect to Mr. Riddling's memory, and appointed committees to accompany his remains to Bonham.

Mr. June Riddling, brother of the deceased was with him during his last illness.

But They Were Not. A newly appointed warden was taken into the chapel, where the prisoners were assembled in a body. The chaplain presented him to the company with the remark that he would say a few words. The warden was a bashful man and unaccustomed to speech-making. He stammered, stuttered, blushed and faltered: "Ladies and—er—no—gentle—that is, men and fellow prisoners—er—I can't make a speech. In fact, all—er—I can say is—er—that I'm very glad indeed to see so many of you here! They were not glad, however."



Mrs. Frances M. Anderson, daughter of Hon. Judge Anderson of Virginia, is at present in Washington, D. C., as Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, of that city. Cured of la grippe by Peruna.

MISS FRANCES M. ANDERSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, writes from the Astoria, Washington, D. C., the following:

"About two months ago I was taken very ill with la grippe and was obliged to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna with very beneficial results, and was able to leave my bed in a week and regained my usual strength very soon.

"I have nothing but praise for Peruna, and recommend it to those similarly afflicted whenever I can."—Frances M. Anderson.

La grippe is, strictly speaking, epidemic catarrh—that is to say, a variety of acute catarrh which is so contagious and runs a course more or less definite, the same as scarlet fever, whooping cough, etc.

During the acute stages of la grippe it is not a very fatal disease, but the condition in which it leaves the system has brought upon them, what an untold amount of suffering would be averted!

Thousands have already heard how quickly this remedy will cure in these cases and have been saved; but tens of thousands have not yet heard, and con-

tinued to suffer on, dropping into the grave one by one.

Peruna cures catarrh in all stages and varieties, whether acute or chronic, and is therefore the most effective remedy ever devised for removing all the derangements which follow la grippe.

Samuel M. York writes from Union Grove, Ala., the following letter:

"Dear Sir—Last week I was taken with la grippe and catarrhal deafness. I wrote you for advice and followed your directions. After taking two bottles of Peruna I found myself well in la grippe, and my hearing was fully restored. My health is better than it has been in five years.

"My wife improved in health very much after taking Peruna."—Samuel M. York.

Mrs. Caroline M. Hill, Otisco, Ind., writes as follows:

"Three years I had la grippe and pulmonary trouble. I was very sick. I had hemorrhages of the lungs nearly every day for a year and three bottles of your Peruna cured me. The doctor said I had consumption. I am now in better health than I have been for many years.

"I highly recommend Peruna to all my neighbors and friends. Peruna is my favorite medicine. I shall always have Peruna in the house."—Miss Caroline J. Kahl.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. J. C. Carter*

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR BUSINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE. USE CERTAIN CURE.

W. N. U. DALLAS, NO. 4-1901

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Know His Place. A youth of weak intellect known as "Dad" Jimmy, used to frequent a large pond near a midland town during the skating season for the purpose of fixing skates. The first hard frost found Jimmy at his accustomed post. Presently two ladies arrived at the place.

"Will the ice bear, Jimmy?" asked one. "Dunno, ma'am."

"Go on and try it, there's a good fellow, and I'll give you sixpence." Jimmy doffed his cap and answered: "Scuse me, ma'am, I might be daff, but I know me manners. Ladies first!"

UNUSUAL SADNESS

Revealed at Memorial Services for Prince Henry

OWING TO THE QUEEN'S CONDITION

It Was With the Greatest Difficulty that Her Attendants Managed to Keep Her Majesty Awake.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 21.—So far as her immediate safety was concerned, the queen's extreme weakness caused almost more alarm than the paralysis. Much difficulty had been experienced in administering nourishment, for she appeared quite unable to masticate. To this weakness was probably due the long spells of unconsciousness through which she has been passing, although it is almost impossible to distinguish these from the insidious encroachments of paralysis.

Sunday at Osborne, hedged around with intense secrecy, began with a touching scene. Amidst the bright sunshine, in marked contrast to the gloomy skies of Saturday, there drove out from the palace grounds a carriage containing wreaths for the tomb of Prince Henry of Battenberg in the little church at Whippingham, about ten minutes, ride from the royal residence. Then followed carriages containing the Princesses of Wales, the Princesses of Battenberg, Princess Louise and others, all dressed in black. The face of the Princess of Wales showed the anxiety she was undergoing.

The annual memorial service for Prince Henry, always a sad occasion, was more than usually sorrowful, for the shadow of a still greater bereavement was uppermost in all minds. The Princess of Wales and the Princesses of Battenberg wept bitterly and there was scarcely one of those heads bent in prayer that did not shake with a grief which could not be suppressed.

The departure of the Prince of Wales for London shortly after 12 o'clock to meet Emperor William was quietly accomplished. The queen had been informed of the Kaiser's coming, and signified her desire that the prince should go to meet him. The man who was for the moment the king of England obeyed his mother.

Apparently in her lucid moment she believed she would be able to conquer the dread disease which had fastened itself upon her.

Startling Fate.

New York, Jan. 21.—Elias Masurans, a Greek, the complainant in an assault case which came before City Judge Kellogg of Yonkers, N. Y., Saturday, told a startling tale of a plot of Greek anarchists to kill prominent Americans and would have told more had the court not stopped him and turned him over to the police that they might quietly investigate the case. Several arrests have already been made and more are planned, it is stated.

Went Over Niagara.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 20.—John Wiser and John March of this city attempted to cross Niagara river above the falls. They lost control of their boat and were carried into the rapids. Wiser, who was unable to swim, was swept over the falls and drowned. Marsh, after a desperate struggle in the icy water, was rescued by persons along the shore.

Blown Open and Burned.

Callatin, Tenn., Jan. 21.—The safe in the general store of Burnley & Hall at Wormwood, twelve miles east of here, was blown open and a large sum of money stolen. The burglars set the building on fire and it, together with the stock of goods, was totally destroyed. The firm did an extensive tobacco business, and was known to usually keep a considerable amount of cash on hand. No estimates are given as to the loss incurred.

Fistul Duel.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 21.—A pistol duel took place between Night Watchman Sneed and an unknown man on the premises of the Southwestern Telephone company. Six shots were fired. No blood was shed, but a bullet passed through the watchman's clothing. Sneed, who has been on guard over the company's property ever since the strike, discovered the man moving about near the house and ordered him to halt. The man answered with a pistol shot and ran off.

BANK BURGLARIZED.

Vault Was Blown Open and a Large Amount Taken.

Walnut Springs, Tex., Jan. 21.—The store and bank of J. A. Rushing & Son at this place was entered and the vault and safe blown open Sunday morning and robbed of between \$3000 and \$4000, all the money on hand. But one nickel was left. Entrance was effected by forcing the front doors. Three or four explosions were heard, but no one seemed to think anything of it, though several noticed that it was between three and four o'clock in the morning. Dynamite and nitroglycerine evidently were the agents used, as beeswax and cotton, probably used to cover the door cracks, were found, also a piece of fuse about six inches in length, and an empty two-ounce bottle supposed to have contained nitroglycerine.

The vault is uninjured, but the safe door and the steel vault door are literally torn to shreds. While working on the safe doors the vault doors were closed, as holes through the vault doors show to have been made by pieces of steel being blown entirely through them.

Valuable Almanac Free.

We have received a copy of the new almanac for 1901 published by the Royal Baking Powder Co. It is an artistic and useful book and will be of interest to housekeepers. A noteworthy feature of the almanac is a prediction of the weather for every day of the year, by Prof. DeVoe, who correctly prophesied the great Galveston cyclone and other important meteorological events. We are authorized to say that any woman reader of this paper can secure a copy without cost by sending a request to the company, at 100 William St., New York.

Barred at Bonham.

Bonham, Tex., Jan. 21.—The funeral of Representative Ridling took place Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Religious services were conducted at the family residence on West Eighth street. The remains were then taken to the Willow Wild cemetery, followed by perhaps as long a procession as was ever seen here.

Mr. Ridling was a member of the Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and the members of these orders attended in a body. The funeral services at the grave were conducted by Bots of Arc lodge, Knights of Pythias. A delegation from both houses of the legislature accompanied the remains from Austin. It was composed of Representatives Mulkey of Hunt, Evans of Fannin, Craddock of Bell, Grisham of Collin, Wells of Grayson, Steels of Delta, and Senators Wheeler of Fannin and Harris of Hunt. These gentlemen acted as pallbearers.

Mr. Ridling resided in Fannin county since his birth, and was elected to several responsible positions. He was constable of the seventh precinct for several years, and was afterward elected sheriff for two terms and was serving the last term in that office when elected to the legislature.

Too Large a Dose.

Mineola, Tex., Jan. 21.—Hon. J. S. Jackson died at his home in this county, east of this city, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He had been sick and asked for the laudanum, which was given him—a two ounce bottle a little over half filled. He drank it all and said it would not hurt him; that he wanted a little rest. All efforts to save his life were futile. He formerly represented Smith county in the legislature.

Dangerously Stabbed.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 21.—In a row between non-union and union workmen on Houston street, John Trunk and Bert Moore were severely handled. Trunk was stabbed in the side just below the heart and Moore was knocked senseless by a blow in the face. The wound of Trunk is dangerous.

The flow of the Beaumont oil well is under control.

Klondike Robbery.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 21.—The office safe of J. J. Hunt, merchant and postmaster at Klondike, a way station on the Texas Midland railroad, just below Cooper, was blown open and robbed Friday night. A hole was bored in the top of the safe and filled with powder which was touched off, tearing it to pieces. The burglar got between \$75 and \$100 in money and about \$200 worth of postage stamps, which had just been received from Washington.

Mexican Miners.

Bridgeport, Tex., Jan. 21.—Rock Island passenger train No. 4 brought to Bridgeport in a special coach fifty-two Mexican miners and their families. They were obtained at Laredo by Superintendent Hardy of the Wise County Coal company to work in the mines here. The company has had much trouble in getting laborers. Three shafts are now in operation and the daily output is about 600 tons. The output will be increased as fast as possible.

Colored Bishops.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21.—The council of the bishops of the colored Methodist Episcopal church, concluded its work Sunday evening. The meeting has been for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan for the distribution of a Twentieth century fund of \$25,000. It has been decided to give the money to the churches and institutions in this country and Cuba. The ecclesiastical conference will be held in London in September.

IS ARRESTED AGAIN

Mrs. Nation and Other Women Smash Up Saloons

AND CAUSE MUCH EXCITEMENT.

Two Establishments are Most Vigorously Attacked and Nearly Two Thousand Dollars' Damage Done.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation came back to Wichita Monday after her recent incarceration and the net result of ten minutes of her work that afternoon are two wrecked saloons, the pieces of which sold Monday night for souvenirs.

Mrs. Nation was assisted by Mrs. Julia Evans, Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit and Mrs. Lydia Muntz of the Topeka W. C. T. U. With axes concealed under their clothes they entered John Burns' saloon on Douglas avenue and did not leave a plate of glass in the place. In both cases liquors and cigars, as well as the plate-glass windows and doors, were broken. With lightning speed they ran to John Herrig's saloon and had everything in front of the room, including the plate-glass windows, broken when he appeared with a revolver, placed it at Mrs. Nation's head and said that he would blow out her brains if she did not desist. She yielded before the pointed revolver and with her companions ran to the Cary hotel bar, where she made her first attack on the saloons of Wichita three weeks ago. There three policemen met her and she struck at Detective Sutton with a poker. He moved her aside and a youth struck him in the face. A policeman struck the youth and knocked him down. The police then overpowered Mrs. Nation and her friends and took them to the city prison, followed by 2000 people.

Mrs. Evans' little daughter pushed her way through the crowd, screaming and begging for the release of her mother, but the policemen were deaf to her entreaties.

Chief of Police Naudon discharged the prisoners after they reached the jail and is heartily condemned by the citizens.

Mrs. Evans' hand was badly cut by broken glass. After leaving the city building Mrs. Nation in the coolest manner began a street lecture to the crowd that had surrounded the city building, saying she expected to begin saloon wrecking again at noon today, when her truce with the chief of police expires. Shaking her fist at the crowd she said:

"Men, this is the right arm of God, and I am destined to wreck every saloon in your city."

The women procured a wagon and rode through the streets in it, singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and kindred hymns. They halted in front of the saloons they had smashed and held prayer meetings.

The damage done by the women is estimated at between \$1500 and \$2000. David Nation, the husband of Mrs. Nation, was in the city, but took no part in the wrecking of the saloons nor did he go to the city jail when his wife was arrested.

The affair created intense excitement and it is estimated that 5000 persons, men and women, viewed the wrecks.

The grand jury of Williamson county, Texas, returned eighty-six criminal indictments.

Will Entertain Visitors.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 22.—Recalling the matter of the invitation extended to the business men of New York to come to Texas and investigate her resources and examine her laws as they relate to investments, Gov. Sayers said Saturday in response to a query if he had heard whether any of these men were coming to the state, said:

"I am going to attend to that just as soon as I can find time to show them around the state."

Against Trusts.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 22.—In the state senate Senator King of Sharp county introduced a bill to bar from doing business in this state any corporation that is a member of a pool, trust or combination to control prices in any part of the world. The bill is intended to supersede the anti-trust act of 1899, which has been held by the Arkansas supreme court not to apply to corporations which are members of trusts outside of this state.

Changed to Cleveland.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—Cleveland O. was Monday selected by the council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic for the next annual encampment, to be held Sept. 9, 1902. As a result of this action, representatives of Denver, Colo., formerly selected, announced that they intended to take up the matter with the various state departments, and would also hold an encampment during the second week of September next.

Divorcee Deceased.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 22.—Mary E. Lease has filed suit for divorce from Mr. Lease. An affidavit to the correctness of the allegations set forth in the petition was made by Mrs. Lease in New York. The petition charges the defendant with being "guilty of gross neglect of duty, in that defendant had failed and neglected for more than twelve years past to support the plaintiff and her family and to supply them with the ordinary necessaries of life."

W. J. BRYAN'S PAPER.

Will be Issued From Western Newspaper Union Office at Lincoln Jan. 23.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 22.—Hon. W. J. Bryan's paper, The Commoner, will be issued from the office of the Lincoln, Neb., branch of the Western Newspaper Union, on Wednesday, January 23, 1901. After carefully considering the various printing establishments of the city, Mr. Bryan decided to give the contract to the Western Newspaper union, being influenced to a certain extent by the fact that this establishment is not only perfectly well equipped to handle the work, but also because of its reputation for honest and square dealing, and the further fact that it treats its employes with consideration and pays union wages.

SEIZED THE SHERIFF

By Both His Ears and Nearly Failed the Appendages Of.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Nation caused a new sensation Monday night by slapping Sheriff Simmons in the face, taking hold of his ears and giving him a rough handling generally. Mrs. Nation was at the union station in the act of buying a ticket to a neighboring town, when Sheriff Simmons pulled at her sleeve, saying: "You are my prisoner, madam."

Mrs. Nation turned around, and seeing Sheriff Simmons gave him a violent slap across the face. She followed this up by taking hold of his ears with her two hands and wringing them viciously. The union station was filled with women, who began screaming, and tremendous excitement followed as the sheriff, who is a very small man, struggled with his powerful antagonist. A policeman came to his rescue, and, with the aid of some bystanders, they succeeded in picking up the woman in their arms and placing her in a cab, which was driven rapidly to the county jail. She insisted on being kept in the private room for women, but Sheriff Simmons put her in a cell in the steel rotatory, where she began to pray and sing hymns.

At 10 o'clock Mrs. Wilhoit was arrested at her home without having any resistance and taken to the county jail, where she was also placed in a cell in the steel rotatory next to that of Mrs. Nation. When Mrs. Wilhoit was ushered into the steel cage Mrs. Nation cried "Hallelujah," and she burst into prayer. Half an hour later Mrs. Evans was arrested at her home, but owing to the condition of her wounded arm she was given the jailer's comfortable room.

Mrs. Muntz could not be found when the officers called at her home. It is stated that a complaint of insanity will be lodged against Mrs. Nation, and if that fails the men holding insurance on the plate glass doors and windows will prosecute her. The constant stream of people going through the wrecked saloons shows no abatement. It is estimated 1000 women have seen the inside of a saloon for the first time in their lives.

Mutual Insurance.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 22.—The measure to place all mutual fire insurance companies doing business in Texas under the jurisdiction of the state commissioner of insurance in considered very urgent by many members of the legislature introduced in the senate by Hon. Barry Miller of Dallas, embracing that provision, will probably meet with little opposition in its passage. The state insurance department is constantly flooded with correspondence from persons who have taken out insurance in these mutual companies and desire full protection in the event of losses by fire.

About Roosevelt's Picture.

Guthrie, Ok., Jan. 22.—In the senate which has a bare fusion majority, the picture of Vice President-Elect Roosevelt was placed beside that of President McKinley, having been placed there by Territory Secretary Jenkins. Senator Miller offered a motion instructing the janitor to remove it until after March 4. He was supported by Senator Clark and opposed by the Republicans, who succeeded in adjourning the senate before the motion could be voted upon.

Miners Fight.

Burlington, Ky., Jan. 22.—Union miners, 150 strong, started on a march from Bostons to Carbonade mines, in Hopkins county, to stop the non-union men at work there. On the way the sheriff's posse of five men attempted to stop them and were arrested by a shot. A fullscale followed, the miners retreating. One of their number, Bill Cook, was killed and another, John Taylor, died of his wounds. Bostons is reported destroyed.

Will Prospect.

Orange, Tex., Jan. 22.—J. W. Link, a prominent real estate man, bought 800 acres of land from L. Miller Monday for \$14,900 cash. The property lies seven and one-half miles west of town and adjoins the Sam Wilson rice farm on the south.

Mr. Wilson says the deal was made for other properties and that an oil well will be put down at a point not far from where the Southern Pacific crosses Cow Bayou.

Made Bond.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 22.—Sam Tarantubby, known as the "Witch Doctor," who is under joint indictment with Judge Solomon Hotness and Sam Fry in the federal court for murder in the territory, succeeded in making bond and was released. Hotness, Fry and Tarantubby were brought before Judge Bryant two months ago on a writ of habeas corpus and the two former were remanded without bail. Tarantubby was indicted as an accessory.

Caused by Clothes.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Jan. 22.—A fatal difficulty occurred here between two colored men, Sam Lee and Lockett Ataway. They had been away with home clothes on a camp falling tour. They fell out over the division of some second-hand clothing. Lee was arrested and jailed after considerable trouble, in which he was struck over the head with a pistol. Ataway was shot through the body with a 45 Colts. He lived but a short time.

WORK OF HOUSE.

It Gets Down to Business Despite Late Hour of Starting.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 22.—The house met at 1:30 Monday, with a quorum present. An unusual number of excuses were made.

The committee appointed to accompany the remains of the late Representative Ridling to their last resting place at Bonham reported that it had performed that duty.

Mr. Evans secured the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to arrange for the holding of suitable memorial services for the late Representative W. W. Ridling.

The special order, a bill by Mr. Schluter making the state appropriation year conform to the fiscal year, and requiring state officers to close their reports at a uniform date, was passed to engrossment.

The house concurred in resolution, by Mr. Lane, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report the condition of the storm sufferers in Galveston, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Waller and other counties, came up as pending business.

Mr. Moran secured the adoption of an amendment requiring the committee to ascertain what disposition was made of the relief fund.

Mr. Parrish offered an amendment providing for the investigation of the destitute in the Brazos valley occasioned by the floods of 1899 and 1900. Mr. McKnight added "Colorado valley" to the amendment.

The Parrish amendment as amended was then lost by a vote of 25 ayes, 51 noes.

The original resolution was adopted—55 ayes, 36 noes.

A resolution signed by Messrs. Bullock, Greer, Glenn, Houts and Russell was offered, providing for the printing of 25,000 copies of the report of the investigating committee, the pamphlet to contain the action of the house on the report.

Mr. Bridgers offered a substitute to have 2000 extra copies of the journal printed which contained the report of the committee.

Mr. Little advocated printing 25,000 copies for distribution.

Mr. Rowland moved to table both the resolution and the substitute, taking the position that the daily press had given full and satisfactory reports of the committee's doings.

The motion was lost by a viva voce vote.

The substitute was adopted in lieu of the original resolution, and the resolution as substituted providing for the printing of 2000 copies of the journal was adopted by a vote of 57 to 32.

Next was the report of the committee on contingent expenses, providing for the appointment of two additional typewriters and stenographers. There was a favorable majority, and an adverse minority report.

Mr. Calvin, signer of the minority report, moved its substitution for that of the majority. Mr. Hawkins moved to table the motion.

MAKING LAWS.

Both Houses of the Legislature Pass a Number of Measures.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 18.—It took twenty minutes to secure a quorum in the senate Thursday.

The chair (Senator Miller) laid before the senate the joint resolution by Mr. Davidson of DeWitt amending the constitution so as to require a poll tax receipt as a prerequisite to voting, said tax to be paid on or before the 1st day of February of the year in which the person offers to vote. It was passed to engrossment.

Next on the calendar was Potter's anti-free pass bill. The author offered an amendment making exemptions to permit the issuance of railroad exchange passes, special excursion and employees' rates, also rates to ministers of the gospel and in instances of public calamities.

Mr. Davidson of DeWitt stated that there is now pending before the committee on constitutional amendments the Hogg anti-free pass amendment, and therefore moved that the Potter bill and amendment be postponed until after the Hogg amendment is reported. The motion prevailed by viva voce vote.

The next bill on the calendar was by Messrs. Hanger, Wayland and Swann, authorizing the International and Great Northern Railway company to absorb the Calvert, Waco and Brazos Valley Railway company. The bill was ordered engrossed.

The next business was Mr. Hanger's bill authorizing interurban roads to condemn property as railroads do. Mr. Potter offered an amendment placing such roads under the railroad bond and stock law and giving the railroad commission discretion as to permitting these roads to issue an excess of bonds because of discount, the purpose being to permit them to realize a sufficient amount to build the road. The bill and pending amendment were postponed.

The senate passed to engrossment Mr. Potter's bill granting two years time within which to construct their lines to railroad, belt and interurban railways which have taken out charters since Jan. 1, 1887.

Two messengers were received from the governor, one calling attention to the report of the state fish and oyster commissioner and the other submitting for confirmation the name of R. M. Franklin to be judge of the fifty-sixth judicial district court, vice E. D. Calvin, resigned.

Senate bills came up as the regular order in the house Thursday and Mr. Murrell moved that the rules be suspended and senate bill No. 2 be put upon its second reading. The bill amends the stock law to include Cooke county among those to which the hog law applies. The bill went to its third reading and passage on suspension of the constitutional rule.

Senate bill No. 20, transferring Duval county from the forty-ninth to the twenty-eighth judicial district, came up, and on motion of Mr. Willacy, the rules were suspended and it was passed.

Mr. Greenwood announced that the committee on judiciary No. 1 desired that his libel bill be printed and that the committee be allowed further time for consideration of it. Granted.

Debate on the substitute for the Rowland bill prohibiting private games of cards was resumed.

Mr. Stollenwerk withdrew his original amendment and offered one more explicit, his intention being to exempt private card games for pleasure. Adopted, and bill ordered engrossed.

Two Labor Bills.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 18.—Hon. Charles Callan, chairman of the house committee on labor, has two labor bills. One of these bills provides for compulsory arbitration in the settlement of differences between employer and employee. This bill will not be introduced, however, unless it is sanctioned by the late Federation of Labor, which is now in session at San Antonio. The other bill provides that a working day shall be eight hours.

Knocked Off Bridge.

Blum, Tex., Jan. 18.—A man, between 60 and 70 years of age, was knocked off the North Nolan bridge by a train and killed. He was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, with long gray beard, five upper front teeth missing, and had on a blue frock coat and black pants and brown hat. Deceased had in his pockets a bill of health issued by the health authorities of San Francisco and a ticket from Fort Worth to San Antonio.

IT FAILED TO FIND

Any Evidence Against Congressman J. W. Bailey

AND COMMITTEE WILL SO REPORT.

The Accused Declares His Opposition to All Trusts, but Welcomes Legitimate Corporations to Texas.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 18.—At 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the committee appointed by the Texas house of representatives to investigate the readmission of the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the connection of Hon. Joseph W. Bailey and other state officers therewith, decided by unanimous vote to report to the house that they had been unable to find anything that reflected upon either Mr. Bailey, Attorney General Smith or any other state official in connection with the matter.

There were four witnesses examined—Mr. Thomas, county attorney of McLennan county, Hon. Barnett Gibbs of Dallas, Mr. Bailey and Attorney General Smith. Mr. Thomas told in detail the efforts made to compromise the suits against the Waters-Pierce Oil company in his county, and at the conclusion of his statement he said, in response to an inquiry, that he had seen nothing and knew nothing in connection with the matter on Mr. Bailey's part that he considered dishonorable.

Mr. Gibbs testified in detail as to the sale of his ranch to Mr. Bailey. He said he had been trying to sell to Mr. Bailey for fifteen years, and Mr. Bailey had been trying for some time to help him sell his property. His testimony was entirely favorable to Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Bailey went over the whole ground concerning his connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil matter and the purchase of the Gibbs ranch. He submitted a detailed statement of the financial management he had made in handling the property. His statement was clean, cut and incisive. He declared that he would help run trusts or illegitimate corporations out of the state, but he would not suffer a legitimate trading corporation to be run out by demagogues if he could help it.

The matter of the Southern Pacific compromise having been brought into the case, Mr. Bailey took occasion to say that if the compromise resulted in the company obeying the law a service had been rendered the state by such compromise.

Mr. Bailey was very positive in his utterances in regard to making legitimate corporations welcome.

Attorney General Smith was given a very cordial welcome by everybody in the room. He made a statement which comprehensively covered the facts in the Waters-Pierce Oil transaction in line with the statement which he made before the Bar association at Galveston last summer.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's testimony there was some talk of going into investigation of the oil company as to whether or not it is a trust, but it was concluded to separate that question from the question in regard to Mr. Bailey and Mr. Smith and other state officials. A vote was taken, and it was unanimously agreed to report a vindication of the gentlemen. A subcommittee was appointed to draft the report to the house.

Representative McFall did not testify.

Deals Negotiated.

Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 18.—Notwithstanding Wednesday night's trains brought in large numbers of sight-seers, investors, oil men and well-digging machinery agents, Thursday was more quiet than any day since the bursting of the Lucas oil well, and yet more real business was transacted Thursday than during the whole of this week. This is because men with money to invest and experienced oil men have been waiting for the excitement over the well to subside in order that business might be transacted intelligently. Several large deals have been negotiated, and a few of them have been closed.

The charter for the Higgins Oil company was forwarded to Austin Wednesday night for approval. The company will have a capital stock of \$100,000, and will operate many rigs on land owned and controlled by the stockholders.

A cap has been placed on the well, still it has not been controlled.

A Protest.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—The directors of the American Humane Education society and Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have voted to petition congress to take measures to prevent the further shipment of American horses and mules for use by the British army in South Africa, in consideration of the terrible suffering of American horses and mules shipped from American ports for use by the British army.

Millionaire Dead.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 18.—Mr. Wm. G. Caggar, the wealthy New Yorker who came here ill on the 30th of last month and was taken to the Virginia hospital, died there Thursday night. His body will be sent to Brooklyn. He was without family and said to be worth about \$12,000,000.

Senator Morgan has introduced an income tax amendment to the state judiciary bill.

The Black Art

A collection is now being placed in the National Museum that carries the history of medicine back to the days when the black art flourished and charms were supposed to effect more cures than doctors, says the Washington Post. It is wonderful how some magical formulas framed years ago are still almost unchanged despite the advance of the physician's art and science. That the rules of sorcery are varied according to location is proven by a small card attached to the right forefoot of a rabbit, which had come to its death by being chased down by a lank yellow hound of the Virginia type, and which, according to an inscription, cost the collector five cents in the Center Market. The traditional rabbit's foot of the country south of the Mason and Dixon line stipulates that the charm of a rabbit's foot lies in the fact of its being the left hind foot, and the fact of its being the left hind foot, and that the rabbit shall be caught in a graveyard in the dark of the moon. But as this may not be imperative, it is simply a rabbit's foot that charms away rheumatism and keeps off the whole category of evil spirits. Its charm is well established down south. The belief in the rabbit's foot doubtless comes from that of some of the wild tribes of Australia. They believe that a sorcerer, by simply creeping near one in sleep, can bewitch him to death by merely pointing at him with the leg bone of a kangaroo; or he can steal away his kidney fat, wherein the natives believe a man's power dwells; or a mighty sorcerer can get a lock of hair and so at will with fat over the fire until with its shriveling away the former owner of the hair dies. The illustrations of the herb treatments are many, and among the other unique remedies is an infallible one for curing nose bleed. To a neat card is attached a strip of scarlet silk thread, long enough to be worn about the neck, which has tied in it nine different knots. Both the red silk, and the nine knots are imperative. Another that is equally good, or better, is a rusty nail. It is used to scarify the gums until they bleed, when, with the blood still adhering,

Lot of Objects in the National Museum.

the nail is driven into a wooden beam until only the head is visible. Blood poisoning may ensue, but that is of minor importance. A penny root carried in the pocket or strung like beads and worn about the neck will prevent insanity, or is equally efficacious in curing fits in children. This is an old practice among negro mammals in Mississippi and Louisiana, and is rife to day. If it fails it is because the root is too old, or was not worn in time, or maybe, was not dug in the dark of the moon. The cures for rheumatism are legion. The museum has illustrated the magic of the horseshoe. The card attached announces that the chestnut must be either begged or stolen, and when this part of the prescription is observed you have only to carry the chestnut in your pocket. It may seem odd, but Washington has a number of statesmen who faithfully follow this magical custom. The Indians believe that rheumatism is caused by the spirits of slain deer, and hence for the cure the medicine man of the retskin invokes aid from the Red Dog of the East, the Blue Dog of the North, the Black Dog of the West, the White Dog of the South, each reached by separate prayers. While praying the medicine man rubs the afflicted parts with a bunch of dried fern roots and at the end of each appeal blows once upon the afflicted part. In practice the Indian medicine man dons a wooden mask grotesquely shaped, and painted in red, white and blue, with a small grinning face upon the forehead and either cheek. While dressing up in this mask he uses a further remedy, consisting of a wooden rattle to be used in the ceremonies of exorcism. The rattle is covered with blackskin in representation of a turtle. A clay image of the mountain lion is the foundation for a Zuni fetish. The sample shown in the museum resembles not a little a three-cent roll sandwich set up on toothpicks, but it is mighty. The hunter prays to the dwelling spirit of the image for assistance in securing game, as well as for protection against the dangers that beset a hunter.

Ghost Stories

Weird and Uncanny Specters Visit a Traveler.

I chanced upon two or three ghost stories. The first is the story of the Natchez girls' feet. It happened that a traveler in India spread his bed one night in a deserted bungalow, which was the only shelter he could find. He lay down, his night lamp burning, and went to sleep. At midnight he started into wakefulness. There was the tinkling of bells, and by the admission of his light—a weak floating in air—he made out a pair of feet—brown, feminine feet, the ankles laden with silver bangles; and above the feet—nothing. I do not ask anybody to believe this story, or the one that follows. I only relate them. The other story belongs to the same class of ghost story. It happened at a hospital. One of the resident house physicians, a young man, was sitting in his own room with a friend, over pipes and whisky and water. They were playing a game of double dummy. They had been playing for some little time, nothing unusual happening. They were seated at a square table. One of them, at the beginning of a new game, had to deal to his own dummy, as is the rule at double dummy. When he finished a most wonderful thing happened. The cards of the two dummies were taken up by invisible hands, which arranged them and held them in the usual fanlike form. It was as if the cards were in the air. Then one of the dummies' hands were sharply rapped on the table. "That means play," whispered one of them, and, with a gasp, he led. The leading partner took the trick and returned, changing

the suit to show the hand she held. I say she, because by this time there were visible the hands and arms that held the cards, but nothing more. One of the players was a woman, with bare arms showing from a sleeve of white lace; her fingers had rings upon them. The other was a man, with an ordinary coat sleeve and white cuff. The man politely put down their pipes and removed the whisky and water to another table. They played the game in solemn silence. Presently it became apparent that the lady played a masterly game. She held good cards, so did her partner. They scored in the first rub—double, treble, and the rub; and in the second—treble, single and the rub. She seemed to know by instinct where every card in the pack was. At the end of the double rubber the arms disappeared. They went away as they came. I have never seen them since, though I have sometimes invited them to come by dealing the cards on the table. Who could she be? Why was she brought to the hospital? What is her story? I suppose she died there. Why did she die so young? Above all, how could she, at her early age, have acquired such a knowledge of whist? As for her companion, he was comparatively uninteresting. He had chalk stones on his fingers, and he was only a mediocre player. He neglected his partner's lead, he bottled his trumps, and once he threw away the king of trumps, not even trying to save it by an obvious finesse. But the lady—the lady—indeed, was divine.—London Queen.

A Paradise For Tramps.

A good many typical American hoboes drift down to Central America, says a New Orleans business man, and one good thing about it is that they never get back again. The country seems to suit them up to the hilt. I have been watching the tramp travel for several years, and it has afforded me considerable amusement. Some of them scrape up enough money to pay for a deck passage, but most of them either stay away or go down as rowdies. When they land, they generally drift a little distance into the interior, and that settles it. In Nicaragua and Costa Rica especially life is very easy for an able-bodied man who has an aversion to working and is not very particular about his surroundings.

All he has to do is to marry a native woman and settle down in some little hamlet or cottage, and he is as good as a lord. To my certain knowledge this is exactly what has been done by a large number of Weary Willies from the United States.

A NAUGHTY PARROT.

Could Not Discern the Boer War Without Using Profanity. I have received a very sad tale, with a Sunday school moral attached, about an ex-Democrat who, by dint of ability, managed to get a passage to England, says the Georgetown, British Guiana Chronicle. The native, it is true, is only a parrot, but that does not affect the moral of the story. A promising conversationalist, it was purchased by a Georgetown gentleman at Rockstone and taken to town. Here in its more intellectual surroundings it abandoned its creole accent and spoke in language always correct and edifying. Indeed, it was such a brilliant bird that a lady decided to take it with her to England for the delectation of her friends, under the scrutiny of whose gaze it bore itself with admirable dignity and composure. The lady, as a mark of profound appreciation for the ministrations of the vicar of her parish, made a present of the worthy parrot to the reverend gentleman. Here, strange as it may seem, it came under some malign influences. One Sunday during the hot weather,

"Robert" was allowed to sun himself in his cage at the open window of the vicarage not many yards away from the church. During the litany the vicar and members of the congregation were electrified to hear a series of loud and excited exclamations interrupt the service. The words were a bad mingling of the divine with the profane. Lord Roberts and Kruger also came in for notice, but once on the war business the parrot grew vehement, and scathingly censured the Boers to a region commonly supposed to be situated beneath the cellar stairs. This was too much for the horrified vicar and congregation, and the latest report of the parrot is that it is being sent back in disgrace to Demerara, there to try and mend its ways.

Kansas Wants Rabbit Commissioner. There is talk in Kansas of appointing a rabbit commissioner for the state the reason being that 40,000 pounds of jack rabbit meat goes to waste annually in the state. It is folly to draw a bill on a blind man payable at sight.

SCIENCE PROVIDES A DEFENSE AGAINST SUBMARINE ATTACK



PROF. ELISHA GRAY



ARTHUR J. MUNDY

Boston began the new century in the field of science by announcing the invention of a system of signaling under water which is as interesting in its way as Marconi's wireless telegraphy and which has as wide a range of possibility. The system, which is the discovery of Arthur J. Mundy of Boston, is based on the use of water as a medium for conveying sounds for long distances, as Marconi uses ether.

By its use it has already been proven that a vessel can be warned of her approach to the coast when at least 12 miles off, in storm or calm, while the approach of one vessel to another can easily be detected at the same distance.

This much is beyond question. A number of prominent men have seen the system operated, among them Henry M. Whitney, the well-known capitalist; Wallace C. Sabine, professor of physics at Harvard university; Commander Arthur P. Nazzari, U. S. N., Inspector of the lighthouse district embracing the Massachusetts coast; A. P. Barton, master of the United States steamer Mayflower, and Capt. Edward Baker of the coastwise steamer H. F.

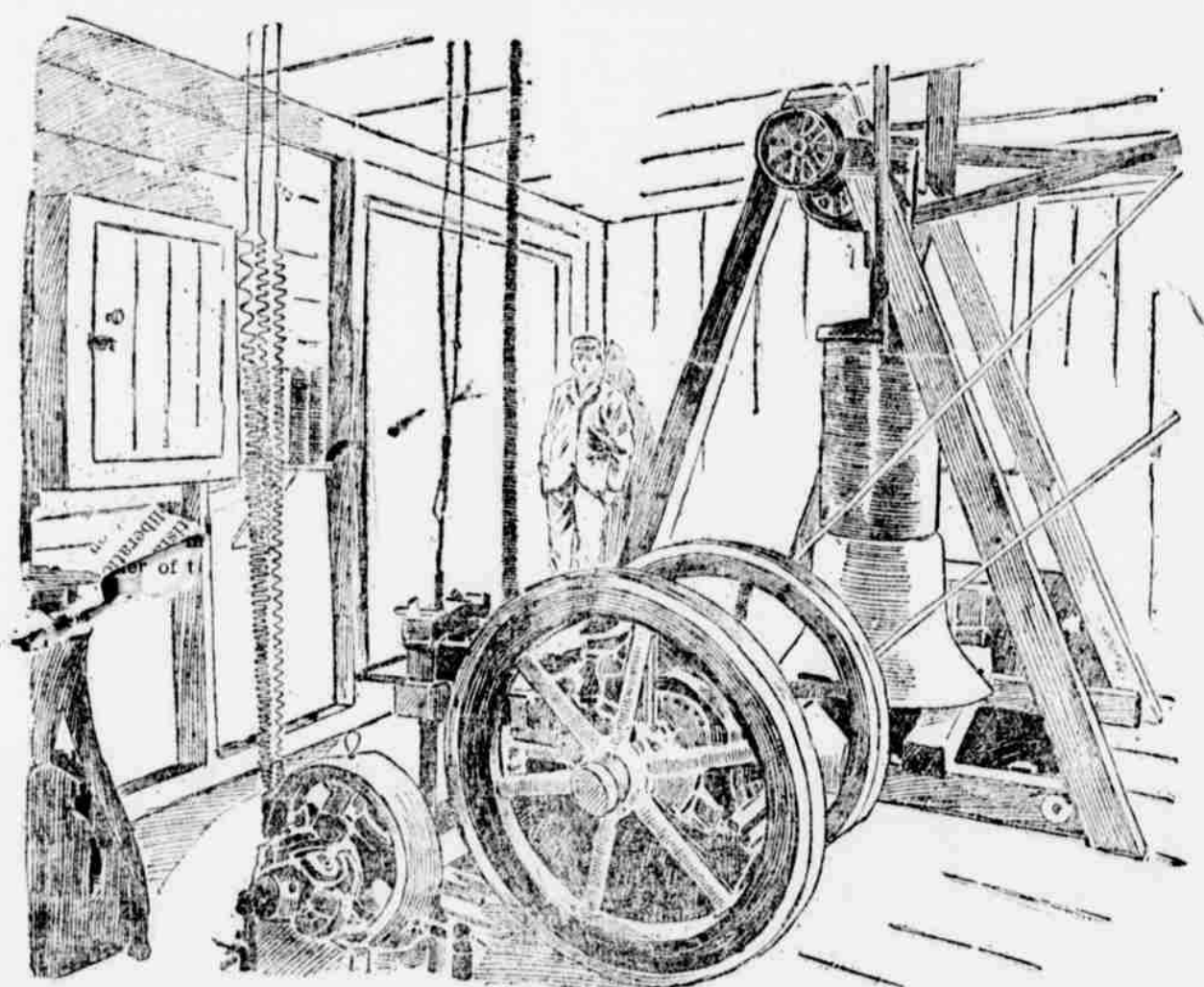
or attached to it on either side of the bow, under the water line, like a pair of ears. The submerged portion is connected by an ordinary telephone receiver, which may be carried to any part of the ship—say, the pilot house—where the navigator can listen for the bell. Prof. Elisha Gray has devised an improvement for the electrical receiver, by which a large gong will be rung in the pilot house or elsewhere in the ship whenever the submerged bell is rung. That is to say, the gong rings sympathetically following the bell stroke by stroke, there being no connection other than the sound waves in the water. Thus a bell may be submerged at some dangerous point and a vessel coming within two or three miles of it will be automatically warned. Ships are often lost by getting out of their course, but this apparatus will be on the lookout and sound an alarm when necessary.

Mr. Mundy has invented a very remarkable method for ascertaining the position of a ship by simply noting the interval of time which elapses between the sounds from two or more bells,

proposed experiments the bell will be lowered in the water on the South Boston side of the harbor and rung, the sound traveling across the harbor through the water, being picked up by the receiver and connected with a long distance telephone, and people in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other places will be permitted to hear the bell.

Lesson in Economics. The freight rates on iron and steel shipped from Pittsburgh to New York have been reduced from 18 cents to 12 cents per hundred pounds. The rates to Chicago have been reduced from 18 to 15 cents. This is no voluntary decrease on the part of the roads. It has been extorted from them by Mr. Carnegie, who threatened them with the loss of business. This is a threat to which, when railroads see it can be carried out, they will generally yield, no matter if they are more thoroughly combined than the Eastern roads are now.

The Carnegie company intends to build extensive works at Ceneaut, O.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SEA BELL SHOWING MACHINE USED IN SIGNALING UNDER WATER.

This method is termed "Acoustic Triangulation." It is proposed to use either or both methods for locating the ship's position.

Messages May Be Sent. Intelligent messages may be sent back and forth, either between ships or between ships and the shore. Again, vessels may avoid collision by notifying each other of their approach and their course. Again, lightships can communicate with the shore by merely anchoring a submerged receiver near the lightship, which, being equipped with a submerged bell, can announce the arrival of incoming vessels. This is a problem which has bothered the government, owing to the difficulty of attaching a telegraph cable to a ship swinging around a mooring.

The electrical receiver can be used for detecting the approach of a submarine torpedo boat, the noise of which can be plainly heard at a distance of several miles, the sound being intensified by the fact that the submerged boat must transmit all its vibrations to the water. Even small steam tugs on the surface can be heard at a distance of two miles, the click of their machinery being distinctly audible. As the receiver will tell the direction whence the sounds proceed the warship thus attacked will not have much greater advantage than at present, except that the crew would get time to say their prayers after learning of the destroyer's approach. It is proposed to establish a practical working station outside of Boston harbor, so that vessels may learn by practical use the great value of this invention. When this demonstration has been made there can be no doubt that it will come into general use and be adopted by all the governments in the world having navigable waters. In the

It owns the railroad over which it transports to Pittsburgh from that point more than 4,000,000 tons of iron ore a year. At present the cars which carry that ore run back empty to Conneaut. When blast furnaces and a tube and pipe plant are erected there the cars will have return loads of coal, coke, and limestone. Nor is this the only advantage. A great part of the steel tubes made in the United States are exported. The Carnegie company, with a plant on Lake Erie, will not have to pay railroad freight to get its products to European markets. It will be able to send them direct by water six months in the year. It will enjoy lower freight rates than the National Tube company, the great combine with which it intends to compete.

The products of the Carnegie company made at its Conneaut plant can be shipped to Chicago by water as well as to Europe. It is altogether for the interest of the company, therefore, if freight rates out of Pittsburgh are excessive, to manufacture all it can on Lake Erie and to add nothing to or to lessen its output at Pittsburgh.

Campbell P. Berry, a pioneer of California, died at his home in Wheatland, Cal., on the morning of the 8th. He had served as speaker of the lower branch of the California legislature, had represented the second California district in congress, and was subrepresentative in San Francisco for four years.

An attempt is being made to revive the project for a monument to Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war in President Lincoln's cabinet, at his native town, Steubenville, O. A monument was suggested at the time of Stanton's death, but failed through lack of sufficient money to carry it out.

Queer Suit at Law.

Mlle. Dortal, a popular Parisian actress, was pronounced the most beautiful woman in France a year ago. Now

she has a dressmaker because she wears clothing made by a rival in trade. The dressmaker hired her at a salary of \$6,000 a year to wear his costumes exclusively and advertise them among her theatrical associates. He claims that Mlle. Dortal accepted \$2,500 from another dressmaker to privately tell her friends that, although she was paid to wear the plaintiff's gowns, she would prefer to wear those of the other dressmaker. The case has not yet been settled. The Chinese language has 40,000 simple words and only 450 roots.

Daughters of Attorney General Griggs.

short time they have resided at the capital they have won a high place in the public regard. They are noted for their gentle manners and high accomplishments. They are typical American girls—bright, witty and cultured and possessing the refinement and good taste without which the other qualities would of course count for naught. They are in demand at all of the cabinet social functions. Two of the most popular of the younger set of Washington society are the Misses Griggs, daughters of the attorney-general. In the cabinet social functions. Russian gold mines average an annual yield of \$6,668 pounds.

Robin on a Tear

Redbreast Acts Scandalously in the South.

Many of his northern friends will be shocked to learn that Robin Redbreast leads a double life. Well-dressed, sunny, brimming over with good nature, devoted to his wife and babies, he is a model of respectability. It's true we do not like to share with him our very earliest peas and choicest cherries, but he is so great a favorite and his thieving is carried on with such calm assurance that we readily forgive him. He has no enemies but the family cat. All this here at home. When Robin goes south for his winter vacation he is tempted and falls. It happens in this way: In December and January the robins find on the gulf coast a climate that suits them. They also find an ornamental tree bearing a hard, yellow berry about as large as a small pea—China berries—of which they are extremely fond. Now, the China berry, while innocent in appearance, is a very dangerous food for robins. It contains some narcotic principle that affects a robin just as alcohol affects a man. It makes Robin drunk, and when he is drunk he acts precisely like a drunken man. Exhibiting at first, he dances about and sings in a "We-won't-go-home-till-morning" sort of way. This happy condition is soon followed by a drunken stupor—the bright eyes grow dull, the head droops, and the bird loses all sense of danger. While in this stupid state the negro boys easily pick the birds from the low branches, where they are perched. After a little the birds recover, but only to hunt more China berries. As long as there are China berries Robin is consistently and persistently drunk. He apparently eats the berries for the single purpose of getting drunk and because he likes it. He isn't hungry for he is gorged with the berries to such an extent that when, as sometimes happens, he misses his drunken hold so falls to the ground he bursts open and suffocates in it. Now it must not be thought that even a robin can undergo this sort of

deloach for a month or six weeks without its having some effect on him. Robin soon loses his self-respect, grows ragged, neglects his bath, and appears generally irredeemable. He is a very sad-looking bird, and northern visitors who don't know about China berries can't understand what has caused the change. He reforms when he must—that is, when the China berries are all gone, but until then he apparently never thinks of it. With the disappearance of the China berries the birds begin to think of their northern homes, their family duties, and a more prosaic but healthful diet of strawberries and angle worms. In February they gather in countless thousands in the cane brakes of Tennessee and Alabama, apparently waiting only for warmer weather before beginning their migration. At this season the visitor from the north, who would about as soon think of eating the pet canary, finds "robin pie" a common dish on southern tables. On inquiring he learns that the robins are slaughtered by the thousands. Men with torches and clubs visit the roosts by night and knock the dazed birds off their perches in great numbers. They are brought to market in grain sacks. The writer heard of one man bringing into market at one time 150 dozen, a single night's murderous work. The robins are sold on the streets for from 20 cents to 30 cents a dozen. There is no law against the wholesale slaughter, but many people in the south are interesting themselves in securing such legislation as will put a stop to it. One reason for the indifference with which our favorite is regarded is that he is only a winter visitor and doesn't compete as a song bird with the cardinals and the mocking bird, both of which are common and great favorites. Much of this pot hunting is done by negroes for sport. The robins are also shot, but the slaughter in this way is small compared with the wholesale destruction of the torch and the club.—De-

Slavery in Zanzibar.

Girls Are Stolen Despite the Vigilance of British Cruisers.

And yet the anti-slavery societies cry wildly that slavery must be eradicated in Zanzibar, and the civilized world, between wars, re-echoes the cry, so the British consul and his officers work industriously to that end. It is not an easy task, either, with the number of cruisers supplied. The territory to be watched is so wide that the consul could make use of a small fleet, instead of which he usually has one ship. When I was there last summer, the Barossa had the station, but two days after she sailed north to Mombasa a courier rushed into the consulate to report that two shows with twenty girls had slipped away from Arabia, under cover of a moonless night, and there was no ship to make pursuit. It is this sea-borne traffic that is most difficult to suppress. Just now (in December), when the monsoon sweeps the Indian ocean, it is active. The lean shows from Muscat set sail along the coast, and concealed in many a creek and river mouth, wait for their agents inland to bring them a cargo. Then, seizing a moment when the warship is engaged elsewhere, they slip out and dart eastward. The favorite girls are those captured from the Masali and the Boran Gallas, whose charms appeal to Arabian Moslems somewhat as those of the Circassian Sangree, in Ainslie's Magazine.

men do to the Turks. The Borans are particularly renowned for their beauty, and a slave thief will risk his life to obtain one. This tribe, which occupies the northernmost district of the protectorate, is altogether swathed in romance. White men have never reached its capital, where the stockade of the royal palace is said to be of pure ivory. The Boran warriors are the only ones in Africa who fight on horseback, and such is their valor that they have time and again repulsed the fierce Somalis from the border. The Masali girls are considered the equals of their Boran sisters in attractiveness, but not in refinement; the rumor has it, practice the rites of pagan Arabian Christianity and the best arts of centuries past. The Masali girls are easier to capture, and are, therefore, more common. The tribe was formerly celebrated for its vast flocks and herds, but a devastating famine some years ago left it almost destitute. The warriors thereupon began a system of raiding on all the border. The Masali girls are considered the equals of their Boran sisters in attractiveness, but not in refinement; the rumor has it, practice the rites of pagan Arabian Christianity and the best arts of centuries past. The Masali girls are easier to capture, and are, therefore, more common. The tribe was formerly celebrated for its vast flocks and herds, but a devastating famine some years ago left it almost destitute. The warriors thereupon began a system of raiding on all the border. The Masali girls are considered the equals of their Boran sisters in attractiveness, but not in refinement; the rumor has it, practice the rites of pagan Arabian Christianity and the best arts of centuries past. The Masali girls are easier to capture, and are, therefore, more common. The tribe was formerly celebrated for its vast flocks and herds, but a devastating famine some years ago left it almost destitute. The warriors thereupon began a system of raiding on all the border.

American Consular Methods

English and Germans Admire the Reports of Our Representatives

The attention of Germans is being attracted to the extremely practical and useful manner in which American consuls abroad write up their reports, says a Berlin correspondent of the London Express. These reports are of immense benefit to American manufacturers, and the Germans have not been slow to adopt the system of their American friends. The American reports on economical subjects are published in Washington in three ways—first, on their arrival, as "advance sheets," secondly, as monthly "consular reports," which include the "advance sheets," and, thirdly, in the

form of "special consular reports," dealing with subjects of special inquiry. The Berlin consul general for the United States is Mr. Mason, who is highly praised for his work in this direction. English people often ask, and rightly, why Germans are put in charge of the English consulates in Germany. However conscientious and hardworking they may be, Germans cannot be expected to show the same amount of interest and keenness in the furtherance of British commerce in Germany as Englishmen. It is about time England copied America in these matters.

PETTY ECONOMIES.

A great majority of women have the instinct of economy very highly developed, although not always in the right direction. Some of the economies of well-to-do women are very funny. Take twine, for instance. In the mind of many opulent housewives it is a sign of wicked waste to cut the string of a parcel, and they will carefully and laboriously untie every knot of a package, however intricate, and then, at the cost of much time and patience, they will do it up in neat little rolls, which are carefully put away, as if they were valuable possessions. Every time that string is needed in the household they produce one of these precious rolls from their hoard, with a glow of satisfaction over their thrift. Now, a large ball of twine costs about 6 cents, and contains enough for a year, at least, and yet not one housekeeper will buy a ball of twine. Rubber bands, too, are felt to be invaluable and are put by religiously, for the idea of buying a comfortable box of assorted bands ready for use would never be thought of, although the cost would be infinitesimal. Yet these very women will squander hundreds of dollars in useless fineries and overlook wastes in their kitchens that would, if stopped, reduce their butchers' and

grocers' books considerably. Such is their inconsistency. Like Rip Van Winkle. One day in the spring of 1854, Mrs. Frederick White of Coventry, N. Y., asked her husband to bring her a sack of flour from a nearby store. He started to do so and that was the last she saw of him until one day recently, when he walked into the house with a sack of flour on his shoulder, saying as he set it down that he had not forgotten his errand. He had been in the far west, has accumulated a good deal of money, and will take Mrs. White to his western home.

Asks Damages for Prenatal Injuries.

On injuries received before he was born a pension claim has been made by a Michigan man. A brother, some twenty years older, served in the war and was reported dead. Though the report afterward proved false, the shock to his mother was very serious and her next child, the present claimant, was born a cripple and has never had the use of his lower limbs. He now maintains that the act of the government in reporting his brother dead was responsible for his injuries. It is the duty of all women to look happy, the married ones to show that they don't wish they weren't married and the unmarried ones to show that they don't wish they were.—From Miss Fowler's Novels.

Current Topics

Is Prof. Garner Dead?

Prof. Richard Lynch Garner, who is believed to have died of jungle fever in Africa, was last heard from in the French Congo country, where in 1892 he made his famous observations on the speech and habits of the gorilla. Prof. Garner believed he had to some degree mastered the speech of the great anthropoid, but in any event the record of what he saw proved to be of the most thrilling interest.

Taking up his station in a great jungle 200 miles long and 75 miles wide, the professor built himself a steel cage, in which he could find perfect protection from the gorillas which wandered his way. He made the friendship of Gabun, the native chief of the gorilla country, and he won the respect of the French authorities. For fourteen months he remained in the jungle studying the habits of the large anthropoids. He then explored a considerable portion of this part of Africa. On his return in 1895 he published as one of the results of his explorations the conclusion that the home of the gorilla in Africa lies in the jungle first mentioned and in no other place. With him in his cage Mr. Garner kept a chimpanzee, which he used as a means of lulling the suspicions of the gorillas. From the chimpanzee he learned ten sounds, which he memorized. These he used in addressing gorillas which came near his cage, and he became satisfied that the anthropoids used a definite language in their conversations. He claimed that



PROF. GARNER.

these animals had specific sounds for specific things. The ten vocal sounds he had learned were used by the gorillas to express their wants of any of the things, desires for food, drink and so on. He came to the conclusion that the anthropoid vocabulary consisted of some thirty sounds, each of which had many different meanings.

In his researches Garner made use of the phonograph with good results. With this instrument he recorded the speech of twenty species of monkeys in the zoological gardens of the United States, which he had visited for two and one-half years prior to his departure for Africa. None of these species would reply to the language of any of the others. He had looked forward to great results from his present trip to Africa. The gorillas, he said, were far more intelligent than any other species of the four kinds of manlike apes.

Spain's Man at Peking.

Senor de Coloman, the Spanish minister at Peking, is the deus of the diplomats at the Chinese capital. He is the scion of a fine old Irish family whose heads removed into Spain after the battle of the Boyne and became naturalized Spanish subjects. He has served his country in many important



SEÑOR DE COLOMAN.

offices, including positions of diplomacy at Athens, Constantinople, Mexico, and Caracas. Venezuela. In 1894 he was appointed to the mission at Peking.

Praised By Joe Jefferson.

Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, says that he has absolutely no objection to the engagement of his son William to Miss Christie McDonald, the actress. Until a few days ago the engagement was known only to intimate friends, and when the secret leaked out rumor had it that the young actor's family were opposed to the match. Joseph Jefferson absolutely denied it and spoke in high terms of Miss McDonald.

Miss McDonald is now starring with Peto Daly's "Hodge Podge," while William Jefferson plays in the troupe with his father. The couple became acquainted in the autumn of 1899. The wedding will take place at the close of the theatrical season in June.

Over 3,000,000 of our population are in annual need and actually receive some kind of charitable assistance.

The Late W. L. Trenholm.

William L. Trenholm, former comptroller of the treasury, who died at New York the other day, was appointed to his post in the treasury by President Cleveland during the latter's first administration and held that place for three years. In 1889 he left Washington to become president of the Amert-



WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM.

can Surety Company of New York city. Three years ago he resigned that position and was elected president of the North American Trust Company.

Mr. Trenholm was one of the most widely known citizens of New York, at least in the world of finance. He was a member of several clubs, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the New York Chamber of Commerce. His book, "The People's Money," earned for him the reputation of a clever writer. In 1885 and 1886 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. His widow was Miss Kate Louise MacBeth of Charleston, S. C.

Honor For Olmsted.

Frederick Law Olmsted, the famous landscape designer and creator of the garden scheme of the world's fair at Chicago, has been signally honored by the Boston board of park commissioners.

While yet alive, the great artist and writer will see his name identified with the Boston public parks in such manner as to insure its perpetuity for the edification of posterity. The board has adopted the following resolution:

"Voted, That those parts of the parks heretofore known as Leverett Park and Jamaica Park be called Olmsted Park, in honor of Frederick Law Olmsted."

The man to whom this extraordinary honor has been given is the genius whose brain devised the beautiful scen-



FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

ery of Central Park, New York; whose work will be seen for many generations to come in the lovely vistas of Jackson Park, Chicago, and in the delightful scenery of the capitol grounds at Washington, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the parks of Boston, Montreal, Trenton, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Louisville, Buffalo, and other great cities of the country.

Cotton vs. Woolen Mills.

The American Cotton and Wool Reporter says that the construction of 224 new mills has been begun during the last six months. Of these 144 are for the manufacture of cotton goods, fifty-one for the manufacture of knit goods—mostly cotton hosiery and underwear—and fourteen for the manufacture of woolens. This is a most unequal division between the two great departments of textile industry. It is evident that the production of cotton fabrics in the United States is increasing with much rapidity. It is gratifying to learn that the American manufacturers are paying special attention to the manufacture of the finer qualities of goods. They have been able for some time to compete successfully with foreign rivals as regards the coarser cottons. They will soon be equally successful as regards the better grades.

Filled Her Husband's Pulpit.

On Sunday at the congregation of the Church of the Good Shepherd, the leading Universalist organization of Jersey City, listened to a sermon by Rev. Nina Bedell Vail, wife of the pastor of the church, who has resigned his charge with the purpose of entering the lecture field. The ser- Rev. Nina B. Vail, mon was in excess of the members of the congregation were well pleased with it and may ask Mrs. Vail to become their regular supply. Mrs. Vail is an attractive woman personally and possesses a gift of oratory that few women can boast. She graduated from the Theological Seminary at Canton, N. J., in the class of 1892.

Owing to a disagreement in the College of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop H. M. Turner, president of the college, has tendered his resignation.

SAYINGS and DOINGS

Married Her Cowboy.

There was a romantic wedding in South Dakota recently, when Miss Grace Howard, the attractive daughter of Joe Howard, the New York correspondent whose letters are so deservedly popular, became the wife of Joseph Manore, the manager of her cattle ranch.

In 1887 Miss Howard left the east and went to Dakota, where she established an Indian mission school seventeen miles north of Chamberlain, on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservation. The school was named Grace mission in honor of her. After the first two years the school was trans-



MISS GRACE HOWARD.

ferred into a government contract school. Three years ago the government paid her a satisfactory price for her interest in the school, and with the money thus obtained she purchased a cattle ranch on White River, west of Chamberlain, and has since been engaged in cattle raising. In some quarters she has become known as the "cattle queen of South Dakota." The ranch was named "Grace ranch" in honor of the owner.

Stone Junk in Peking Lake.

One of the most remarkable natural features of the capital of China is the holy city of Peking—the mysteries of which were very little known to the outside world before its occupation by the allied forces, was a stone building rising out of an encircling lake in form of a Chinese junk. A correspondent says this stone junk is now a favorite place for luncheon with the foreign officers. The Chinese regarded it with superstitious awe, and none but the priests of high rank was permitted to set foot upon it.



Shaft to Heroes of 1776.

The Euphrata Monument association of Euphrata, Pa., has just petitioned the state legislature for an appropriation with which to complete the unfinished memorial shaft in Mount Zion cemetery. The association was organized on the 4th of July, 1843, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial on Mount Zion, where nearly 200 revolutionary soldiers are buried. They died in the Choisier hospital at Euphrata, where they were taken after the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. Work on a monument was begun soon after the organization and the corner stone was laid Sept. 11, 1845. Governor Francis R. Shunk was present and the ceremonies were conducted on an elaborate scale.



THE UNFINISHED MONUMENT. The only surviving member of the association who participated in the ceremonies in 1845 is Jeremiah Mohler, who is now president and at the age of four score years an untiring worker in behalf of the project.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Joseph Leidy Jr., of Philadelphia, a life-size portrait of the late Dr. Joseph Leidy, fellow of the College of Physicians, President of the Academy of Natural Sciences and professor of comparative anatomy and biology at the University of Pennsylvania, has been presented to the College of Physicians.

George Smith, locally known as "Doc" Smith, died at his home in Omaha the other morning. He had lived in Omaha forty-six years and as a civil engineer had been a prominent citizen and officeholder. He was eccentric in many of his characteristics, but was a man who was universally respected.

Field Coronet Duprez, just captured by the British in South Africa, is a Frenchman. Gen. Goubert was also French. So is Gen. De la Rey, or Delarey, as he is more commonly called. Kruger himself is a German. Gen. Delarey and his French wife, Gen. Dotina is a Hungarian.

The heirs of Oliver B. Jennings of Southport, Conn., have given to the state of Connecticut, forty-three acres of land adjoining Putnam Memorial camp ground, to be used for park purposes.



WOMAN and HOME

could deliver a two hours' discourse on pink chiffon at a moment's notice. The conversation of the society woman has become strongly characteristic. Whenever she is in want of a word she very readily puts in "you know," or "don't you know," and with that short respite is prepared to rush on again.

It would thus seem that conversation, consisting of alternate remarks and ejaculations, between two women, would be impossible. But here the art comes in, says the Detroit Free Press. A woman, who is not a woman of the world, would probably sit stupefied by this flow of language and seek vainly for an opening in which to project a few of her ideas. But the world woman recognizes her opening, unemphasized by silence though it is, and deftly comes in like a second violin, and so the symphony of the chat is sustained.

One educated in society talk may easily ascertain a person's social status, without even seeing her, by hearing her talk. The fashionable woman ends all her sentences with the English rising inflection. She talks quickly, and with a certain effusion of tone, that is like bubbles. She has her regular stock-in-trade words and phrases. As these grow unfashionable or obsolete, they are thrown out or supplemented by others.

Life may be full of new possibilities in the opening of a new year. The question for each girl to decide is how to meet the opportunities which are offered to her, and how to make the most of them. There is knowledge to be gained, because it is a pearl beyond price to the possessor, there are talents to be developed, because it is a duty to cultivate one's gifts; there is work to be done, because work means usefulness and contentment. There are always virtues to be striven for, because they help to make strong, noble characters. The great thing is to aim at a true and noble womanhood. To be honest, to be truthful, to do what is right and to keep a clear conscience would seem very simple rules for conduct in life, yet if these are followed happiness will come, for that depends more on one's self than on circumstances or surroundings.

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Every reader of the Farmers' Review should at once write his senators in Washington asking them to help pass the bill.

These voted against the bill. It may be of interest to our readers to know the men that voted against the Grout bill in the house. Their names follow:

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USEFUL VEIL CARDS.

A pretty gift is veil cards, and these about 14 inches long and six inches wide. Put scented cotton batting on one side and cover with silk, silkoline or pretty cretonne with a small figure. Six cards are a good number, as only one veil should be folded on a card; otherwise it is too much trouble to get it when wanted. To hold these cards make a case like a large envelope with all the flaps unfastened. Take an envelope and open it out flat, and you will get the idea. The envelope should be the size of the veil card. Slip the cards in and fasten the flaps with ribbon or with buttons and buttonholes.

Of Pink Bengaline, Pink Chiffon, Bertha and Ruches to the Foot Ruffles. Violet Velvet Strappings, Boa of Crinkled Chiffon and Marten Fur.

Gray cheviot homespun with darker shade gray broadcloth, stitched strappings, turquoise blue simulated vest dotted with jet buttons, and white liberty silk front. Hat of black rose leaves and puffed and ruffled chiffon.



DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

The Grout Bill.

The Grout bill, having passed the national house of representatives, is now before the senate. The oleomargarine interests are doing all in their power to stay its further progress. The big manufacturers of oleomargarine are the packers, mainly, and they are bringing influences to bear in a roundabout way to bolster up their own interests. Being big buyers of cattle, they have naturally turned to the sellers of cattle for help, and are reasoning with the cattlemen to the effect that as oleo is made partly from steers' fat, it will never do to pass a law preventing the stuff being sold for butter, as then just so much less steers' fat will be used. One of the big packers last year made a statement that if the Grout bill became a law it would cause a fall in the price of beeces of several dollars each. He asserted that the use of oleo in the making of oleomargarine increased the value of each steer several dollars. The packer that made the statement knew it to be false, for he is a man that has searched to the bottom of every matter of that kind, but the statement was expected to do good work as it went the rounds of the cattle raisers. Investigations have shown that a very small amount of stearine goes into the making of oleomargarine, and it amounts to only a very few cents for each steer. It is not at all probable that any cattle raiser ever received one extra cent for a steer on account of the oleomargarine industry. The wholesale buyer of steers does not draw the line so closely as that, and if he can make a few cents out of an animal by selling his fat as stearine, that goes into the pocket of the packer as profits. The packers have the situation too securely in their own power to have to consider a few cents profit and turn it over to the beef raiser to keep his friendship.

Non-coloring of oleomargarine is the only way to prevent it being sold for butter, and the Grout bill should pass. It is not only in the interest of the producers and consumers of butter; it is equally in the interest of the consumers of oleomargarine. It is not in the interest of the manufacturers of oleomargarine, for it will prevent them from further perpetrating on the public a fraud that has returned them a golden harvest. It is for the interest of the people to pass this bill and close the door to fraud.

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Reports have it that Italian eggs are not being quite extensively exported without the shells. Air-tight vessels are used, in each of which are packed 1,900 eggs without shells. Great care has to be exercised to have the eggs fresh at time of breaking, as it is evident that a single bad egg would destroy the whole mass in any vessel. This method of packing removes the danger of breakage.

Litter for scratching sheds may be made of cheap hay or straw. Some use dry leaves, but they are somewhat difficult to handle and break up easily. Some farmers accomplish the same end by feeding their hens sheaf grain, and doubtless this is a good thing to do, especially in the case of sheaf oats. But where the thrashing has been done the practice of scattering grain in litter is a good one and induces exercise.

When fowls have the run of the farm they exercise principally by walking and scratching. Even then the hens spend much of their time in places where they find scratching easy. That they will do the same thing more readily in confinement is obvious. If the opportunity should be supplied in that opportunity should be supplied in that makes poultry raising a business and a success. Scratching has been termed the vice of the hen, and it certainly takes on this form when the attempt is made to raise her and garden truck on the same plot of ground. This so-called vice may be turned to great advantage in the scratching yard, and this has been done by thousands that successfully keep hens in confinement.

A horse raiser says: "A good horse, like a good house, is built from the ground up," the superstructure of the future horse being formed in the "welling colt"; and while a "lousy calf" sometimes comes out all right "in the spring," one that has escaped the "vermin" is just so much the better off. As the character of the future man is generally formed in the boy, so also does complete development in the future mature horse depend on the thriftiness of the weaning colt. Therefore, that a good horse may result, the colt should not only be given a good start in life, but should be kept in health and thrifty condition throughout the growing stage."

Setting Eggs by Weight. The North Carolina Station, in connection with some of its recent poultry experiments, recorded the weight of eggs per dozen as well as the number of eggs produced by pullets and old hens of a number of well-known breeds and by Pekin ducks during six months.

Generally speaking, larger eggs were laid by hens than by pullets of the same breed. The eggs laid by the Pekin ducks (old and young) were heavier than those laid by any breed of hens, weighing 35.6 ounces per dozen. Of the different breeds of hens tested the largest eggs were laid by the Light Brahmas, weighing 28 ounces per dozen. The Black Langshan and Barred Plymouth Rock hens' eggs weighed a little over 26 ounces per dozen, while those laid by Single Comb Brown Leghorns, late hatched Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte, and Buff Cochins ranged from 21.7 to 23.7 ounces per dozen.

Of the pullets, the lightest eggs were laid by the Black Minorcas, weighing 25.5 ounces, the lightest by the Single Comb Brown Leghorn and Silver-Laced Wyandottes, weighing 17.5 and 22.1 ounces per dozen respectively. The Barred Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte, White Wyandotte, Black Langshan, and Buff Cochins' pullets' eggs all weighed not far from 24 ounces per dozen. As will be seen, the variation in the weight of the eggs was considerable. Rating the lightest eggs (those from Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullets) at 13 1/2 cents per dozen, the prevailing market price in North Carolina, when these tests were made, the relative value of eggs from other breeds on the basis of their weight was calculated as follows:

Breed	Relative value per dozen, Cents.
Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullets	13.5
Single Comb Brown Leghorn hens	23
Silver-Laced Wyandotte pullets	16.6
Light Brahma pullets	17.4
Late-hatched Barred Plymouth Rock hens	17.6
White Wyandotte pullets	17.7
White Plymouth Rock pullets	17.8
Buff Cochins	17.8
Black Langshan pullets	17.8
Barred Plymouth Rock pullets	18.2

Barred Plymouth Rock hens	18.7
Buff Cochins and Black Langshan pullets	19.9
Black Minorca pullets	19.9
Black Langshan hens	20.4
Light Brahma hens	21.6
Pekin ducks (old and young)	25.7

On the basis of the results obtained the station believes that selling eggs by the pound would be more rational than by the dozen. "On what other article of food will people be content to pay the same price for what may vary over 50 per cent in value? Or what producer of merchantable produce of any other kind will consent to supply all the way up to 55 per cent more than market value and not think to add to the standard price for additional value?" An apparent objection to selling eggs by weight is that they are not generally used in the household in this way. Most recipes call for eggs by number and not by weight. There is no question that weighing the eggs would be more accurate, and recipes are occasionally met with in which this method is followed.

Dairy Notes.

Disposing of the by-products to the best advantage is one of the surest ways of making money out of the dairy. It has been perhaps unfortunately that in working for a high-class product in the butter, slight loss has been lost of the value of the skim milk for any purpose. Any person that travels around much among the creameries will notice the prevailing apathy on this subject. The writer has been in creameries where the milk still fresh and warm from the separator was a burden on the hands of the butter-maker who was glad to get rid of it at one cent a gallon. Every examination of skim milk as a food shows that it is about as valuable as the whole milk.

Good cooling rooms seem to be among the essentials for dairy traffic that are most neglected. We have made great advance during the last twenty-five years in this matter and yet we are only at the half-way home. We have secured refrigerator cars for the transport of our butter over some of the main lines in this country and in big markets cold storage rooms are becoming common. Yet when our butter and cheese get across the water into any of the countries that import those food products the places for their storage are for the most part unsatisfactory, especially for cheese, though an improvement is taking place in England. A cheesemaker that visited London this summer says that he saw large quantities of cheese in rooms exposed to the full summer heat. The temperature was so high that the oil was running out of many of the cheeses onto the floor. This is perhaps one reason why foreign-made cheeses are never taken as well in England as their own cheese.

Variations Among Fowls.

The question is very frequently asked, "What is the best breed of fowls?" That depends, of course, upon the market demand or other definite object of the poultryman—a point which the questioner often omits. It should be borne in mind that a breed signifies the average of the values of the individual animals composing the group so designated.

In the development of the Rhode Island "Game" a special standard of construction in poultry culture, several breeds of fowls of the best breeding breeds and varieties have been kept for illustration and comparison. A study of these birds by students, instructors and experimenters from several points of view serves to emphasize the conclusion that there is far more difference discoverable between individual fowls of any breed than there is between distinct breeds. Individuality and the influence of environment have to be constantly considered. However much the breeder of line fowls may glean from others, he cannot afford to neglect the most intensive study of his own fowls and of the conditions which relate to their practical management. There is room for great improvement among the fowls of each established breed, and it is by the study of individual birds that the greatest progress will be made in the proper selection of breeders.

Poultry Briefs.

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...As the World Revolves...

An Old Place of Worship.
The history of American Methodism is the most marvelous fact in the religious history of the nineteenth century. The first church of the century was erected at Marietta, O., in 1801, built entirely of logs and affording the very poorest kind of accommodation, but, nevertheless, faithfully attended by the Ohio pioneers, who traveled a-horse many miles to this crude little cabin, wherein they worshipped while fellow members took turn about in



FIRST M. E. CHURCH IN OHIO.
guarding the entrance against attack. The old cabin is yet standing, although in a badly decaying condition. The Methodists are considering the proposition to erect a memorial church on the site. The matter will be officially brought before the next state conference.

Dishonesty is Spreading.
Is kleptomania a new type of universal pestilence? Sanitary science has

sterilized incursions of cholera. The black death and related types of old-time plague have been denied admittance to the cleanly western world. But while the health of the human race is better than formerly all the year around, is morality, especially as to the meum and tuum, is apparently getting worse.

At a governor's installation at a state capital last week the city was infested with thugs and genteel thieves who wore women's costly coats from their backs, snatched jewels from ears and fingers, picked purses freely and everything else in sight and invaded private homes as well as public parlors in successful search of booty. Larceny upon social occasions has become so common at even private receptions that, despite detectives in evening dress and police in uniform, hostesses and guests alike dread a throng even under the most beguiling circumstances. A wave of theft appears to be over the world. Thou shalt not steal is a lost commandment. Yet the jails are full of thieves and the courts show reawakened zeal in punishing offenses against property.

Nurse MacDonald, whose courage under fire while performing her duties drew Lord Roberts' praise, is a Nova Scotian, and went to Africa with the first vessel of the second contingent. She gained experience in war nursing at Montauk Point, when the American soldiers came back from Cuba. In South Africa she nursed at Rondebosch, Kimberley, Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

In the Public Eye

Woman a Buddhist Apostle.
From India has lately come Miss Oatman Olivia, a priestess of the Spiritist Buddhist faith, to do missionary work among the benighted heathens of the United States. Seventeen years



ago she was born in Virginia. Her father was a student, and at which James Madison was one of his fellow-pupils. He said there but a year, coming back to the plantation at the end of that time to resume his studies under a private tutor. He never attended a college.

John Marshall was educated at home by his father and mother until he reached the age of 12 years. Then a private tutor was procured for him. At 14 he was sent to the school in Westmoreland county where Washington had been a student, and at which James Madison was one of his fellow-pupils. He said there but a year, coming back to the plantation at the end of that time to resume his studies under a private tutor. He never attended a college.

Against Weighted Silks.

Prominent silk manufacturers are trying to secure legislation in congress to compel the labeling of weighted or "dynamited" silk goods. They say that the increasing practice of increasing the weight of silk fibers by the use of metallic dyes is seriously injuring the legitimate silk trade. The iniquity of the years in producing the fraudulent article has become so great that it is a stringent legislation of some kind needed to protect both the consumer and the honest manufacturer.

Senator Patterson.



The fusion majority in the Colorado legislature last week elected him to succeed Senator Wolcott. Mr. Patterson is editor of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, and a former Populist congressman.

Industrial Learning Needed.

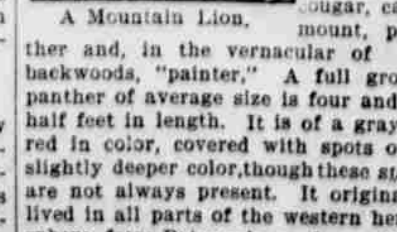
Secretary David Ross of the Illinois bureau of labor statistics makes a strong plea in his last report for kindergartens, manual training, and industrial education on the public schools. He calls attention to the fact that at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 France outstripped England and Germany because of her industrial educational system. From that date both England and Germany took active interest in kindergartens and manual training or trade schools.

Pouncefote and the Porter.

As sufferers from rheumatism Lord Pouncefote, British minister, and William Gwynn, colored doorman at the office of the secretary of state, are bound by a mutual tie. Some time ago Gwynn ventured to recommend that his lordship try a certain cure for the torment named. The two met on the street a week or two later and the diplomat said to the doorman: "That's a sure cure you recommended, William. It cured me of rheumatism and gave me the gout."

What Roosevelt Shot.

The carnivorous animal which Theodore Roosevelt shot the other day just as it was attacking a member of his party was of the kind variously known as a mountain lion, puma, cougar, catamount, panther, and, in the vernacular of the backwoods, "pantler." A full grown panther of average size is four and a half feet in length. It is of a grayish red in color, covered with spots of a slightly deeper color, though these spots are not always present. It originally lived in all parts of the western hemisphere, from Patagonia on the south to Hudson's Bay on the north. Its voice is shrill and loud and its cries have often been compared to the screams of a child. The panther climbs trees readily and is said to be in the habit of lying in wait for its prey while perched on a limb, from which it jumps down on the back of its victim.



A Mountain Lion.

Some New Products.

Centennial Anniversary of Chief Justice Marshall's Appointment

John Marshall, the fourth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the centennial of whose appointment was this week celebrated all over the country, was born in Virginia in 1755. His family was one of the oldest in the colonies, his grandfather having settled in Virginia in 1650. His mother was Mary Isham Keith, a lineal descendant of Robert Keith, who was grand marshal of the Scottish army under Bruce. His father, Thomas Marshall, was a Virginia planter and a man who was noted for his rigid uprightness and his frankness in speech.

When young John Marshall was, years after, a candidate for the Virginia legislature from Fauquier county, only one vote was cast against him. When the elder Marshall heard of this one vote in opposition he declared that the man who cast it "could only have been actuated by spite and malice and must be punished." Forthwith he set out to find the name of the single voter and the next time he met him gave him a sound thrashing.

His Early Education.

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For what was best in his early education both officers and men. Thus at an extremely early age the judicial temperament, which afterward so greatly distinguished him, was recognized. In the army he became well acquainted with Gen. Washington and with Col. Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton he had met before in a surveying expedition in West Virginia, and for him especially he formed an attachment which lasted during his life. When 17 after years he was called upon to preside over the trial of Aaron Burr, the murderer of his friend, it was remarked as the strongest possible proof of the justice of his character that he could do so with such fairness and honesty that detractors said he showed every partiality to Burr.

At William and Mary College.

In 1780 Capt. John Marshall was sent back to Virginia to take charge of any additional troops which might be raised by that commonwealth, and there he took advantage of the opportunity to attend the law lectures at William and Mary College. In the summer of that year he received a license to practice law, but when Gen. Leslie began his invasion of the state, Marshall went back to the army and remained in the field until January, 1781. Then he resigned his commission and resumed the study of law.

Almost immediately the young soldier became prominent in public life. In the spring of 1782 he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses and in the fall a member of the executive council of the state. In January of 1783 he married Mary Willis Ambler, daughter of the state treasurer. Her

mother had refused an offer of marriage from Thomas Jefferson to marry her father, and it is a curious matter of history that her father's brother was the successful suitor for the hand of the beautiful Miss Cary, who refused on at least two occasions to become the wife of George Washington.

Early Married Life.

After his marriage John Marshall settled down to make his permanent home in Richmond. In 1784 he resigned his seat in the executive council of the state to devote himself to the practice of law, in which he was prominent and successful. Almost immediately after his resignation, however, his old friends in Fauquier county chose him to represent them in the House of Burgesses. In 1787 he was chosen a member of the same body from the district which comprised the City of Richmond, and in that capacity he was chiefly instrumental in securing the ratification of the constitution of the United States, which he afterwards did so much to expound. The value of his services in this connection may be gathered from the fact that the leader of the forces opposed to the ratification of the constitution was Patrick Henry, to whose speeches Marshall was always expected to reply.

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Elected to Congress.

Marshall returned to United States in August, 1798, and Adams at once offered him a seat on the Supreme Bench, which he declined to accept. In

1799 he was, much against his own wishes, elected to congress, in which body he served a single term. During this term he delivered a speech which is still regarded as one of the most authoritative expositions of international law in its bearing on the extradition of citizens of a foreign country.

Before his term in Congress had expired he was made secretary of state in the cabinet of President Adams, and on Jan. 20, 1801, he was nominated by the president as chief justice of the supreme court. The nomination was promptly confirmed and Marshall took his seat at once. During the same year Princeton university conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon him.

For thirty-five years he served as chief justice, and, as has often been said, his best and most enduring monument consists of the thirty volumes of reports of his decisions and of those of the supreme court while he was at its head. In 1829 he, with Madison and Monroe, served as a delegate to the convention for revising the state constitution of Virginia. For six years more he remained on the bench of the supreme court. In the spring of 1835 he went to Philadelphia to seek medical advice and in that city he died. Besides his published opinions he is the author of a five-volume life of Washington, which was published in 1804.

Many statues, busts and portraits of John Marshall are in existence. His figure is on the Washington monument at Richmond, Va., and there are two portraits in the consultation room of the supreme court at Washington.

Responsible for Alabama.

Capt. James Dunwoody Bullock, who died the other day in Liverpool, was directly responsible for the building of the famous steamship Alabama, which wrought havoc with the shipping of the union during the war of the rebellion. He was the naval agent of the confederacy in England during the war, and besides the Alabama, arranged for the building of other vessels which were turned out of English shipyards for the service of the south. The property destroyed and the loss occasioned by the Alabama and its fellows formed the basis of the celebrated "Alabama claims," in settlement of which, after eight years' discussion, England finally paid \$15,000,000 into the treasury of the United States.

If money go before, all ways lie open.

SHE GOT A PENSION

By Killing Her Husband in a Fight for Her Life.

A pension has been allowed recently to the widow of a soldier of the Sixth United States cavalry for whose death the beneficiary was responsible, says the Washington Evening Star. While this startling fact would seem to debar the widow, the peculiar and interesting circumstances of the soldier's demise rendered it proper for the pension officials to pass favorably upon her application. It appears that the soldier, according to the coroner's verdict, came to his death May 7, 1888, through choking with a leather watch chain in the hands of his wife while she was protecting her life. The widow's statement before the jury disclosed a remarkable series of incidents, and was corroborated in all essential respects by other witnesses. She testified that her husband had been drinking heavily for a week. She had gone to him at 12 o'clock and told him that dinner was ready. He made no response, and after the meal was finished and the diners had gone, he came and told her to prepare dinner at once. She at first remonstrated, but observing a strange look upon his face, became frightened and began to do as commanded. The husband then said with an oath that he was going to kill her and struck her, knocking her against the table. The wife then fled from the house, thinking to find some of the men about the place who would quiet or restrain her husband. She ran to a field where men were plowing, and besought their interference or protection. They refused, saying they could do nothing with the man. Meanwhile he had gathered up the baby, mounted a horse and followed in pursuit of her. The husband rode up to his wife, who begged him not to hurt her. He replied, with an oath, that he would break her bones and would kill her; that she must die. He then threw the baby to the ground, pulled his six-shooter from his belt, tried to make his horse run over her, and reached out trying to strike her with his revolver. As he leaned over he fell from his horse to the ground on his side and back. In falling he fell against his wife, knocking her down. She jumped up, threw herself upon her husband, intending to get his revolver away from him. She laid hold of his leather watch chain, which he wore around his neck. This leather guard fastened with a slip-knot. The wife clutched the chain with one hand and with the other held one of her husband's hands. She was exhausted, and lay in that condition for four or five minutes. He did not struggle, but made a queer noise in his throat. When the woman recovered she arose, hid the revolver and ran to the house. When the men went to where her husband lay they found him dead. The wife had unintentionally strangled her husband. Her pension has been granted, and today she is drawing \$8 per month.

NEW TELEPHONE.

Powerful Inductive Coil Aids in Telephoning 1,000 Miles.

Mr. Gregor Blanck, the Hungarian who has invented a loud speaking telephone, has been negotiating with the British postoffice and a general telephone company, for the introduction of his instrument upon their system. The postoffice has informed the inventor that if he can construct an instrument with which it will be possible to telephone a distance of about a thousand miles, with ease, and without having to shout into the instrument, so that the words may be distinctly distinguished at the other end, they might be disposed to avail themselves of the invention. The inventor has been busily engaged upon a special telephone for this purpose, and by the aid of a very powerful inductive coil has succeeded in telephoning over a distance of a thousand miles, and will shortly experiment with his improved instrument before the authorities of the postal department. The crux of the invention is that by means of the coil, articulation of the speaker is intensified as the words pass along the wire. Besides connecting the instrument with the telephone, the inventor will attach it to electrophone, and by this means one will be able to sit in a room and listen to what is happening at the theater, without having to insert the tubes into the ear, as is now necessary. The sound would proceed from the electrophone in much the same manner as they are recited by the phonograph.

1,000 Miles Without Stopping.

As the result of a challenge from Mr. Moffatt Ford, managing director of the Motor Car Company, Limited, London, the Societe Desaville, of Paris, undertook to run two motor cars of their own manufacture for 1,000 miles without stopping for any purpose whatever. The trial took place in the Crystal Palace, London, and the motors entered were one of 8-horse power and the other of 5-horse power. The smaller motor completed the one thousand miles in 48 hours and 24 minutes, but the 8-horse machine had to stop temporarily after covering 314 miles, on account of a frozen carburetor, but on being re-started traveled 1,000 kilometers (about 627 miles) in 24 hours 54 minutes.

Iron Ore for Galveston.

The pupils of the Lima (Peru) orphan asylum have made a gift of a golden urn of the iron period in aid of the Galveston sufferers. The urn was discovered last year in one of the ancient burying grounds of the prehistoric race of Peru, near Lima. The urn weighs about 120 grains. The metal of which it is composed is similar to the "electrum" mentioned by Pliney, or the "leukos chrusos," or white gold, referred to in Homer's Iliad. On each side of the urn is a human head, with the largest nose typical of the prehistoric Peruvian race. The value of the vessel is very great, as it is a rare archaeological curiosity. —George R. Gepp in Chicago Record.

Getting in America's Pigs.

Harry Vardon, the great British golf expert, has decided to make his home in the United States. He will visit England this winter to close up his affairs preparatory to leaving the country for good. He says there is more money to be made here at golf than in Great Britain.

Princess Wants a Husband.

Like his brother, the Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg



PRINCESS BEATRICE.

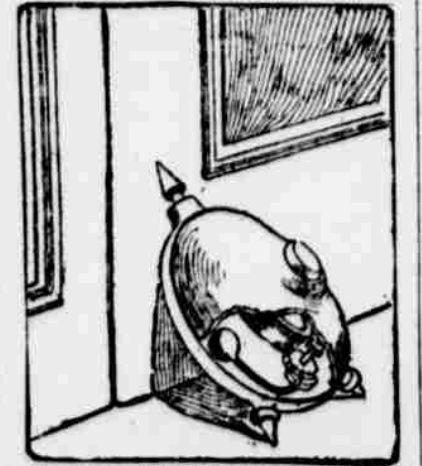
Victoria in her name, after their grandmother, the queen of England. The rest of her name is Beatrice Leopoldine, and she is usually spoken of as Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg. Hitherto Princess Beatrice has been lost in the swarm of young granddaughters and great grandchildren of the queen, but now she is to be heard from, for she will be 17 next April, and her imperious mother-in-law, the queen, thinks it is time to arrange for the young girl's marriage. Mother and daughter are now going over to England to see the queen of that country and to afford her majesty the keen delight of making another match. They will remain in England several weeks.

First Girl Messenger "Boy."

Miss Dottie Hammond of Denver, a pretty young woman of 18, is one of the few messenger "boys" in the country. She is regularly employed to carry messages by the Western Union Telegraph company from its stockyards office in that city. She is so prompt and speedy in the delivery and collection of telegrams that there is talk of replacing the usual messenger boys in Denver with girls of equal energy and promptness. While performing her regular duties, Miss Hammond has learned to receive and send messages, and she is soon to be promoted to a regular position as operator. She has served as a messenger for more than a year, and declares that she can see no reason why girls cannot do the work as well, if not better, than the boys usually employed. For one thing, as Miss Hammond points out, the girls do not smoke cigarettes.

To Keep Burglars Out.

Here is a little arrangement for use as a burglar alarm which is complete in itself and needs no batteries, or wires to operate it. It consists of a circular base plate, upon which is mounted a gong and a spring-actuated escapement and clockwork mechanism of any convenient form. From one edge of the base project two sharp prongs, which rest on the floor, while on the opposite side there is a sliding spindle, also sharpened to a point. To put the



BURGLAR ALARM DOOR LOCK.

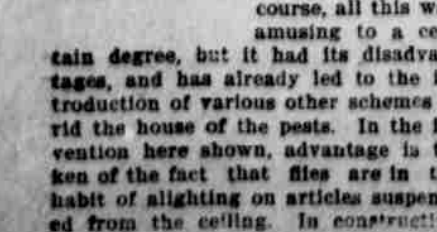
alarm in position the pair of prongs are driven into the floor a short distance by a blow of the device itself. Then the tip of the spindle is placed against the bottom of the door, inclining the alarm at about the angle shown. As the spindle is controlled by a spring, a push on the door drives it in a short distance and releases the bell mechanism, at the same time effectually locking the door against further movement.

Department of Education.

There is a commissioner of education at the head of one of the bureaus of the interior department. It is his duty to collect statistics and facts showing the condition and progress of education in the several states and territories, and to diffuse among the people information about school systems and methods of teaching, so as to promote the cause of education throughout the country. The commissioner is aided in his labors of diffusion by a chief clerk, a compiler, and a statistician. Among them they collect data and get out yearly reports which may serve in a degree to promote the cause of education. Senator Hansbrough has introduced a bill to expand the bureau into a department and the commissioner into a secretary.

Fly-Catching in Apparatus.

has just introduced fly-catching device shown in the accompanying illustration. The use of the large sheets of fly paper so common a few years ago came to be somewhat of a nuisance, especially when a neighbor accidentally sat on one, or the family cat became involved in a discussion regarding her right to walk on the information sheet. Of course, all this was amusing to a certain degree, but it had its disadvantages, and has already led to the introduction of various other schemes to rid the house of the pests. In the invention here shown, advantage is taken of the fact that flies are in the habit of alighting on articles suspended from the ceiling. In constructing



Plan of the Trap-offensive sheet.

Railroads May Be Offered.

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper conveys the interesting information that the Morgan-Rockefeller-Hill combination is completing its plans for consolidation of railway systems with the intention of offering them to the government at a price to be determined in any way which Congress may devise.

Sir Henry Maxim declares that years before the safety bicycle was invented he had made one for himself and had

Studied Law at 18.

When he was 18 years old he began the study of law. Almost immediately, however, the war of the revolution broke out and the young lawyer found it necessary to forsake his books for the sword. He joined a company of Virginia volunteers and devoted himself to training them for active service. His father, Thomas Marshall, was appointed colonel of a regiment of minute men, in which John became a lieutenant. By way of uniform the men of the regiment wore green hunting shirts on the breasts of which was embroidered the motto, "Liberty or Death," and the regimental flag bore the image of a coiled rattlesnake with the warning message, "Don't Tread on Me." As weapons they carried rifles, knives and tomahawks. Almost without exception they were experienced hunters, good shots, and used to the hardships of the chase.

As Army Lieutenant.

Lieut. Marshall early distinguished himself for bravery and good judgment in command of his men. He took part in all the most important battles of the war. He was exceedingly popular in the army, and was often chosen to act as umpire in disputes arising between the officers.

Great Gift to the Nation.

The department of agriculture at Washington is now putting into shape a collection of new economic plants and vegetables which are expected to prove of great value to the farmers and gardeners of the country. The collection was made by Barbour Lathrop, formerly of Chicago, who has spent two years' time and thousands of dollars of his own money in the project. Two years ago Mr. Lathrop left New York, taking with him as an expert botanist David G. Fairchild, who was assigned for the purpose by the department of agriculture at Washington. At the time of his selection Mr. Fairchild was in charge of the section of seed and plant introduction.

Some New Products.

During the two years which have



ALEXANDRIAN CLOVER.

elapsed the party has visited almost every part of South America, Europe, Africa and Asia, to say nothing of the islands at which they have made stops. Everywhere they have gone they have carefully investigated the regular crops raised by the farmers of the country, and have purchased seeds and plants of such species as they thought might be introduced into the United States with advantage. Altogether 450 different purchases have been sent in to the agricultural department, and experiments are already well advanced with some of them. Among those from which great results are expected are the Alexandrian clover from Egypt, which is intended as a late fodder crop for irrigated lands in California and Arizona; the seedless grape from Padua, Italy, intended for the seedless raisin industry of the Colorado desert region; Egyptian cotton, which is now being tested by over 100 experimenters in the south, and a series of East Indian yams, one of which is said to be far superior to the potato in flavor.

The Alabama.

The first observatory was located at Williamstown, Mass., in 1838.

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Chief Justice Marshall.

mother had refused an offer of marriage from Thomas Jefferson to marry her father, and it is a curious matter of history that her father's brother was the successful suitor for the hand of the beautiful Miss Cary, who refused on at least two occasions to become the wife of George Washington.

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The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as second class mail matter.

Saturday, Jan. 26, 1901.

LOCAL DOGS.

Call at F. G. Alexander & Co's and see big reduction in price of tailor-made clothing.

Mr. A. C. Frasier made a business trip to Waco this week.

Mr. W. T. Hudson went to Dallas Tuesday.

Great reduction in price of tailor-made suits at Alexander & Co's.

Mr. J. C. Cameron called in Wednesday and subscribed for the Free Press for himself and for a brother at Weatherford.

Deland China hogs—a choice lot of pureblood ones for sale by J. F. Pinkerton.

Mr. G. H. Cobb was in town Thursday and with his usual promptness passed over some cash on subscription.

If you need a suit of clothing it will pay you to call at F. G. Alexander & Co's—great reduction in prices.

Mr. R. W. Williams passed some cash our way the other day with the remark that he supposed it took some money to keep printing presses going as well as to make other things move—in which he was eminently correct.

Stoves at Sherrill Bros & Co. from low price to high price, some good and some bad, come and see for yourselves. Charter Oak stoves are the best make in the world.

Clean up and vaccinate! Vaccinate and clean up—both operations will lessen the chance of taking smallpox and lessen the danger if you do get it.

Do you wish a stylish Photo button? A button that will wear well, and look well as a brooch? Then call at the tent near the Gossett hotel.

Rev. Mr. Chas. Martin is in Haskell and will take Rev. W. L. Loveady's place on the Haskell circuit. However he will worship with us next Sunday.

J. T. BLOODWORTH.

My stock of groceries has just been filled up with a complete line of choice, fresh family groceries. As to prices—all they are below the other fellow's—Come and see!

Respectfully, T. G. CARNEY.

Mr. Durrell Cox and family departed yesterday to take up their residence on their ranch in Tom Green County, where Mr. Cox moved his large herd of sheep last fall. We regret to lose good citizens like these.

Go to T. G. Carney's for choice family groceries.

Mr. L. N. Riker and family have moved to Stamford, where Mr. Riker has a position with the Penick, Colbert & Hughes Hardware company. They have resided in Haskell several years and were among our most respected citizens, and the good wishes of many friends go with them.

Mr. T. G. Carney will greatly enlarge his mercantile business in the near future. He this week ordered a full stock of dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, etc., which he will soon have in stock.

W. H. Parsons, the jeweler, is the place to get Seth Thomas clocks, ladies and gentlemen's Elgin and Waltham watches, solid gold rings, cuff buttons, chains, etc.

Accompanying the request to change address of his paper from Karnes City to Corpus Christi, we learn that Mr. D. W. Courtwright and family are now located at the latter place, where they are doing very well. Mr. C. has a good position in a barber shop and Mrs. C. is keeping a hotel.

For Sale—320 acres of good smooth land, part of the John Connor survey, 6 1/2 miles N. W. from town. Considerable timber, one room house. Apply to J. R. Johnson on Wildhorse prairie.

ESTRAYED—One deep brown mare, star in face, branded I. R. on left shoulder and B. Y. on left thigh. Reward \$5 for her recovery. Henry Brocksteadt, Haskell, Texas.

For those lovely Platino photos on latest style mount, go to C. G. Rohde, near the Gossett hotel.

The many friends in Haskell of Mrs. H. N. Frost will regret to learn of her death, which occurred at her home at Mineral Wells on last Tuesday. A phone message from Mr. Frost on Monday apprised his parents and relatives here of his wife's serious illness and Mrs. C. C. Frost and Mrs. Rike left early Tuesday morning to go to her bedside, but all was over before they reached her.

Mr. J. R. Rathmel representing Mr. Frank Anson of Coleman, contractor for furnishing horses to the British government for use in the Boer war in South Africa, was here Wednesday and secured twenty good horses. The prices paid ranged from \$40 to \$65. Many good horses were refused on account of slight blemishes and color which in no way effected their serviceability.

This is to remind taxpayers that all unpaid taxes become delinquent after January 31, and are then subject to additional costs and penalties.

Respy., J. W. Collins, Tax Collector.

Dr. Lindsey, Judge Jones and Mr. Cason returned several days ago from El Paso, where they went last week to take in the Midwinter Carnival. Mr. Cason and Judge Jones own up to going across the river to Texas to witness the bull fights, but exonerate the doctor from that little dereliction from the duty of a good Baptist, but they do say the flying woman caught him.

TO THE PUBLIC—Perinching on January 1st, I will sell merchandise for cash only. But it is my intention to put the prices of dry goods, clothing and groceries on a basis that it will pay you to come to me with your cash. All goods just as represented or your money back if they are returned promptly in same condition as when purchased. This guarantees satisfaction.

Respectfully, R. H. McKee.

For high grade photos, photo buttons and photo medallions, call on C. G. Rohde at the tent-gallery, near the Gossett Hotel. Price reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

Most anything you want in the printing line can be done at the Free Press job office—done as well and about as cheaply, quality considered elsewhere. Most of our business men appreciate this fact and place their orders here, but a few—well, they don't. Possibly they are a dollar or so on stationery during a year, but they lose more otherwise. We know it.

W. C. BLANCHETT & Co., of STAMFORD, sell Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Etc., at low figures. (3-19)

The worst after effects of influenza arise from deranged functions of the liver. Clear the blood at once with HERRING, for it will strengthen the liver to withdraw from circulation the biliary poisons. Price 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Uncle Dan Mooneyhan and son Claude, returned last week from a two months prospecting trip over the west looking for a better place than Haskell county. Uncle Dan confesses that he failed to find a good one and, having sold his farm before he left, has bought a nice tract of land two miles east of town where, he says, he expects to establish a home and live out his days.

With twenty years experience and a complete set of tools and material, I am prepared to do all kinds of watch and jewelry work in first-class style. All work strictly guaranteed. Respectfully, W. H. PARSONS.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between P. J. Williamson and Chas. Martin in the confectionery and restaurant business has been dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. Martin buying the entire interest of P. J. Williamson in the stock also all accounts and debts due to said firm and assuming the payment of all accounts and debts owing by said firm. And said Chas. Martin will continue the business at the old stand.

P. J. WILLIAMSON CHAS. MARTIN Haskell, Texas, Jan. 2, 1901.

Tesla, the great electrical scientist, avers that he believes that he is in actual communication by means of electrical signals with the inhabitants of the planet Mars. He says he can not as yet get intelligible results but hopes soon to do so.

We shall see what we shall see.

Fresh vaccine virus at Baker's. Mr. Chas. Agnew and wife were presented with their first-born on Wednesday.

Mr. J. C. Forbis sold 3000 sheep to New Mexico parties this week at \$2.75 per head.

New shipment of Ruchter's and Hammar paint just received at Baker's.

Mr. R. H. McKee returned Thursday from a trip to Brownwood.

Full line of new up-to-date stationery at Baker's.

Rev. J. T. Bloodworth informs us that he has commenced circulating a petition for a county election on local option.

Ladies can avoid the annoyance of broken toothed combs by getting one of those warranted "Unbreakable" comb at Baker's.

Several carpenters are at work on the 60-foot addition to F. G. Alexander & Co's store. When completed they will have one of the largest business houses in west Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carney left yesterday on an eastern trip. They will visit their daughter at Sherman and go to St. Louis, where Mr. Carney will purchase some additional lines of goods for his business here.

Dr. Lindsey tells us that at El Paso last week he met his sister who resides in California and who he had not seen in fourteen years. Knowing that she would be there was his chief reason for going.

The young people of the Baptist church are preparing to give an entertainment on the night of Feb. 22, for the purpose of securing money to buy a new church organ. The chief feature of the entertainment will be a play entitled "The Noble Outcast."

I have accepted a position with Messrs Baker & Bryan, who have just put in a full stock of Groceries, Saddlery, etc., at Stamford, and I will be pleased to have all my friends call and see me when in Stamford, and if any of you want goods in these lines, I shall be glad to interest you.

Respectfully, A. W. SPRINGER.

Medical Board 39th District. The Medical Board of the 39th judicial district will meet at Roby, Fisher county, on March 1st, 1901, for the examination of applicants for license to practice medicine, also for the transaction of such other business as pertains to said Board.

E. E. GILBERT, M. D. J. D. DAVIS, M. D. A. O. SCARBOROUGH, M. D. Board

The election of United States senators by the popular vote would make it impossible for men of the Quay, Addicks and Clark stripe to get into the senate by the purchase of a few political reprobates like themselves.

According to Sir Walter Besant liquid air is the force of the future. It is an explosive of a most dangerous kind; it may be used as an anesthetic; it may be used to purify anything. In a word, it is another giant caught, imprisoned and made to work the will of man. "I have not the least doubt," Mr. Besant continues, "that before many months are past liquid air will be captured by the inventor and used for the destruction of a whole army many miles distant by the hand of a drummer boy."

Perhaps the most truthful statement of Queen Victoria's death is the one which represents her as going into a condition of senile decay for months past as the result of her broodings and regrets over the Boer war. It is alleged that for months past she has been only at intervals that she has been in possession of her normal mental powers and at such times she has expressed deep regret in regard to the war on the Boers, which, it is said, she always opposed. Her condition has been kept secret from the English public.

Considerable concern was felt in town the early part of the week on account of a report that there was a case of smallpox at Mr. J. A. Price's, about 12 miles northeast from town, as also the report that there were four cases in Stamford. Later reports, however, tend to show that the first reports were based on suspicion and were erroneous. But there seems to be no doubt as to the existence of genuine smallpox at Throckmorton, Cisco, near Abilene and in Knox county. Our people should be watchful and use all known precautionary measures. In conversation with County Judge Hamilton about the situation he said that he was trying to keep posted on the situation and would take prompt action should the disease develop here.



Overcoat Weather

is here at last and we have a full stock of them in various grades, so that we are sure that we can fit you in

Quality, Style and Price,

and guarantee to give you full value for your money in any quality or style of coat you may select. In fact we are making specially low prices on our overcoats because we want to close them out before the winter is over.

We also have some excellent rain coats in extra quality Mackintoshes and Vulcanized rubber goods that we are selling very low.

We still have a good line of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

in heavy weight goods on which we are making special prices to close it out, and if you want a good winter suit or a overcoat or a pair of pants, you will do well to come and look over this stock. The quality, cut and make of these goods is first-class.

We are also making very close figures on

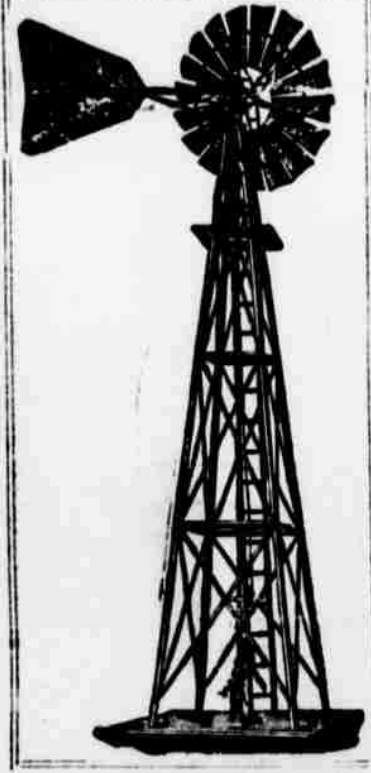
Our Heavy Winter Dry Goods

including heavy weight dress goods, pants goods, flannels, blankets, etc. Infact it will be to your interest to look through our stock for anything you want, especially in the line of winter wear or goods.

We appreciate the fine trade we have had during the past year and solicit a continuance of your patronage during this year.

RESPECTFULLY,

S. I. Robertson.



DANDY WIND MILLS

The lightest running; The longest lasting; Never get out of repair...

We handle them in car lots, and offer them CHEAP.

Studebaker Wagons John Deere Implements Barb Wire

and a full line of shelf and heavy hardware.

Ed M. Hart Hardware Co. STAMFORD, TEXAS.

EPWORTH LEAGUE AND GENERAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

EDITED BY Mrs. S. W. SCOTT.

Sunday is missionary day in the League. Come and hear an interesting program.

The Leaguers intend having a literary meeting soon and, later, a social meeting.

A writer in the Review of Reviews asks the question: "How long will missionaries be needed?" After consideration and arguments, he answers: "By a few years of strenuous labor and liberal giving, a mighty transformation will be wrought. By wise and adequate labors, Christianity may be made paramount in every nation on earth in the early years of the twentieth century."

Make sure that, however good you may be, you have faults; that, however dull you may be, you can find out what they are; and that, however slight they may be, you would better make some patient effort to get quit of them.—Kuskin.

We have to tolerate a great many things that we do not approve, but we are not obliged to endorse them.

The holiness of heart that finds its outlet through the daily life rather than through the mouth has valid credentials.

The preacher who surcharges his sermons with pronouns in the first person does not always preach Christ and him crucified.

The man who becomes so zealous in his religion that he offends all others who do not accept his hobbies is an intolerable nuisance.

When your religion sweetens your mind and heart with love and gentleness, it then becomes a joy to yourself and a blessing to those around you.—Rankin.

MY TIME TABLE.

Sixty seconds make a minute— How much good can I do in 15? Sixty minutes make an hour— All the good that's in my power. Twenty hours and four a day— Time for sleep and work and play. Days three hundred and sixty five Make a year for me to strive Right good things each day to do. That I wish may grow and true. —Texas Advocate.

A WISH FOR THE NEW YEAR. He who has been so often my hope, my refuge, my confidence, when I stood upon the brink of an abyss where I could not move one step forward; He who, in answer to my prayer, has helped me when ever, prospect of help vanished; that God who has safely conducted me, not merely through flowery paths, but likewise across precipices and burning sands—may this God be thy God, thy comfort, as he has been mine!—Selected.

Corpus Christi shipped a car-load, 20,000 pounds, of cabbage to Dallas on the 17th. The price paid at Corpus Christi was one cent per pound. Small shipments by express have been made for several weeks past, but this was the first solid car.

It is said that there are about 1500 acres in cabbage near Corpus Christi, which is nearly double last years acreage, and will produce about 800 car-loads and at only one cent a pound will pay the producers \$160,000.

Christian Endeavor Program.

Missions, Heathen homes and Christian homes, Tim. 1:3-5; 3:14-15. Leader—Winnie Beavers. Song and prayer. Bible lesson—leader. Scripture responses.

What I have heard about heathen homes, a short paper by Annis Fielden. The duty of Christian homes to heathen homes—Supt. Reading—Not just like heathen—Annie Ellis.

Happy children—No. 44 Junior Builder—Mamie Draper and Donna Webb. Recitation—Myrtle Baldwin. Roll call. Closing song—Mizpah.

THE GOSSETT HOTEL, Haskell, Texas.

Having taken charge of this Hotel and refitted and refurnished it, it now offers to the

Local and Traveling Public the best and most comfortable accommodations to be had in Haskell, but without a corresponding advance in prices.

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

M. H. GOSSETT, Proprietor.

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.

M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Cash. L. E. PIERSON, Asst. Cash. THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS. A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States. DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Leo Pierson T. J. Lemmon.

A BOON TO MANKIND! D. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE CURE. A New Discovery for the Certain Cure of INTERNAL and EXTERNAL PILES, WITHOUT PAIN. CURES WHERE ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED. TUBES, BY MAIL, 75 CENTS; BOTTLES, 50 CENTS. JAMES F. HALLARD, Sole Proprietor, 319 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

To Build Up a Town. Secretary Fishburn of the Dallas Commercial Club has compiled the following rules of procedure for building up a town. They are based on experience and observation. 1. Stay away from all meetings in behalf of progress. This will prove an encouragement for those present. 2. Impugn the motives of those who do attend such meetings and charge them with a desire to advertise themselves. This inspires patriotic men to work all the harder for the public good. 3. Pour cold water on every new home enterprise, predict its early failure and contribute to that end by patronizing its rivals in other towns. This will encourage others to put their money in home enterprises. 4. When a committee calls on you for a contribution to any good cause, act like a sore-headed bear and yield up what you do give begrudgingly as possible. This lightens the burden of the committee and sends them on their way rejoicing in their work of love. 5. When strangers visit your town let them wander around alone and enlighten themselves by reading the signs and pumping the professional loafer. They will carry away a delightful remembrance of their visit and advertise the town wherever they go. 6. Whenever your town paper differs in the slightest with your ideas of public policies, declare that it has been bought up and promptly cut off your patronage. The editor will turn the other cheek and redouble his efforts in behalf of the town and its 'good people.' 7. Oppose any enterprise, every detail of which is not in exact accordance with your own ideas, no matter how much in the minority you may be. This will be conducive to that spirit of concession and unity which is necessary to progress. 8. Give sparingly, if at all, to movements for the general good of the town, even if you are the largest property owner in it. This will spur on to greater exertions the public spirited citizens your town now has and induce the coming of others. 9. Observe these rules closely and there can be no doubt of the growth of your town. It will grow and continue to grow—up in weeds

The COMMONER. William J. Bryan's new paper. We have made an arrangement to club the FREE PRESS with Mr. Bryan's paper. THE FREE PRESS, \$1.50 THE COMMONER, \$1.00 We will send both papers to cash subscribers one year for \$2.10 MR. BRYAN says that he expects to devote his life to the study and discussion of public questions—social, economic and political problems, and desires through his paper to present his views to the American people. THE COMMONER will have no traveling canvassers. All subscriptions must be sent direct or through papers clubbing with it.