

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 16.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901

No. 8.

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. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office at Terrell's Drug store.

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

DR. R. G. LITSEY,
DENTIST,
Office over the Bank.

All kinds of Dental work neatly and substantially done
Prices moderate

Faults of digestion cause disorders of the liver, and the whole system becomes deranged. HERBINE perfects the process of digestion and assimilation, and thus makes pure blood. Price 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Now is the time to kill prairie dogs. Food is scarce and they will eat the poisoned grain more readily than when there is green herbage for them to feed upon.

A Convincing Answer.
"I hobbled into Mr. Blackman's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by J. B. Baker.

The report of the Division of Forestry of the Agricultural Department shows that the people of Nebraska planted 66,937,494 trees in one year.

We see it stated that the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic has been reduced by death since 1890 from 400,489 to 275,662. In 1890 the pension roll had on it 537,000 names now it has on it 993,000. A little strange isn't it that while the material from which the pension roll is made in large part has diminished a little over 30 per cent. the roll has increased a little over 50 per cent.—a divergence of more than 80 per cent.

Their Claims Set at Rest.
The claim of other medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employe of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlehan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by J. B. Baker.

Affidavit of Commissioner's Court to Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

IN THE MATTER OF COUNTY FINANCES IN THE HANDS OF J. E. MURFEE, Treasurer of Haskell County, Tex.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT Haskell County, Texas, In Regular Quarterly Session, Feb., Term 1901.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, as County Commissioners within and for said Haskell County, and the Hon. D. H. Hamilton, County Judge of said Haskell County, constituting the entire Commissioners' Court of said County, and each one of us, do hereby certify that on this, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1901, at a regular quarterly term of our said Court, we have compared and examined the quarterly report of J. E. Murfee, Treasurer of Haskell County, Texas, for the quarter beginning on the 1st day of November A. D. 1900, and ending on the 31st day of January A. D. 1901, and finding the same correct have caused an order to be entered upon the minutes of the Commissioners' Court of Haskell County, stating the approval of said Treasurer's Report by our said Court, which said order recites separately the amount received and paid out of each fund by said County Treasurer since his last report to this Court, and for and during the time covered by his present report, and the balance of each fund remaining in said Treasurer's hands on the said 16th day of February A. D. 1901, and have ordered the proper credits to be made in the accounts of the said County Treasurer, in accordance with said order as required by Article 867, Chapter 1, Title XXV, of the Revised Statutes of Texas, as amended by an Act of the Twenty-fifth Legislature of Texas, at its regular session, approved March 20, 1897.

And we, and each of us, further certify that we have actually and fully inspected and counted all the actual cash and assets in hands of the said Treasurer belonging to Haskell County at the close of the examination of said Treasurer's Report, on this the 16th day of February A. D. 1901, and find the same to be as follows to wit:

JURY FUND		Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 1st day of November 1900		86.16	
To amount received since said date		392.69	
By amount disbursed since said date			368.04
By amount to balance			110.81
Total		478.85	478.85

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND		Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 1st day of November 1900		1256.79	
To amount received since said date		1911.37	
By amount disbursed since said date			609.16
By amount to balance			2559.00
Total		3168.16	3168.16

GENERAL FUND		Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 1st day of November 1900		130.19	
To amount received since said date		4608.88	
By amount disbursed since said date			1067.78
By amount to balance			3671.29
Total		4739.07	4739.07

COURT HOUSE FUND		Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 1st day of November 1900		638.36	
To amount received since said date		1438.39	
By amount disbursed since said date			88.32
By amount to balance			1988.43
Total		2076.75	2076.75

R. & B. INT. & SINK'G FUND		Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 1st day of November 1900		161.65	
To amount received since said date		951.96	
By amount disbursed since said date			23.79
By amount to balance			1089.82
Total		1113.61	1113.61

COURT HOUSE INT. & SINK'G FUND		Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 1st day of November 1900		518.37	
To amount received since said date		3056.65	
By amount disbursed since said date			76.41
By amount to balance			3498.61
Total		3575.02	3575.02

DATE	RECAPITULATION	AMOUNT
Feb. 16, 1901	Balance to credit of Jury Fund on this day	\$ 90.81
" " "	" " " " to credit of Road & Bridge Fund on this day	2564.85
" " "	" " " " to credit of General Fund on this day	3498.49
" " "	" " " " to credit of Ct. House Fund on this day	1988.43
" " "	" " " " to credit of R. & B. Int. & S'k'g Fund on this day	1089.82
" " "	" " " " to credit of C. H. Int. & S'k'g Fund on this day	3498.61
	Total cash on hand belonging to Haskell county in the hands of said Treasurer as actually counted by us	\$12731.01

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.	
The bonded indebtedness of the said county we find to be as follows, to wit:	
Court House and Jail Bonds	\$38400.00
Road and Bridge Bonds	13000.00
Total Bonded Indebtedness	\$51400.00

WITNESS OUR HANDS, officially, this 16th day of February A. D. 1901.
D. H. HAMILTON, County Judge
J. T. BOWMAN, Comr. Pre. No. 1
B. H. OWSELY, Comr. Pre. No. 2
W. K. FERRY, Comr. Pre. No. 3
E. D. JEFFERSON, Comr. Pre. No. 4

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, by D. H. Hamilton, County Judge, and J. T. Bowman and B. H. Owsely and W. K. Ferry and E. D. Jefferson, County Commissioners of said Haskell County, each respectively, on this, the 16th day of February A. D. 1901.

C. B. LOWE, Co. Clerk,
Haskell County, Texas.

OUR Mr. F. G. ALEXANDER left on the 4th inst. for Chicago to buy the firms Spring stock of goods. He was accompanied by Mrs. West, who will select the millinery and who will be at the head of that department on their return.

They will meet Mr. S. B. Street at Fort Worth and together they will purchase the stocks for the Graham, Haskell and Mundy houses.

Our customers may expect the latest, best and cheapest when these goods arrive.

RESPECTFULLY,
F. G. Alexander & Co.
P. S.—We want all the room we can get and until our new stock arrives you can get special bargains in clothing and all winter goods at our store.
F. G. A. & Co.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,
Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

Handles only the Finest 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.

Had to Conquer or Die.
"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had consumption so bad that the best doctors said I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled life-saver in Consumption, Pneumonia, La Grippe and Bronchitis; infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup, whooping cough. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Try My New Jersey Champagne Cider, Waukesha Natural & Mineral Water, AND Belfast Ginger Ale.
These drinks are all healthful and invigorating and are not intoxicating.
I also carry a nice stock of Candies, Fruits and Nuts and solicit your trade.
Meals at all hours.
I run a restaurant in same building, everything nice, clean and fresh, and furnish meals or lunches at any time.
Give me a call when you are hungry or thirsty.
W. M. REEDY.

Working Overtime.
Eight hours laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Easy to take, pleasant and safe. Only 25c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Danger of Colds and La Grippe.
The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. B. Baker.

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.

Frequently accidents occur in the household, which cause burns, cuts, sprains and bruises. For use in such cases BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store

Sale of Our County School Land.
We are informed that the county commissioners have under consideration an offer of \$1 per acre for the Haskell county school land, four leagues aggregating 17,712 acres, situated in Hockley county, and that they are to meet in a few days and give the party making the offer a final answer. The impression is out that at least two of the commissioners favor the sale and the comparatively few citizens who have heard of the matter are considerably worked up over it. All the expression we have heard in regard to it is unqualifiedly against the sale.

They say that the price offered is entirely inadequate. Several have called at the Free Press office and desired that we give the matter full attention in the paper this week. But owing to our limited space we can do little more than to give notice of the opposition to the sale.

We fully concur in the views of those who oppose the sale, because we believe that in a few years double or treble that price can be secured for the land. At least two railroads are building through that section of the State and it is probable that one of them, the Rock Island, will run through Hockley county within a year. Ranch lands are rapidly enhancing in value as the cattle business is crowded westward and we think there is not a shadow of doubt that within five years the land will bring \$35,000 or \$40,000 to our permanent school fund instead of \$17,702 now. The real surprise is that the commissioners would even consider an offer of \$1 an acre.

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a pleasant and effective remedy may be found in BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. Price, 25c and 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Play Postponed.
We are requested to say that on account of the unfavorable weather the play announced for to-night, 23, has been postponed for a few days. Another date will be set and announced shortly.

TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is no panacea, but is recommended for Piles only. These it will cure. Price 50 cents in bottle; tubes, 75 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, felons, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at J. B. Baker's.

NOTICE OF

Special Meeting of the Stockholders OF THE PANHANDLE & GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Panhandle & Gulf Railway Company has been and is hereby called, by order of the board of Directors, to be convened and held at the office of the Company, in the Banking-house of Thomas Trammell & Company, in Sweetwater, Nolan County, Texas, on the 23rd day of April, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and acting upon the following propositions:

1st. To authorize the Directors of the Company to apply to the Railroad Commission of the State of Texas for authority to issue the bonds of the Company in an amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, \$16,000, per mile for each mile of the railroad of this Company, built and to be built.

2nd. To authorize the execution, issuance and disposition of the bonds of the Company, in such sum as may be deemed advisable and the Railroad Commission may authorize, not exceeding \$16,000, per mile of the railroad built and to be built,—the date, rate of interest, time of maturity and other provisions of the bonds to be fixed and determined at the meeting.

3rd. To authorize the execution and delivery of a mortgage to some trustee or trustees, conveying all of the property, assets and franchises of the Company, in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds.

4th. To do any and all things germane to the above matters.
A. E. STILLWELL, Pres.,
J. S. TRAMMELL, Sec.,
A. E. Stillwell }
W. W. Sylvester } Directors
W. A. Rule }
Thos. Trammell }
R. L. McCaulley }
J. R. Daugherty }
J. P. Trammell }
H. C. Hord } (8-16)

A Fireman's Close Call.
"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and, after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by J. B. Baker. Price 50c.

Are you restless at night, and harassed by a bad cough? Use BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP, it will secure you sound sleep, and effect a prompt and radical cure. Price, 25c and 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Epworth League Program.
Subject—Marching Orders Mark. 16:15-20.
Leader—Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth.

After the reading of the topics on the subject, the League will have an old fashion Methodist meeting. Everybody is invited to come and take part. League at 4 p. m.

—We get the item given below about our Assistant Postmaster, Mr. T. C. Dodson, from the Hopkins County Democrat. We are pleased to reproduce it that our readers may know of the excellent character the young man has earned. His bearing since he has been a citizen of Haskell is in keeping with what the Democrat says:

"From a private letter it is learned that Prof. T. C. Dodson, well known in this county, is now a citizen of Haskell. This young gentleman was raised in the eastern portion of Hopkins, and throughout his life from a small boy to manhood, he has conducted himself in such an exemplary manner that it is a pleasure to the Democrat to say, without reserve, that he was one of the most prominent young men in the county. Every body recognizes him as an upright, honorable gentleman, and universal good wishes follow him."

Bonita is to have a trumpet corps. Ladonia National bank is organized. Work has begun on Gonzales' cotton mill.

Mayor Hicks was re-elected at San Antonio. Orange's electric light works are to be enlarged.

Vaccination has been made compulsory at Mineola.

An unknown man died suddenly in jail at Wichita Falls.

McKinney is to have a third national bank. It is to be capitalized at \$100,000.

The Dillon Machine company of Dallas, capital \$50,000, has been chartered.

The Citizens' National bank of Jacksboro, capital \$25,000, has been organized.

Peter Mahana was found dead in a bunk of a Cotton Belt construction train at Corsicana.

The Pierson hotel, El Paso, was fire damaged about \$15,000. The building was valued at \$30,000.

At a meeting of county and town health officers at Houston compulsory vaccination was postponed.

A McKinney company sold to a Dallas firm 1925 bales of cotton. The amount paid was \$37,937.

While kneeling in front of a fire at Paris praying Miss Irma Simmons, 16 years old, was seriously burned.

Miss Sarah Carter, who several weeks ago fell and broke a hip at Dallas and was removed to Marshall, died last week in that city.

Hon. F. W. Seabury of Rio Grande City, a member of the lower house of the legislature, has gone to Norfolk, Va., on urgent business.

The receipts of the Dallas postoffice for January, 1901, were \$17,733, against \$16,778 for the same period last year, an increase of \$955.

John Chapman, on trial at Dallas charged with complicity in the burning of Pate Bain, was adjudged guilty and his punishment fixed at life imprisonment.

George Maynard, about 32 years of age, of Taylor, committed suicide at Galveston by taking strychnine. He expired on a sidewalk on Thirtieth and Avenue O.

A stock company with \$50,000 capital has been organized at DeKalb to build a cotton seed oil mill. The site has been bought and work on the mill will be begun soon.

Bowles Perryman, a wealthy Creek Indian, died at Greenville. He weighed 260 pounds and it required some time to secure a large enough coffin. One was finally found at Paris.

Welton & Co., San Antonio, grocers, filed a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors generally, August Briam, Jr., being named as assignee. No schedule of liabilities or assets was filed.

The jury trying at Henderson the case of W. W. White, charged with the murder of Constable Mark Wyatt, returned a verdict of guilty and assessed as his punishment ten years in the penitentiary.

The claims of the volunteer soldiers who were rejected at the time of the mustering in of the Texas troops for the war with Spain are being allowed and warrants are being sent to some of them by Adjt. Gen. Thomas Scurry.

Lewis S. Palfrey, general passenger and freight agent of the Austin and Northwestern and commercial agent of the Sunset-Central routes, died at Austin, aged 35 years. He had long been in the railroad business.

While digging a well near Tyler J. L. Jackson struck a vein of lignite four feet thick, at a depth of eighteen feet. The lignite burns well. Mr. Jackson expects to sink a shaft some time in the near future.

Following the passage of the army reorganization bill and the abolishing of the post canteen, there are numerous saloons opening up near Fort Sar-Houston and they are viewed with apprehension by army officers, who fear they will have a demoralizing effect.

The committee appointed by Speaker Prince to accompany the representatives of the New York Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce on their trip through the state is composed of some of the leading business men of the Lone Star state.

Messrs. Galley & Guffey have leased about 12,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the Lucas gusher and as soon as the necessary tanks and pipe line are completed for taking care of the oil of this well they will drill more wells.

The railroad commission has overruled the application of William F. Biers of Galveston and Mr. Carter of Dallas to regulate or prohibit the hauling of cotton on open cars, as practiced by the Houston and Texas Central and other roads.

The servant's house of W. B. Morgan at his residence in North Gainesville a few days ago was destroyed by fire, and Willie Hays, a 4-year-old colored boy, was burned to death in the flames, his body being burned to a crisp.

Katy shopmen at Denison completed work on private car No. 99, for President H. C. Rowe, which has been in course of construction for over a year and cost something like \$25,000. The car was taken out and sent on a trial trip.

MILLIONS CUT OFF

By Senate Committee From Rivers and Harbors Bill.

TEXAS ITEMS DID NOT ESCAPE

While the Paring Proceedings Were in Progress, but Perted Company With a Part of Themselves.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate committee on commerce has reported the rivers and harbors bill at last, and it shows the horizontal reductions along the lines indicated in Monday's dispatches. All this was accomplished in the brief session of the committee Monday, at which Senator Frye presided. He informed the committee that the bill, as it had been completed, was of such proportions that it could not pass, and if it could it would not receive the approval of the president.

Senator Hanna proposed to make a straight reduction, cash and continuing contracts, to come within the rule of 50 per cent. Then it was that Chairman Frye intimated the president would be willing to approve a bill carrying total appropriations of not more than \$35,000,000. The senator suggested that reductions amounting to 25 per cent of cash items over \$50,000 and 33-1-3 per cent of continuing contract items of \$200,000 and over would bring the bill within such limits that it could pass the congress and receive the approval of the president. This plan was adopted. The bill as reported contains the following Texas items, carrying direct appropriations:

Galveston inner harbor, cash \$112,500; continuing contracts, \$150,000.

Galveston jetties, cash \$375,000; continuing contracts, \$50,000.

Trinity river, cash \$12,500; continuing contracts, \$50,000.

Buffalo bayou, cash \$225,000; continuing contracts \$300,000, with conditions noted elsewhere.

Aransas Pass, cash \$200,000.

Sabine Pass jetties, \$150,000.

Mouth of Brazos, continuing improvements, \$30,000.

Brazos river, between Velasco and Richmond and mouths of adjacent streams, \$50,000.

Brazos river between Richmond and Old Washington, \$161,250.

Mouth of Sabine and Neches, \$50,000.

Mouth of Galveston, Buffalo bayou and Aransas Pass all lose considerably from the house bill, under the rule which the senate adopted for horizontal scaling.

But for the fact that Trinity river in the first preparation of the bill by the senate committee got an amendment increasing the house appropriation \$250,000, the loss occasioned by the application of the rule would have been disastrous. But as it is, the items are only about \$70,000 short of the house provision, and will likely be placed back to the original figures, which were \$150,000 cash and \$600,000 continuing contract. The new items on the bill are Galveston inner harbor and the Brazos river from Richmond to Old Washington. The rule scaled the inner harbor cash item \$37,000, but that is very likely to be restored.

Seven Closed.

Great Bend, Kan., Feb. 20.—The seven joints in this city were closed by the city marshal. City officials were told by citizens that the joints would be smashed if they were not closed.

Rejected Report.

Washington, Feb. 20.—By the emphatic vote of 18 to 42 the senate rejected the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill. This action came at the conclusion of a spirited debate upon the provisions against having inserted in the report by the conference committee of the two branches of congress. Discussion of the provision which was precipitated at the close of Monday's session by Mr. Daniel of Virginia occupied the greater part of the day's session and the report of the conferees was rejected because it was regarded by a large majority of the senate as too drastic and while no instructions could be given the conferees by the senate it was understood that to secure favorable action by the senate a modified provision as to the penalty for having would have agreed conferees.

Early in the day Mr. Deboe of Kentucky delivered his announced speech upon the Nicaragua canal. He favored construction by United States.

To Protect.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Minister Conner has been instructed by cable to communicate to the foreign minister at Pekin the feeling of the United States government that further hostile expeditions should not be indulged in at this time.

This action was taken by the state department after cabinet discussion developed the attitude of the administration. The state department officials decline to make public text of note.

Headed Off.

London, Feb. 20.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

General DeWet has failed to reach his objective, having been headed off in turn from Strydenburg and Hope-town, respectively, thirty-eight and thirty-five miles from the scene of Friday's fight. A meeting of Burgers was held in Gen. DeWet's camp to protest against the indiscriminate shooting of men and half the force threatened to surrender.

WOMAN KILLED

And This Tragedy Prevented Destruction of a Joint.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 20.—Twenty masked farmers armed with shotguns attempted to raid a saloon in Milwood, a small place fourteen miles north of here, Monday night and in the melee that followed Mrs. Rose Hudson, wife of the bartender, was shot and killed. William Webb, one of the raiders, was shot in the arm and two or three others were slightly hurt. One hundred shots were fired. John and Henry Wilson, young farmers, believed to have been members of the mob, were arrested and warrants are out for others implicated. The town is in a furor of excitement and further trouble is threatened.

The saloon was run by Mrs. Michael Lochner. She had been warned to close the place by Monday, but refused. At 10 o'clock Monday night twenty men, all armed and wearing handkerchiefs for masks, approached the saloon. Two of the number, Joe Turner and John Kilburn, entered and ordered the drinks. Bartender Hudson had scarcely set the glasses on the bar when the men gave a signal. Immediately the door was burst open and the masked men rushed in. Half a dozen shotguns were raised to the ceiling and fired, apparently to warn outsiders. Mrs. Hudson rushed to the scene from the living rooms in the rear and stood in the doorway. She had barely reached the spot when a gun was leveled at the door and discharged. The charge struck her above the eyes and she fell mortally wounded. Hudson rushed to his wife's side, but she died before he could carry her to another room. During the shooting William Webb, one of the raiders, was accidentally shot in the arm and two or three others were wounded slightly. A few more shots were fired, but the mob, alarmed at the killing of Mrs. Hudson, quickly left the place without stopping to destroy the liquors and fixtures.

Anticipating the attack, Hudson had gathered about him ten armed men. They, however, taken by surprise, were stampeded and this fact and the killing of Mrs. Hudson prevented a bloody riot. The affray lasted but a few minutes and the details were not learned till Tuesday, the raiders having gone quietly to their homes. The party are believed to be young farmers.

The Success of My Life.

Topoka, Kan., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Carrie Nation refuses bail and says the Lord wishes her to rest for a period. She received a message from her brother, a Kansas stockman, asking if she wanted bond. She replied: "God shall supply all my needs according to his riches in glory. I am comfortable and where the Lord wants me, my darling."

"The Lord is making me rest a little," she said. "So long as he lets me out of jail I could not be quiet and I went myself out, but you see the Lord put me in jail so that others might be inspired and take up the work where I left it. The devil has deceived himself if he thinks he puts me in jail. It was God who did that."

"But don't you think this is a pretty serious matter?" was asked.

"No," she said, smiling. "It's the success of my life."

Evil's Hammer.

Port Hpon, Mich., Feb. 20.—With a hammer instead of the usual hatchet Mrs. Chas. Rhodes on Tuesday entered James Wilson's saloon and broke all the glass showcases and about ten bottles of whisky. The bartender then put her out. Mrs. Rhodes stated that she had served notice on the saloon-keeper not to sell liquor to her son.

Six Columns.

Pekin, Feb. 20.—The eight days given the Chinese authorities for the publication of satisfactory edicts can not, the foreign ministers say, be considered an ultimatum, as the notice only refers particularly to the cessation of examinations and also to the liability of governors of the provinces where outrages may be committed.

The military officials fail to see differences in a series of ultimatums or a single ultimatum covering the entire demands, and ask if the Chinese refuse to agree to any points during the number of days given what the ministers intend to do. In the meantime the military continue preparations for the expedition, the intention being to send out six columns of troops, two columns leaving Peking, Tien Tsin and Pao Ting respectively. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee believes that eight days' rations will be ample for the columns to take with them, as the lines of communication will be open and fresh supplies will be obtainable.

Hatchets and Axes.

Newman, Kan., Feb. 20.—A band of thirty men and women armed with hatchets and axes made a raid on a "joint" here. They demolished a costly cherry bar, a plate glass mirror and other fixtures. There was not much liquor in the place, but it was destroyed. A friend of the owner tried to protect the property with a shotgun. One of the crusaders named Morrell, in trying to get possession of the gun, was struck on the head and seriously injured.

Four Arrests.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 20.—Four farmers arrested for complicity in the saloon raid at Milwood, Kan., that resulted in the killing of Mrs. Hudson, the bartender's wife, have been lodged in jail. The county attorney says he will file a complaint against them for murder in the first degree. The raiders are John Wilburn, William Thornburg, Andy Wilson and Turner. All are young men and all but Turner are married.

"DEALING WITH CRIMES IN CANADA."

(From the Chicago Times-Herald, on Jan. 12th, 1901.)

The citizens of the Dominion of Canada have just cause to be proud of their record as law-abiding people. The annual report of the criminal statistics of the Dominion, which has a population of over 6,000,000, shows that there were only twenty-five indictments for murder in 1899, of which only two were left without final action. Eleven of those indicted were hanged, nine acquitted and three confined as insane.

Canada is a country of vast proportions. Its people are scattered over a wide stretch of territory, making police surveillance particularly difficult and in many districts impossible. Yet a city like New York or Chicago alone furnishes a far greater criminal list every year than the whole vast stretch of territory from Quebec to Vancouver.

The Canadians ascribe their immunity from crime to the promptness with which punishment is meted out to offenders. When a man is caught red-handed in the act of robbing another he is not released on straw bail by some justice of the peace, or allowed to go on his parole, or to stand on the streets of the city and flaunt his crime. He is taken to the penitentiary and there he remains until he has paid the penalty of his crime.

Furthermore, there are few court delays in Canada when a criminal is brought to book. They have no Dreyfus cases, there are no methods whereby Canadian criminals can have the proceedings stayed from month to month and from year to year or after being convicted, appeal from one court to another until witnesses die of old age or opportunities for corruption can be found.

Nor does this swift method of dealing with wrong-doers in Canada leave any room for the lawbreaker to defend himself. They have all the opportunities and privileges that our own laws extend to them. The extent to which the guilty is lacking—that is all.

The above, taken from the editorial column of the Times-Herald, gives some idea of the immunity from crime that exists in Canada, and it is one of the many inducements held out for Americans to settle in the Dominion of Canada. The session of 1901 will see a few new sections of the country opened up for settlement. They are attractive in every respect. It is understood that one of the best Indian Reserves in the famous Valley of the Saskatchewan will be opened up this year, and an invitation is extended to those desiring homes to make inquiries. The price of the land is said to be nominal. Besides these lands, the normal railway companies have lands to sell; also the government. For particulars write to the agent of the government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

The Talkative Bill.

Once upon a time there was a Bill which prattled languidly as it fell over the stones.

A post came and heard it and wrote sundry rhapsodies; the next day it rained and in one way and another the Bill became much swelled as to its bulk and its weight.

Presently a Man of Affairs chanced that way and when he heard the Bill prattling he straightway built a dam, which gathered the Bill into a silent millpond.

Now the Bill says nothing and says wood.

Care of the Baby.

To keep the skin clean is to keep it healthy, every mother should therefore see that her baby is given a daily bath in warm water with Ivory Soap. The nursery should also be well aired and cleaned, and all clothing washed with Ivory Soap, well rinsed and dried in the sun.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

You benefit a man little by pushing him up a ladder. He should help himself some.

As a rule fools notice the shortcomings of other people, but neglect their own.

Queen Victoria's Bridal Gown.

A London paper furnishes this information:

The dress worn by Queen Victoria at her marriage would almost be voted simple in these times.

It was of rich plain white satin, and had a very long train, which was carried by a dozen bridesmaids, and decorated with diamonds, pearls and pearls. The trimming was composed of that beautiful Honiton lace which has become historical, for it has figured in many portraits of her. The head-dress consisted of an ordinary wreath of orange blossoms and a lace veil.

Effect of Flattery.

The man who was accused of marrying with too great frequency was asked how he had to say for himself on the matter.

"Your honor," he said, "I was merely accumulating wisdom."

"Yes, your honor," answered the prisoner, "it is my impression founded upon historical research that by such methods alone Solomon secured his wonderful reputation. Ya cannot fall to have noted that there has been no one since so wise as he and no one with so many wives." He was not prosecuted.

How They Mourn in Korea.

In Korea mourning is a very lengthy matter. When a parent dies the mourning lasts for three years. If more, and for a shorter period if less. Mourning is never short, but never short. A year of mourning is not allowable, it is easily seen that a goodly number of deaths in the families of such a people would be a very serious matter. It is not surprising that the Oriental is in a state of the above mentioned kind.

For the Wild Birds' Sake.

The Audubon society of Illinois has secured a legal decision at Chicago that should be a factor in the prosecution of American birds in that state. Justice Everett ruled in Chicago that the Audubon society of Illinois has secured a legal decision at Chicago that should be a factor in the prosecution of American birds in that state. Justice Everett ruled in Chicago that the Audubon society of Illinois has secured a legal decision at Chicago that should be a factor in the prosecution of American birds in that state.

MEDICAL MEASURE PASSES

The Senate, While the House Discusses the Hogg Amendments.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 20.—The usual number of petitions were received in the senate Tuesday asking for the passage of an act prohibiting express companies from bringing liquor into local option precincts.

Senate adopted house concurrent resolution calling for governor for correction the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the Abilene epileptic asylum.

Mr. Davidson of DeWitt has considered the special order, his bill regarding the licensing of physicians and surgeons. The committee amendment providing for four sets of boards was lost, leaving the bill intact, that is, establishing three boards of medical examiners for the state of Texas, to be known as the board of medical examiners, board of eclectic medical examiners and board of homeopathic medical examiners. Bill passed.

In the house the bill of Mr. Schluter, providing that judges shall read charges to juries before counsel argues the facts, was passed.

The speaker laid before the house in regular order joint resolution No. 1, which is the "Hogg amendment." There was applause as he made the announcement. The resolution was read in full by Reading Clerk Mark Logan.

Mr. McMeans of Anderson moved the adoption of the favorable majority report on the Hogg amendment.

Mr. Schluter of Marion moved that the unfavorable minority report be substituted for the majority report.

A roll call was demanded on the latter motion and it was 48 yeas and 51 nays.

The detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Ackerman, Alfred, Bean, Besty, Brown, Calhoun, Clements, Cuny, Ellis, Fears, Fountain, Gray of Comanche, Greenwood, Greer, Grisham, Hamilton, Heslop, Hill, Jones, Kennedy of Limestone, Kyler, Lane, Looney, McClellan, McFall, McInnis, McKnight, McLeiten, Nowlin, Parish, Phillips, Poole, Robertson of Harrison, Russell, Satterwhite, Schluter, Searcy, Stollenwerk, Tarpey, Thurmond, Willacy, Williamson, Kennedy of Harris. Total 42.

Noes—Adair, Bryan, Bullock, Callan, Connally, Conway, Craddock, Cunningham, Dean, Dillard, Evans, Garner, Gary, Gray of Eastland, Hawkins, Henderson of Henderson, Hendrick, Hogsett, Hurt, McAnally, McMeans, Meese, Moore, Moran, Morrow, Murrell, Napier, Neff, Nicholson, Nolan, Palmer, Perkins, Perry, Pierson, Porter, Ragland, Roach, Robertson of Williamson, Rowland, Shannon, Shaw, Smith, Stell, Strother, Talbot, Terrell of McLennan, Tharp, Tinkler, Wells of Red River, Williams. Total 51.

Paired—Stewart, yeas, with Marsh; Houtz, no, with Decker, yeas; Cole, no, with Pickett, yeas; Boyd, no, with Bridges, yeas; Calvin, no, with Griggs, yeas.

Absent and excused—Blalock, Gay, Glinn, Goodman, Green, Harbison, Henderson of Lamar, Mulkey, Seabury, Terrell of Cherokee, Van Stickle, Walker, Wells of Grayson.

Absent—Aldrich, Doyle, Goodlett, Little, Lively, Morris, Moursund, Murray, Rodriguez.

The majority report was adopted by a viva voce vote.

The question being whether the resolution should be engrossed, Mr. Schluter of Marion took the floor in opposition to it, and Mr. Hogsett of Tarrant advocated engrossment.

The Southern railway will not be prosecuted in Mississippi.

Against License.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 20.—The crusade against the liquor traffic which was inaugurated in Kansas by Mrs. Carrie Nation seems to have spread to Texas. Its form is not as virulent in this state however, as it is in that state where the unfettered flourish. It has taken the shape of a grand demand for legislation against the traffic. The house and senate have been flooded, almost since the opening of the session, with petitions and memorials urging the enactment of a law that will prohibit the shipment of liquor into local option districts. These petitions and memorials have come for the most part from members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

In the houses on Tuesday four bills regulating the sale of liquor were introduced. One of these measures, by Mr. Meese, provides for the manner of the seizure and sale by the proper authority of intoxicating liquors kept or offered for sale in violation of law.

Brambie Badly Beaten.

Texarkana, Tex., Feb. 20.—Kirk Bramble, a veteran newspaper man, aged 60 years, and well known in all the cities of the south, was knocked down and beaten almost to death and robbed on Root hill. He was a Union soldier in the civil war and had received his quarterly pension a few days ago. Of this the robbers got about half, overlooking a roll of bills in the vest. Bramble's head and face present a sickening appearance.

Mrs. Ford Head.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Adie Norton Ford, widow of the late Col. John S. (Rip) Ford, the celebrated Indian fighter, died in this city Tuesday. La grippe hastened the aged lady's end, she being 63 years old. The burial was by side of her distinguished husband in the Confederate cemetery.

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Explained it to His Friend.

"I suppose you saw Bernhardt?" "Oh yes, I never miss an event of that kind. Ah, what a wonder she is. It's a pity she cannot see him."

"I know, but the trouble is, you see, the masses couldn't understand her, even if they had the opportunity to attend her performances."

"I don't think so. Why a man sitting in the seat in front of me last night understood French so well I didn't have to look at my book of the play more than three or four times during performance to find out how far they'd got along."

"Some people seemingly attend familiar with the main desire to secure a free carriage ride."

"We usually get too much before we ascertain that we have enough of any particular thing."

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework."

"I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, Mrs. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a month ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. My menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. I was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

Mrs. LEMIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the permission of LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$3.50 shoes compared with other makes is \$4.00 to \$5.00. Our \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price. We make and sell more \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON men wear W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$3.50 shoes is that they are comfortable, durable, and give one dollar extra value in each shoe. Take an unshod foot, and you will see the reason. We guarantee our shoes to give one dollar extra value in each shoe. We use the best leather, and the best workmanship

CRISIS IN CHINESE

Situation is Not Pleasant to Now Contemplate.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM PRESENTS

Itself, and How to Solve the Same is the Extremely Difficult Question that is Awaiting an Answer.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The United States government is facing a serious crisis in China, owing to the announcement of the purpose of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to begin another offensive campaign. Gen. Chaffee has been invited to join in the expedition, which is to be mobilized on a larger scale than anything attempted in China since the original march to Peking. The general so informed the war department Monday, and the officials of the state department have been advised of the situation.

This German movement is viewed with absolute dismay here, for it is feared that it requires an immediate decision by the United States government upon its whole line of policy toward the Chinese question. Gen. Chaffee will be told that he is not to participate in this campaign. He has been keeping the American forces in Peking ever since the city was pacified, simply as a legation guard, and the German government is fully aware that the United States government purposely deprived the American contingent in China of its offensive military character and withdrew it from the control of Count von Waldersee in order to hasten peace negotiations and prevent, so far as it could, the continuance of military movements against the Chinese, which were at once unnecessary and baneful in their effects upon the peace movement. So far, our government not having changed its policy, can not do otherwise than cause Gen. Chaffee to refrain from any participation in the hostile military movement so long as the present peaceful conditions continue.

But another very serious point under consideration is not whether Chaffee shall join the German movement, but whether it is not the duty of our government to exercise all proper efforts to dissuade the German government from undertaking this campaign.

The Chinese government is unfortunately delaying the peace negotiations in an exasperating fashion, and is not responding in proper spirit to the effort of the United States government. Word has just come from Minister Conger, which confirms the press advices relative to the Chinese declaration to accede to the demands of the ministers in the matter of capital punishment of the leaders implicated in the boxer movement.

Mr. Conger's message, touching the subject of punishment, gave it to be understood that the Chinese government had agreed to exile Prince Tuan and Lan without capital sentences, to recommend suicide to Prince Chuang, death for Yu Hsien and Chao Chi Chao, imprisonment and degradation from office for Ying Nien, and some punishment not yet determined for Chi Hsu and Hau Cheng Yu. It is said that an edict already has been issued to execute the sentences.

Representative Hall has returned to Washington.

King Lynched.
Byersburg, Tenn., Feb. 19.—Fred King, a negro, charged with a murder, was lynched by a mob of citizens shortly after noon Monday. The summary execution of the negro was orderly and unattended by fanatical acts.

King, after being tracked by bloodhounds, was arrested and Monday was given a trial before twelve prominent citizens. After testifying in his own behalf the negro finally confessed his guilt and implicated Ben Montgomery, another negro. King was taken by a mob to a tree near the courthouse and strung up.
Montgomery has been arrested and is in the jail.

A dramatic incident of the mock trial was the prayer of Rev. McCauley, pastor of the colored Presbyterian church in this city. In fervid words he pleaded for God's mercy on the doomed man amidst the most impressive silence.

Fatal Burning.
Guthrie, Ok., Feb. 19.—The 8-year-old daughter of G. W. Dobson of near Coyle was burned while playing near a prairie fire. Her clothing caught, and before assistance could reach her she was so badly burned that she died late the same evening. Her father was the first to reach her and another the flames with his bare hands. He received burns which physicians say will probably necessitate amputation of one hand.

Body Found.
Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19.—The dead body of Mrs. H. M. Watson, a young widow, and William Hamilton, a student in pharmacy, who disappeared from Atlanta one week ago Monday, were found Sunday night one mile from the end of the Chattahoochee river on the line. The surroundings indicated that Hamilton had killed Mrs. Watson, set fire to the woods near her body and then ended his own life. Both of the parties were prominently counted.

MARDI GRAS.

New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile Have Grand Celebrations.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 19.—Amid a thunder of cannon and a roar of steamboat and factory whistles and in the presence of thousands of people gathered on the river front the king at the head of the carnival made his triumphant entry into New Orleans with his suite Monday. He came attended with a numerous retinue and with all the trappings of royalty and was met by the peers of the realm as he landed from his yacht, the America. Preceded by an imposing military parade the king was escorted through the principal thoroughfares of the city to the city hall, where, in the presence of Mayor Capdeville and a distinguished gathering of guests, he was presented with the keys of the city.

The morning opened gloomy and with light showers, but before noon the sun burst forth in full brilliancy presenting typical carnival weather. The king was escorted to the city by a large fleet of gaily bedecked water craft, upon which were gathered hundreds of strangers and citizens.

The city is thronged with visitors from all sections of the country. The trains arrived in double and triple sections, and the railways report that their accommodations have been taxed to the utmost in handling visitors. Many men and women of wealth from the north, east and west have come to enjoy the festivities.

The carnival is considered in full swing and Monday night the Krewe of Proteus appeared in a superb pageant, which was followed by a ball at the French opera-house.

Pleasure at Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 19.—The naval and military escort of Prince, king of the Pensacola carnival, on his arrival Monday formed one of the grandest military pageants ever seen here. There were 20,000 marine, sailors, United States artillerymen, visiting militia and Florida state troops in line, and the streets along the line of march were jammed with people. A military ball took place Monday night in honor of the visiting military companies. One of the most elaborate social functions ever witnessed in Pensacola was the reception and banquet at the Pensacola club in honor of Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar and officers of the North Atlantic squadron. Among the distinguished guests are Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. John D. Long, Rear Admiral and Mrs. M. L. Endicott, Gov. and Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Florida.

Mirth at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 19.—The carnival began Sunday night with brilliant electric illuminations. Many visitors are on hand.

Monday the state legislature arrived by special train from Montgomery via Pensacola. The morning proved rainy and at 10 o'clock the carnival association ordered a postponement of the day parade until today.

Heavy Loss.

Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 19.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Jackson reigned here (Tuesday) morning, causing an estimated property loss of \$100,000.

Flames were discovered in the armory of the Pythian opera-house, a four-story building erected by the Knights of Pythias at a cost of \$40,000. The flames spread rapidly and the opera-house and Second National bank were practically destroyed.

Mrs. Nation Jailed.
Topeka, Kan., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Nation is now in the county jail as a result of her trial on a peace warrant before Judge Hazen Monday. The warrant was sworn to by officials of the Mosser Cold Storage company, whose plant Mrs. Nation entered Sunday morning. Mrs. Nation acted as her own attorney in the trial.

Judge Hazen placed her under \$2000 bonds to keep the peace and ordered her to appear before him at the next term of the court.

Mrs. Nation refused to give the bond and said she would go to jail. She is now detained in the hospital room of the county jail, where she will probably remain for some time.

In the city courts arguments were given in the case brought against Mrs. Nation by the proprietors of the wrecked Senate saloon. Judge McCabe said he would take the matter under advisement until Thursday morning.

Final Dividend.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The comptroller of the currency has declared a final dividend of 1 2/3 per cent in favor of the creditors of the National bank of Jefferson, Tex., making it all 9 2/3 per cent on claims proved, \$159,794.

The comptroller has approved application of W. W. Collier, W. A. Bonnett, L. LeTule, W. P. Dermody and H. Hay to organize the First National bank of Hondo, Tex.; capital \$25,000.

For Promotions.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Hale, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, introduced a bill for revival of the grade of vice admiral in the navy and authorizing the president to appoint two rear admirals to that office. The bill is in the interest of Admiral Sampson and Schley, and is intended to aid in solving the problem of their promotion as well as promotion of other officers who served with them in the Spanish war.

APPEAL OF KRUGER

Ocm Paul is Bitterly Disappointed With Reception

GIVEN ON EUROPEAN CONTINENT

To Him, and Pleads in Words of Deepest Sorrow for the Return of Peace Through Arbitration.

London, Feb. 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette will publish an interview with Mr. Kruger in part as follows: "Will no one arbitrate? Will no one give us a chance of defending ourselves? We may have done wrongly; we have our faults and our weaknesses. We declared war, but our hands were forced, and we can prove it. Get some one to judge between this, England and ourselves.

"But the Lord will help us in the end. We shall win. I do not know how or when, but we shall win at last."

Mr. Kruger says the Transvaal offered more reforms in one week than an older country would make in forty years, giving in on all points almost to the uttermost, but that the uttermost was seized upon as a stumbling block. Referring to his reception in Europe, which has bitterly disappointed him, Mr. Kruger says:

"I care nothing for flowers, nothing, nothing. The people who send them mean well, and I am grateful, but I care nothing for them. What I want is a fair hearing. If they will only give us a fair hearing and justice, I ask for justice. We are a lit folk, but we have made great steps."

When asked why he came to Europe he said:

"I could not go out with the commandos as Mr. Steyn can. I am too old, but I may be of some use here."

Regarding Mrs. Kruger he said: "I am sorry for her, too. I have a deep sorrow for her, but I have far more sorrow for my country. My wife has her children. Six are still with her. They were left with her in her home. Two of my sons have died on the battlefield. Two were captured. I believe two more are dead also, as I have not heard from them for two months and I know they were in the thick of the fight.

"Thirty-one sons and grandsons I have in the field, yet I could not go in a commando. My wife is not to be pitted, for she has her six children with her."

More Fighting.

London, Feb. 18.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

Protoria, Feb. 14.—Our troops are now engaged with Christian DeWet's force north of Philippstown, which we hold. DeWet having crossed the Orange river at Sand drift, apparent moving west.

French, reporting from a point twenty-five miles southeast of Ermelo, stated that a large force of the enemy is being driven on to Piet Retief, their efforts to break back having so far been frustrated.

The Inkshillings charged the enemy, who left five killed and six wounded on the ground. Ten Boers were captured and there was a large capture of wagons, carts and cattle. Our casualties were one killed and five wounded.

Driven Back.

Colosburg, Cape Colony, Feb. 18.—Plumer's column engaged DeWet between Colosburg and Philippstown Feb. 13 and gradually pushed back the Boers. The British had a battery of field artillery and the Boers one five-pounder. The shrapnel burst splendidly. Then of the British were wounded during many hours' fighting. An occasional dead Boer was found.

All the males at Oranfontein have been arrested.

"Bread or Work."

Budapest, Feb. 18.—Several thousand persons out of work marched through the principal streets here Friday carrying mottoes such as "Bread or Work is Our Right," and singing the "Marseillaise." They also began smashing the windows of restaurants and stores. The police, in force, dispersed the mob after scenes of violence.

In the course of the afternoon three persons were seriously injured.

Favorable to Wilcox.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii has scored a distinct triumph in securing a unanimous vote of the house committee on elections No. 1, confirming his right to a seat in the house and holding that the charges filed against him were not sufficient to warrant his removal.

Chairman Taylor was authorized to make the report to that effect, which will be submitted in about a week to the house for final action.

Miss Gould as a Cleric.

Among those women who have come into recent note by careful management of great wealth, is Miss Helen Miller Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, and sister-in-law of the erstwhile Count de Caselle. Miss Gould's work for the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war is still fresh in the memory. Much that is unfamiliar regarding her gifts and her methods of giving is told by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolles in the March Deliberator.

DOUBLE-HEADER.

The Senate Postponed Consideration of the Measure.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 18.—Mr. Potter sent up, had read and laid on the table without action in the senate Friday a resolution providing for sine die adjournment on March 16, which is as follows:

Whereas, From the number of bills introduced each day of the session, it has become apparent that the longer the legislature remains in session the further it will be from disposing of all matters before it, and

Whereas, The condition of the country is good and but little legislation is demanded by the people; there be it Resolved, by the senate, the house concurring, that the regular session of the Twenty-seventh legislature adjourn sine die on March 16.

The answer of the railroad commission to the Potter resolution with reference to the Hogg amendments was received, ordered printed in the journal and referred to the committee on internal improvements. On motion of Mr. Potter 300 extra copies of the journal were ordered printed.

A message from the governor was read in which he vetoed the Hanger interurban bill. The bill and the veto were referred to the internal improvement committee.

Mr. Hanger immediately introduced a bill regulating interurban and traction companies reforming in some features the bill just vetoed.

The chair laid before the senate the special order bill by Mr. Harris of Bexar and Mr. Odell prohibiting the operation of double-header trains in Texas. The adverse minority report by Mr. Dibrell was read, in which he favored referring the question to the railroad commission for further and final disposition.

Bill went over to Wednesday.

The speaker laid before the house the resolution offered by Mr. Decker Friday requesting the land commissioner to cease recognizing cancellations of land leases. Mr. Palmer of Brath offered a substitute signed by Mr. Decker and many others. Mr. Palmer explained that the substitute was intended merely to perfect the original resolution and to include asylum lands.

Mr. Henderson of Lamar said the resolution should be mandatory upon the land commissioner. This advice was acted upon and the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Ackerman of Grimes offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to furnish two maps of Texas for the use of the members in familiarizing themselves with the lease line. The resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

The speaker laid before the house bill No. 169, amending a law enacted by the Twenty-sixth legislature so as to permit the state board of education to invest the permanent school fund in the bonds of independent school districts.

Mr. Terrell of Cherokee called up senate amendments to the house bill exempting certain counties from the operation of the fish law.

Mr. Matzen of Fayette moved that the house non-concur and that a conference committee be appointed. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Henderson of Lamar presented the credentials of Dr. John Cunningham, the new member from Fannin county, elected to succeed Web Riddling, who died several weeks ago. The new member was sworn in and introduced to the house.

Engineer Killed.

Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 18.—South-bound passenger train No. 1 on the Kansas City Southern was wrecked at Hulf, a small station in Texas, on the Sabine river. Engineer Pete Riley was killed. The train was on the trestle approaching the Sabine river, and was slowing down for the station, when it collided with a water car standing on the main line. The trestle at this point is about twenty-five feet high, and the ground beneath is marshy. The engine, mail and baggage car were thrown from the high trestle and were buried in the marsh below. Engineer Riley remained with the engine and was buried beneath it as it fell. The fireman jumped from the other side, and was bruised by striking the ground. Relief was sent from here.

No authoritative statement has been made as to the reason for the tank car on the track.

Engineer Riley leaves a wife and children in Shreveport.

Interurban Bill Disapproved.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 18.—Gov. Sayres returned to senate interurban bill with his disapproval. He presents several objections. First, that the bill is unconstitutional because its purpose is twofold, providing for the construction of interurban lines and also to furnish light and power to consumers generally. He also objects to issue of stock and bonds to extent of 50 per cent more than value of property, when such securities cannot be sold at par.

A Threat.

Waco, Tex., Feb. 18.—Sheriff Baker handed postoffice authorities two letters mailed at Waco, one threatening a prisoner in the county jail and the other threatening the citizens generally in the event of a lynching taking place at Waco. The latter letter is addressed to "The Sheriff and Blood-thirsty Devils." It is couched in violent terms, among other things saying that if a certain prisoner, named in the letter, is mobbed all Waco will be blown up.

HATCHET HANDLER

Force, Heeded by Mrs. Carrie Nation, Swoops Down

ON ONE OF THE TOPEKA JOINTS

And the Same, Together With the Fixtures, is Soon Reduced to Kindling. Arrested For Times.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Carrie Nation put in a busy Sunday in Topeka, and as a result the Capital City has experienced more genuine excitement than can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant.

Mrs. Nation literally crammed the day full of exciting episodes; she succeeded in having the contents of a notorious joint smashed, entered a livery barn where a number of fine bar fixtures had been stored away for safety and demolished them, searched a cold storage plant for whiskey, addressed a large mass meeting of men and women and was arrested four times. The last time that the law laid its hands upon her was when Mrs. Nation emerged from the church where the mass meeting had been held.

Sunday night Mrs. Nation announced that she would not rest until all the joints in Topeka have been closed.

Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, just as the big bell on the Church of the Assumption tower was striking off the hour, Mrs. Nation sallied forth from the statehouse grounds at the head of 500 men and women all armed with hatchets and axes and moved on the joints of the city. Nobody but Mrs. Nation knew what plans she had laid. In the crowd were a large number of the students of Washburn college, some of the ministers of the city and a number of professional and business men. The crowd marched in perfect military order. There was no excitement. The men and women were following their recognized leader whom they trusted implicitly. The company marched silently out of the statehouse grounds, down Kansas avenue to the place on East Seventh street kept by Ed Murphy. When Murphy's place was reached the work of demolition was concluded without preliminaries. Mrs. Nation, brandishing a new hatchet, had started the onslaught uttering words of deprecation against the joint keepers as she defiantly sent her weapon through the first plate glass window at hand. Others followed her lead quickly.

Among the shouts of the crusaders and the dictatorial commands of the policemen present trying to protect the property glass was soon crashing to the ground on all sides. Next the door was smashed in with an ax, then the bar, legs, mirrors and everything smashable was attacked. In five minutes after Mrs. Nation had begun the smashing what was once a well furnished saloon was in complete ruins.

Mrs. Nation was arrested before she could strike a second blow and as she was led away shouted to her followers to continue their work.

She entered a livery barn, in which some bars had been stored and smashed them. Then, at the head of twenty-five of her stoutest-hearted followers she went to the Mosser Cold Storage plant and entered in search of some liquor she thought had been stored there. This time Mrs. Nation was arrested by the county authorities and was taken to jail in a patrol wagon. It was after noon before she was released from jail on bond and after taking dinner with Sheriff Cook she went to the First Christian church, where she was accosted by an officer with a warrant and taken to the county-jail again. She stayed this time for two hours and finally her bond was signed by one of the jointists of the city, a prominent negro politician.

Bertha Higgins, colored, aged 11 years, was burned to death at Hill's Prairie, Tex.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18.—The Southern Pacific's eastbound limited express, which left here at 10 a. m. Saturday, was wrecked at Mills City, Nev., Sunday night. The fireman and three passengers were killed.

The conductor, engineer, one brakeman, two postal clerks and one passenger were injured.

The train ran into a washout, which was caused by a cloudburst.

Is Ready.

London, Feb. 18.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "A general order was issued directing the forces under Count von Waldersee's command to prepare to take the field, the idea being an expedition to Tai Yuen Fu province of Shan Si, or further. The situation is full of difficulties. It requires patience and not an impetuous expedition into the interior, which is only likely to drive the court further westward."

Large Funs.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18.—At Tanforan Saturday the San Francisco handions, the richest ever run in California, was taken by Sam Hildreth's Waring, with Jockey McCoee in the saddle. He assumed the lead soon after the start and was never won. He was easily by three lengths from Yousian, who was the same distance in front of Specific. The event was worth \$13,000.

The winner's share was over \$2,000.

BUTCHERED BABES.

The Father and Mother, and a Mob Attended to the Murderer.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—A negro named Thomas Jackson was lynched Sunday at St. Peter, a station on the Texas and Pacific road about twenty miles above the city. Jackson's crime was particularly heinous. About 9 o'clock in the morning he visited the home of Alex Bourgeois, the engineer of the drainage machine on Belle Point plantation, some distance from the plantation quarters, going there on a tricycle. He told Bourgeois the manager wanted him, and the engineer mounted the tricycle with him. A little way further on Jackson stabbed the engineer in the back and then threw the body into a ditch. He then returned to the house and butchered Mrs. Bourgeois and her two babies and ransacked the house. Two boys were visiting the family, and when they caught the first glimpse of the attack on Mrs. Bourgeois they hid in the woods.

After the negro's departure they went to St. Peter and gave the alarm and returned with a mob of several hundred. The negro was traced to his home, fully identified by the boys and was hanged and his body riddled with bullets before the sheriff arrived.

Important Surrender.

Washington, Feb. 18.—News of another important surrender in the Philippines is contained in the following dispatch received at the war department from Gen. MacArthur:

Manila, Feb. 15.—Adjutant General, Washington: One hundred and twelve rifles and 1600 rounds of ammunition surrendered at Maganey on Feb. 13, mostly from supplies secreted in contiguous swamps. The incident is important and indicates a great reaction favorable to the American interests in the region of Bulacan heretofore one of the worst in Luzon. The result is accomplished exclusively by the long continued intelligent and persistent efforts of officers of the Third United States infantry.

MACARTHUR.

Hard Battle.

Manila, Feb. 18.—Col. Marens D. Cronin and eighty men of the Fifty-third regiment have routed a hundred insurgents at Candon, South Luzon. Capt. Green with fifty men met a force of the enemy at Santa Maria. The insurgents, who were commanded by Timo, had two cannon and were strongly entrenched behind stone walls on a steep mountain side. There was hard fighting for three hours. When their ammunition was exhausted the Americans retreated a short distance. Then Timo abandoned his position and returned southward.

Gold discoveries of some importance have been made in the province of Lepanto. Two miners spent \$3000 in two weeks. The mining prospects of Benguet and Bontoc, adjoining Lepanto, are encouraging, but it is impossible to obtain a title to mining claims at present.

Gompers' Warning.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—A warning has been issued to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to profit by the experience of the Knights of Labor and not continue to insist on the consolidation of unions and the centralization of power. The warning implies a threat that if the American Federation continues the course adopted at Louisville convention of insisting on smaller unions uniting with the larger, the Chicago organization may withdraw from the national body. The position of the Chicago Federation of Labor is explained in a letter to President Gompers, which was drawn up and adopted at Sunday's meeting of the local branch.

Were Frustrated.

Rockwall, Tex., Feb. 18.—Sunday morning at 3 o'clock a band of men and women, estimated to be about twenty-five or thirty persons, made an attempt to enter the freight room at the depot for the purpose of destroying the whisky there. They were frustrated by the boy who acts as night agent.

Servian Situation.

London, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Krouchedol, describing the funeral of King Milan there Saturday, comments upon the strange proceeding of King Alexander in leaving it entirely to Emperor Francis Joseph to defray the expense of and superintend the burial of the remains of his father, says:

"The situation in Servia is understood to be strained. The cabinet has resigned and King Alexander feared to leave."

At Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 18.—Secretary Long, Mrs. Long, Chief Endicott of the bureau of yards and docks, Miss Endicott, Senator R. A. Mallory and others, arrived from Washington Sunday afternoon. They were met at Flomaton by the reception committee from the city and Capt. W. Reisinger and staff of the Pensacola navy yard in full uniform. They are guests of Capt. Reisinger at the navy yard. The party will remain a day or two.

Instructor Dead.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Col. Peter S. Michie, professor of the department of natural and experimental philosophy at the United States Military academy, died after a short illness of pneumonia. He was 75 years old and had been on duty here as professor since 1871. He graduated from the Military academy in 1853 and stood second in his class. He entered the corps of engineers and served in the operations against Charleston.

DATE DETERMINED.

The House Wants to Adjourn Since Dec 24 at April 5.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 19.—The speaker announced in the house Monday the following committee to determine the ownership of the "Log Cabin" picture: Messrs. Smith, Callan and Talbot.

Mr. Napier of Wood called up his concurrent resolution providing for a sine die adjournment on April 1 and moved that it be taken from the table. On a roll call the vote was a tie—46 to 46. Speaker Prince voted aye.

Mr. Schluter of Marion moved to amend, making the date April 5, and it was accepted by Mr. Napier.

Mr. Clements of Mills moved that further consideration be deferred until June 19. Mr. Stewart of Tarrant moved to table this motion. Mr. Clements withdrew his motion and the eyes and noses were demanded on the adoption of the original resolution as amended. The resolution was adopted—ayes 63, noes 31.

Mr. Hill of Denton moved to reconsider and table that motion. The eyes and noses were again demanded on the motion to table. The house refused to table the motion to reconsider—ayes 44, noes 54.

Mr. Hill did not desire a vote on his motion to reconsider and it was spread upon the record. If Mr. Hill's motion to table the motion to reconsider had been adopted the resolution would have been adopted beyond the possibility of change until the senate had passed upon it. As the speaker remarked to the house, the house would have been at the mercy of the senate.

The bill by Messrs. Shaw and Mourund, providing that counties may fund bonded indebtedness issued since Jan. 1, 1895, was laid before the house for third reading and passage. It was passed with the emergency clause.

On motion of Mr. McInnis of Llano the bill by himself and Mr. Moore of Davis, providing for a mineral survey of the state by the state university and appropriating \$10,000 a year therefor, was taken up out of the regular order and the favorable committee report was adopted.

Mr. Stewart of Tarrant offered an amendment providing that the survey be completed within two years.

Mr. Hendrick of Rusk offered an amendment to strike out the enacting clause. He defended it on the ground of economy. He said the proposed survey would be a private enterprise. He said mineral discoveries were gobbled up by foreign capitalists and the people of the state received no advantage from them.

Mr. Williamson of Runnels moved to table the Hendrick amendment. The motion to table the Hendrick amendment prevailed—ayes 62, noes 45. The authors of the bill accepted the Stewart amendment. The bill was engrossed—ayes 47, noes 45.

Mr. Strother of Dallas secured consideration of his bill providing that if the commissioners' court of any county shall fail to declare a quarantine against contagious or infectious diseases, so pronounced by the state health officer, the governor shall declare a quarantine in that county and enforce the same through the state health officer. The commissioners' court shall pay the expenses as shown by itemized bills presented by the state health officer. The bill also provides for the appointment of county health officers.

Mr. Garner of Uvalde offered an amendment providing that if a county fails to comply with the law the expenses of quarantine regulations shall be paid out of the revenue of the state. The author of the bill, Mr. Strother, accepted amendment.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 19.—Gov. Hogg's speech pamphlets were redistributed to the members of the house. On page 28 a change is made in the following sentence: "Should this humane, wholesome doctrine of equal rights to all, special privileges to none, be impartially enforced, to the end that one shall be a public highway dead-head in this state, the railway fare could be reduced one-third, or 2c. per mile, without loss to the corporations in passenger earnings."

The sentence is made to read: "To the end that no one shall be a public highway dead-head," etc. The word "no" was inserted.

The change at this particular point directs attention to the fact that Mr. Hogg charges that the value of the transportation on each pass averages \$15 per annum, while the railroad commission states that \$5.87 is a liberal estimate.

Murder Trial.

Beiton, Tex., Feb. 19.—The case of the State of Texas vs. John B. Messer, charged by indictment with the murder of Rev. J. W. Boyd in this city last October, was called in the district court. A special venire of 250 men was drawn and up to adjournment Monday afternoon only five jurors had been obtained. The case has attracted widespread attention,

INAUGURATING A PRESIDENT

An Affair of Great Pomp.

In a blaze of splendor, with brilliant military parades and escorts, impressive ceremonies, concerts, balls, festivities and fireworks, President McKinley will be inaugurated March 4 for his second term as president of the United States, and at the same time that unique personality, Theodore Roosevelt, distant, literateur, statesman, soldier, cowboy and rough rider, will be inducted into the office of vice-president of the United States. It will be a spectacular event of unprecedented proportions, participated in by the most conspicuous men in public life, federal and state, with members of the cabinet, senators and members of the house of representatives, the chief justice and justices of the United States supreme court, Lieut. Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey and their train of gorgeously uniformed officers, ambassadors and ministers from foreign countries, rough riders from Oklahoma to give a touch of real life to "Teddy's" presence, governors of states and their state troops and staffs, and an assembly of the plain, every-day American people which threatens to overwhelm the national capital. It is an event in which the whole country has an interest, and the whole country will look on with attention and enthusiasm at this assumption of office.

An Interesting Spectacle.

It is interesting to note in detail how our presidents are inaugurated, for there are many features which have been established by precedent and law. As a rule, when an administration changes and a new president is about to be sworn in, he comes to Washington the day before the inauguration ceremony.

Mr. McKinley is, of course, already installed at the White House, and there is no need of private quarters for the day before inauguration.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the president emerges from the White House, or from his hotel if there be a change of administration. A salvo of cheers from the expectant crowd greets him from the curbs, and the cavalcade, which serves as chief escort, are drawn up with the horses facing the White House and with the troopers holding their sabres at present.

A blast from a cavalry bugle gives the signal to move. The president sits in an open laundau if it is a pleasant day, although Mr. Cleveland was twice obliged to go to inauguration in a covered carriage. As the presidential carriage sweeps out from the White House grounds the cavalry swings into phalanx, stretching from curb to curb across the broad avenue running from the executive mansion to the capitol. Now the parade is in full motion, with infantry, cavalry, artillery, state militia and national guard, civic organizations and national dignitaries in line. Up Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol there is a continuous ovation.

Scene in the Senate.

The first ceremony is enacted in the senate chamber while the parade is en route to the capitol. The vice-president is escorted separately from the president, and he is to be the presiding officer of the senate, that body convening at 12 o'clock to receive its new official. The chamber is crowded with distinguished guests who overflow into the galleries and corridors. The new vice-president appears arm in arm with the retiring officer of the senate, which in the present case is Senator Frye, owing to the death of Vice-President Hobart. All the senators and spectators rise to their feet. The retiring officer announces that the vice-president of the United States is about to assume the duties of his office. A bible is produced, and then, as prescribed, the vice-president slowly takes the oath required by the constitution. This done, the gavel is passed to him, the senators sit down, and in a few moments the new official announces his assumption of office. The president leaves his carriage at

the senate wing, and moves through the corridors to the east entrance to the stand. He sits under the canopy in the center of the stand, with the most distinguished men in all branches of life gathered about him. The vice-president comes from the senate and takes a seat near the president. There is a solemn hush as the silk-robed figures of justices of the United States supreme court appear at the upper entrance, and headed by the white-haired Chief Justice Fuller, march slowly down the aisle to seats near the president. Now all is in readiness for the actual inauguration. The chief justice steps forward, bible in hand, and is met by the president with bowed head and raised hand. The vast concourse of people take off their hats, and those on the stands rise and bow their heads.

"You do solemnly swear," begins the chief justice, his voice scarcely audible to the vast throng.

"I do solemnly swear," repeats the president, in tones equally indistinct. And then, sentence after sentence, is administered the oath of office, the chief justice first reciting a line, and the president repeating. The oath is that laid down by the constitution, and pledges the president to maintain and guard the constitution and laws of the country and faithfully administer his office.

The Inaugural Address.

When the oath is pronounced, the president is for the first time in full possession of his attributes of office. He is now president in fact, and he steps forward to address the people as president, and to announce to them in his inaugural address what he proposes to do for the welfare of the country. The inaugural address is an important declaration, giving the program of the incoming administration on all the great questions which have engaged public attention. President McKinley is now busily engaged in the preparation of the address. It is expected this year to deal with Cuba and the Philippines, with China and other foreign complications, and to outline the plans of the government for the coming four years.

When the address closes, the president drives direct to the White House and prepares to begin the new administration. During the afternoon he announces the new cabinet (if any) and frequently the ambassadors to important foreign courts such as Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain. The real work of administration is now under full headway. At the same time the festivities are kept up outside. In Convention hall the Marine band is giving a series of concerts, and hundreds of singers are proclaiming the advent of the new executive.

The Inaugural Ball.

As night comes on all eyes are centered on the inaugural ball, that grand official function in which the president and his wife lead in the promenade and mingle amid the gay dancers. The president and his wife arrive at 10 o'clock, and then the orchestra of 125 musicians breaks into the inspiring strains of the grand march. The president is in evening dress, and with his wife on his arm, the promenade begins. Looking down from the galleries it is a stirring sight to see the president of the United States, the members of his cabinet, silver-haired senators, justices of the supreme court, generals and admirals, all of them famed in the country's service, going through the serpentine maneuvers of a promenade, while all about and above is a shimmer of light and color. Refreshments are served at huge tables, and thus the galaxy, music, dancing and feasting goes on until long after midnight. The president seldom joins in a round dance, as it would hardly comport with his dignity to cut swallow-tails on the waxen floor.

BREWSTER THOMPSON.
Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Good and Bad Children. Children, you are very little. And your bones are very brittle; If you would grow tall and stately You must try to walk sedately.

You must still be bright and quiet, And content with simple diet; And remain, through all bewilderings, Innocent and honest children.

Happy hearts and happy faces. Happy play in grassy places— That was how, in ancient ages, Children grew to kings and sages.

But the unkind and the unuly, And the sort who eat unuly, They must never hope for glory— Theirs is quite a different story.

Cruel children, crying babies, All grow up as geese and gables, Hatred, as their age increases, By their nephews and their nieces.

About Dolls.

The origin of the word doll is curious. Centuries ago, when saints' names were much in vogue for children, St. Dorothea was the most popular, and her name the best and luckiest that could be given to a little girl. The nickname was Dolly, or Doll, and from giving babies the nickname, it was an easy step to pass it on to the little images of which the babies were so fond.

The word doll is not found in common use in our language until the middle of the eighteenth century, and as far as can be discovered, first appears in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1751, in the following: "Several dolls, with different dresses, made in St. James street, have been sent to the czarina, to show the manner of dressing at present in fashion among English ladies."

Previous to this the word used to describe the favorite plaything of all girls in all countries and in all ages was "baby," which is to be found, together with "poppet," or "puppet," in this sense in the works of most of the earlier writers.

The wax and china doll originated in the middle of the seventeenth century. There were no ladies' fashion papers as now, and in order to show what was being worn on the continent dolls were beautifully and expensively dressed and sent to the various European courts, and from the models orders were taken. The dolls, to show off their costly garb, must be made of more precious stuff than wood, so wax and china and even ivory ones were made.

Thuringia is the land where most dolls are born—puppel-doll, it is called in making. About 200 years ago most of the dolls were made in Plunders, and they were called, not dolls, but Plunders' babies. There used to be an old English couplet which ran thus:

The children of Holland take pleasure
What the children of England take
pleasure in breaking.

At one European doll factory of the present day 100,000 dolls are produced annually, some 500 men, women and children being employed. To make one talking doll requires the joint labor of thirty men. Dolls' eyes are made in underground rooms, into which the sunlight rarely peeps, and violet orbs are the most difficult color. There is one town in Germany where three-fourths of all the dolls' eyes in the world are made. Only in the case of the most expensive dolls is human hair used. In a doll factory are wood-carvers, bookbinders, leg and arm makers, eyemakers, portrait artists, hair dressers, doll sewers and doll stuffers, also a small army of fashionable dressmakers and milliners.

The Hindu child is probably the only doll-less child in the universe. The little Egyptians have their wooden "Usabti"—the same in style as 4,000 years ago. There were sometimes made of porcelain. When a child died its dolls were buried with it. In the expectation that their spirit forms would rise and do service in another world.

The paradise of dolls is Japan, where they are most elaborately and gorgeously attired affairs; so are the dolls of Kioto—"genroku," as they are called. They are often valuable wood carvings, enameled in colors, or statuettes of great artistic merit.

One of the most interesting collections of dolls in this country is that belonging to the bureau of ethnology, Washington. They are dolls of the Zuni Indians of Arizona, and are made from the roots or subterranean branches of the cottonwood tree, being whittled out with knives; they are decorated bright red, yellow, green and represent the gods of the tribe—the god of the sun, the god that eats upon the rain clouds; the fire god, the sun god and the corn goddess. The Zuni children play with these dolls as other children do. Any one who goes into a Zuni habitation is certain to see a row of these dolls suspended from the ceiling—not being in use they are hung up until wanted.

La Infanta is a doll with a history. It is made of clay and is considered its owner a Mexican lady—and by hosts of other people, to be a worker of miracles, and quantities of costly gifts are constantly being offered to it. A room in the house of its owner is set aside for its exclusive use; here it reclines in a canopied bed of solid silver; it has beautiful tresses and rich jewelry, valued at thousands of dollars. Among its latest gifts is a magnificent piano, which is played by those who visit the doll, as a part of the service of adoration paid to it.

beyond the pump that looks sort of sleek and guilty like? You notice some of the limbs drag down a little, as if it wasn't very well. Don't you take any stock in it. That tree is just pretending to be in the yard, and as I said to Ab'gail, there ain't an honest leaf on its top.

"You know what a dry season it was last summer? Well, the grass in the yard dried up, the trees begun to shed their leaves in June, and in August they looked just as if they had stepped out of a brush heap, as I remarked to Ab'gail. All 'cept that three maple tree I'm talking 'bout, it never withered, nary a leaf dropped off. The hotter and drier it got the greener and perter got that tree. While the other trees were drooping and hanging their heads that tree just stood up there as chipper as you please, and waved its limbs and rustled its green leaves in the hot wind as if it was the middle of May.

"Says I to Ab'gail, I wouldn't take a plumb thousand for that tree.

"I was proud of that tree, and called in all the neighbors to see it, and bragged 'bout it all summer, and got the editor of Grit to speak about the 'strange phenomenon' at my place. But all the time I was harboring a vegetable viper in the bosom of my yard—as the schoolmaster remarked.

"The summer went on and that tree never withered, and its leaves didn't drop off until snow flew. Along in December the pump gave out, and I sent for Lon Rogers. Lon can fix anything; he's best on watches and grindstones and such things with wheels in 'em, but he's good at pumps, too. He said it needed new valves, and he went to the tannery and got some leather, and he fixed it and charged me six shillings, which I paid. Still, couldn't get no water. So I went for Lon. This time it was the piston all wore out, so he fixed that, and charged me a dollar forty, which I likewise paid.

"No water, however. So I went for Ben Harkaway, and he pried off the cover of the cistern and went down in, and hollered up there wasn't any water, which was the reason the pump wouldn't pump. I had never known that cistern to go dry before in twenty years, so I says to Ben: 'Somethin' wrong. Look about and find it.' He snooped around a minute, and says he: 'Well, if there ain't a pesky tree root 'most as big as my arm come through the side, and put out morn'n a million little roots, and drunk up all the water slick and clean.'

"Then I saw what that scound'rous maple tree had been doing all summer, while I was bragging 'bout it—sucking the life-blood from my cistern like a South American what 'you-call-it'—vampire—as I said to Ab'gail."

Some Good Advice.

If I felt tempted to do a young person a good turn I should arm him with a pair of scissors, sheathed for his pocket in a neat case, and add thereto the simplest and cheapest form of indexed file or portfolio. Then I would ask the young person what subjects really interested him. They might be anecdotes of uncommon intelligence in the animal world, new feats in amateur photography, ingenious applications of the electric current, or fresh triumphs of mechanical ingenuity. On these, or any other attractive themes, I would ask him never to miss the prompt clipping out an article from his newspaper; then, in the course of every year he would have a budget of information on a subject near his heart which would astonish him, whenever he gave an hour or two reviewing it, by showing him how much richer he was than if he had never started this savings bank of knowledge. Scores of valuable facts and hints which, at the time of first reading, he felt sure he would never forget, here confronted him with all the surprise of new found treasure. And as the clipping habit becomes confirmed, it ceases to be a mere hobby, and it seems the newspaper reader from the utter goallessness of the desultory skimming of articles and paragraphs. Empty, indeed, must be the Clarion of the cross-roads that doesn't yield some small spoil to the eye alert for accumulation. It may be no more than the weight of a prize pumpkin, or the results of introducing a Norwegian apple, but shall it not be into the B compartment in which botany has its due garnering? That compartment, doubtless, is already swollen with new facts intended to be presented in an essay on "Acclimation" for the local horticultural society. It is the intention to use one's store that gives zest to its gathering. Hence the cardinal importance that the young person should at first be sparing, rather than lavish in clipping.—Geo. Hes.

He Forgot the Tip.

Justice Garouette relates an amusing incident which occurred to him while crossing the Atlantic this summer, says the Argonaut. "The band played every night in the second cabin," he says, "and one evening I invited my family, Mr. McGee, his wife and a few other friends to visit the second cabin and listen to the music. After a few pieces had been played I called a bell-boy to me and told him to give the band a glass of beer at my expense. I paid him the charges, the beer was brought to the band, they stood up, rattled their glasses, seemed greatly delighted, and said 'good luck' to a big, red-faced German who was sitting on the opposite side of the room, and then drank their beer. He then arose and made a speech, after which the band played 'Hail the Chief' amid great applause. I asked a gentleman who sat near me and who understood German what all the fuss was about and he said the fellow who had just made the speech had treated the band to beer. It came over me like a shot that I had not tip the bellman and that he had put up the job with the red-faced German.

A Criminal Tree. We hear many stories of many trees, but they are not often endowed with human characteristics; but you must take Uncle Abner's word for it. He was sitting on his porch telling it to the young man from the city, who had loaned his bicycle against the gate, and was resting on Uncle Abner's step.

"You see that tree by the snow-bush, do you? The one out there

WOULD SIGNAL MARS.

TESLA SAYS THE PLANET HAS INHABITANTS.

And Furthermore Asserts That He Can See Them—Famous Electrician and Scientist Declares That He Knows How to Attract Their Attention.

Nickola Tesla, the famous electrician and scientist, positively states that he has discovered a means of signaling to the planet Mars. "As sure as there is a divine being," he says, "I have found a way of talking to the people of that planet. I made the discovery a year and a half ago. Although I am ready to talk with the people of Mars, I shall not tell how soon the talking shall begin. All will be told later."

Tesla is a firm believer that the planet Mars is inhabited and says that there should be no doubt on that subject. In fact, he speaks with all the positiveness of one who already has held intelligent conversation with the Martians.

Tesla is an interesting man in more ways than one. He is of striking physique, very tall and slender. He is a man with a distinct gift for invention, a designer, and his bright, snapping eyes attract instant attention. He speaks more than half a dozen languages with fluency, although pronouncing with a slight foreign accent, and his quick speech attracts and pleases the ear.

Born of humble parents in a Serbian village about 35 years ago, Tesla has climbed the ladder of fame solely through hard work and ability. His father was a clerkman of the Greek church. His mother was a woman with a distinct gift for invention. It was from her that Nickola believes he received his inventive turn. While a boy he attended the polytechnic school at Graz, where he acquired his first fascination for mathematics and the study of electricity. While still quite young he obtained a position as as-



NICKOLA TESLA.

stant in the government telegraph engineering department at Buda-Pesth. Later he went to Paris, where he had hard work and studies continued. Later he crossed the Atlantic and obtained employment in one of Thomas A. Edison's laboratories. His assiduousness quickly attracted the attention of Edison, and he received much valuable aid. Later his studies were directed along the lines from those of Edison and the two separated.

A RUSH FOR FREE HOMES.

Home-seekers Making Ready for the Opening in Oklahoma.

By virtue of an act of congress passed last June, a tract of land sixty miles square in Oklahoma Territory is to be opened for settlement some time this year. Just when President McKinley will issue the proclamation entitling the public to race for homesteads in what is known as "Beautiful Land" cannot be definitely announced at present. But officials believe that all preliminary work will be completed by the middle of next August. This will be the last great struggle for free homes in America. Descriptions of the wealth and fertility of Oklahoma have excited much interest in the farms in that part of the country, and already intending settlers are camping on the border line waiting for the President to proclaim the grounds open. Many young lawyers, physicians and enterprising business men may be found who are making preparations to go to that part of Oklahoma Territory to seek their fortunes. There are reports of new railway developments in the territory, and the establishment of new banks, new building associations and insurance companies is advertised; in fact, everything points to a boom in that region as soon as the "farm rush" begins.

THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE.

Woman Declared to Be in a Detention of a Federal Court.

The ancient and venerable question first raised in Adam's day, and discussed with more or less vigor by that gentleman's descendants ever since, to who is the head of the house, the man or the woman, has been settled, it may be hoped finally, by Judge Purnell of the United States circuit court. The point came up in a case in Virginia, where a woman, a storekeeper, endeavored to take advantage of the bankruptcy law, but had her petition denied by a lower court on the ground that she was married and living with her husband, she was not the head of the house. Judge Purnell reversed this decision and rendered an opinion to the effect that a married woman living with or apart from her husband is the head of the household in the legal sense of the term. As this decision is rendered in a federal court, it applies, of course, to the whole country, and all American women from Pagan's Sound to Calais may rejoice that their status has been fixed beyond further dispute. Husbands and other masculine usurpers may now step down and out.

Queen Wilhelmina's Crown. The crown that adorns the brow of Holland's youthful queen is said to have cost \$4,000. In 1829 it was stolen by burglars and remained in their possession for nearly two years. Eventually part of the stones were found near Brooklyn, and the remainder were ultimately discovered in Belgium.



The President's Social Duties

The president's popular receptions begin the next day after the inauguration and are continued for a week.



GEN. FRANCIS V. GREEN. He will have charge of the inaugural parade March 4th.

up he goes down and takes his station near the door of exit. The head usher introduces some who are known, or who make their names known, to him, but generally the visitors make known their own names to the president, or pass with a handshake without any introduction—often at the rate of 49 or 50 to the minute, writes ex-President Harrison in an article entitled "The Social Life of the President," in the Ladies' Home Journal. In the first two weeks of an administration, the president shakes hands with from forty to sixty thousand persons. The physical drain of this is very great, and if the president is not an instructed handshaker a lame arm and a swollen hand soon result. This may be largely or entirely avoided by using President Hayes' method—take the hand extended to you and grip it before your hand is gripped. It is the passive hand that gets hurt.

When the inaugural visitors have disappeared these popular east room receptions are brought into order, and usually three times a week, at

one o'clock. It has been suggested that a nod or bow should be substituted for the handshake, but it would be quite as advisable to suggest a revision of the Declaration of Independence. The interest which multitudes attach to a handshake with the president is so great that people will endure the greatest discomfort and not a little peril to life or limb to attain it. These are not the office-seekers, but the good, honest-hearted, patriotic people whose "God bless you" is a prayer and a benediction. They come to Washington for the inauguration and later with excursions, but they are mostly to be found near their own homes. They come out to meet the president when he takes a journey, and his contact with them and their unselfish and affectionate interest in him revives his courage and elevates his purposes. Mr. Lincoln is said to have called these popular receptions his "public opinion baths."

Georgia has led the United States in textile mill building during the current year, with North Carolina a close second, and South Carolina in third place.

Miss Elizabeth Edison.

Daughter of John Jay Edison, chairman of the presidential inauguration.



Miss Edison is one of the hostesses of the capital city.

Woman's Home



THE PERFUME CHARM.
Women have many ingenious ways of scenting their wearing apparel beside the use of liquid perfume. Sachets filled with powder are sewn in bodices, muffs and hats, and in the case of a fur coat or cape, sweet smelling powder is laid under the lining or between the folds of wadding. Jeweled have recently invented a cleverly designed charm to hang on watch chain, bracelet or chainette. This is in the form of a small gold ball perforated with tiny holes, having a top to screw on and off. Inside is a sponge saturated with scent, or else a second smaller ball, which contains a strongly perfumed powder. The lady wearing this ornament carries about a special atmosphere of scent, which is soon recognized wherever she goes, says the Mail and Express.

Scented veils are worn, and gloves, ribbons, scraps of lace and so on are kept in alken sachets, carefully scented. Some ultra smart women use scented fountains, which are kept constantly playing in their rooms, and are often used to perfume the hair.

Some women identify themselves with one special perfume, and with this favorite essence they scent their handkerchiefs, their hair, gloves, lingerie, fans and writing paper; in fact, all their possessions. The last note of smartness is to choose a favorite flower, with which their scent corresponds. Say, for example, the violet; in that case a perfume of violets would permeate the whole costume.

Even the apartments of fashionable folk are perfumed. Pastilles are burned by some—others use eau de Cologne, set alight in an iron spoon and a few employ incense, such as is used in churches, so that the drawing room seems to acquire a faint, mysterious sweetness which, when the perfume is judiciously managed, the guests find it difficult to account for.

KEEPING CANDLES IN THE HOUSE.
Whenever there is a flood, earthquake, storm or other disaster in a city the horror of the situation is added to by lack of light. Either the electric light wires and poles will be blown down, connections or machinery stopped, power house flooded, or in some other way the gas or electric light is cut off, says the Ladies' World.

For some purposes, such as carrying from one room to another, and keeping in a bedroom to make a quick light in case of sudden emergency, candles have never been improved upon. They are safe, clean, convenient and cheap. Anyone who once adopts the good English custom of keeping a candlestick in each bedroom, will never

abandon it. Have low, plain candlesticks, easy to keep clean, not easily broken, and with a saucer shaped base broad enough to catch all the drip and impossible to upset, and even if you never experience a St. Louis or Galveston storm, a Charleston earthquake or a big fire, you will still be glad a dozen times a year that you have them, and if you never allow a lamp carried from one room to another, you will be less apt to collect your insurance.

FOR A SCHOOL GIRL.
Costume of dark blue wool for a child from 6 to 8 years. The sack coat is double-breasted and fastens with six gold buttons.

It has a wide turn-over collar covered with stitching, rows of which finish the edge of the coat and the bottom of the plain skirt.—Chic Parisien.

ITALIAN WOMAN LAWYER.
Learned women as university lecturers in science and literature have been known from old times in Italy. Now a woman renews the traditions of Portia. Signora Labriola, daughter of the Socialist, Prof. Antonia Labriola, through her appointment as docent in the philosophy of law, becomes the first woman to serve on the faculty of the University of Rome, and the first to lecture on jurisprudence in Italy.

ELABORATE COAT.
Of black velvet, lined with pink satin and trimmed with collar and cuffs of pink cloth, embroidered in gold. Black velvet buttons surrounded by silver gold. Wide low turban, surrounded by black breast and wreath of white gardenias.

ORIENTAL NOVELTY.
An extremely oriental novelty, called a gorgevete, has come to the front in Paris, and is made of enamelled gold and jewels. It is shown across the décolleté bodice, extends from arm to arm, and is deeper in the middle than elsewhere, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. In design it strikingly resembles the ornament seen in pictures of Cleopatra and Roman women of her time.

Briggs—I hear you have been operated in Wall street. Griggs—A great mistake. I've been operated upon.—Harper's Bazar.

HOUSE GOWN.
Of dull pink cashmere, the top and lower part laid in tucks. Bodice of pink gauze velvet dotted with black; gulfure lace along the edges, bands of gold. Black velvet ribbon run through buttonholed slit in the cloth; signalizes e. is of gold.



TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TELLS HOW TO GROW YOUNG IN SPIRIT.

Renewing Youth Like the Eagle—The Way to Conquer the Effect of Advancing Years—Simple Habits Lead to Longevity.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopsch.)
Washington, Feb. 17.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how anyone can conquer the effect of years and grow younger in spirit; text, Psalm ciii, 5. "So that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

There flies out from my text the most majestic of all the feathered creation—an eagle. Other birds have more beauty of plume and more sweetness of voice, but none of them has such power of beak, such clutch of claw, such expansion of wing such height of soaring, such wideness of dominion. Its appetite rejects the carrion that invites the vulture and in most cases its food is fresh and clean. Leveling its neck for flight, in spiral curve it swings itself toward the noonday sun. It has been known to live 100 years. What concentration of all that is sublime in the golden eagle, the crested eagle, the imperial eagle, the martial eagle, the booted eagle, the Jean de Blanc eagle! But after a while in its life comes the molting process, and it looks ragged and worn and unattractive and feels like moping in its nest on the high crags. But weeks go by, and the old feathers are gone and new ornithological attire is put on, and its beak, which was overgrown, has the surplus of bone beaten off against the rocks, and it gets back its old capacity for food, and again it mounts the heavens in unchallenged and boundless kingdoms of air and light. David, the author of the text, had watched these monarchs of the sky and knew their habits and one day, exulting in his own physical and spiritual rejuvenescence, he says to his own soul: "You are getting younger all the time. You make me think of an eagle which I saw yesterday, just after its molting season, swinging through the valley of Jehoshaphat, and then circling around the head of Mount Olivet. Oh, my youth, thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

Simple Habits and Longevity.
Many might turn the years backward and get younger by changing their physical habits. The simpler life one leads the longer he lives. Thomas Parr of Shropshire, England, was a plain man and worked on a farm for a livelihood. At 129 years of age he was at his daily toil. He had lived under nine kings of England. When 152 years of age, he was heard of in London. The king desired to see him and ordered him to the palace, where he was so richly and royally treated that it destroyed his health, and he died at 152 years and 9 months of age. When Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, made post mortem examination of Thomas Parr, he declared there were no signs of senile decay in the body. That man must have renewed his youth, like the eagle, again and again.

All occupations and professions have afforded illustrations of rejuvenescence. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, lived 109 years, and among those eminent in the medical profession who became septagenarians and octogenarians and nonagenarians were Darwin, Gall, Boerhaave, Jenner and Ruysch, observing themselves the laws of health that they taught their patients. In art and literature and science among those who lived into the eighties were Plato and Franklin and Carlyle and Goethe and Buffon and Halley. Sophocles reached the nineties.

Biblical Span of Life.
Some one writes me, "Is not three-score and ten the longest of human life, according to the Bible?" My reply to that Moses, not David, who wrote that psalm, was giving a statistic of his own day. Through better understanding of the laws of health and advancement of medical science the statistics of longevity have mightily changed since the time of Moses, and the day is coming when a nonagenarian will no longer be a wonder. Phlebotomy shortened the life of whole generations, and the lancet that bled for everything is now rarely taken from the doctor's pocket. Dentistry has given power of healthy mastication to the human race and thus added greatly to the prolongation of life. Electric lights have improved human sight, which used to be strained by the dim tallow candle. The dire diseases which under other names did their fatal work and were considered almost incurable, now in majority of cases are conquered. Vaccination, which has saved millions of lives and balked the greatest scourge of nations, and surgery, which has advanced more than any other science, have done more than can be told for the prolongation of human life. The X-ray has turned the human body, which was opaque, into a lighted castle. It is easier in this age to renew one's youth than in any other age. When Paul stopped the jailer from suicides by commanding: "Do thyself no harm," he showed himself interested in the physical as well as moral life of man. Among the blessings which God promised was that in which he said: "With long life will I satisfy thee," and David, in my text, illustrates the possibility of palingenesis or rejuvenescence.

The Omniscient King.
I do not advise you to be indifferent to these great questions that pertain to church and state and nations, but not to fret about them. Realize that it is not an anarchy that has charge of affairs in this world, but a divine government. At the head of this universe is a King whose eye is omniscience and whose arm is omnipotence, and whose heart is infinite love. His government is not going to be a failure. He cannot be defeated. Better trust him in the management of his world and of all worlds. All you and I have to do is to accomplish the work that is put in our hands. This is all we have to be responsible for. In a well-managed orchestra the players upon strings and wind instruments do not watch each other. The conductor does not look to see how the violinist is drawing his bow over the strings,

nor does the flute scrutinize the drum. They all watch the baton of the leader. And we are carrying our part, how ever insignificant it may be, in the great harmony of this world and of the universe which our Lord is leading, and we all have to watch his command and do our best and not bother ourselves about the success or failure of other performers. If you want to renew your youth, better stop managing the affairs of the universe.

Help for the Wailer.
It will take all time and all eternity to fully appreciate the work of Van Meter on this side of the sea and of Barnardo on the other side in putting poor orphan children in good homes in America and England. Through that process wails of the streets have passed up from poverty and wretchedness into bright homes and churches and pulpita and legislative halls and senates, and many have already been crowned in a better world, the work begun in asylums on earth completed in the palaces of heaven.

Whether by such adoption of children or in some other way, call around you the young. Become their associates, their confidants, their encouragers. While you do them good they will do you good. The old eagle while companioning in the nest with young eagles will feel new strength coming into its wings, new light into its eye, new ambition to cut a circle nearer the sun, and for the time will forget hurricanes that have ruffled its plumes and the storms of many years that have swept over its mountain eyrie. The closing years of life ought to be the best part of it, as an arrival in port ought to be happier than embarkation. It is better to have the cyclones behind you than before you. Some one will say: "David might renew his youth, but I have been through so much there is no such thing for me as rejuvencation." You are wrong. You have not gone through as much as David went through. He had all the experiences of a shepherd boy, an armor bearer, king's bodyguard, hunter of wild beasts, warrior and monarch. He was forty years on a rocking throne. He was the oriental hero in many a battle, made moral mistakes enough to destroy him, prostrated a giant with one stroke, was the father of Hebrew poetry and wrote poems which all the subsequent centuries have been chanting, dramatized demencia to escape assassination, ran against Athiophel's betrayal and Saul's jealousy and Abalom's insurrection, and made Jerusalem the religious capital of the world. If after all that he could renew his youth you ought to be able to do the same.

State of Eternal Youth.
My text suggests that heaven is an eternal youth. A cycle of years will not leave any mark upon the immortal nature. Eternity will not work upon the soul in heaven any change, unless it be more radiance and more wisdom and more rapture. A rolling on from glory to glory! In anticipation of that some of the happiest people on earth are aged Christians. The mightiest testimonies have been given by the veterans in the gospel army. While some of the aged have allowed themselves to become morose and cynical and impatient with youth and pessimistic about the world and have become possessed with the spirit of scold and fault finding and are fearful of being crowded out of their sphere many of the aged have been glad to step aside that others may have a chance and are hopeful about the world, expecting its redemption instead of its demolition, and they are inspiration and comfort and helpfulness to the household and to the neighborhood and to the church. The children hail the good old man as he comes down the road. His smile, his words, his manner, his whole life, make the world think better of religion.

Noah Webster, the greatest of lexicographers, departing this life at 85 years of age, exclaimed: "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." The venerable Daniel Webster, the greatest of American lawyers and statesmen, in his last hours said: "I had intended to prepare a work for the press to bear my testimony to Christianity, but it is now too late. Still I would like to bear witness to the gospel before I die." Being too weak to hold a pen, he dictated to a scribe his words of triumphant faith.

Good Cheer Awaits Christians.
Gibbons in his history says that Mohammed had a dream in which he thought that mounted on the horse Bork, he ascended the seven heavens and approached within two bow shots of the throne and felt a cold that pierced him to the heart when his shoulder was touched by the hand of God. That might do for Mohammed's heaven, but not for a Christian's heaven. No cold hand put upon your shoulder there; no cold hand of repulse or doubt, but the warm hand of welcome, the warm hand of kindly communion, the warm hand of God.

I congratulate all Christians who are in the eventide. Good cheer to all of you. Your best days are yet to come. You are yet to hear the best songs, see the grandest sights, take the most delightful journeys, form the most elevating friendships, and after ten thousand years of transport you will be no nearer the last rapture than when you were thrilled with the first.

Pleasures of Heaven.
In heaven you will have what most pleases you. Archbishop Leighton's desire of heaven was a longing for Christ and purity and love, and he has found there what he wanted. John Foster rejoiced at the thought of heaven because there he could study the secrets of the universe without restraint and he has been regaling himself in that research. Southey thought of heaven as a place where he would meet with the learned and the great—Chaucer and Dante and Shakespeare. He no doubt has found that style of communion. The great and good Dr. Dick was fond of mathematics, and he said he thought much of the time in heaven would be given to that study, and I have no doubt that since ascension he has made advancement in that science. The "twelve manner of frolic" spoken of in Revelation means all

kinds of enjoyment. If heaven, for twelve manner of fruits includes all the chief fruits that are grown on trees. I suppose there will be as many kinds of enjoyment in heaven as there will be inhabitants.

You will have in heaven just what you want. Are you tired? Then heaven will be rest. Are you passionately fond of sweet sounds? Then it will be music. Are you stirred by pictures? There will be all the colors of the new heavens and on the Jasper sea and the walls imbedded with what splendors! Are you fond of great architecture? There you will find the temple of God and the Lamb and the united thrones. Are you longing to get back to your loved ones who have ascended? Then it will be reunion. Are you a homebody? Then it will be home. Here and there in this world you will find some one who now lives where he was born, and three or four generations have dwelt in the same house, but most people have had several homes—the home of childhood, the home they built or rented for their early manhood, the home of riper and more prosperous years. But all homes put together, precious as they are in remembrance or from present occupancy, cannot equal the heavenly home in the house of many mansions. No sickness will ever come there, for it is promised "there shall be no more pain." No parting at the front door, no last look at faces never to be seen again, but home with God, home with each other, home forever. And that right after the molting season, when "thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

Wings to hover free
Over dawn empurpled sea;
Wings, bow life to soar,
And beyond death forevermore.

IN EVENT OF WAR.

Emergencies That Might Arise if England and France Should Fight.

In the event of war between Great Britain and France the first and most important part of the struggle would be for the command of the sea, says the Nineteenth Century. Should Great Britain succeed in retaining the command of the sea France would thereby be reduced to a condition of impotence so far as offensive operations are concerned and would sooner or later be obliged to submit to the will of her rival although it is true the war might last for a long time. If, on the other hand, France should succeed in wresting from Great Britain the command of the sea and in keeping it Great Britain would be much more helpless and impotent than France in similar plight would be that the war would terminate quickly. In a word, France, even without the command of the sea or anything approaching it, remains capable of prolonged resistance, firstly, because she is a self-supporting country; secondly, because the French navy is so strong and her resources are already concentrated within her borders; and, thirdly, because she stands among the best equipped of the military powers, while Great Britain, deprived of the command of the sea, would collapse with relative rapidity, firstly, because she is in no sense a self-supporting country; secondly, because her national sentiment and strength are scattered over the world and cannot be concentrated save by way of the sea, and, thirdly, because she is not a military power, according to the standard set up by Germany, France, Russia and Austria-Hungary.

A "Successful" Life in New York.

The current life of the average New York man, the semi-successful young business man, is a life of a salary of \$2,400 a year by the exercise of his ordinary ability is admirably defined by J. P. Mowbray in "The Making of a Country Home," in Everybody's Magazine. "John Denison was within a year of being thirty, and twenty-five years more of getting on the car at seven in the morning and climbing back at five in the evening, going to the same cozy room, kissing his wife and baby in the same way, paying the same three-quarters of his salary to the landlord, the grocer and the tailor, and nursing a contracted mind by going to the Central Park on Sunday morning and on the railroad track a few hundred feet from where the accident took place pulled off his coat and plunged into the water after the struggling pair, who were fast losing consciousness. The heroic tramp was clad in overalls and a thin shirt when he made the plunge. He succeeded in holding the man and girl above water until boats were brought. John Buchta, who was close to the scene at the time, also worked energetically, and was drawn into the water by the struggling trio. After hard work on the part of the rescuers all were saved. A subscription was taken up for the tramp, and a complete outfit of clothing was purchased for him.

Heroic Work by a Tramp.

By the heroic act of a tramp two residents of Jefferson were saved from drowning in Rock river. Frank Williamson and his little daughter were crossing the river when the ice suddenly gave way, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. A tramp who was walking on the railroad track a few hundred feet from where the accident took place pulled off his coat and plunged into the water after the struggling pair, who were fast losing consciousness. The heroic tramp was clad in overalls and a thin shirt when he made the plunge. He succeeded in holding the man and girl above water until boats were brought. John Buchta, who was close to the scene at the time, also worked energetically, and was drawn into the water by the struggling trio. After hard work on the part of the rescuers all were saved. A subscription was taken up for the tramp, and a complete outfit of clothing was purchased for him.

Women on Russian Railways.

According to a Russian correspondent the chief of the Riazan-Ural railway has asked permission from the minister of communication to permit those women who have been passed by the railway school at Saratov to be employed on the railway as station-masters and substation-masters, luggage inspectors and telegraph superintendents, since in that part of Russia there is a great lack of educated and reliable men. The minister of communications has approved of the request.

George—I just saw you coming from the conservatory with Miss Goldie, rather handsome girl, but too much reserved for me. Thomas—Yes, I've just reserved her for life.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

Inviting Trouble.

SUZERAINTY FOR CUBA.
There are indications that administration politicians are paving the way for trouble in our affairs with Cuba. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that there is "an increasing sentiment in favor of a declaration in regard to the international relations of Cuba." This correspondent explains:

"There could be a declaration by congress, assented to by the Cubans in their constitution, giving the United States the exclusive right to conduct the international negotiations of Cuba, or a clause might be inserted in the Cuban constitution giving this government the rights of a protectorate over the island in this respect.

"There should also be a pledge, many congressmen assert, on the part of the Cubans to abide by any decision this government might make in regard to any international contentions. For instance, if a subject of Great Britain or Germany should be injured in his person or property rights in Cuba and a claim presented, the state department at Washington should have the exclusive right to investigate and determine what ought to be done in the matter of reparation. When this question is determined the Cubans should be required to comply with it instantly and without any discussion."

This looks very much like a disposition to stir up fresh trouble for this nation. There is no sicker danger than that, in its international relations, Cuba would do anything distasteful to the United States. If the people of that island would not be restrained on this line from motives of gratification, they would, by government of the United States, be made a mockery of the mutual interests that must exist between the people of Cuba and the people of this country. It is not necessary that the United States formally establish a protectorate over any republic on American soil. For all essential purposes the Monroe Doctrine provides adequate protection.

Barriers to Freedom.

A San Francisco dispatch of recent date reports a public sale in that city of five Chinese girls who were "knocked down" to the highest bidder. These girls were the property of a Chinaman who was about to leave for his native heath. The girls were exhibited, the auctioneer enumerated their good points, and they were sold and delivered at prices ranging from \$1,700 to \$2,500 each.

To be sure the sale was not legal, but the "property" did not know it; and as no protest was made by the well-informed, the sale and delivery were as effective as though they had full sanction of the law. Is it not true that we are becoming somewhat indifferent in these days to such proceedings as this? Is it not strange that in one of the largest cities of this country such a mockery upon liberty could be made without evoking indignation and effective protests? Is it not possible that we have become negligent in the duty of crushing out innovations upon American ideas?

The San Francisco Chinaman had a recent precedent from which to take encouragement. He probably remembered that a general of the United States army had signed an agreement wherein it was stipulated that in certain territory where United States sovereignty had been declared and over which the United States flagged, any slave might have the privilege of obtaining his freedom by coming to the master and paying the "usual market price." In that particular case the "usual market price" is said to be about \$20. In San Francisco it would seem that the usual market price ranges from \$1,700 to \$2,500. The difference, however, is purely one of dollars and cents. And if \$20 could be designated as the barrier to human freedom in the Sulus, the "heathen Chinee," perhaps, felt justified in raising the barrier in California to the extent of a few hundred dollars.

LIKE THE BRITISH PLAN.

The plan outlined by the Tribune correspondent is very much like the plan insisted upon by the British ministry in its relations with the South African republic, and the world knows the result. It is not likely that the Cubans would agree to any such plan when they have so recently observed the license which Great Britain took under a similar provision.

As a matter of fact the United States has no more right to insist upon a clause in the Cuban constitution formally giving suzerainty to this government, or conferring upon it any power as to the foreign relations of the Cuban government than it has to deliberately annex Cuba to the United States.

The war resolutions declared that the United States disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when the conditions are ready, to withdraw all troops and control of the island to its people." That declaration is plain and simple and requires no interpretation. There is but one way to carry it out in perfect candor.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

If, as the war resolution declared, "the people of the island of Cuba are and of a right ought to be free and independent," the United States, as a matter of that right operates as much against the United States as against any other power that might seek "sovereignty, jurisdiction or control" over that island.

The Cuban republic will never work out its destiny if it is hampered by the South African republic was hampered. In order to inspire the Cuban people to struggle for the best in the details of government they must be set as a war resolution declared them to be, "free and independent."

The American people have had assumed for them sufficient obligations. They have already on hand more trouble than they can conveniently dispose of. The people expect that, so far as Cuba is concerned, the administration will fulfill the pledge made in the war resolutions and reiterated in the last republican national platform. There is no necessity for piling on fresh obligations or adding new conditions. As soon as the Cuban constitution is adopted and a stable government organized, we should withdraw our forces from that island and permit the new republic to work out its own destiny. Let the people of that republic understand that the responsibility for good government rests upon them and responsibility in such cases is usually productive of wisdom.

The Cuban government will not be perfect in the beginning. The constructive period will be full of difficulties for the statesmen of that island, exactly as our own constructive period was full of embarrassments for the statesmen of the American colonies. But the people of Cuba must tread this path exactly as the people of new governments have been compelled to do in all the history of the world. They must learn and improve by experience.

GIVE THEM A GOOD EXAMPLE.

If we would give the people of Cuba the best possible start on the road to good government we could begin no better than by dropping all excuses and all pretenses, and fulfilling the

press dispatches announce that a boy has been discovered who has X-ray eyes. He ought to be employed to look through the democratic senators and representatives who voted for the republican army bill and discover the reasons which led them to repudiate the democratic platform.

Senator Turner of Washington describes the ship subsidy bill as a "lawless, piratical raid upon the public treasury in the interest of a few private beneficiaries and committing the government to expenditures aggregating \$20,000,000." That is a complete description of the measure.

One of the administration organs in Chicago criticizes Chancellor Andrews of the Nebraska state university because he presented the ultimate disintegration of the British empire. To secure bouquets from republican papers, one must advocate the establishment of an empire here, rather than suggest the disintegration of empires elsewhere.

Those who have a mercenary purpose usually resort to violence when necessary, but benevolence and philanthropy do not require force and resistance.

A Mattoon, Ill., man asks for a divorce on the grounds that he was under hypnotic influence when he was married. There will be a grave danger to the marriage laws if this contention is upheld by the courts. It will not be difficult for any man to prove that he was hypnotized when he was married. A pair of bright eyes exerts a powerful influence on the average man.

The Chicago lawyers are now claiming that the sewerage of the Lake City purifies the waters of the Mississippi. They will soon be demanding pay from St. Louis for improving its drinking water.

The telegraph conveys to the readers of the daily newspapers the information that the warring steel interests have come to a mutual understanding. The public will now have to change its attitude by inserting an "n" in the place of the second "e."

After a married life of five years a Wisconsin man says he is tired. The only difference between the Wisconsin man and the average man is that he found out the truth early and acted on it.

Bread Market of Tangier.

The bread market of Tangier, which is shown in the picture, is just outside the city wall, the picturesque gate being one of the entrances of the town. The bread market is in one corner of the great outer or general market. The bread is sold mostly to Arabs, who come in from the desert and from the interior of Morocco with the caravans of camels and donkeys. There is very little of the bread sold to the people of the town, as they have here large public ovens. The houses are so small and compact that there is not room in

them to cook bread, so the Arab women make up the dough and the children take it on large boards carried on their heads to the public bake-ovens, calling for it after it is baked. At about 5 o'clock every evening you will hear a great knocking of big brass knockers, which are on every Moorish door, and a great racket they make. This is done by the mothers to remind the children that it is time to go and get the bread, children in Morocco, as well as here, being often forgetful in their play.



Waldeck-Rousseau.
Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, whose war on monastic orders in France is arousing the keenest interest in Europe, was made premier in 1899 after several years' retirement from a political life, which was never very conspicuous. His government is warmly supported by a majority of the



legislature in its attempt to dissolve the orders. The struggle is one of the most remarkable in the religious history of the French republic. The government's bill, which, it is argued, will drive religious associations from France, is couched in general terms, would be mortal to the orders which flourish most. It provides (1) that no association between Frenchmen and foreigners can be formed without a state charter; (2) that associations whose directors are foreigners or live abroad and associations whose members live in common cannot exist without special acts of parliament permitting them. This is the most important law proposed by the third republic, and one of the most important developments of French political life since the revolution.

Commissioner Wright's Views.
Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, delivered an address the other evening before the American Statistical association, in which he cited figures to show that the condition of the workman in the United States has greatly improved during the last half century. He proved by four different sets of statistics that the real value of wages at present is greater than that of the wages of fifty years ago. The money received for a day's labor will now buy more in the way of food, clothing and shelter than at any previous time. But the wage-earner has at the same time advanced his standard of living. He wants more things than did the mechanic or farmer of fifty years ago. He achieves more in a day's work than his grandfather did, and he needs better food and clothing to fit him for this more productive work.—Ex.

Oldest Bicycle Rider.
Former Judge J. C. E. Moore of York, Pa., claims distinction in several directions. Perhaps his greatest is that he is the oldest active bicycle rider in the state. He is now in his eightieth year and for the last eight years he has ridden a bicycle almost every day in pursuit of his duties as a reporter for the York Daily. His second claim is that he is the oldest active newspaper reporter on record. His newspaper career has been of thirty years' duration, and it is said of him that he knows every man,



them to cook bread, so the Arab women make up the dough and the children take it on large boards carried on their heads to the public bake-ovens, calling for it after it is baked. At about 5 o'clock every evening you will hear a great knocking of big brass knockers, which are on every Moorish door, and a great racket they make. This is done by the mothers to remind the children that it is time to go and get the bread, children in Morocco, as well as here, being often forgetful in their play.

AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

General Evelyn Wood.
Gen. Evelyn Wood, who, it is reported, will soon go to South Africa to treat for peace with the Boer generals, is the adjutant general of the British army. It is understood that this movement of the government looking toward an end of the war has been inspired by the king. It is not believed to mean that Gen. Wood will go in a military capacity, but rather in a diplomatic one. He would, there-



fore, hardly be sent as a successor to Lord Kitchener. Sir Evelyn is one of Great Britain's most notable soldiers. He entered the navy in 1852, and after winning distinction in that service he crossed over to the army, became a captain in 1861 and a major in 1862. He served through the Indian campaign of 1858, fought with Wolseley in the Ashanti war, won C. B. and a medal with clasps, and then astonished his friends by turning to the law. He was called to the bar in 1872, but rejoined the army for the Zulu war. He was made a K. C. B. in 1879, and was a major general in the Boer war in 1880. He arranged the peace with the Transvaal in that affair, and afterward commanded the Egyptian army. In 1887 he was made adjutant general.

The Latest Fire Escape.
The saving of life from fire is such a laudable undertaking that it is small wonder the inventor is constantly producing new ideas in this field, each device having some particular merit to recommend it, as witness the arrangement shown herewith. It is well known that while hotels and other public places are provided with ropes for use in case of fire an attempt to make a descent from an upper story of a building by this means is nearly if not quite as perilous as that threatened by the fire itself. This danger arises from the fact that few persons are skilled in descending a rope, and it is to overcome this objection that a North Carolina inventor has designed this apparatus. He provides a pair of foot straps attached to a frictional slide for guiding the feet, and a controlling device to be grasped by the hands to regulate the speed of descent. This is accomplished by having the controller di-

vided into two parts, which are pivoted together in such a manner that a twist of the hand decreases the size of the rope passage until the cable is tightly gripped between the two sections. As the device will fit almost any size of rope it is always ready for use, and in case of fire can in a short space of time be taken from the trunk and attached to the rope provided, when it is ready to land its owner safely on the ground.

Mary Hemeway's Gift.
Trustees of the estate of Mrs. Mary Hemeway, who resided in Boston, have conveyed the Tilston School, in Wilmington, N. C., to the school committee of that city for the exclusive education of the white race. Thirty years ago Mrs. Hemeway built the Tilston school at a cost of \$25,000, and for twenty years she contributed \$5,000 a year to its support. After her death the property lay idle for five years, and during the five years following it was used by the school authorities, rent free.

Quickest Vehicle on Record.
O. J. Plumason of Luverne, Minn., is the owner of a giant Bull Cochran rooster which has been trained to trot in harness, pulling a tiny cart, in which rides the baby son of its owner. Golden Duke is the name of the bird. It is a strange sort of fowl, and it is a prize winner in its class as well as a freak. The big bird was broken to harness by the boys of the Plumason household, and now seems to enjoy its work. It wears a little harness and is guided by reins which it carries in its bill. It is the master of several gals, and at the word of command given by the small child who is driving it will walk, run, trot or come to a standstill. At home in the country the big rooster often pulls the cart and its occupant for half a mile or more without stopping.

The German merchant marine now numbers 1,109 steamers.

There are about 100,000 Indians in the Dominion of Canada, located upon reserves in different districts.

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KING EDWARD VII

Delivers His First Speech to the British Lawmakers.

THE PARADE MOST IMPOSING.

Vast Crowds Lined the Streets and the Monarch and His Queen Constantly Responded to Greetings.

London, Feb. 15.—The first parliament of the reign of King Edward VII was opened Thursday afternoon by the king in person. His majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York and Cornwall and the Duke of Connaught and many others of the royal family.

The last state ceremony of the kind occurred in 1861, when Queen Victoria opened parliament, accompanied by the prince consort, and since the death of the latter nothing equal to Thursday's pomp has been witnessed in London in connection with the opening of parliament. Not since the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra has the gorgeous state coach used been seen in the streets of the capital. In this coach Thursday the king and queen rode from Buckingham palace to the palace of Westminster.

The route of the royal party, which lay through the Mall, the Horse Guards parade, Whitehall and Parliament street, was guarded by 5000 soldiers. Thousands of Londoners packed St. James Park, bordered the route of the procession and filled windows, stands and roofs. The cortege was short, but spectacular. The royal coach, drawn by eight famous cream-colored Hanoverians, with postillions in red and gold liveries, and footmen leading the horses, which were covered with trappings of morocco and gilt, was preceded and followed by the Life Guards in full uniform, with silver breastplates and red-plumed helmets, and a small escort of gentlemen in arms in historic costumes immediately surrounding the vehicle.

Five carriages of state, containing uniformed officials and ladies of the household, each drawn by six horses, with postillions and outriders, led the procession. Next came the massive state chariot, the occupants of which could be plainly seen through the plate glass windows. The king was in full uniform, saluting constantly, and the queen bowing on all sides.

The heroes of the crowds were the members of Stratheona's Horse, who are just back from South Africa, and who came in several four-horse brakes, carrying their carbines and wearing informal slouch hats and khaki overcoats. They alighted in front of the palace and marched down the line to a position a short distance from the palace, where they were drawn up while the procession passed. The king saluted them most cordially, and the people cheered repeatedly.

It was 2:05 when the king arrived in the chamber. One of the most striking things was the reversal of the customary appearances of the sexes. Here for once the women wore somber-looking gowns in black, relieved only by their white arms and shoulders and the diamonds and pearls in their coronets, while the men, usually in black, were radiant with brilliant robes of scarlet and ermine.

In solemn terms the lord chancellor administered the oath with the king sitting. The lord chancellor, then kneeling, handed the king a roll, which he signed, after which all present once more stood up, and the king put off his field marshal's plumed hat, rose, and in clear, ringing tones, read his speech.

The king wore a field marshal's chapeau when he read the speech. His voice was clear and firm. After the reading of the speech the procession was re-formed, the king proceeded to the throne room, unrobed and left Westminster in the state carriage, in the same order as it was entered.

Notes of Warning.
Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate devoted Thursday to the agricultural appropriation bill. Mr. Hale of Maine and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts sounded notes of warning against the enormous appropriation being made by the present congress. Mr. Hale declared the people of the country would soon become alarmed, and then those who were responsible for the immense expenditures would seek the rocks and mountains to hide from the wrath of the people.

Philippine Judges.
Washington, Feb. 15.—C. A. Willard of Minneapolis, Minn., and J. F. Cooper of Fort Worth, Tex., have accepted positions as judges of the supreme court of the Philippines. Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Fletcher Ladd, Lancaster, N. H., E. F. Johnston, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. R. Wily, St. Louis, Mo., and A. F. Odin, San Juan, Porto Rico, have accepted positions as judges of the court of first instance in the Philippines.

Youngest Member.
London, Feb. 15.—On the resumption of business in the house of lords the lord chancellor read the king's speech and the marquis of Waterford replied. He is, perhaps, youngest member to whom the honor has ever been accorded.

INJUNCTION ISSUED

Prohibiting the Jeffries-Ruhlin Fight and an Appeal Taken.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 15.—Judge Hollister issued a permanent injunction against the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest, scheduled for Saengerfest hall in this city tonight. The decree of the court permanently restrained the managers of the contestants and the Saengerfest Athletic association and all connected with the proposed event from proceeding at Saengerfest hall on any date.

Attorneys for the defendants gave notice of appeal and took exceptions to the law and facts in the finding of the court. If the case is carried to the court of last resort it is expected that counsel on both sides will agree upon a mere entry into the circuit court and proceed thence to the supreme court next Tuesday. Since the issue has been raised on an alleged distinction between prize fighting and boxing contests interested parties on both sides seem now to want a decision in the court of last resort in Ohio for a precedent in the future, even if the event is indefinitely postponed or declared off, as seems most probable. There was a very large crowd at the courthouse in waiting all forenoon for the final decree. The directors and members of the Saengerfest Athletic association with their counsel, Managers Brady, Madden, Cook and others, were among the most interested spectators, but it is doubtful whether they were more interested than the large assemblage of clergymen and other citizens who were opposing the contest. Nearly all the members of the Hamilton county bar were present. Judge Hollister began reading his decision at 11:25 a. m. and concluded at 1:40 p. m.

The state won all the points at issue in law as well as in fact, but it was not until the judge reached the last part of his opinion that it was possible to tell which way he had decided. In reviewing the testimony the court praised that of Manager Brady, in which he testified that the contestants would do their best to win, and that any other kind of a meeting between Jeffries and Ruhlin would be a fake on the public. He severely reviewed the testimony of Madden, who held that there had been no prize fights since the day of Sullivan, and that the proposed contest here was to be on points. The court passed the evidence of Madden, holding it to be insincere, while he announced that the testimony of Brady commanded the respect of the court. He then reviewed the contracts between Brady and Madden provided that their men were to fight under the rules of the Marquis of Queensberry. The court read these rules and held that a contest under them for the championship of the world was certainly a prize fight under the Ohio law and in fact. He reviewed the three kinds of contests referred to by Brady, Madden and others in their evidence.

1. Prize fights unlimited in the time or number of rounds.
2. Contests limited in the time of rounds and intermission, but not in the number of rounds.
3. Contests limited in time and number of rounds and decisions rendered therein on points.

The court held that a fatal knock-out could come under any of these classes, and that any contest for a prize was a prize fight, in which resort to brutality might take place at any time. The court cited cases at great length in deciding the following points:

1. That the following proposed contest was to be a prize fight in fact and status, as is prohibited under the Ohio statutes, and that the contentions of the defendants that they proposed to give a boxing contest had not been maintained.
2. That the proposed fight would constitute a public nuisance, such as courts of equity are bound to restrain.
3. That as a court of equity he had the power to enjoin the fight, although there was legal remedy after its occurrence.
4. That in view of the circumstances he was bound to grant a permanent injunction against such a public nuisance as was contemplated in the proposed prize fight.

The judge stated that he found a prize fight, rather than a boxing contest, to be contemplated, not only by the evidence of the state, but also by that of witnesses for the defense. He added: "The difference between public and private nuisance is that a private nuisance involves private property and a public nuisance involves all the interests of mankind."

Married at Madrid.
Madrid, Feb. 15.—In the chapel of the royal palace, in the presence of the royal family and aristocracy, Dona Maria de las Mercedes de Bourbon y Hapsburg, princess of the Asturias, was wedded to Prince Charles of Bourbon.

After the conclusion of the simple pronounced a short discourse exhorting the wife to love and obey her husband and the husband to love and cherish his wife.

Crescent City Carnival.
New Orleans, La., Feb. 15.—The carnival proper began Thursday with the Momus parade. The city is full of strangers and the National Building and Loan association, Jewish Woman's council, Woodmen of the world and Louisiana masons assembling here augmented the crowd. The decorations are more elaborate than usual and the merchants have combined in the special illumination of Canal street, 3000 electric lights being used.

LOCAL BILLS.

A Number of Them Were Acted Upon by the House.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 15.—The house convened at 9:35 o'clock Saturday morning, Speaker Pro Tem Neff in the chair.

Contrary to expectation a quorum was present, the number being 99. This was the second Saturday during the session upon which the house has transacted business. Two weeks ago it met, but no quorum was present.

Mr. Looney of Leon county moved that the quarantine bill be made a special order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m. The motion prevailed.

The house proceeded under the rules to the consideration of local bills.

The bill by Mr. Willingham restoring to the county court of Coke county the civil and criminal jurisdiction it formerly possessed, was engrossed.

The bill, also by Mr. Willingham, exempting Coke county from certain provisions of the road law, was engrossed.

The bill by Messrs. Harbison, Walker and Wells of Grayson, amending the charter of the city of Sherman was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Houts of Jack providing a more efficient road law for Clay county, was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Mugg of Hood, providing for a more efficient road law for Hood county, was engrossed.

The bill by Messrs. Clements and Craddock, recognizing the Twenty-Seventh and Thirty-fifth judicial districts, was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Thurmond of Victoria, permitting independent school districts created by special act of levy taxes, but with a local application to Victoria county, was engrossed.

The senate bill including under the stock law certain counties was ordered to third reading.

The bill by Mr. Hawkins of Midland, reorganizing the Thirty-second judicial district, was engrossed.

The bill of Mr. Looney of Leon, changing the time of holding court in the Twelfth district, was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Connally, providing a more efficient road law for Falls county, was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Cuney, authorizing the cancellation of certain Fort Bend county bonds, was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Napier of Wood, providing a more efficient road law for Raines county, was engrossed.

The bill by Messrs. Metzger and Lane, providing for a more efficient road law for Fayette and Frio counties, was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Looney, providing for a more efficient road law for Bexar county, was engrossed.

The bill by Mr. Thorp, to provide a more efficient road law for Coryell county, was engrossed.

Mr. Thurmond of Victoria offered a resolution, which raised a laugh, providing that the name of Representative W. A. Shaw of Dallas county be changed to "Maximum Bill."

A Confederate Scout.
Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15.—Maurice Thompson, the author, died here after an illness of many weeks.

Mr. Thompson was born in Fairfield, Ind., Sept. 9, 1844, but spent his early life in the Georgia mountains, half way between Chattanooga and Atlanta, where his father was an extensive planter. He entered the Confederate army in 1862 and did hard scout duty. After the war he became chief engineer of the Louisville, Chattanooga and Southwestern railroad and while engaged in this work met Alice Lee of Crawfordsville, whom he married. He then began the practice of law. In 1867 he explored Lak Okeehobee, Fla., listing its birds, animals and plants. From his Crawfordsville home Mr. Thompson sent forth the literary work which was to win him distinction—first a book of poems, "Hoosier Mosaics," then "Sylvan Secrets," followed hard by "Bird Notes," from his home came "The Witchery of Archery," which caused a revival of this fine old sport.

Held at Houston.
Houston, Tex., Feb. 15.—The meeting Sunday afternoon that follows so closely in the wake of the valiant work of Mrs. Carrie Naton in Kansas and elsewhere, was held in Milby & Dow's hall. There were present perhaps 300, if not more, most of them ladies. A number of well known ministers and citizens were present, including a number of saloon men.

It was called a law and order meeting, and the saloon was under discussion.

Head Severed.
Yonkum, Tex., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Anton Malik, a Bohemian woman, aged about 40 years, was killed by the westbound passenger train near Mont, about twelve miles east of Yonkum, Sunday. The woman was on a bridge, and the engine coming around a curve, was upon her before the engineer had time to reverse his engine and prevent the accident. The body of the unfortunate was frightfully mangled, the head being completely severed.

Woman Hain.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 15.—Ida Bryant, a negro 23 years of age, who resided in South Austin, was shot at 6:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon and died about thirty minutes thereafter without making a statement. An inquest was held.

Rufus Harris was arrested at 11:10 o'clock that night. He claimed that he was on his way home when he heard the woman had been shot, but he did not return to ascertain if the report was true.

Woodmen Adjourn.
Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 15.—The convention of Camp C. Woodmen of the world, closed its three day's session here Thursday. The delegates to the supreme camp, which meets in Columbus are J. P. Lightfoot, Pittsburg; E. D. Henry, San Antonio; C. H. Wilson, Fort Worth; Ed. Allard, Cleburne; H. H. Martin, Austin, and J. L. Knell, Greenville.

The jurisdiction expressed itself as being opposed to the National Fraternal congress insurance rates.

STAPLES' LABOR BILL

Occasioned a Lively Debate, but No Action Was Taken.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 15.—In the senate Thursday, Mr. Harris of Hunt made a motion, which was carried, to suspend the regular order and consider his bill establishing a girls' industrial school.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment leaving with the board of regents of the school the matter of its location, as to whether or not it should be affiliated with any of the schools in Texas. He said that there is no opposition to the establishment of the industrial school, that it is a demand in Texas, and the only question at issue is the matter of location. He opposed making it an annex to the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

Mr. Patterson opposed sidetracking the Wayland bill and considering the Harris bill, saying that the former bill had precedence and should have been discussed.

Mr. Potter offered an amendment to the Harris amendment providing that the board of regents shall take into consideration the relative expense of establishing the school in connection with a state institution of learning or as a separate institution. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stafford, consideration of the pending bill and amendment was postponed until next Wednesday.

Mr. Staples obtained consideration of his bill prohibiting corporations from coercing or intimidating employees because of their being members of a labor union.

Mr. Dibrell offered an amendment prohibiting strikers and other laborers from interfering with non-strike workmen.

Mr. Staples opposed the adoption of the amendment, asserting that it would defeat the object of his bill, namely, to permit laborers to maintain a scale of wages.

Mr. Dibrell urged the adoption of his amendment. He said he was here as a friend of the laboring element of Texas. He charged that the bill is a blow at the man who does not belong to the union labor organizations. He cited acts of violence that he said were committed on men who were endeavoring to make an honest living for themselves and family by working members of union organizations. He asserted that the object of the bill was to create and foster an infamous trust. He said he did not believe the labor unions have done anybody any good in Texas.

"I would rather be dead and in a political hell than support this measure," he said. Continuing, he reviewed the methods of the strikers at San Antonio in trying to induce workmen to strike.

Senator Harris of Bexar made a speech defending union laborers. He asserted that the striking telephone employes at San Antonio had never attempted to intimidate nor attack the non-union employes of that company. He said he thought the bill seeks to enact a fair proposition, and that it ought to be passed.

The speaker laid before the house senate joint resolution No. 2, making the possession of a poll tax receipt a requisite to the right to vote.

Mr. Greer of Jefferson offered an amendment making the proposed constitutional provision self-enacting.

The previous question was ordered on the whole question.

The Greer amendment was adopted. The resolution was passed to third reading—ayes 59, noes 13.

Valentine Fun.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 15.—There was a lot of funmaking in the senate Thursday morning over the receipt of valentines. Senator Davidson of Galveston was the recipient of a highly-colored comique, and he made remarks concerning it which kept the senate in an uproar of laughter. Before he exhibited the picture he declared it to be a true likeness of himself before the storm came along and spoiled his beauty. The picture was of a bewhiskered man. Some one had made mistake in directing it to Senator Davidson, for he has always "worn a plain face," so far as beard is concerned.

The fun was continued by senator Patterson sending to the clerk's desk a comique received by Senator Stafford.

The gaudy print was exhibited and a second reading called for. Then the senate got down to business.

Clay Bank Fatality.
Laredo, Tex., Feb. 15.—Prisco Moreno, a workman in the Valdes brickyard, while undermining a clay bank, was caught under a cave and killed before he could be rescued.

Hottest in Years.
Canyon, Tex., Feb. 15.—Advice from Tulsa, about thirty-five miles south from this place, are that the heaviest snow for some years fell on the night of the 11th. It was from ten to twelve inches and as very little wind was blowing it covered the ground evenly. The Plainview mail hack was delayed about twenty hours on account of the snow.

The snow at this place was not so deep, being only five or six inches.

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The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, Feb. 23 1901.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Baker's Prairie Dog Killer!
—Mr. C. C. Frost left Tuesday for Mineral Wells where he probably will remain for several weeks.
—If you need a suit of clothing it will pay you to call at F. G. Alexander & Co's.—great reduction in prices.
—You run no risk in buying Baker's Dog Killer—he guarantees every bottle.

—Messrs. Bunk Rike and Mert Maloney returned Wednesday from Louisiana where they disposed of their mules to good advantage.
—Prof. Burt the optician has forty years practical experience and wide reputation in fitting glasses. Call and see him.
—Mr. E. L. Keister having sold his meat market at Stamford has returned to Haskell to open up a market.

—If you find a price below that on Baker's dog poison you will find quality below also.
—I have for sale several high grade Hereford and Durham males one year old. They can be seen at my place 5 miles northwest of Haskell.

—Girls, Look up Baker's offer in this paper and go see what his scheme is.
—To close out what remains of our winter clothing we will make a big cut in the prices during next two weeks. S. L. Robertson.
—No doubt about it, Baker's Dog Killer will do the work.

—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.
—To use a bottle of Baker's Dog Killer means hundreds of dead dogs.
—Spring clothing, newest fabrics for men's wear, latest styles in cut and finish, quality the best, fit and price guaranteed O. K. Large stock just received and opened up at S. L. Robertson's.

—An elegant assortment of wall paper at Baker's.
—Fresh grapes, apples, oranges and lemons at the Bon Ton.
—Mr. L. S. Jones, of the north part of the county, called on us Monday and cashed up for the Free Press and Dallas News for another year. He is one of Haskell county's substantial farmers and his accounts are always good for the cash.

—Prof. Burt, the "Old Reliable" optician carries a fine stock of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. Also new glasses set in old frames to suit the sight.
—Mr. S. L. Robertson writes from St. Louis that he has secured one of the largest and prettiest stocks of dry goods ever brought to Haskell and that they will begin to arrive here next week. He promises his lady customers a treat in his choice selections of dress fabrics.

—W. C. BLANCHETT & Co., of STAMFORD, sell Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Etc., at low figures. (3-19)
—Fresh oysters at the Bon Ton.
—Sorghum seed and genuine German millet seed for sale by E. Bivins.

—Mr. J. F. Ross' eldest son, Jas. who we mentioned last week as being seriously hurt on Friday morning by his horse falling with him, never rallied from the shock, but lingered until Monday when he died. They brought him to town Tuesday and buried him in the Haskell cemetery. He was a bright and manly boy, just in his sixteenth year, and his death is a sad bereavement to his parents.
—We would like to have some firewood, sorghum, millet, oats or corn on subscription. Don't hold back because you think the other fellows will rush in with more than we want, they won't do it.

—Mr. W. M. Reedy comes to the front this week with an advertisement telling the public of his restaurant and confectionery business. He has a nice line of temperance drinks that he calls attention to. We can speak for his champagne cider being O. K., as we sampled it. Give him a call.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Prof. Burt, the old reliable optician from southern Texas, is with us for a short time and can be found at the Right hotel. He carries his stock with him and makes examinations free. No sending off for spectacles. He does not go around telling people that if they do not purchase glasses from him they will lose their eyes, nor to compel them to keep glasses that don't suit. Those needing "helps to see" will do well to call upon him.

—Mr. Baker informs us that many of the girls in town have called on him and arranged to compete for the prize he has offered, but as yet none from the country have called on him. He wishes it understood that there are two prizes—one to be given in town and one in the country, both of equal value. In order to give the country girls a further chance to enter the competition he has put off starting the competition for one week, giving them until Saturday evening, March 2nd, to call and make arrangement with him.
—We have ordered a car-load of Early Amber and Early Orange sorghum seed from Kansas. These seeds are guaranteed to be pure and genuine, not mixed with Kafir corn or Johnson grass.

W. W. FIELDS & BRO.
—Mr. Baker tells us he has received about 3000 pounds of new goods this week, including medicines, toilet articles, paints, oils, etc. Evidently he is doing a nice business.
—On account of the bad weather the League entertainment at Mrs. Carney's was postponed until Thursday night Feb. 23. Refreshments will be served and a pleasant time is promised all who come.

—We have a nice lot of seed oats, W. W. Fields & Bro.
—Call at F. G. Alexander & Co's and see big reduction in price of tailor made clothing.
—Choice lot fresh candies at the Bon Ton.

—Miss Ara Riddel visited Haskell friends the first of the week, returning home to Aspermont Tuesday.
—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.

—If you want quality, you want Baker's Dog Killer.
—You may get a closer price on some other dog poison than Baker's and think you are getting a bargain. But after using it and failing to find the number of dead dogs you had expected to find you find the bargain has vanished. Now, wouldn't it pay you to buy Baker's Dog Killer and be sure of satisfaction?

—One thousand dollars worth of shoes just arrived and my other goods will be on at once. T. G. CARNEY.
—Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Jossett lost their little child, about eight months of age, on Wednesday. From a cold bronchitis set up causing its death.

—Come and get something late and new at T. G. Carney's.
—Now that we have a good ground soaker and everybody is feeling better, is the time to have your and your wife's and the little folk's pictures taken—and Hulbert Jackson is the fellow to take them and guarantee that they will be O. K. and satisfactory. Gallery on S. W. corner of square.
—PARENTS.—Don't be afraid to send your children to my store, they will be treated courteously and right as to prices. Jno. B. Baker.

—Parties connected with K. C. M. & O. R'y., (the Stillwell road) were here Monday going north over the route with parties who contemplated taking stock in the enterprise.
—Fine thoroughbred Black Spanish Jack for sale. See his colts on my place 10 miles southwest of Haskell. J. E. DAVIS. 4t

—Great reduction in price of tailor made suits at Alexander & Co's.
—When you buy a thing from Baker that isn't worth your money—you can have the money back.
—Mr. J. G. Owens and Elmer Wilbourn came in the first of the week from Oklahoma and will remain here two or three weeks. Mr. Owens tells us that the Territory is in a very prosperous condition now, in fact approaching a boom condition, on account of the extensive railroad building. He says the Stillwell road is located near his town, Ural, and he thinks, is pretty sure to strike Mangum in Grear county and the Ft. W. & D. C. R'y., at Quasah.

Woodhauers Take Notice.

All persons must stop hauling wood out of the Abbott pasture. If you do not I must give your names to S. W. Scott for prosecution, as I am required to do by the terms of my lease. T. G. CARNEY.

—TO THE PUBLIC—Beginning 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.
—We are informed that there will be a large attendance of Stamford and Aspermont young people at the entertainment here on the night of the 23rd.
—LATER—the play has been postponed on account of the weather.

—Tuesday night, Feb. 19, we met at the church to reorganize our League and elect new officers and members. The following officers were elected: Mr. S. W. Scott, President, Miss Emma Park, 1st Vice-President, Miss Meda Clayton, 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. S. W. Scott, 3rd Vice-President, Miss Lillie Rike, organist, Rev. Bloodworth, editor. League dues were done away with and the new League begins work with a clear record. We want all who have been members to join again and hope many others will join also.

—Dr. Neathery left Tuesday on a business trip to Farmersville.
—Mr. H. S. Post dropped in Thursday and made an appreciated contribution to our cash account.
—Baker backs his talk with quality, try him and be convinced.

—Quite a number of the Haskell young people attended the ball given at the opening of the Stamford Inn on Monday night. As far as we could learn their names, they were Mr. Walter Tandy and Miss Fannie Hudson, Mr. Tom Pinkerton and Miss Ninette Hale, Mr. Henry Alexander and Miss Ara Riddel, Misses Lula, Mary and Stella Dodson. They say that the ball was well conducted and that they had a most enjoyable time and that the Stamford Inn is away ahead of any other hotel in West Texas.

Announcement..

To The Public:—

I wish to say to the people of Haskell and adjoining counties that, accompanied by my wife who assisted me in making selections, I have just returned from market, where I bought a complete stock of *Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Men's Clothing and Furnishing Goods*, and to assure you that all of my goods are of the newest styles and latest patterns—not a single dollar's worth of old, out of date goods in my stock—no job-lots of samples or carried over stock, therefore when you buy of me you will know that you are getting everything new.

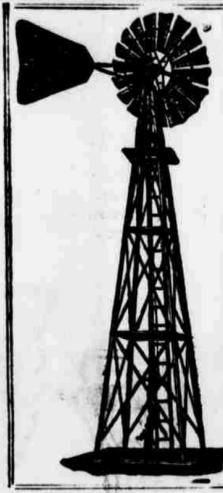
My Motto Still Is:
"The Low, Lower, Lowest, Priced man in town"

Just come in and see, when my goods come in, which will be as soon as the railroads can deliver them.

And I wish to inform the ladies, especially, that Mrs. Martin, who was formerly with me, will be in charge of my millinery department. She is now in a first-class millinery house in St. Louis and will remain there until about March 1st, selecting an up-to-date line of millinery goods and getting the latest dots on the fashions, etc., when she will come on to Haskell.

I am refitting and rearranging my store from end to end, getting ready to receive and display my new goods, and will have an attractive and inviting place for you to call and do your trading at.

RESPECTFULLY,
T. G. Carney.



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.

SEE...

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, come and see my new goods. That is what I ask of you, for I know that if you are a judge of goods you will be pleased with the quality and, when you learn the prices, you will buy, then I will be pleased and we will all be happy.

My goods are fresh from headquarters and I can assure the public that in my stock are comprised all the latest patterns and designs likely to be wanted in this section.

Ladies Dress goods: My stock is very complete in this line, but I can only take space to mention a few things
Among Many Others You Will Find:

Venetian Covert Cloth, in polka dots and stripes, an excellent dress goods.

Foulards, in figures and stripes.

Organdies and Percales, a beautiful assortment.

Mercedized Silk Brocades. These goods are warranted to wash in hot or cold water without dimming the brilliancy and lustre of the goods or colors. They are among the latest and prettiest goods on the market.

Velvet Kalmouks,—a choice line of goods.

A handsome line of Swiss Lawns in stripes, dots and figures.

Dress Linens,—a new line—in figures and stripes, excellent and serviceable for dresses.

Figured Silkellies for draperies, etc

Some choice Worsted Dress Waist patterns, fine colors, splendid wear.

White Dress Goods,—Linen, Lawn Swiss goods, etc., a nice assortment to select from.

Dress Linings,—a full assortment for all classes of goods, including the latest in Pekin stripes.

A full line of Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Insertions and Notions usually found in a first-class stock.

Standard Dry Goods:

Gentlemen's Clothing, Under Wear, Etc.

I offer a good assortment in these lines, including dress shirts, and the latest styles in collars, cuffs, ties, gloves, etc.

BOOTS and SHOES: A complete stock of standard makes of men's, women's and children's boots, shoes and slippers—as good and as cheap as you can find.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC, a good assortment of good values in these lines.

Everything in this line including best brands of Calicoes, Cheviots, Piquets, Suitings, Shirtings, Checks, Domestic, Drillings, Cotton Flannel, Jeans, Etc., Etc.

As I can't tell you the half of what I have or what it looks like in this space I will renew the invitation to come and see. I guarantee to treat you right and fair, to sell you no shoddy stuff—all goods just as represented or your money back.

REMEMBER also that I carry a full line of family groceries and that like the dry goods, the quality and the prices are right.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. H. McKee.

THE GOSSETT HOTEL,
(The old Court House and Meadows Hotel.)
Haskell, - - - Texas.

Having taken charge of this Hotel and refitted and refurnished 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. LEE PIERSON, Vice-President. G. R. COUCH, Cash. M. 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, G. R. Couch, Marshal Pierson, Lee Pierson D. R. Couch.

Nine-Tenths of all the People Suffer from a Diseased Liver.

HERBINE.

Pure Juices from Natural Roots.

REGULATES the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Cleanses the System, Purifies the Blood.

CURES Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Weak Stomach and Impaired Digestion.

Every Bottle Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction. LARGE BOTTLE, - SMALL DOSE. Price, 50 Cents.

Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by J. B. Baker, - Haskell, Texas.

—A glance at the Free Press this week reveals a new departure by Mr. R. H. McKee. It is new in two ways. First, that he has decided to quit playing at keeping store and go to selling goods, to which end he has put in a large all around stock of dry goods, notions, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, etc. A look over his stock impressed us with the idea that he has a very complete assortment and that in quality, style, etc., his goods are as nice as we have seen; there being some especially pretty things in the ladies' dress goods department.
The second feature of his new departure is that he has decided to call to his service the aid of printer's ink and let the people know what he has and what he proposes to do, to which end he has a neat advertisement in the Free Press this week.

Bids Wanted

The Ladies' Haskell Cemetery Association desire to employ some person to take care of the Cemetery grounds during the months of April, May, June and July, to keep the weeds cut down, fill sunken graves and kill the prairie dogs. Leave your bids for doing this work at the FREE PRESS office on or before March 1st and they will be delivered to the Association.
—Don't be afraid to buy Baker's Dog Killer—the investment is safe.
Children who are troubled with worms are pale in the face, fretful with spells, restless in sleep, have blue rings around their eyes, bad dreams, variable appetite, and pick the nose. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will kill and expel these parasites. Price 25 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

Furniture
Largest and Handsomest
assortment ever brought to Haskell.

We are pleased to announce to the people of Haskell and surrounding counties that we have opened up a large stock of furniture in Haskell, on west side of the square, and are ready to sell them anything they want in the furniture line from a child's chair to a stylish bed room set in antique oak, or a handsome parlor suite.
Believing that the trade of this section demanded and would justify the handling of a first-class stock of furniture in Haskell we determined to supply the demand. Most people know that there is furniture and furniture—shoddy, loosely put together stuff and honest, well made and durable furniture. We bought the latter kind.

If you want a
Chair or Rocker,
Center Table or Dining Table,
Kitchen Safe or a Sideboard,
Washstand, Dresser or Bureau,
Book Case or Writing Desk,
Bedstead, Sofa or Lounge,
or a full set of furniture, give us a call and we will fit you up with something nice and good. We also invite your attention to our nice line of Wall Papers, Mattings and Rugs.

As to Prices—

We made no catalogue orders, but went direct to the manufacturers and made personal selections and saw that the goods corresponded with the prices and we believe that we bought at as low figures as anybody can get. We propose to put on only a moderate profit and keep things moving. So that we assure you that if you buy from us you will get full value for your money. We may UNDERSELL but won't be UNDERBOLD.

Come and take a look at our stock.
THOMASON BROTHERS.