

### Directory.

**OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**  
District Judge, Hon. F. D. Sanders.  
District Attorney, R. O. Crane.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**  
County Judge, H. R. Jones.  
County Attorney, Oscar Martin.  
County Clerk, G. R. Couch.  
Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. Collins.  
County Treasurer, J. E. Marlow.  
Tax Assessor, C. M. Brown.  
County Surveyor, H. M. Rike.

**COMMISSIONERS.**  
Precinct No. 1, T. D. Carney.  
Precinct No. 2, R. M. G. Eiland.  
Precinct No. 3, T. E. Ballard.  
Precinct No. 4, J. M. Perry.

**PRECINCT OFFICERS.**  
J. P. Frost, No. 1, J. W. Evans.

**CHURCHES.**  
BAPTIST (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent.  
B. Y. P. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Friday night.  
METHODIST (M. E. Church S.) Preaching 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sundays.  
Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.  
F. D. Sanders, Superintendent.  
Epworth League every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.  
Prayer meeting every Thursday night.  
PRESBYTERIAN (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. C. G. Anderson, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.  
J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent.  
PRESBYTERIAN (Cumberland) Preaching 3rd Sunday. Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.  
CHRISTIAN (Campbellite) Preaching once at present.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.  
Jeppert Millhollon, Superintendent.

**CIVIC SOCIETIES.**  
Haskell Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday on or before each full moon, J. S. Rike, W. M., J. W. Evans, Sec'y.  
Haskell Chapter No. 121 Royal Arch Masons meets on the first Tuesday in each month.  
J. L. Jones, High Priest, J. W. Evans, Sec'y.  
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.  
P. D. Sanders, Com. C. G. R. Couch, Clerk.  
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month.  
C. D. Long, Past Master, W. B. Anthony, Publicist.

### Professional Cards.

**FOSTER & SCOTT.**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.  
Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.  
Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles.  
start in Omeo.

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

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

**E. E. GILBERT.**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.  
Office at McLemore's Drug store.

**J. E. LINDSEY,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.  
Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug store

**DR. J. F. TOMLINSON,**  
DENTIST.  
Permanently located in Haskell.  
Solicits your patronage...  
Guarantees all work.  
Office in Bank building at Meadors Hotel.

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Scientific American

### THE ENGAGEMENT AT ILOILO

#### PARTICULARS OF ITS CAPTURE ARE RECEIVED AT MANILA.

#### Company of Marines from the Cruiser Boston Marched Into Iloilo and Hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

Manila, Feb. 14, 11:30 a. m.—Particulars of the capture of Iloilo by the forces under Brig. Gen. M. D. Miller on Saturday last have been received here.

On the morning of Friday, Feb. 20, Gen. Miller sent an ultimatum to the commander of the rebels on shore, notifying him that it was his intention to take Iloilo by force if necessary. Non-combatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town within twenty-four hours. The rebels were also warned that they must make no further belligerent preparations.

The gunboat Petrel was then moved to a position close inshore and near the rebel fort, while the cruiser Boston took up her station at the other end of the town.

Friday passed quickly. During the day many refugees left the town of Iloilo. The majority of them were taken on board foreign ships lying in the harbor. Search-lights from the United States warships were kept all night long illuminating the town and its defenses. The rebels, so far as the lookouts on the ships could discern remained quiescent throughout the night.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 11, the gunboat Petrel signaled to the cruiser Boston that the rebels were working in their trenches. In return the Petrel was ordered to fire warning shots to the town from her three-pounders. This was done and the rebels replied with a harmless fusillade. The Boston and the Petrel then bombarded the rebel trenches, completely routing them of their occupants in a very short space of time. Soon after the bombardment began flames broke out simultaneously in various parts of the town. Thereupon forty-eight marines acting as infantry and artillery, were landed from the cruiser Boston and a company was sent ashore from the gunboat Petrel. These detachments marched straight into the town of Iloilo and, hoisting the stars and stripes over the fort, took possession of the place in the name of the United States.

The capture of the town and its defenses having been accomplished, the marines and soldiers who had been sent ashore proceeded to the task of saving the American, English and German consulates from destruction by the fire, which was raging among the frail and inflammable buildings of the town. The Swiss consul's residence, which was in the same row as the consulates named, was burned. The entire Chinese and native sections of the town were destroyed, but the foreign mercantile property escaped with slight damage. There was some desultory firing by the enemy in the outskirts of Iloilo, but not a single American was injured.

Gen. Miller's force had complete control of the situation when the gunboat Petrel sailed from Iloilo for Manila. The sixth United States artillery regiment occupied a position commanding both the bridges leading into the town and the Tennessee volunteers and the eighteenth United States infantry were occupying the trenches that had been constructed by the rebels.

When we pay to Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, then pay for the war of conquest now going on there and then pay for years and years the great expense of maintaining and equipping an army of 100,000 men, which said conquest gave the excuse for creating, we, the people, the taxpayers and supporters of the government, will be out a right good sum. Now what we want to know is, where are we to get back a red copper of it. The trusts and syndicates who exploit the new territory may get rich grasping, but one of the common people—not one blade of grass.

The exercises closed with "A Pair of Lunatics" by Misses Laura Garren and Etta James. Oddly they as visitors to a party in an asylum mistook each other for a lunatic and their strategies worked on each other were ludicrous and yet to the actors intensely awful in seeming reality. Dread, for lack of a better word, was at times as expressed facially terrible to behold.

### The Elocutionary Recital.

On last Monday night a large audience assembled in the court house to enjoy the long anticipated entertainment by Mrs. Elsie McCollum's elocution class. After appropriate remarks by Mrs. McCollum "Pride of Battery B" was recited by Miss Laura Garren with a grace and correctness air that made one forget that she was a pupil.

"Falling in Love" (dialogue) by Misses Hattie Sanders and Ethel Mason caught the young people and of course the older and more experienced ones said subjectively "jest so."

"Lasca" was given by Miss Ophelia James. Her pose and voice modulations revealed at once careful training and her individuality which came before the foot lights now and then with fine effect bespoke a talent still enfolded within the rose bud.

"Little Boy in the Dime Museum" was a taking piece and Miss Mollie Bryant did her teacher honor and herself credit in its rendition. Voice and manner ever appropriate through the rapid fluctuations of sudden changes evinced an absorption of her piece especially its ludicrous parts.

"One, Two, Three," and "Candy-Pull" though ever so antipodal were rendered consecutively by Miss Robbie Lindsey with an adroitness of art that concealed art.

"Daughter of Herodias," by Miss Ethel Mason was an unhappy rendering which showed not only elocutionary powers but a psychological grasp hardly to be expected of one of such tender years.

"A Ghost Story" by Miss Hattie Sanders began like a zephyr through an eolian harp, swelled into a squall and culminated in a boo-o-o, and if you don't know what that last is—well you ought to have been there.

"Watermillions," the small boy's favorite every where, was uniquely gotten off by Miss Etta James. Fun played in her eyes, danced on her cheeks and rippled through her voice and the small boys yelled and older ones ha, ha, haed.

Miss Laura Garren followed with "The Telephone." Her confusion admirably expressed in manner and voice seemed actually to be contagious and confusion reigned over the audience in every face. This was a difficult piece and to bring the audience into sympathy with its spirit was a triumph.

"Yankees Still Ahead" by Miss Ophelia James made even a more pleasing impression than her first piece and fully sustained its promise of the girl.

"Pantomime" by Miss Mollie Bryant and Miss Robbie Lindsey was probably from a critics point of view the best work of the evening. These young ladies evidenced in themselves a power for absorbing sentiment and capability of sudden transition from one passion to another and ability to express these by pose and facial adjustment, really gratifying. Their performance was highly complimentary to their teacher.

"Their First Spat," by Miss Etta James was cleverly rendered and revealed her powers of emotion in beautiful unity with those of humor and wit.

"Leah The Forsaken," by Miss Mollie Bryant must have severely taxed the imaginative powers of one who had never felt revenge like a consuming blaze in the bosom because of abused love and confidence; yet this young lady by art assisted by imagination seemed really tortured with a revenge that would torture a soul.

"Mollie," by Miss Ethel Mason showed the conflict between heart yearnings for love and parental prudence in a very ludicrous way and illustrated this young lady's varied capacities for stage work.

"Before Day at the Farm," by Miss Hattie Sanders was richly enjoyed by all who ever spent a night on a farm, but especially by those whose boyhood and girlhood had been on the farm. If Miss Hattie never had experience on the farm she has well learned that high art of "concealing art."

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of the Haskell National Bank at Haskell, in the State of Texas, at the close of Business Feb. 4, 1899.

| RESOURCES.   |              |
|--|--------------|
| Loans and discounts  | 1,877,907.72 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured                              | 1,278.97     |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation                              | 12,500.00    |
| Premium on U. S. Bonds   | 1,750.00     |
| Banking-house, furniture and fixtures                          | 15,029.00    |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned                          | 5,151.10     |
| Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)                   | 10,366.37    |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers                               | 1,617.89     |
| Due from approved reserve agents                               | 2,045.91     |
| Checks and other cash items                                    | 229.53       |
| Notes of other National Banks                                  |              |
| Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents                   | 22.50        |
| Legal Money Reserve in Bank, viz:                              |              |
| Specie   | 3,205.00     |
| Legal-tender notes   | 2,028.00     |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 percent of circulation | 502.50       |
| TOTAL  | 122,941.29   |

| LIABILITIES.                                    |            |
|---|------------|
| Capital Stock paid in                           | 50,000.00  |
| Surplus fund                                    | 10,000.00  |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 19,356.37  |
| National Bank notes outstanding                 | 11,500.00  |
| Due to other National Banks                     | 104.00     |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers                  | 654.80     |
| Dividends unpaid                                |            |
| Individual Deposits subject to check, 61,561.04 |            |
| Certified checks                                | 12.50      |
| TOTAL   | 112,181.29 |

State of Texas, County of Haskell, ss: I, J. L. Jones, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Jones, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of Feb 1899.

Oscar Martin, L. S.)  
Notary Public, Haskell Co. Tex.  
Attest:  
T. J. Lemmon, Lee Pierson, A. C. Foster. Directors.

Major Sayers made his campaign for governor on money the United States paid him for which he rendered no service.—State Journal.

Now you ought to know better than this. Major Sayers made no canvass for the nomination, but remained in his seat in congress.—Sherman Democrat.

The damphool who is slinging mud for the State Journal ought to take a lesson in—oh, well, he ought to take a "tumble to Houston," or he may get tumbled.—Houston Post.

The State Journal is a republican Don Quixote gone mad. It had to say something about the democratic governor and that was about the nastiest and silliest thing it could think of.

Few men in congress have rendered not only their own states, but the whole country better service than Major Sayers has done. This is not disputed by intelligent people who possess a little political honesty.

The patriotic demonstrations of Texans in connection with the visit of the battleship Texas and Rear Admiral Philip to Galveston have touched patriotic chords all over our great state. The presentation of a sword and a Bible from the Sunday school children of Texas, was so unique, yet so APPROPRIATE, that the Free Press wants to add a patriotic amen.

John W. Phillip is already great as Commodore of the U. S. navy and future deeds of heroism and naval skill may swell the eclat of an admiring world for this hero, but Texans will ever see him as grandest and greatest standing on deck the victorious battleship Texas surrounded by officers and men with all heads uncovered in silent prayer of thanksgiving to God for victory. Instinctively we revolt at the thought of union between the cruel, bloody sword and the Holy Book of love and peace.

The horrors of the crusades and other religious wars which have blackened history and fertilized the earth with human gore come trooping in ghostly squadrons before the mind on the mere thought of the unseemly marriage of sword and Bible, but when we can see the Bible as companion to the sword directing its strokes for liberty and the relief of the oppressed and ennobling soldierly character and consoling the sick and wounded and filling the dying with christian hope we enthusiastically exclaim "Make every hero a Philip and put a Bible into the left hand of every one who holds a sword in his right." The flag that waved over the Texas during the Santiago engagement is now the keepeeke of the children of Texas, given in recognition of their compliment to the heroic Philip whose brave Godly words have already gone over the civilized world and we would have every child in Haskell county memorize the immortal words of the immortal Philip.

"I want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty."

The speakers on the subject of introducing the statute laws of the state as a study in our public schools were all adverse to the proposition. The session on Saturday was compromised by the severe weather of which we all have a feeling recollection.

About Expansion.

### THE MEADORS HOTEL,

Haskell, - - Texas.  
T. D. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken charge of the MEADORS HOTEL and put everything in first-class shape for the entertainment of its guests, I will be pleased to have a liberal share of the public patronage.

**Special Arrangements for Drummers.**  
Charges moderate. Location: North of Nat'l Bank.

**THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,**  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, T. J. Lemmon.

## 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.**

### MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

**McELREY'S Wine of Cardui**

makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs \$1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**A Healthy Skin.**

The way to overcome all unhealthy affections of the skin is to apply Greys Ointment, and when the feet or limbs are sore, stiff, itching and sore, Greys Ointment affords the most grateful and speedy cure. Obsolete Erysipelas, Scabies, Itchiness, Ulcers, Burns, Injuries, and all Irritations of the skin, readily yield to the soothing influence, and the comforting relief it affords from Clipped State.

Chills, Frost Bites, and all skin eruptions generally, is of such value to everyone, that all should have it in stock. Ask your Druggist for it.

**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**

This delicious combination of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Weak Lungs, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Weakness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

Try a bottle to day; it may save your life, 50 cents and 61 cents at all druggists.

**HINDERORNS**

The safest, sweetest, pleasant and most reliable remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all respiratory troubles. It is of such value to everyone, that all should have it in stock. Ask your Druggist for it.

**Druggist's Practical Business**

READ THIS.

Dallas, Texas, October 14, 1888.

—This is to certify that I have been considered incurable by two good physicians, both saying I had Bright's kidney disease. After using one and one-half bottles of Hall's Great Discovery, of Waco, I think my troubles are at an end.

H. W. BROWN,  
St. George Hotel.

An oculist's bill is apt to affect the eyesight.

The stage hand that can't be cured should be insured.

Some people feel sorry for folks who break up and have to go to work.

Death brings to some people the only real knowledge of life they ever had.

A certain amount of ignorance is necessary to the enjoyment of our existence.

Every mother thinks there is no baby on earth like her own, and every other mother is glad of it.

With seedless grapes and oranges already a success, in time science may proceed so far as to produce a seedless apple.

The latest alleged invention by Tesla is a method of curing diseases. The patient is relieved of bacteria by having several million volts of electricity sent through his system. This is shocking.

Captain Mahan, in the Engineering Magazine, writing upon the duties and responsibilities which devolve upon this nation in its treatment of its new dependencies, says, among other suggestions: "Materially, the interest of the nation is one with its beneficence; but if the ideas get inverted, and the nation sees in its new responsibilities first of all, markets and profits, with incidental resultant benefit to the natives, it will go wrong." England did this, he continues, and lost the United States, and imperiled her power in India, and India and Egypt today testify to the nobility of her repentance. Spain repented not. The examples are before us."

Complaints from foreign importing concerns of the condition in which they receive American cotton are by no means infrequent. These complaints have brought forth a suggestion from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum to the effect that packers and shippers would probably find it to their advantage to be more particular in baling their cotton for shipment abroad. In a letter of recent date a large cotton yard house at Osaka, Japan, says that the American bales are too bulky and are very inconvenient to deal with, while the Bombay cotton, packed in less bulk and more conveniently for handling...

Consul Wilbour of Dublin, Ireland, has written the state department a letter which should receive the attention of American manufacturers and dealers in fertilizers. Consul Wilbour says: "Inquiry has recently been made at this office for the addresses of American houses handling superphosphates, guanos, basic slag, bone manures and other chemical fertilizers. The persons in question wish to deal directly with the American manufacturers, and want especially to know the price of the goods per 100 and per 1,000 tons, free on board, at such Irish ports as Ballina, Galway, Sligo and Westport, all of which are on the western coast of Ireland. The manure must be of the best quality and the prices such as to induce buyers of these goods to purchase. The percentage of phosphates, etc., should be given, and the origin of phosphates should also be stated."

Recently in New York some one in a crowd of roughs struck a poor woman with a stone, breaking her arm. The missile had been thrown at random, and the blame could not be fastened on any individual member of the "gang." Besides physical suffering, the accident brought helplessness and grief to the unfortunate victim. For years she had struggled to maintain a payment of twenty-five cents a week to a company which, in return, insured her decent burial. But deprived of the means of earning even the scantiest wages, it appeared as though her long fight had been in vain, and that her body would lie in the potter's field. This alone was a matter of the deepest regret. Shortly after the accident she was evicted by her landlord. She was, however, rescued from the almshouse by neighbors poor as herself. "And now," says the person who discovered her, "every week one of the 'gang' brings her out of his sooty wages the quarter, that alike insures her peace of mind and the undisturbed rest of her body in its long sleep, which a life of toil has pictured to her as the greatest of earth's boons." A young man capable of this fine act of reparation has qualities that ought some day to put him in a position superior to the low environment by which he is now hindered.

In the old parable the harvester who began work at dawn and he who came at the eleventh hour each received a day's wages—one penny. Britannia's new postal system is based on the same elastic plan. The penny stamp which carries a letter across the street in London will carry it to Hongkong on the other side of the globe, or to forty-four other parts of the British empire.

How many men there are who buy hats that are too big simply because they cost no more than ones that fit.

Congress at the present time can hardly be said to be an illustration of the German proverb: "They failed to cut whiskies while they sat among the reeds." At least, nearly everybody is piping for all he is worth for or against expansion.

Introducing a "corn kitchen" in the American exhibit at Paris would be another version of the old saying about carrying coals to Newcastle. It would, at least, be carrying corn cakes to the culinary capital of the world.

# A FELON'S LOVE.

BY HENRY W. NESFIELD.

## CHAPTER III.

Far away in the interior of New South Wales, not many miles from the borders of South Australia, there is a lovely stretch of country which, at the first glance, a stranger would imagine to be one vast plain. It is a beautifully undulating country in reality, with low hills and wide-spreading valleys, belts and clumps of shea-oak and pine, and large lagoons, which, when filled by the winter rains, are the resort of the various wild-fowl with which the country abounds.

Some of the valleys contain vast stretches of dense scrub, whilst others present a tempting pasture for the herds of kangaroos. In some parts where dams have been made to save the water, there are huts and sheep yards, and far-away out-stations where solitary men dwell, tending the flocks committed to their care, seeing no living soul for months together, and wishing to see none. These "hatters," as they are termed, frequently go raving mad, and the generalities of them are moody, crack-brained creatures who have almost lost whatever humanity they once possessed.

Facing these great plains, and nestling under the brow of a lofty hill on the Barrier Ranges, was a station consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, built from the boulders which lined the creek close by, a number of men's huts, a wool-shed, sheep and cattle yards and paddocks—the last stretching out from the Range for several miles into the plains.

To the weary "swagsman," who had skirted the Range from the last station for over twenty miles on a blazing hot day, with his roll of blankets slung across his shoulder and his "billy" in his hand, the sight of Redmont Station was a most welcome one indeed. The tall pine gum trees which marked the irregular line of the creek and debouched from the gully in the hills were visible for a great distance, and to the sore-footed traveler toiling on towards them, it seemed as if they were never to be reached. But when once those trees were gained, the knowledge of the certain food and rest to be obtained beneath them cheered the fainting spirits, and the hard day's tramp was soon forgotten in the comfort of the traveler's hut and the stimulating draughts of smoking tea.

Mr. Charles Hall was the owner of Redmont, and lord not only of hundreds of square miles of country surrounding it, but of the countless flocks and herds which grazed thereon. Here he lived with his wife and family, perfectly happy and contented, and far away from all excitement, political or otherwise, their lives passed wholesomely among the rural pursuits and interests with which they were surrounded. What was it to them that there was a change of government in England, a fortune lost or won upon the Derby, or a new plot against the czar? What did they care about the life of the old world? Less than nothing! A good lambing season, a heavy "clip," a rise in wool, an occasional run down to Melbourne or Sydney, were matters of far lesser interest to them than the squabbles or rejoicings of the people of the old country.

The owner of Redmont had left England, with his young wife, nearly twenty years previously, and after the usual amount of struggling inseparable from a colonist's life, had settled down and prospered. His family consisted of two fine grown lads and a girl, who were rapidly becoming more and more useful to him. The elder son, Jack, though only just nineteen, already stood to his father quite in the place of an overseer on the "run"; the younger, George, was still at college in Sydney.

Shearing had commenced and everybody on the station was hard at work. Mrs. Hall had been busy the whole day long cooking for the men, for they had been unfortunate enough at this season, of all others, to lose their cook. Mr. Hall had been absent from home for the past two weeks. Business had taken him away to Melbourne, but that night he was expected home. The day had been exceedingly hot, though it was only the middle of November, and Mrs. Hall was so thoroughly tired and with her exertions, that she was resting on a lounge chair in the veranda, anxiously watching the track and the foot of the Range in the hope of seeing her husband in the distance. From where she sat the prospect was lovely indeed. From the house a spacious garden full of shrubs, orange and lemon trees, and English flowers, mingled with exotics, stretched down the hill-side to a bubbling stream. Higher up the gully large gum trees waved their feathery foliage in the evening air, and a grand and splendid contrast to the plain across which Mrs. Hall strained her eyes in vain.

The sun had just gone down behind the hills, and only the brows of the dark peaks were tinged with its last rays. Thousands of sheep which had that day been shorn were bleating as they streamed out from the yards where they had all day been imprisoned. Horses grazed in the home paddock close by, side with the milk-cows, while shouts from the yards told that the men had not yet ceased from their labors.

"Mary," Mrs. Hall called out presently, as she heard some one moving about inside the house, "is that you, dear?"

"Yes, mother," replied a tall, lithe-looking girl as she stepped out through a French window on to the veranda.

"Poor dear mother, you must be quite knocked up!"

"I am tired, darling," admitted Mrs. Hall. "Has Jack come up from the shed yet?"

"No, not yet," answered the girl; "but supper is quite ready, and he won't be long now, I expect."

"I do hope that your father will come home tonight. He said he would be ten days perhaps. It is now a fortnight since he left."

"I wonder whether he will have managed to get a cook," said Mary, as she sat on the edge of the veranda at her mother's feet. "All this cooking is quite wearing you out. You ought not to have to do it."

"I shall be all right after a good night's rest, and if only your father would come back! Can you see nothing of him, Mary?"

"No, not a sign," said the girl, "but here is Jack, sooner than I expected. Now let us go into supper, and begin."

A stalwart, sunburnt youth strode up the garden path, and tossing his cabbage-tree hat upon a chair, threw himself at full length upon the grass-plot.

"Well, Polly," he exclaimed, "I'm just baked, I can tell you! I wish the governor would hurry home. Leaving me all the shearing to look after! No catch! All this broiling afterwards I've been drafting out 'strangers' and working just like a nigger."

"Mother's been working hard, too," said Mary reproachfully. "And she doesn't grumble, like you do."

"No, by Jove; but then the mother's an angel!" he answered, springing to his feet and throwing his arms around his mother's neck. "I bet no angel ever cooked dinner for seventy men, with the thermometer at a hundred and ten in the shade, without a murmur! Oh, I'm not to be irreverent, mother? Well, I won't, to please you; but upon my word it was a shame of that brute John to go off at a moment's notice, just at the very busiest time."

"Never mind, Jack," interrupted Mrs. Hall, as she leaned her head back over the rail on the lounge-chair and clasped her hands behind her neck. "Don't talk so much, but look out with your young eyes and see if your father is not coming in the distance."

"Or, in other words," said Jack, laughing—"Sister Ann, sister Ann, do you see some one coming?" No, mother, no one—neither Bluebeard nor the governor. Talking of blue, I wonder what our new cordon bleu will be like. Drink like a fish and swear like a trooper, I suppose, as they all do."

"Perhaps father won't have got one at all," observed Mary; "and, if so, I pity you all, for I'm going to try my hand at cooking. I stood with my nose close to the meat safe today, to break myself into the smell of raw meat, which always make me feel more or less ill."

"Pshaw—you might as well be an English girl!" said Jack scornfully. "If you were anything like a trump you'd kill as well as cook—Jennie Smith does."

"Never mind; we don't want Mary to be quite such a masculine person as Jennie," interposed Mrs. Hall; which brought forth a rejoinder from Jack that Miss Smith was no end of a "good fellow" after which he suddenly remembered that he was hungry, and added hurriedly—

"But I'm ready for supper, if you are. I'll just run in and wash off some of this dust, and be with you in a few moments," and Mr. Jack swung himself through the veranda and disappeared within the house.

Supper was well-nigh over when the barking of dogs announced a late arrival.

"That's father!" cried young Jack. "I thought he'd be here tonight. I'll run down to the huts and meet him," and off he darted in the direction of the sounds.

## BONES FROM OMDURMAN.

First Consignment of Dervish Skeletons Arrive in London.

There has just arrived in London the first consignment of dervish skeletons from the battlefield of Omdurman, says the London Daily Mail. There is no outward and visible sign in London of a brisk market in anatomical human bones. Indeed, public sentiment might receive a shock were a central depot or building to be established for the necessary traffic and barter in skeletons. Nevertheless the metropolitan skeleton market is steady and lucrative enough, though no sales are advertised or auctions announced. To secure a constant supply of skeletons up to the mark of trade standards and technical requirements is no an easy matter. For no bone, however tiny, must be missing, since an incomplete bony scaffolding would be valueless to the medical student. A widespread belief exists that skeletons are obtained from the unclaimed bodies of workhouse and hospital inmates. To some extent this is true, for such bodies, after use in the dissecting room, furnish further useful objects.

Lessons. The number of unclaimed bodies is small compared with the demand for skeletons, so that dealers must go further afield in their search for medical school material. A big battle offers an obviously large harvest of skeletons, and already some of the dervishes killed at Omdurman have found a market in one of the London hospitals. It is only right to state that there is not the slightest possible chance of a British soldier having been converted into a marketable skeleton. Due and careful precautions were taken to prevent such a contingency, so that any surviving bones from the Sudan victory are only those of the fighting dervish. One of the principal dealers in London states that these fine, athletic dervishes make the finest skeletons ever put on the bone market. It is not so easy to insure a supply of well-developed skeletons," he says, "for many of these are obtained from the stunted, half-starved type which ends its days—unclaimed and uncared for—in a casual ward or hospital. The dervish offers a rare opportunity in skeletons, and though the expense of transport is very great, the type of skeleton he makes is sure to command a price sufficiently high to cover the extra cost of freight. Only a small percentage have come to London—the rest have been distributed among the other large European cities, such as Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. Great care has to be taken in selecting specimens from a battlefield, for those with shattered or broken bones will not furnish an entire skeleton. Of course there is always a sale for skulls and skulls bones, but the aim of those who supply anatomical dealers is to obtain entire and perfect skeletons, for these naturally bring a higher price. After the Franco-Prussian war the skeleton trade had to be overstocked, and dealers 'held back' their surplus stock, lest prices should be too much cut. There was not a single German skeleton offered—it is always the vanquished who come to an anatomical end. It's a curious thing," continued the connoisseur in bones, "that the skeletons of Frenchmen should be so much whiter than British bones."

Everybody who has once been a child knows that rhyme about "Little Jack Horner," who "sat in a corner." That there was ever a real Jack Horner and that the plum he extracted from the pie was a very valuable plum indeed, few of the little folks who enjoy his exploits know, or would care to learn.

For the benefit of those who are not quite little folks, Agnes Carr Sage, in Lippincott's Magazine, tells the origin and history of some famous nursery stories and rhymes, among them "The Pleasant History of Jack Horner," containing "His Witty Tricks and Pleasant Pranks," for so it is set forth in a very old chap-book, carefully preserved in the Bodleian library.

It appears that this worthy was steward to an abbot of Glastonbury. The good abbot learned that his majesty Henry VIII. had set fit to be indignant because the monks had built a kitchen which he could not burn down. Now a king's indignation was dangerous, and must be appeased. Therefore the abbot sent his steward, Jack Horner, to present the sovereign with a suitable peace-offering. It took the form of a big and tempting-looking pie, beneath the crust of which the steward deeded of twelve manors were hid.

But Master Jack had an eye for the profit of number one, and on the road he slyly lifted the crust and abstracted the deeds of the Manor of Wells. On his return, bringing the deeds, he plausibly explained that they had been given to him by the king. Hence the rhyme:

Little Jack Horner Sat in a corner (of the wagon), Eying his Christmas pie; He put in his thumb And pulled out a plum (the title-deed), Saying, "What a brave boy am I!"

In the Mexican Household. The arrangement of furniture is much more formal than in the United States. It is a very common sight to see a splendidly furnished parlor with a row of straight-backed chairs all alike with their backs against the wall and as close together as they can be placed. Heavy side doors, such as are used in the United States, are practically unknown in Mexican houses either at entrances or between interior rooms. All doors open in the middle and are fastened with bolts top and bottom. Exterior doors are always fitted with glass panels, for they also serve as windows. All such doors opening on the street or open court are fitted with solid shutters that are folded at the sides out of sight when not in use. A good Mexican cook relieves the mistress of the house of worry and responsibility in a manner that is almost unknown in the United States. The cook is given so much a day, and with this amount she will purchase each morning all the provisions for the day, even the staples that are usually bought in large quantities in other countries. On a dollar a day a cook will provide a very good table for a family of three or four, and get enough beans and tortillas and chile to set the servants' table besides. They can really do better than their mistresses, because they can usually drive sharper bargains with the marketmen of their own class, and they have more patience to haggle over the last penny.—The Modern Mexican.

One Exception. "I know there's a good deal said about sandy foundations," observed the metaphysical boarder, "but sand makes the best foundation for a prize fighter." "Still," objected the argumentative boarder, "you can't build a prize fight on anything but rocks."—Chicago Tribune.

If gosps would stop to think their tongues would get a much-needed rest.

## Dumbie Row.

An Englishman has patented a bicycle tire which has a double row of airtight tubes overlapping each other inside the shoe, with a valve for each tube, the advantage being that, in case of puncture of the outer tube the inner tube takes its place.

## Aged Woman Hides a Bicycle.

The oldest bicyclist is a woman aged 88, who is an adept rider. Most people could enjoy health until old age if they took precautions to prevent diseases of the digestive organs by taking an occasional dose of Hostet's Stomach Bitters. Even after dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation have secured a foothold the Bitters will afford relief.

Expect not too much; you may be disappointed.

Do not be too enthusiastic over those you admire.

## Health for Ten Cents.

Cacarets make bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headaches, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Some old girls are so nice that they appear young.

## Bremen Insects Grant!

It's the greatest grass on earth—Saler says so. This grass yields 4 to 7 tons better hay than timothy in dry, rainless countries. Yielding even more than that in Ohio, Ind., Mich., Wis., Iowa, Ill., Mo., Kans., Neb., Mont., Tex. in every state of the Union. Satisfies warrants and Patents. \$1.00 a Bbl.

## CRESCENT HOTEL.

Opens February 28th. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. O. Plank, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis.

## How a Jury Figured It.

An Indiana jury, in assessing damages in a suit brought by the father of a boy who had been drowned in a sewer, awarded \$389.85, on the ground that he might have been of that much value to the father. The jury figured in this way: From 8 to 10 years old the child would be able to make 45 cents a week. During that period it would cost 85 cents a week to keep it. From 10 to 12 it would make 75 cents a week, and it would cost \$1.25 to keep it. From 12 to 14 it could make \$4 a week, and the living cost would be \$2. From 15 to 18 it could make \$5 a week, and the living cost would be \$2.75. From 18 to 21 it could make \$6 a week, and the living cost would be \$4.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

A Manila correspondent states that the natives there regard Admiral Dewey as a supernatural being and struggle to get scraps of cloth or any other article he has possessed, thinking they have peculiar healing virtues.

A careful scrutiny fails to reveal a single song that possesses any characteristic melody or sentiment which will permanently identify it with the Spanish-American war. It is reported that the natives in Manila believe that the song "There Will Be a Hot Time in the Old Time Tonight" is our national air, they have heard it so often. A native band, when asked if they had heard our national song, responded with pride that they had, and proceeded at once to grind out "The Hot Town."

The German service contemporary gives some interesting details on the marching performances of the troops engaged in various celebrated campaigns, says the Army and Navy Journal. Thus the highest average of distances marched by troops during the campaign of 1796 is to be credited to the French, who, on the authority of General Letail, marched daily on the average a distance slightly exceeding fifteen and a half miles. In the war of 1866 the highest average was that attained by the Prussians, marching thirteen and a half miles, while during the Franco-German war the highest averages were for the Germans, thirteen miles, and for the French troops, nine and a half miles. In the case of the mounted army the record is held by Murat's cavalry, which marched 457 miles in twenty-four days during the operations of 1805.

Always the Same. Somebody has unearthed a book written by Barthomew Anglicus, about 1280, of which one of the most amusing chapters is on the children of his day.

They dread no perils more than beating with a rod (the writes), and they love an apple more than gold, and make more sorrow and woe for the loss of an apple than for the loss of a heritage.

They desire all that they see, and pray and ask with voice and with hand. They keep no counsel, but they tell all that they hear and see. Suddenly they laugh, and suddenly they weep. Always they cry and jangle; that is, unless they be still while they sleep.

When they be washed, anon they make themselves unclean again. When their mother washeth and combeth them, they kick and sprawl, and put with feet and hands, and withstand with all of their might. All of which makes it appear that those 1280 youngsters were the same then as now.

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Observing housekeepers quickly learn that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is far superior to all other brands from the fact that its use always insures the finest, daintiest and most wholesome pastry, and if they wish to be economical they can dispense entirely with eggs and use a much less quantity of butter for shortening purposes. The advantage is not alone the saving effected, but the avoiding of trouble and the frequent difficulty in securing eggs that are fresh.

Cakes of every kind from the informal Griddle to the stately Bride Cake can be made with

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

thus insuring their being light and delicious. When used in Griddle Cakes they can be produced in the shortest space of time and are always tender and delicious, and may be eaten hot with impunity by dyspeptics and persons with weak digestions. Cakes of other kinds made with Dr. Price's baking powder and sweet for a much longer time than if any other remain moist and savor.

Nothing so decisively settles the superiority of Dr. Price's over all other baking powers as the bestowal upon it of the Highest Medal and Diploma by the World's Columbian Exposition (Chicago, '93) and the Special Gold Medal and Diploma by the California Midwinter International Exposition (San Francisco, '94).

## "Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

Poor Health—"For 42 years I had gotte, or swellings on my neck, which was discouraging and troublesome. Rheumatism also annoyed me. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely and the swelling has entirely disappeared. A lady in Michigan saw my previous testimonial and used Hood's and was entirely cured of the same trouble. She thanked me for recommending it." Mrs. ANNA STREIBER, 408 Lovel Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Weakness of Stomach—"I would give up a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla if I could not get it for me. It is the best spring medicine. It makes the weak strong." ALBERT A. JACOB, Douglastown, N. Y.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

FOR 14 CENTS. We wish to gain the best and most reliable of all medicines. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. It is the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Candy Cathartic

At Public Expense. Every prominent official of the government is provided with a local telephone at public expense. This is a custom of long standing, and is adhered to because it is such. Cabinet ministers, the chiefs of various big departments, etc., all have telephones. The privilege does not, however, extend to senators and representatives. If they want quick communication they wire they must pay for the privilege out of their own purses. When Justice McKenna was a member of the cabinet he had a telephone in his residence, but the moment he became a supreme court justice and his salary as cabinet officer ceased, the wire was removed.

Steady Workers. Ex-Gov. Rowell P. Flower of New York, is a hard worker and a man of regular hours. He is at his desk in Wall street every morning at 8, allows himself just fifteen minutes for a light lunch at noon, and does not consider the working day at an end until 6 p. m.

Why is it we have a good memory for disagreeable things?

Senator Davis of Minnesota possesses one of the best private libraries in the country, and spends no happier hours than when alone with his books. Mr. Davis' taste for good reading is inherited from his father, who is now well in the 80's. During last summer the old gentleman compiled a book of 100 pages on the history of Spain. He has also written histories of England and of Scotland. Several women prominent in Washington society are studying history under instruction from the senator's father.

# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

## INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

### The Geese.

At what time in the world's history the geese became a domestic animal literature fails to inform us; but, that to the waymarks of sculpture, art and science, which indicates the progressive march of humanity through the centuries past, shows us that, in common with the barnyard fowl, the geese have been a servant of man from the earliest times. If we inquire as to the origin of our breeds of geese, we find that there are one or two writers that say the wild prototype of the domestic geese does not now exist, and cite the camel as an analogous case. They give as a reason therefor the fact that the domestic geese is the only bird of its tribe systematically polygamous—all the known wild varieties mating in pairs for breeding, and this applies even to the wild Canada goose now in domestication. The large majority of authorities, however, is united in the belief that the common domestic geese is descended from the indigenous wild geese of the British islands known as the grayling, which includes some forty species, live largely upon insect, animal and vegetable life, found in or close by the bodies of water which they frequent, the domestic geese is eminently a grazing animal. In early life its most rapid growth is made upon a pasture of short nutritious grasses, supplemented with a little grain. Good pasturage, with water for drinking only, will produce well-grown geese as early as October.

Geese are grazing animals to a great extent than any other class of poultry. In fact, they live and thrive on good pasturage and water, although, of course, they do not make the rapid growth that may be secured when some grain is fed. On the other hand, however, it is not possible, probably, to raise geese on an exclusive grain diet without a liberal supply of clover, cabbage, roots, apples or some succulent vegetable food. Young goslings make the most rapid growth upon short nutritious grass and cracked corn or wheat. In a wild state geese devour large quantities of roots of grasses and aquatic plants, which they dig from the banks and borders of streams and wash free from the earth in the shallow water. Domestic geese confine themselves less to water and aquatic plants and generally feed upon pastures, providing moist, rich localities where the grain is kept short and sweet by constant feeding and rapid growth. Tall woody grasses, that have become tough are not relished by them. The natural habit of geese makes considerable space necessary for their successful keeping, or requires that they be provided with succulent green crops, such as rape, cabbage, sorghum, corn, oats, etc.—C. O. Flogg.

### Hens and Geese.

Of barnyard fowls the geese are the most intelligent. It is related of a pair of geese that they used to round up the chickens which strayed in from the neighbors and play pranks with them for the fun of it, says New York Sun. One day a dozen of a neighbor's hen flock came visiting and the geese entertained them. The chickens were corralled in a fence corner, and the geese flapped their wings and hissed, showing great joy when the chickens exhibited fear. Just then the farmer came out and began to feed his flock. Between hen-baiting and eating, these geese did not know what to do. They wanted to eat, and would begin to eat. That made the geese so uneasy that they could not eat. After a bit the chickens started along the fence toward a little stream of water with eighteen-inch high banks. On seeing this the geese stopped eating and went to the stream and swam down it toward the spot for which the hens were headed, and ducked their heads so that the chickens couldn't see them. Arriving at the crossing place, the geese jumped into the air with flapping wings and tried to catch the chickens, but they were too slow, and the chickens went over the fence like scared fawns. If the geese had caught the chicken the feathers would have flown, for the geese delighted in plucking the feathers out of a captive.

### School for Dairymen.

In the publication of the Agricultural College at Columbus is the following on the details of dairy study: It may interest some to know that the student spends his time while taking the course in dairying. The work begins at eight o'clock in the morning and closes at four o'clock in the afternoon. During the four morning hours the students are at work in the laboratory doing practical work. Some are running separators, some are churning butters, some are testing milk, some are bottling milk, some are pasteurizing milk, others are making cheese, while others are managing the boiler, the engines and the condenser, while all have experience in getting and keeping things clean—an extremely important lesson. Of course the students are charged about from day to day so that each becomes familiar with all operations. Forty or fifty earnest and energetic students dressed in their white duck suits make an attractive and inspiring sight. Indeed it is such an attraction that the problem of visitors has become a serious one. In the afternoon one to three o'clock the students listen to lectures or come prepared to recite their lessons that have been assigned them in their textbooks. There are lectures and recitations on butter and cheese making, testing and pasteurizing of milk, on the chemistry of milk, butter and cheese; on the care of steam engine and boiler, on the diseases of cattle, on the breeds of dairy cattle and on the principles of feeding and breeding of cattle. On Friday forenoons instead of leaving work in the dairy laboratory the students judge cattle or spend their time in calculating feeding rations.

### Feed Grinders Valuable.

With the new weather all the soaking corn is in poor shape for feeding, on the best remedy in the feed grinder,

which all admit is a benefit though some have a poor opinion of them, if we judge by the idle, rusty feed grinders we know of, writes a contributor to Wallace's Farmer.

It increases the feeding value of grain fully 25 per cent in most cases to grind it. Sows nursing their young need ground feed made into slough, which is the only ground feed used at the hog house. Young calves like whole grain best, but as soon as they pass any whole grain it is better to grind it. The milk cow needs ground feed, for if she is physicked more than half the time on whole corn, her bowels are hot and feverish and anything but a good quality of milk will be obtained from her. The fattening cattle need ground feed; then they get all the good of it, and the waste in the excrement is so small that it will not pay to let the hogs waste the manure to get it. If one has cattle and hogs to fatten it is better to keep them separate and treat each lot as though you did not have the other. Take a young steer; his mouth is not full, yet feed him whole (and sometimes frozen) corn, he is physicked three-fourths of the time; his bowels are hot and feverish. Most impurities of the blood and waste of the system are thrown off with the excrement; then run the pigs out there to live, grow and fatten on that kind of hush, rooting up the bedding, musing the yard up generally, making it twice as bad as it otherwise would be, and then in time these same hogs, if alive, go to make first-class bacon, hams, etc. Bah! Such a way of producing viands for enlightened humanity to live on! No, I do not care for any pork today. The hog was probably intended for the scavenger of all creation, but let's keep him in such a way that pork and sausage won't balance accounts with our stomachs before we eat it.

Ground feed is just the thing for the horses, and they like it whether old or young. When brought in from work and given ground feed they eat it very slowly and there is little or no danger of making them sick on it as when feeding whole grain. In parts of the world where grain is highest it is profitable for the farmer to grind it, and cannot be somewhat benefited by following their example?

### Report Trade in American Horses.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has been quoted as saying: "This matter of stock production is a great question with the American farmer, and production for export is a most important phase of it; more so, perhaps, than many persons realize at present. We are daily coming into a position to be able to supply the world with not only food, but live animals. When I first came to Washington I was much impressed with the necessity of an outlet abroad for our surplus horse production. For some time previous extremely low prices had prevailed for horses in this country and horse breeders throughout the country were correspondingly depressed. They feared that owing to the adoption of electric cars, etc., the demand for horses would never be re-established. But these low prices were not an unmitigated evil. It was they that gave its first impetus to the foreign demand for American horses. The increase in the exportation of American horses during the past four or five years has been something wonderful. Why, some of the Germans are now bemoaning the fact that the importation of American horses into Germany during the first nine months of 1895 was double that of the corresponding months of 1894. With this idea of increasing our export horse trade, I ordered as much information as possible to be gathered as to the character and extent of the demand existing abroad for horses of all kinds. Without such specific knowledge it was evident that much unprofitable shipping would be done, not only causing a loss to shippers, but by placing undesirable animals on the European market, at least undesirable from the foreign standpoint, opinions unfavorable to American horses would be generated abroad, and thus retard the development of this trade. I have interested our representatives in foreign countries and received replies in positions to report their present condition, and we have carried a great deal of information on the subject. This information is ample to satisfy any one who studies it that a demand exists in Europe, which should afford great encouragement to American horse raisers, but that in order to meet that demand, they should closely study the foreign requirements."

### Grit for Fowls.

In a recent number of Farmers' Review I read a communication from a lady correspondent, who said she could not get her hens to eat the broken crockery. I think that her hens were not brought up right. I would like to give you my experience in feeding grit to hens: I began feeding grit about ten years ago. First I broke up bones for them, and the hens soon learned to come when they heard the sound of the hatchet. I then broke up earthenware and found they ate it as greedily as they did the bone. I then tried them with broken glass, such as comes from the tops of fruit cans, and found they ate that. I also gave them common glass and white flint stone. I have had fifty hens eat two half-gallon glass cans in one day without any injurious effect. If hens do not have food suitable for the production of eggs they will eat but little grit; but if they are in condition to lay, one hen will eat a tablespoonful every two or three days. A good way to break glass or flint stone is to heat them very hot, and then drop them in water till they will break easily. But with earthenware it is different, as the hens do not eat it if it is heated to a point where it is blackened.

### Limited Supply of Dairy Cows.

There are less cattle in proportion to population in the country today than at any time in the past few years. When this condition is coupled with the fact that the raising of a profitable herd of dairy cows is a slow work, it can be readily seen that there is no branch of farming which actually holds better than dairying. Just apply this consideration to any calculations respecting the promising outlook for either wheat, wool or cattle (beef) raising, and then keep out of the trough that is about to rush pell-mell into one or the other of the last named branches.—Ez.

# FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Some Notes of the Modes—A Pretty Afternoon Gown of Pale Gray—Pale Pink Brocade for the Evening—Art Fabrics Wear Well.

Autumn. (An Old Favorite.) The sylvan slopes with corn-clad fields Are hung, as if with golden shields, Bright trophies of the sun! Like a fair sister of the sky, Unruffled doth the blue lake lie, The mountains looking on.

And, sooth to say, you vocal grove, Albert unspurred by love, By love untaught to sing, May well afford to mortal ear An impulse more profoundly dear Than music of the spring.

For that from turbulence and heat Proceeds, from some uneasy seat In nature's struggling frame, Some region of impatient life, And jealousy, and quivering strife, Therein a portion claim.

This, this is holy; while I hear These vapors of another year, In nature's struggling frame, My spirit seems to mount above The anxieties of human love, And earth's precarious days.

But list!—though winter storms be nigh, Unchecked is that soft harmony: There lives who can provide For all his creatures; and in Him, Even like the radiant seraphim, These choristers confile.

—Wordsworth.

The Philosophical Grit. When you're enraged with everybody, frantic at fate, and ready to turn savage in general, read the death notices. This will put you right back where you belong, reminding you that you're here for only a short time anyway, and that the sum total of your affairs amounts to nothing in the whole great scheme.

When you feel like doing damage to your dentail. He'll soon reduce you to the proper state of meekness, even abjectness.

The one-legged man seldom appeals

The shirt loops up slightly at the right side, and is ornamented at the hem with a border of lace. The sleeves are tucked at the shoulders, and are rather full at the top ends, gradually becoming quite tight toward the wrist. The cuffs are of



A small ruffle of white chiffon encircles the hand.—The Latest.

Art Fabrics Wear Well. The woman whose social engagements are more numerous than are the gold pieces in her purse is the woman who, if she is wise, takes advantage of the beautiful art fabrics sold nowadays for house-gowns, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Ball gowns this year are clinging, transparent, perishable things, silks and satins being worn almost exclusively by matrons or for dinners. Needless to say, the style is an expensive one—crucially so, if one goes out much and has as much pride as usually goes with little money. To be merely fashionable on small means is so near to the impossible as to be hardly worth thinking of, but the woman of slender means can go in for the artist-

# SAW THE BIG BATTLE.

## ENGLISH WOMAN WHO HAS LIVED A CENTURY.

A Waterloo Dancer Still Alive—Lady Carew, a Belle of the Brussels Ball, Celebrates Her One Hundredth Birthday.

There was a sound of revelry by night, And Belgium's capital had fluttered then Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men. The English newspapers from time to time announce the death of the survivors of the famous ball given in Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo by the Duchess of Richmond, which was made famous by Lord Byron's reference to it in the third canto of "Childe Harold."

It is said there are but two survivors of this festive occasion, and one is the Dowager Lady Carew, who has just completed her one hundredth year.

At the time of the ball she was Miss Cliffe, daughter of Maj. Anthony Cliffe, but in the next year she became the wife of Lord Carew, who died many years ago. The old lady is delightfully pictured as hale and hearty, though in an invalid's chair.

It is somewhat remarkable that the exact spot where this famous ball took place should be in dispute. Byron's glowing lines give the im-

pression that it was a magnificent affair, perhaps in a palace, but as a matter of fact it was an impromptu gathering in a large room hurriedly improvised for the occasion.

No doubt the "fair women" and "brave men" chased "the glowing hours with flying feet" with as much pleasure as in marble halls, and it is quite certain that, though the exact location of their revelry may have been forgotten, the occasion itself will be preserved to all time by Byron's lines.

A stanza, not as often quoted as that with which the poet opens the brilliant scene, and which is not less beautiful, describing the battle-field, the carnage and the dead, is as follows: Last noon beheld them full of lusty life, Last eve in battle's full career they lay; The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife,

The morn the marshaling in arms—the day Battle's magnificently stern array! The thunder clouds close o'er it, which when rent The earth is covered thick with other clay. Which her own clay shall cover heaped and pent: Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red burial bent.

STARVED SIXTY-FIVE DAYS. A. D. Hendrickson of Janesville, Wis., has for sixty-five days partaken of no food, and there is no telling when he will. Mr. Hendrickson is 81 years old, but his long fast does not seem to disturb him in the least. He says he feels perfectly well and is not at all hungry.

The case is attracting the attention of physicians and is said to be without its like in the records. On Dec. 1 the octogenarian was stricken with paralysis. For several days he was unable to eat, but he soon recovered the use of his muscles. He then refused food and has lived on water ever since. His pulse is normal, and sleep well and seems in no need of nourishment. Of course he could be forced to take food, but his family is disinclined to adopt extreme measures so long as the patient is in no apparent need of nutrition. Mr. Hendrickson came here from New York in 1855, and has been prominent as an educator in industrial and penal schools since then. He was sent to England in

family of Drexels, and her wealth, her money and her beauty will certainly add to her personal popularity.

JOSEPHINE DREXEL.

JEKYL ISLAND DEER.

Swim Across St. Simon's Sound in Search of Food.

It has always been claimed that the game on Jekyll Island would not leave the island, but reports from St. Simon's come to the effect that numbers of the deer are swimming across St. Simon's sound and landing on the beach near Ocean pier, says the Savannah (Ga.) News. The result of this is that numerous hunters are getting shots and enjoying venison in such quantities as they have never enjoyed that delicacy before. It seems that the deer on Jekyll have increased so numerous within the past few years that they are no longer wholly wild, but at night come up around the clubhouse and play around the flowers. Their depositions on the choice beds of the millionaires' favorite plants became so troublesome that a strong wire fence was built and now incloses some acres of the ground immediately around the clubhouse. This kept the deer away from the flowers, but it did not do anything toward stopping them from increasing in numbers. When the storm came it carried away lots of the vegetation that the deer had been feeding on, and there was not enough left to go around. The deer then commenced to figure on going off to get something to eat, and it ended in their seeking St. Simon's. It is a good swim across the sound to St. Simon's beach, but they made it, and now the hunters string along the coast and watch for them to come. Sometimes men are in boats crossing the sound, and see the deer coming. A chase ensues over the water, and frequently the deer turn back toward the Jekyll shore and seek refuge in the woods of the island. They seem to know that no one is allowed to place his feet on Jekyll without permission from the club, and in this their instinct tells them that it is better to swim a long way back and get safe on Jekyll than it is to swim even a short way to St. Simon's and then run the risk of being hunted by men on foot and horseback after they get there. It is a novel state of affairs, but it is safe to say that one-half of the deer could leave Jekyll and there would still be enough left for the millionaire sports who visit that place to have all they wanted to shoot at.

HOW TO GET A REPUTATION. Juggling with Statistics an Impressive Way to Do It. "Nothing like fake statistics for giving a fellow a reputation for scholarship dirt cheap!" chuckled an astute citizen to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "Statistics are the most impressive things in the world and the beauty about 'em is that nobody dares to contradict you. I've been working the scheme for several months and my stock has advanced about a thousand points a day. How do I do it? Well, to illustrate the thing, I was standing in a crowd on Canal street recently watching the big pile-driver hammering down the walls for the drainage canal. 'Whole lot of power there,' remarked a gentleman at my elbow, as the weight came down, 'hitt' 'emness.' I replied, 'and, by the way, I was just making an interesting calculation in

regard to it. Do you know, sir, that blow is exactly equal to 3,562 centimeters driving tenpenny nails into two-inch oak planks with four-pound steel hammers?" The man looked startled. "You don't say so, professor?" he replied, respectfully, and presently I saw him whispering to the others, who sized me up with awe. The other day, when it was raining, I joined a group under an awning. 'Bad day,' said somebody. 'Yes,' I returned. 'I was amusing myself a few minutes ago in figuring up the quantity of water that has fallen in the city limits between 5 a. m. and noon.' At that the other fellows got interested. 'How much was it, doctor,' asked one of 'em. 'Poured into a row of ordinary half-pint tumblers,' I said, 'impressively, it would make a line once and two-fifths around the globe; it would fill a thirteen-inch gun barrel reaching from here to a point about nine miles east of Copenhagen; it would quench the maternal thirst of 9,468,941 Kentucky colonels the day after Christmas; it would barely go into a tank 4,562 kilometers long and 2,411 millimeters wide.' By love! You ought to have seen those fellows' eyes stick out! When they see me now they all touch their hats. I quelled a smart Alec at our boarding house by informing him at the table that the pies consumed annually in New Orleans would form a column, piled one above the other, precisely 12,322 miles high. 'Oh, I admit it leaves about sixteen pies over,' I said, when he ventured a question, but that's only 3 1/2 decimeters, and too small to compute. That settled him. Now I'm the accepted authority of the establishment on everything from hush to hydraulics. I've found it a good idea, by the way, to use the decimal system whenever possible. It mixes 'em up when you begin to talk about millimeters and hectometers and gives a fine flavor of learning to your remarks. I never ran across a fellow yet who dared to question a statement in decimals. If I keep up this statistical racket until summer I wouldn't be surprised if they offered me a chair in one of the colleges."

PHILADELPHIAN IN NEW YORK.

Miss Josephine Drexel is an independent young lady who prefers to live in the gay whirl of New York rather than with her mother in the slow circumference of Philadelphia.

It is announced that Miss Josephine Drexel will give a series of winter teas this winter at her residence in New York. It seemed at one time as though Miss Drexel would not be able to gratify her desire to shine in society this winter. Mrs. Drexel, her mother, does not like New York, and so lives in Philadelphia. Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, her sister, is not going out just now, so Mrs. Drexel found it necessary to get a relative to chaperon her, and her cards are out and society is gossiping about her independence. Miss Drexel is pretty as well as independent. She is worth \$100,000.

She is a member of the well-known

PHILADELPHIAN IN NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIAN IN NEW YORK.

# OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

## SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Jokes—Gibes and Ironies Original and Selected—Plots and Jestings from the Tides of Memory—Witty Sayings.

They're Living in Town Now. When you and I were young, lass, I roamed the fields with you; In rustic swings we swung, lass, And the sky above was blue; But years have filtered by, lass, Since you and I roamed there— Now we seldom see the sky, lass, Through the smoke that fills the air.

He Was Paid in Full. "But, mon," expostulated the old Presbyterian elder, hotly, "is that not a very heavy fee you've charged me?" "Surely not, when you consider that I saved your life."

"But why save me for keeping a mon out o' heaven?" "Well, to tell you the truth," responded the doctor, coolly, "I didn't know where you were going."

The Definition. Bobby—Pa, what is an eccentric man? Pa—An eccentric man, Bobby, is a very wealthy lunatic. A poor lunatic is called a crank.

That Was All. "Well, well, well! And so that's Rube Hayricks! 'Happy old Rube' we used to call 'em. 'Gol hang it, how he has changed! I wouldn't 'a' knowned 'im! When did he git to be one of them populists, anyway?" "He ain't no populist! Jist the same old straight republican he always was. But he made a vow seven years ago that he'd never shave or git his hair cut again till Silie Williams got elected township trustee."

A Curiosity. "My friend," said the visitor at the dime museum to one of the exhibits, "as a fat man you are a rank failure. I have seen many a fatter man than you running at large."

"But do you thoroughly understand," asked the curiosity, "that I acquired all this fatness in a military camp during the Hispano-American war?"—Life.

Positively Insulting. "I know the pumpkin pie was rather thin as to filling," said the landlady, almost crying, "but I don't think he had any right to say what he did."

"What did he say?" asked the second table boarder. "He asked me if I didn't think that the pie crust would be improved if it had another coat of paint."

No Room for Doubt. "Upon what ground do you testify that this colored man is not a peaceable citizen?" "Because, sir," answered Col. Stillwell, "he comes from the same community that I do. And I have personal knowledge that he was always looking for trouble. He used to try to vote at every election."

Compliment. "The manner in which you restrained yourself was masterly," exclaimed the Spanish diplomat. "You mean from resenting the slight put upon my country?" said the peace commissioner. "No. From getting into an undignified hurry to grab that twenty million."

Blat! To Gods!

Woodbe Jefferson—Aha! at last we found an actors' eating house. Drahterbe Book—Why sayest thou? Woodbe Jefferson—Peruse you sign.

His Independence. "What a bad cold you have, Benedict!" "Yes; my mother-in-law got to dictating when the family should put their winter fannels on."

"Did you put yours on?" "No—that's it. I had them on, and when she got so arbitrary I went and took them off."—Puck.

You Fow! Thing. "Do you have any faith in this idea that maladies can be transmitted by kissing?" asked one of Detroit's young society men of another. "Well, sir, I was mighty skeptical (ill) the other night. I kissed my best girl for the first time in my life, and I've had palpitation of the heart ever since."—Detroit Journal.

Trying. "I'd like to ride a bicycle, but I am too fat."

"I didn't know that was any drawback."

"It is to me. I can mount all right, and stick on all right, but I can't get my knees."

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# TERRIBLE ASYLUM CALAMITY.

## A Cottage Connected With the Institution Burns Down and Seventeen Patients Lose Their Lives.

**Seventeen Cremated.**  
Yankton, S. D., Feb. 11.—The state insane asylum at this place was the scene yesterday of a holocaust which sent a shudder of horror through the community and the like of which has no parallel in this state. One of the cottages in the asylum grounds took fire in the basement at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and seventeen inmates confined therein were incinerated before help could reach them.

The cottage was intended for laundry purposes, but owing to the crowded condition of the main building forty of the female patients were housed within its walls. The exact cause of the fire is not known, except that it originated in the dry room of the laundry. The fighting of the fire was greatly hindered by loss of power. The burned cottage stands some 300 feet in the rear of the main building, the water tank which is for fire protection standing 10 feet in the rear of the cottage. The steam pipes used for heating, and then to the artesian pumping run from the boiler room of the main building through the cottage, well or tank. The intense heat in the burning building caused the pipes to burst shortly after the fighting of the fire began, thus leaving them without power and depending entirely upon direct pressure from the tank, which was in no way sufficient to quench the fierce flames.

With the thermometer standing at 23 degrees below zero it was heart-rending to witness those escaping coming down the flight of stairs in their night clothing and bare feet into the bitter cold, and had it not been for the nearness of shelter the suffering and probable loss of life from freezing would have been terrible.

Fifty-two persons were in the burning building, forty patients and twelve female attendants. The attendants escaped, as did the others who were saved, with none of their personal effects, many losing all that they possessed.

### DIXIE DOINGS.

R. B. McConnell shot and killed his father in South Nashville, Tenn., for beating the boy's mother.

The Arkansas senate passed a railroad commission bill. It fixes the salaries of the three commissioners, who are to be appointed by the governor, at \$300 each, to be paid by the railroads.

The grand jury at Malvern, Ark., brought in an indictment against Hardy and William Sheffield charging them with murdering and burning the body of Mrs. Horne, who mysteriously disappeared from Hot Springs about three months ago.

Wm. Gilliland, a printer at Shreveport, La., and recently married, was cut five times in the abdomen by another printer named Charles Gregory. Gilliland died.

By a vote of 54 to 26 the Alabama house of representatives has placed on the favorable calendar the dispensary bill passed by the senate.

A peanut trust with a capital of \$5,000,000 has been organized at Norfolk, Va.

While crossing Clinch river, near Middleboro, Ky., in a wagon, Mrs. Mary Williams, her son Harry and two small daughters were swept down by the current and drowned.

Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., G. B. McCormick, James Gowron, A. M. Shook and Walker Perry, officials of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, have incorporated the Birmingham (Ala.) Southern railway, with a capital of \$1,200,000.

The British garrison at Edwardabad in the Punjab, India, has had a lively brush with a band of outlaws, who occupied the towers at Goomotti. The British lost six men killed and fourteen seriously wounded.

A horse with icicles three inches long protruding from his nostrils, giving him the appearance of a young rhinoceros, was a frost freak at Fort Worth, Tex.

### Drifted Away

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11.—Sixteen skaters living in the suburbs of Rogers Park and Lake Forest were carried out into the Lake Michigan on ice floes yesterday. Ten of them were rescued and during the entire evening searching parties made fruitless efforts to secure some trace of the missing six. The missing are Attorney Elmer D. Brothers, Miss Orel Munnay, George Mallory of Pontiac, Ill.; Chauncey Manny, Guy Carron and Arthur Fletcher of Ravenswood Park.

### Heard From

Washington, Feb. 13.—The following report has come by cable to the war department from the transport Grant, en route for Manila:

Port Said, Feb. 11.—Corbin, Washington: Arrived at noon. Voyage safe, pleasant. No serious illness. Fourteen cases mumps, ten measles developed since Gibraltar. Sick doing well. Coal here. Leave to-night. In-form quartermaster general. Wire news Suez.

LAWTON.

**Agoncillo's Statement.**  
London, Feb. 12.—The European Filipino junta has received a long telegram from Agoncillo to agent of Aguinaldo, dated from Montreal, and declaring that he left Washington in consequence of a telegram which he received on Feb. 4 from Aguinaldo urging him to cable to Malolos the result of the vote of the United States senate on the peace treaty. Agoncillo, it appears, added: "It is of the most urgent importance that we should at once be acquainted with the decision, as we are negotiating with Gen. Otis and the vote will vitally affect the negotiations."

Agoncillo further declares that as he was closely shadowed by the American authorities, to dispatch this telegram would have been impossible, and he therefore proceeded to British territory.

Agoncillo also said he was persuaded the treaty would not be ratified, and points out that "three votes by which it was passed were only obtained at the last moment and as a result of the outbreak of hostilities."

The agent of Agoncillo again expressed his conviction that the outbreak was "provoked by the Americans for this very purpose."

The telegram continues: "The Filipinos were anxious to maintain friendship with the Americans and had formally decided never to be aggressors."

Several dispatches have also been received here from Filipino sources dated from Manila via Hongkong and give the rebel version of the outbreak of hostilities. A Filipino dispatch dated from Manila on Feb. 7 says:

"On Sunday a force of Americans attacked simultaneously Calococan and Santa Mesa. Two American warships were off Malabon and Malate and a smaller gunboat was in the Pasig river to protect the American flank."

"For several days previously the Americans had been endeavoring to provoke hostilities and peace was maintained only by the rigorous order of Agoncillo, who was negotiating with Gen. Otis for an honorable understanding. The American attack was unexpected. The ships destroyed all the villages between the shore and the Pasig river within an area between Malate, Paranaque, San Pedro and Mocal. Crossing the river the Americans advanced to San Juan del Monte, capturing the waterworks after a severe fight. They then proceeded to Singalon, establishing themselves on the river dam. They tore up a mile of the rails of the Calococan-Malolos line and cut the telegraph in order to stop communication with Agoncillo."

"The Filipino forces engaged numbered over 7000, including 1000 Ygorotes. Acting upon instructions from Malolos the Filipinos remained strictly on the defensive and finally retired in good order without any loss of arms, artillery or ammunition. Two old Krupp guns of an obsolete pattern, mounted on the fortress of San Antonio, were captured. The fighting was very stubborn and lasted continuously from Saturday to Tuesday. General indignation has been occasioned by the treachery of the American surprise."

The Filipinos believe that the Yankee administration is only favored by a minority of Americans and abstain from taking the offensive in order to show their gratitude to the American nation for helping them to get rid of the Spanish rule. Hence they will only fight when attacked and their future action depends upon the decision of the United States.

"Agoncillo declares that the real enemies of peace are the American officers in the Philippine islands."

The Filipino junta at Hong Kong has issued a statement in which they accuse the Americans of trickery and barbarity.

At Anniston, Ala. Col. D. C. Colson and Lieut. E. D. Scott of the fourth Kentucky had a pistol fight, in which the former was shot in the hip.

The residence of V. Gilliland, near Mineola, Tex., valued at \$600, burned.

**Fuel and Eggs Scarce.**  
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.—Owing to the prolonged cold spell the demand for coal has tripled and not since the coal strike last year has there been such a scarcity of fuel in St. Louis and vicinity. The severe cold weather has affected the receipts of eggs and caused a famine in that commodity threatens St. Louis. Much of the receipts have been frozen. Wholesale prices have advanced from 13-1/2 to 25 cents during the past week, but dealers are unable to supply the demand.

The 10-year-old daughter of Judge Hardy was burned to death at Corsicana, Tex.

The intense cold wave still prevailed all over the country on the 12th, extending way down in Florida and doing great damage to oranges.

The Metropolitan saloon and restaurant at Denison, Tex., was destroyed by fire. Total loss, \$13,500.

Gen. Garcia's remains were interred at Havana on the 11th.

**Calococan Attacked.**  
Manila, Feb. 11.—The American forces at 3:40 yesterday afternoon made a combined attack upon Calococan and reduced it in short order. At a signal from the tower of the De la Loma church the United States double turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the bay with the big guns of her fore turret on the earthworks with great effect.

Soon afterward the Utah battery bombarded the place from the land side. The rebels reserved their fire until the bombardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry as the Montana regiment advanced on the jungle.

The Kansas regiment, on the extreme left with the third artillery deploying to the right, charged across the open and carried the earthworks, cheering, under a heavy fire. Supported by the artillery at the church, the troops further advanced, driving the enemy, fighting every foot, right into the town line, and penetrated to the presidencia, lowering the Filipino flag at 5:30 p. m.

The enemy's sharpshooters, in the jungle, on the right, fired at long range on the Pennsylvania regiment, but the rebels were soon silenced by shrapnel shells and the Pennsylvanians remained in the trenches. As the Americans advanced they burned the native huts. The rebels were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight.

### His Twelfth

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 11.—The steamer Emerald, leaving Manila Jan. 10, arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 16. Passengers said that on the 10th Agoncillo had issued his twelfth and last proclamation, which amounted to an ultimatum. In effect it gives the Americans three days to make up their minds what to do—"get out or fight."

In consequence of this ultimatum, Europeans living in the outskirts moved into the city, and Gen. Otis quickly prepared for the worst. Agoncillo is said to favor peace at any price. His followers have not been paid for three months and they demanded from Agoncillo immediate payment or the looting of Manila. Having no money to pay them, the soldiers got beyond the control of their commander.

An American citizen on the Emerald said: "On Wednesday, Jan. 10, the American soldiers were loitering about in their aimless way, having the appearance of men on whose hands time hangs heavily. The streets were crowded and business was in full swing, but every one's nerves seemed to be on edge as if disaster was imminent and anticipated."

"All at once a great crowd came rushing down the road. I heard the bugle sound sharply in a dozen places, calling the soldiers to quarters, and in five minutes not a boy in blue could be seen on the Escorial."

"On seeing the Americans the insurgents retired in quick order."

**Explosion in Kitchen.**  
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11.—Frozen water pipes caused a fatal explosion in the kitchen of the female department of the Home of the Friendless, Druid Hill and Lafayette avenues, yesterday morning. Martha Boliak, aged 7, was killed.

Florence Reifensnyder, aged 10 years, was so badly burned that she died a few hours after being removed to the hospital.

Mary Welsh, a cook, was seriously burned, but probably will recover. The explosion caused a panic which was quieted by the teachers.

### Met at Washington

Washington, Feb. 11.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has completed a two days' session here, during which many questions of interest were discussed. The meeting adopted a platform reaffirming the demands made at former gatherings, and in addition made a plea for the extension of the rural free delivery postal service.

J. C. Wilburne of Old Point, S. C., was elected president.

### In Congress

Washington, Feb. 11.—During the entire open session yesterday the senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Little progress was made, the time being occupied with debate on minor topics.

In the house general debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill was continued. The speakers during the day touched a variety of topics, but as a rule the debate lacked spirit and interest. During the course of the debate Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, gave notice that he would offer the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

### Philippine Commissioners

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11.—On the steamer from Yokohama yesterday came "Gen." Yriego de Dios and Senor M. Rivera, who are Agoncillo's "special commissioners to Washington." They were much disturbed when told of the latest developments in the Philippines.

### California Holdup

Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 11.—The stage running into this place has been held up by a lone highwayman. He was concealed behind a fallen tree. He was armed with a shotgun and made his escape after relieving J. W. Armstrong and W. A. Paddock, commercial travelers, of \$40. The stage carried no treasure.

Six business blocks burned at Webster, Ia.

**Brilliant Work.**  
Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 11.—A special cablegram from Manila says:

Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis held the extreme left of the American line from the bay near Calococan. The regiments on the line and in support are the twentieth Kansas, Col. Funston, eleven companies; third artillery, Maj. Kobbe, four batteries of infantry, and the tenth Pennsylvania, Col. Hawkins, four companies. Two companies of the tenth Pennsylvania are behind the walls of the De la Loma church yard. Across the ravine from the Montana regiment is Capt. Jansen's company holding a stone fort supporting Grant's battery with four Utah guns. A fifth gun is to the left on the railroad supporting the Kansas troops. To reach its present position the brigade has advanced four times since Saturday, a series of brilliant combats on different parts of the line in action, especially so on the 4th, 5th and 7th. The last advance was most sanguinary, the American losses being one killed and six wounded, while the Filipinos suffered a loss of forty-four killed and were utterly routed. The brigade has lost to date six killed and fifty-five wounded. The Filipinos lost 130. All the dead are buried. Several bayonet charges were made on the 7th during the advances of the right and center. The taking of the Chinese cemetery on the 5th by the Montana and Pennsylvania regiments was a superb piece of work. The brilliantly executed advance up the slope to open the battle made a picture that would delight any veteran.

### Intense Cold

Washington, Feb. 10.—Yesterday was an extremely cold day, as the following reports will show:

Huron, N. D.—It was 36 degrees below here.

Bismarck, N. D.—Thermometer registered 32 below here, at Duluth, Minn., and La Crosse, Wis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The thermometer shows 18 below zero, and many private thermometers registered as low as 22. This is the coldest weather in Indianapolis has known for a number of years.

New York—Yesterday was the coldest day of the winter in New York and extremely cold in this latitude.

Evansville, Ind.—Coldest weather in twenty years; 15 below zero.

Topeka, Kan.—Fifteen below zero; coldest in years.

Columbus, O.—Thirteen below zero.

Louisville, Ky.—Coldest weather since 1884; 14 below zero.

Peoria, Ill.—It was 24 below zero here.

Omaha, Neb.—Intense cold; 23 below zero.

Cincinnati, O.—Weather bureau thermometer showed 16 below zero.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Coldest since January, 1879; 20 below zero.

Cleveland, O.—Fourteen below zero.

### Bad Conduct

Macon, Ga., Feb. 11.—The merchants and business men of Macon are highly indignant over the atrocious robberies committed by the members of the second Ohio regiment yesterday as they were being mustered out of the service of the United States.

A large number of merchants sent wagons loaded with merchandise out to the discharged soldiers. The colonel commanding ordered them to leave the camp, and upon their refusal to do so ordered the men to pilfer the wagons. The robberies committed by the men did not end here, but they came to the city and while under the influence of whisky went into several stores and walked out with goods in full view of the amazed merchants. Several of them were arrested and after turning over the goods were released. They also went to houses of ill repute and committed all kinds of depredations.

This conduct was not general with the members of the regiment and is deeply deplored by a large number of better class of the men.

### At It Again

Denver, Col., Feb. 11.—The apparently interminable snowstorm on the mountains in the vicinity of Leadville resumed early yesterday, after a brief respite during the night. However the wind and cold had abated and the conditions were more favorable for the work of breaking down the snow barriers, which have closed the railroads and cut many mountain towns off from communication with the outside world.

The Leadville mine and smelter managers made good their offer of 1000 snow shovels to open the Denver and Rio Grande railroad between Leadville and Malta in order to get coal into the camp. Much hard work was required to remove the ice from the rails, but the track was finally cleared so that it was possible to run into Leadville twenty cars of coal that had been stalled at Malta.

### Delegates in Session

28th Feb. 11. The delegates to the convention of delegates to the convention of the southern branch of the National Dental association and the Louisiana State dental society yesterday in Army hall.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Flower and Dr. Jules J. Sarragin, president of the Louisiana State society, which were ably responded to by Dr. R. K. Luckin of Holly Springs and Dr. Wm. E. Walker of Pass Christian, Miss., president of the visiting association. Dr. Walker then delivered an address on matters pertaining to the profession.

### Sent Troops

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 11.—President Zelaya is sending Gen. Irenestrada from San Eovaldo in the direction of Rama, ninety miles distant, with about 1000 soldiers, several cannon and good equipment. Gen. Reyes, who has rebelled against the government of President Zelaya, and who is now at Bluefields, proclaimed himself general in chief of Nicaragua on Feb. 2, and backed by the signatures of several prominent natives, has declared war against President Zelaya. Gen. Reyes promises that in the event of his success the people of Nicaragua shall have free and fair elections for national officers.

In response to the senate's resolution of inquiry the president sent to the senate from the navy department the records of the battle of Santiago, showing the respective parts taken by Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers. The record was quite voluminous.

The comptroller of the currency has issued a call for reports of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Feb. 4.

Flake Williams, 8 years old, was badly injured at Sweetwater, Tex., by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

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Evansville, Ind.—Coldest weather in twenty years; 15 below zero.

Topeka, Kan.—Fifteen below zero; coldest in years.

Columbus, O.—Thirteen below zero.

Louisville, Ky.—Coldest weather since 1884; 14 below zero.

Peoria, Ill.—It was 24 below zero here.

Omaha, Neb.—Intense cold; 23 below zero.

Cincinnati, O.—Weather bureau thermometer showed 16 below zero.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Coldest since January, 1879; 20 below zero.

Cleveland, O.—Fourteen below zero.

### Nine Perish

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10.—Yesterday was the coldest day here in twenty-six years. The low mark in the weather bureau's books, that of Dec. 24, 1872, was but 2 degrees below zero reached at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The cold wave lingers persistently over the entire central and eastern section of the country and runs far down to the borders of the gulf states. The area of the arctic blast covers so wide an expansion of territory that it moves slowly off the continent. In the far west there is a slight but steady rise in the temperature.

With the sinking of the sun the mercury again started on its downward course to the bottom of its shaft and the local forecaster predicted a coldness later slightly less acute. The slight warming up of western country will reach Chicago on the eastern movement and zero will be reached during the day.

Nine deaths from freezing are reported from Illinois and neighboring states as follows:

H. Bluenfeld, Chicago; Frank Briber and George Hamilton, Joliet, Ill.; Henry K. Fortuna, Skaloosa, Ia.; Thomas Bridges, Princeton, Ky.; Annie Miller, Louisville; unidentified man, Toledo; Mary Lyne, Henderson, Ky.

Some points on the Milwaukee line give out figures as low as 40 degrees below.

There are not ten miles of clear water between Milwaukee and Ludington.

### Diseasing Quarantine

New Orleans, La., Feb. 10.—The convention of delegates from the various gulf states representing the boards of health and commercial bodies, met in this city yesterday for the purpose of considering certain amendments to the Atlanta agreement of April 12 last. These changes are considered necessary in the light of the experience of the epidemic of 1898, and will further facilitate interstate commerce relations.

Some fifty or more delegates from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas were present, though no members of the Mississippi board of health were in evidence, nor did that body take cognizance of the convention.

Dr. G. W. Scott of the Texas state board was elected president and Dr. G. F. Patton secretary.

### Laid to Rest

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10.—Without unnecessary formality or pomp the remains of the late Col. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, were laid to rest at Rose Hill cemetery. The comrades of Columbia post conducted the service at Memorial hall, public library building, and the grave, while other posts of the city attended and assisted in the simple rites of the order.

### Court of Inquiry

Washington, Feb. 10.—The president has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the charges touching the meat furnished the American army during the war with Spain, and other matters involved in the charges made by Gen. Miles against the administration of war affairs. The court will consist of Maj. Gen. Wade, Col. Geo. W. Davis, ninth infantry, and Col. Gillespie, corps of engineers, now stationed in New York.

### Escorted Knights

New Orleans, La., Feb. 10.—The order of Esoteric Knights opened their convention in this city yesterday with a large attendance of members from different parts of the country. The visiting knights from different sections were received by local committees, reaching here on a special train from Cincinnati and Chattanooga before noon.

### Military Convention

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 9.—The national militia convention was organized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by the election of the following officers: President, Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York; vice-presidents, Gen. F. H. Case of Michigan, Col. J. Anthony Dyer of Rhode Island and Gen. Underwood of Kentucky; secretary, Capt. James Y. Wilson of Florida.

The yellow pine lumber men held a meeting at Texarkana, Tex.

The peach and plum crops are reported ruined in northern Georgia.

**Steamboat Struck.**  
Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 10.—A special from Johnsonville says the steamer, P. D. Staggs, loaded with stock and produce, which struck the Tennessee river bridge Wednesday, tearing off stacks, pilot-house and upper works, did not blow up or burn, but all on board barely escaped death by drowning. The boat rapidly filled with water and sank. When one mile below Johnsonville the water was a foot over her boiler deck. Capt. Jones placed his wife, two men of the crew and two women in a skiff and landed them on a raft tied to the west bank of the river. Two skiffs were immediately sent back to the sinking boat and passengers and crew rescued. Fog and drifting snow added to the misery caused by the intense cold. The night was spent on the raft where there was plenty of fuel and good fires were kept burning. Skiffs sent from Johnsonville yesterday morning to render assistance brought the party to this place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Most of them took passage on the steamer Clyde, which passed down at 1 p. m. for Paducah.

The rescued party report no lives lost as far as can be ascertained and it is not believed any one was drowned.

The loss is estimated to be nearly \$55,000. The Staggs was owned by Douglas Jones of Mount Vernon, Ind.; Lee Howell of Evansville and B. H. Givens of St. Louis, and was fully insured.

### Congressional

Washington, Feb. 10.—Throughout its open session yesterday the senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. A lively debate was precipitated over the appropriation for support of the offices of the supervising architect of the treasury and that official was criticized for the delay in the construction of public buildings throughout the United States.

A speech made by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, in which he commented unfavorably upon the methods of the appropriations committee induced a rejoinder from Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, which resulted in a sharp tilt between the two senators. Fifty-one pages of the pending bill were disposed of before the senate went into executive session for the remainder of the day.

Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee of the house, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil bill sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua canal bill could be passed.

### Moonlight's Demise

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 10.—Col. Thomas Moonlight, aged 67 years, died here. He was colonel of an artillery regiment during the civil war, and was finally brevetted brigadier general. Col. Moonlight was appointed governor of Wyoming by President Cleveland during the latter's first term. During Cleveland's second term he was appointed minister to Bolivia, remaining in that country for four years. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and a prominent Odd Fellow.

Senator W. N. Roach of North Carolina and Mrs. V. E. Pollock were married quietly at St. Patrick's Cathedral church, Washington, and left for New York.

Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson has been placed on the retired list.

The second Tennessee regiment has been mustered out.

### Settled Out of Court

New York, Feb. 10.—Private advices by telegraph received in this city yesterday state that the suit brought by the state of Texas for the forfeiture of the charter of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company of Texas, has been settled out of court. The case was to have come up for trial Tuesday at Dallas, Tex., but it was put over until April 10.

President Rouse, General Attorney Hagerman, General Manager Allen and other representatives of the road were present when the proceedings began. For a week past there has been talk of a compromise, and it is supposed that Mr. Hagerman, who has been in Dallas for over a week, has been negotiating toward this end.

Henry W. Poor, a director of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, said the case had been settled to the entire satisfaction of all parties. President Rouse will return east at once.

### Mine Report

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 7.—The annual report of State Mine Inspector J. Deb Hooper for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, shows the output to have been 6,504,990 tons, an increase of 611,139 tons, as compared to the output of 1897. According to the report, about 11,000 men were employed in the industry, and the average number of days worked in the year was 330, which means every day except Sundays and holidays. Early indications point to a still greater output this year, new mines being opened in Marion county, North Birmingham, Henry Elijon, Brooksfield, Cardiff and Coalburg in this (Jefferson) county.

### Bishop Dead

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 10.—Rev. John William, D. D., LL. D., ranking bishop of the Episcopal church in America, died at the episcopal residence in this city, aged 81 years. His death was sudden and unexpected. He had been attacked with the grip in a mild form about a week ago, but no fatal results were apprehended.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Private James Ellis, North Carolina volunteer, was found guilty of murder, dishonorably discharged and will be imprisoned for life.

The steamer Moana from Apia, arrived at San Francisco, reports everything quiet there and the natives awaiting the decision of the powers.

To add to the horrors of civil warfare it is now reported from Bolivia that the Indians have risen and are plundering and murdering everywhere.

Cuba's postal service will be the up-to-date American system hereafter, the postmaster general having approved Maj. Rathbone's recommendations.

When the news of the ratification of the peace treaty reached the state house at Augusta, Me., the legislature took a recess and loudly cheered the information.

Gen. Brooks's advisory board of Cubans is seeking endorsement for a plan for guaranteeing a fixed loan for the complete settlement of the insurgents' pay.

The secretary of war has sent to congress a statement on the militia, showing a total organized force of 101,526; 201 unorganized and available, \$999,825.

The dedication of the Georgia and Kentucky state monuments at Chickamauga National park will be set for the afternoons of May 3 and 4, the same week of the spring festival at Chattanooga.

The steamer Solace with a full cargo of munitions for Dewey's fleet sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., for Manila. The vessel will pass through the Suez canal, paying about \$3500 tolls therefor.

Maj. Cruise, United States quartermaster, and other government officials, went to Bonham and inspected 320 mules. Out of that number they accepted 301, which were shipped to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

The Madrid newspapers publish an interview with a minister, who declared that the Philippines are

**Agulnaldo's Order.**  
Manila, Feb. 8.—A Filipino colonel came out yesterday morning from Calocan under a flag of truce. Several American officers promptly went to meet him, but when the parties met the Filipinos opened fire. The Filipino apologized for the barbarous conduct of his troops and returned to his lines.

The American troops are being promptly furnished with supplies of all kinds, hospital attendance is supplied up to the firing line, and, in brief, all the wants of our troops are met immediately by the different military departments whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

Agulnaldo's proclamation of Saturday says:

"I order and command:  
"1. That peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken and that the latter be treated as enemies within the limits prescribed by the laws of war.

"2. That the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war.

"3. That this proclamation be communicated to the consuls and that congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guarantee resulting from the declaration of war."

Agulnaldo's proclamation of Monday says the outbreak of hostilities was "unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans," refers to his manifesto of Jan. 8, publishing the alleged grievances of the Filipinos at the hands of the army of occupation and the "constant outrages and the taunts which have been causing misery to the Manilans," and refers to "the useless conferences" and "contentment" as producing a "premeditated transgression of justice and liberty."

The rebel leader also refers to the former losses of the Filipinos, but says "slavery is better," and calls upon them to "sacrifice all upon the altar of honor and national integrity." He insists that he tried to avoid, as far as possible, an armed conflict, but claims that all his efforts "were useless before the unmeasured pride of the Americans," whom he charged as having treated him as a rebel, "because I defended the interests of my country and would not become the instrument of their dastardly intentions."

Agulnaldo concludes with saying: "Be not discouraged, our independence was watered freely by the blood of martyrs and more will be shed in the future to strengthen it. Remember that efforts are not to be wasted that ends may be gained. It is indispensable to adjust our actions to the rules of law and right and to learn to triumph over our enemies."

**Favorable to It.**  
Washington, Feb. 8.—By unanimous vote the judiciary committee of the house decided to recommend the report of what is said to be the last remnant of disqualification against those serving in the Confederacy. The proposed amendment is as follows:  
"That the sections of the revised statutes which disqualify persons otherwise qualified from serving as grand or petit jurors in the courts of the United States who have taken up arms or joined in any insurrection or rebellion against the union be repealed and that hereafter no person shall be disqualified for any service in any court or in any branch or department of the government of the United States on account of participation in the civil war of 1861-65."

Hospital Steward David A. Eberly has been transferred from Washington to Fort Clark, Tex.

**Agoncillo Kept Busy.**  
Montreal, Feb. 8.—Agoncillo was kept busy yesterday. He received about a score of telegrams from Paris and Hong Kong, and spent some time with his secretary replying to them. He refused to discuss their contents. In regard to the fighting at Manila he was almost equally reticent. "How can I say anything about it?" he said. "Having nothing to guide me as to the real state of events beyond the newspaper reports. It is impossible for me to communicate with my people from Hong Kong to Manila because the Americans control the service."

**To Join Agoncillo.**  
New York, Feb. 8.—Juan Luna, private secretary of Secretary Lopez, of the Filipino junta in Washington, passed through this city yesterday afternoon on his way to join Agoncillo in Montreal. When Senator Luna was met at the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City he was apparently very nervous and ill at ease and avoided attention.

**Tillman and Lodge.**  
Washington, Feb. 8.—The two hours' senate yesterday had the resolution of the secretary of a policy of this government in the Philippines under discussion, but no vote was reached and the resolution went finally to the calendar. Mr. Tillman (Dem.) of South Carolina addressed the senate upon the resolution, making a characteristic and picturesque argument. Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts following with a strong reply to Mr. Tillman, in which he stated clearly and directly the conditions as they confronted the United States in the Philippines.

Mrs. Nancy Parker, residing at Taglewood, was alone at home preparing supper. Her husband had gone on an errand to her father's house, a short distance. Returning he heard screams and found his wife in the yard horribly burned. She soon died.

Three persons were killed at Coffeyville, Kan., by a dynamite explosion.

**Another Struggle.**  
Manila, Feb. 8.—Late Monday Gen. Hale's brigade advanced and took the waterworks at Singalong. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and part of the Utah battery, with two field guns and two Hitchkiss guns, met the enemy on the hill a half mile out, and a sharp engagement took place, in which the Nebraskans lost one killed and three wounded.

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant in the third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered and his body when recovered was found to have been horribly mutilated. The Filipinos were driven back, retiring in bad order and carrying with them the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery.

Gen. Overhines' brigade advanced and took Paranaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition.

Gen. McArthur's division advanced beyond Gagalangin without loss, the enemy retreating upon Calocan.

The Americans now have the steam car line to Malabon and 600 marines with four Maxim's have been landed from the fleet on the beach north of the city.

The third artillery, on the main road, and the Utah battery, in a cemetery, covered the advance of the Kansas troops.

Among the important points captured was a strong embowered earthwork within sight of Calocan. There was considerable firing from the upper windows of the houses in the native quarter of the city Monday night, but no casualties have been reported as a result.

The signal corps were compelled to run their lines along the firing line during the fighting, and consequently there were frequent interruptions to communication, owing to the cutting of the wires, and the signal men were ordered to kill without hesitation any one who attempted to interfere with the lines.

**Ragan Suspended.**  
Washington, Feb. 8.—The following has been issued relative to Gen. Eagan: The accused, after a trial by court-martial composed of officers of high rank and distinguished services, has been found guilty of conduct unworthy of an officer holding a commission of the United States, and obnoxious, in the highest degree, to the discipline and good order of the military establishment. Such behavior is especially deserving of condemnation in an officer holding high rank in the army and charged with the performance of difficult and important administrative duties in time of great public emergency, and from whom, when subjected to adverse criticism, and usual degree of restraint and content and un-failing self-control are confidently expected. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Brig. Gen. Chas. P. Ragan, commissary general of subsistence of the United States army, are therefore approved. In view, however, of his gallant conduct in battle, upon more than one occasion, which merited and has received the warm commendation of his superiors, and of his long and honorable record of service, extending over a period surpassing in duration that usually allotted to a generation, having regard, also, to the mitigating circumstances which were developed during the trial of the case, and in deference to the recommendation to clemency submitted in his behalf, the sentence imposed by the court is commuted to suspension from rank and duty for six years.

**Spotted Fever.**  
Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8.—A letter to the Leader from Morgantown, Ky., the county seat of Butler county, on Green river, in western Kentucky, eighteen miles from any railroad, says an epidemic of spotted fever, or spinal meningitis, is raging there. Old and young are dying like sheep. There are not coffins to bury them in. The people are panic-stricken, fleeing in all directions. Few are left to nurse the stricken victims. The female seminary is closed and the pupils are hurried away. Doctors are powerless to check the disease.

**Go to Paris.**  
Paris, Feb. 8.—Rev. W. K. Lloyd, formerly of Texarkana, now chaplain of the third Texas infantry, has accepted the call of the Church of the Holy Cross (Episcopal) of this city, to serve as its rector. Mr. Lloyd is well known as an earnest worker, and the church here is to be congratulated upon securing him. He expects to be able to begin his work about the 15th, the time depending upon the date of the mustering out of his regiment.

**Work of House.**  
Washington, Jan. 8.—Under the agreement made yesterday in the house was devoted to the consideration of public building bills, and the house went into committee of the whole for this purpose.  
Among the bills favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole were the following: Oakland, Cal., \$250,000; Hot Springs, Ark., \$80,000; New Iberia, La., \$50,000; Blinfield, W. Va., \$50,000; Topeka, Kan., \$55,000; Cleveland, O., \$2,500,000; Beaumont, Tex., \$75,000 and Jackson, Miss., \$31,000.

Gen. Eagan's suspension carries him to within a few days of his retirement under the age limit. He will be restored in time to get pay in such cases.

Ted Sullivan is to manage the Houston, Tex., baseball team in Texas league.

**In the House.**  
Austin, Tex., Feb. 13.—In the house Saturday several bills were introduced.  
A resolution by Lane, Halley and Henderson of Lamar was introduced providing for the appointment of a committee of three members of the house and two from the senate to investigate the work of the state reformatory at Gatesville, as suggested by the governor.

Kennedy of Limestone offered a resolution which provided for an adjournment to visit Galveston. The house refused to table it and also refused to substitute a resolution of regrets.

Mr. Prince was recognized and in a touching and eloquent speech advocated the adoption of the resolution. He dwelt at some length on the question. He rose to several touching climaxes and was applauded to the echo.

Morrow offered an amendment providing for the docking of the pay of members and officers for Tuesday.

A substitute was offered providing that members and officers donate their pay to the state during their absence from Austin. The house promptly snuffed the substitute under and also defeated the amendment. The resolution was lost.

Henderson of Lamar presented a petition from citizens of Austin praying that the proposed city charter be submitted to a vote of the people of Austin.

Resolutions to the memory of John M. King, a Texas pioneer, and Madam Candellia Villa Nueva, a survivor of the Alamo, were adopted.

**Pushing the Matter.**  
Austin, Feb. 13.—It will be remembered that some time ago Gov. Sayers wrote a letter to Senator Chilton at Washington asking him to look after the matter of securing an appropriation to pay the Texas merchants who furnished supplies to the Texas troops while the years were being mobilized for the Spanish war. As a result of that letter, Gov. Sayers received the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, Austin, Tex.: Have secured amendment to appropriation which will pay for supplies furnished volunteers between enrollment and mustering in. H. CHILTON.

Upon receipt of this Gov. Sayers at once sent the following:

Austin, Tex., Feb. 11.—Hon. S. W. T. Lanham, Washington, D. C.: Please see that senate amendment to appropriation bill to pay for supplies furnished volunteers between enrollment and mustering in, by Senator Chilton, is retained. Very important to Texas. See Senator Chilton.

**Barred to Death.**  
At Science Hall, three miles west of Kyle, the only children of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Wallace were burned to death. The parents were a short distance from the house when it was discovered to be on fire. The father of the children was at his shop and the mother was at a neighbor's house. The dwelling was a small one, and burned, with all its contents and the two little children, in a very short time. The bodies were burned to a crisp, their limbs being stickingly bright.

At two Dallas, Tex., fires the firemen had to thaw out the plugs by building fires around them.

Beverly Thompson, 5 years old, was badly burned at Fort Worth, Tex.

**Sixteen Below.**  
Greenville, Tex., Feb. 13.—The most furious norther ever known here prevailed Saturday. At 7 o'clock Saturday the mercury fell to 3 degrees below zero and at 8 o'clock this morning it stood at 16 degrees below. This is the coldest that has ever been known here in the memory of any one. What effect it will have on fruit and crops cannot now be determined. Insurances are told of water freezing in rooms in which fires were kept burning all night.

**Wolves Held.**  
Granbury, Tex., Feb. 13.—The wolves have been very bold in John Brown's pasture, coming up near town and killing calves. Several hounds have been made for them, but yesterday was the first time any were killed. John Brown, John Arrington and Swoford and others went out for them while the snow was on the ground and brought in a large one. He whipped half a dozen dogs and had to be ridden down with horses.

**Coldest Known.**  
Dallas, Tex., Feb. 13.—The coldest weather ever known here occurred yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, when 10 below zero was reached. From all over the state come reports of the terrible cold. Such frigid weather has caused much suffering, and the stock have been frozen to death in great numbers in many localities. Rivers all over the state are frozen over.

**Frozen to Death.**  
San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 13.—The frozen body of Wm. Pieper, a delivery wagon driver, was found early yesterday morning on the road to the Southwestern insane asylum. There were bruises on the face of the deceased, but no indications of an injury sufficient to have proven fatal. Pieper was last seen at 9 o'clock on his wagon within a block from his home. He was perfectly sober and stated to a friend that he was going home.

**Done in Legislature.**  
Austin, Tex., Feb. 11.—In the senate a resolution by Terrell was unanimously adopted, inviting Commodore Philip and the men of the battleship Texas to pay a visit to the state capital and be the guests of the legislature.

Wayland secured consideration of his bill increasing the number of the board of directors of the agricultural and mechanical college to eight, who shall be divided into classes, numbered one, two, three and four, and shall hold office two, four, six and eight years respectively from the date of their appointment, two members to be appointed by the governor at each session of the legislature who shall hold their office eight years respectively. The bill was ordered engrossed and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Substitute senate bill to promote agriculture and stock raising and to prohibit the hunting with firearms or dogs upon the inclosed lands of another in all counties within this state not specially named as exempt from the provisions of this act, was amended by exempting more than half of the counties of the state, including all of the counties in the seventeenth senatorial district, and ordered engrossed, and passed finally under suspension of the rules.

In the house several bills were introduced.

A bill by Derden to repeal the Jester amendment transferring and setting apart annually 1 per cent of the full value of the permanent school fund to the credit of the available school fund, was passed by a vote of 106 to 2, Kennedy and Barber voting in the negative.

Bill authorizing private corporations to extend and renew their corporation existence was passed.

Crawford's bill requiring owners and lessees of coal mines to sink safety shafts to secure their employees against accidents was ordered engrossed, but a motion to suspend the rules to place it on its third reading and final passage failed.

The following were announced by the chair as the members on the part of the house of the committee to receive Commodore Philip if he visits Austin: Wooten, Bailey, Prince, Childs and Dorroh.

**Appointed a Receiver.**  
Sherman, Tex., Feb. 11.—In the case of M. L. Halman vs. B. H. Kimbrough an application for the appointment of a receiver to take in hand the affairs of the firm composed of plaintiff and defendant and bring the same to a close, Judge Bliss appointed George Hardwick receiver and fixed his bond at \$5000.

Mr. Hardwick filed and approved bond for the required amount.

Under the stipulations the receiver after taking stock will proceed to dispose of the stock of drugs worth it is estimated, between \$6000 and \$7000.

The stock will be sold in bulk by the receiver.

**Took an Overdose.**  
Brenham, Tex., Feb. 11.—John Helms, a prominent farmer living nine miles from this city, has been 1 day health for some time and came here to consult a physician a day or so ago, received a prescription and returned home. Failing to note directions carefully, he took an overdose of the medicine with results that proved fatal. He was very highly respected both in Brenham and his neighborhood.

Consolidation of Chicago and Cook county is endorsed by civic federation committee.

**Filed a Petition.**  
Galveston, Tex., Feb. 11.—Lawrence McIntire of Navasota has filed his petition, wherein he prays to be declared a bankrupt. He represents his total indebtedness at \$2027. He recites that he owes debts and he is unable to pay the same in full; that he is willing to surrender all his estates and effects for the benefit of his creditors and desires to obtain the benefit of the bankrupt law.

**For a Church.**  
Bonham, Tex., Feb. 11.—The committee on subscriptions for the new Methodist church are making a house canvass among the members of the congregation, and report prospects flattering for the raising of the required amount. It has been decided by the church board to erect a brick veneer building, and the plans selected will make the structure the most handsome one in the city.

**Greater Capacity.**  
Hillburo, Tex., Feb. 11.—The oil mill will increase its capacity 120 tons daily as soon as the season closes in April. The railroads have granted permission for the erection of new seed sheds between their tracks, and the city council is being petitioned for permission to erect conveyances across the street.

Chinese mail advices tell of the massacre of Chinese children, proselytes to the Catholic faith. Over 100 were thrown overboard and drowned. Some were burned at the stake.

The credentials of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah as a member of the fifty-sixth congress have been received by Chief Clerk McDowell of the house of representatives and placed on file.

The Texas railroad commission insists there be no increase in rates on cotton and lumber.

President McKinley has signed the peace treaty.

Cerrera is to be vigorously prosecuted.

**City Court Bill Passed.**  
Austin, Tex., Feb. 10.—In the senate the libel bill was recommitted to judiciary committee No. 1.

Miller's city court bill was next considered.

Dibrell secured adoption of an amendment providing that in all cities and towns not incorporated or acting under special charters the rules of practice and procedure of justice courts shall apply in said city courts.

Mr. Yantis offered an amendment changing the mode of appeal, instead of to the court of criminal appeals, appeals shall be made to the county court, except when such county court has no jurisdiction, in which case appeals shall be taken to the district court of said counties unless there is a criminal district court, in which event, appeals must be made to the latter and in appeals a all three of the above named courts the trials shall be "de novo," the same as though they originated in the said courts and that the rules of practice and procedure of appeals from justice courts to county courts shall govern the appeals from the city courts.

Miller offered a substitute providing that the appeal be optional with the defendant as to which higher court. The substitute was lost by a vote of eleven to ten. The Yantis amendment was then adopted.

Several other amendments making corrections in the bill were adopted and it was ordered engrossed and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Several bills were introduced in the house

**Tragic Death.**  
Waco, Tex., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Harmon, a neighbor, called yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jannasch, 705 North Fifth street, and found Mrs. Jannasch stretched on the floor dying from several gashes in her throat, which severed the windpipe and artery.

Nearly fainting with horror and dismay, Mrs. Harmon made her way to Mr. Krause's store and gave the alarm. Telephone messages were sent and several physicians arrived. Their services were unavailing, death occurring in a short time after the ghastly discovery was made by the lady caller.

Mrs. Jannasch was a daughter of Prof. Krause, distinguished as a musician and for other accomplishments. Five years ago she married Mr. Oscar Jannasch, a traveling salesman, and the couple lived happily together. Their only child is dead.

Mr. Jannasch was out of the city when the dreadful tragedy took place. He wired his wife of his intention to return on the San Antonio and Aransas pass train last night, and the messenger delivered the dispatch shortly before Mrs. Harmon called and found her friend in the condition described.

After the doctors pronounced life extinct Justice W. H. Davis called and examined the surroundings. The inquest points to suicide while laboring under temporary derangement.

**Fire in Ship.**  
Galveston, Tex., Feb. 10.—A fire occurred in the cotton-laden ship Katy last evening. The fire was discovered in one of the amidship holds. The department was called out and the fire was soon under control. The Katy is a Norwegian iron ship and was loading cotton for Liverpool when the fire was discovered. About 5,800 bales had been placed in the holds and she was destined to sail in a few days.

The League of American Wheelmen is in session at Providence, R. I.

**Waco Wedding.**  
Waco, Tex., Feb. 10.—Dr. B. H. Carroll and Miss Hallie Harrison were united in marriage at the residence of Rev. J. M. Carroll, brother of the groom. The bride is the daughter of Gen. Tom Harrison, deceased, a distinguished Confederate commander, and the sister of Lieut. Harrison of the United States navy, stationed in one of the ports of the West Indies. Dr. Carroll having retired from the pulpit, is now at the head of the commission engaged in securing money for the endowment of the Baptist affiliated colleges of Texas.

**Mrs. Getzendorfer's Will.**  
Waxahachie, Feb. 10.—The instrument of partition of the property of the late Mrs. Willis E. Getzendorfer was filed with the county clerk yesterday. Her estate is valued at \$63,000; community property at \$95,000, and much in stocks and bonds which can not be here given. The interested parties are W. H. Getzendorfer, Ralph W. Getzendorfer, Willis G. Skinner, Mattie Templeton, Frank Templeton, Mollie Calhoun, Thomas Templeton, Mark Letimer and Emily Clark.

**Fire at Comanche.**  
Comanche, Tex., Feb. 10.—Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock a disastrous fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Little and spread up to and including Ward Roper's saloon on the west side, destroying the Browne-Cox company's business house, the property of Frank M. Browne, the drug store of Mill & Rogers and the above-mentioned saloon. By concentrated effort the building occupied by Neely, Harris & Cunningham company was saved, though all the windows and window frames on the north side were destroyed.

**Belton Blast.**  
Belton, Tex., Feb. 10.—Yesterday morning at 5:15 o'clock fire was discovered in the third story of the Belton flouring mill, Grimes & Donovan, proprietors. The two upper stories were destroyed. The total loss is placed at \$10,000; insurance \$2000.

**Texas Lawmakers.**  
Austin, Tex., Feb. 8.—In the senate yesterday several bills were introduced.

Consideration of Yantis' interest bill was in order.

Sebastian spoke in opposition to it, as did Burns and Dibrell.

Odell advocated the passage of the bill, declaring that he represented the greatest agricultural district in the state, and that the said people could not thrive and pay more than 8 per cent interest.

Atlee opposed the bill on the grounds of public policy.

Although on the 26th of January the bill was ordered engrossed, it was killed on final passage.

Bill by James prohibiting officers of the law from accepting peremptory pleas of guilty from persons who continue in violation of the law was finally passed.

Potter's bill increasing the duties of the state revenue agent as recommended by the governor was finally passed.

Several bills were introduced in the house.

The bill of Smith of Grayson providing for ascertainment of the amount of land set aside for school fund and other purposes passed finally.

Miller offered a substitute providing that the appeal be optional with the defendant as to which higher court. The substitute was lost by a vote of eleven to ten. The Yantis amendment was then adopted.

Several bills were introduced in the house

**Tragic Death.**  
Waco, Tex., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Harmon, a neighbor, called yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jannasch, 705 North Fifth street, and found Mrs. Jannasch stretched on the floor dying from several gashes in her throat, which severed the windpipe and artery.

Nearly fainting with horror and dismay, Mrs. Harmon made her way to Mr. Krause's store and gave the alarm. Telephone messages were sent and several physicians arrived. Their services were unavailing, death occurring in a short time after the ghastly discovery was made by the lady caller.

Mrs. Jannasch was a daughter of Prof. Krause, distinguished as a musician and for other accomplishments. Five years ago she married Mr. Oscar Jannasch, a traveling salesman, and the couple lived happily together. Their only child is dead.

Mr. Jannasch was out of the city when the dreadful tragedy took place. He wired his wife of his intention to return on the San Antonio and Aransas pass train last night, and the messenger delivered the dispatch shortly before Mrs. Harmon called and found her friend in the condition described.

After the doctors pronounced life extinct Justice W. H. Davis called and examined the surroundings. The inquest points to suicide while laboring under temporary derangement.

**Fire in Ship.**  
Galveston, Tex., Feb. 10.—A fire occurred in the cotton-laden ship Katy last evening. The fire was discovered in one of the amidship holds. The department was called out and the fire was soon under control. The Katy is a Norwegian iron ship and was loading cotton for Liverpool when the fire was discovered. About 5,800 bales had been placed in the holds and she was destined to sail in a few days.

The League of American Wheelmen is in session at Providence, R. I.

**Waco Wedding.**  
Waco, Tex., Feb. 10.—Dr. B. H. Carroll and Miss Hallie Harrison were united in marriage at the residence of Rev. J. M. Carroll, brother of the groom. The bride is the daughter of Gen. Tom Harrison, deceased, a distinguished Confederate commander, and the sister of Lieut. Harrison of the United States navy, stationed in one of the ports of the West Indies. Dr. Carroll having retired from the pulpit, is now at the head of the commission engaged in securing money for the endowment of the Baptist affiliated colleges of Texas.

**Mrs. Getzendorfer's Will.**  
Waxahachie, Feb. 10.—The instrument of partition of the property of the late Mrs. Willis E. Getzendorfer was filed with the county clerk yesterday. Her estate is valued at \$63,000; community property at \$95,000, and much in stocks and bonds which can not be here given. The interested parties are W. H. Getzendorfer, Ralph W. Getzendorfer, Willis G. Skinner, Mattie Templeton, Frank Templeton, Mollie Calhoun, Thomas Templeton, Mark Letimer and Emily Clark.

**Fire at Comanche.**  
Comanche, Tex., Feb. 10.—Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock a disastrous fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Little and spread up to and including Ward Roper's saloon on the west side, destroying the Browne-Cox company's business house, the property of Frank M. Browne, the drug store of Mill & Rogers and the above-mentioned saloon. By concentrated effort the building occupied by Neely, Harris & Cunningham company was saved, though all the windows and window frames on the north side were destroyed.

**Belton Blast.**  
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**Officers Elected.**  
Dallas, Tex., Feb. 8.—The election of Odd Fellow grand officers for the year 1900 resulted as follows:  
Grand master, Thomas A. Anderson, of Waxahachie.  
Deputy grand master, Dr. George D. Streeter, of Waco.  
Grand warden, James R. Gough, of McKinney.  
Grand secretary, G. F. Fahm, unanimously, making his twelfth consecutive election.  
Grand treasurer, Theodore Reinare, of Austin.  
Grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge, Ben. S. Rogers, of Brenham.

**Governor's Message.**  
Austin, Tex., Feb. 8.—Gov. Sayers sent in a message to the legislature in regard to granting aid to Confederates under the new amendment. He recommended that a board of three persons pass on all pension applications.

He also referred to the permanent school fund lands and said they should yield prompt and uninterrupted revenue and should receive protection.

**Philip Presentation.**  
Galveston, Tex., Feb. 8.—The date of the presentation of the Bible and sword from the Sunday-school children of Texas to Commodore John W. Philip has been changed from March 2 to Feb. 15. This change was made necessary upon receipt of definite and positive information from the navy department that it would be impossible to send the Texas here at a later date and that Commodore Philip had been granted leave of absence for that time. The Texas will arrive here next Sunday and will stay until Thursday.

**Livestock Chase.**  
Ablene, Tex., Feb. 8.—The sheriff of Red River county was bringing a prisoner from Roswell, N. M., on his way to Red River county. At Lorraine, a few miles this side of Colorado, the sheriff went to sleep in his seat, having been up several nights. The prisoner was chained to the seat, but succeeded in breaking the fastenings and jumped from the train. The train slowed down and the sheriff got off and followed the prisoner. Passengers say that when last seen they were having a lively chase across the prairie, with the sheriff a few hundred yards behind, in the teeth of the blizzard.

Chas. F. Wheeler, a lineman, fell thirty feet at Dallas, Tex., and sustained painful bruises.

City assessor's office at Ennis, Tex., will be abolished after April 1 and city secretary perform the duties.

It is understood the Philippine campaign will be vigorously prosecuted.

**PASTURE AND FARM.**

Steer yearlings in the Childress country are being priced at \$20, spring delivery.

William Childress of San Angelo bought from R. W. Hopkins fifteen graded Hereford bulls at \$30.

Stock farmers are gradually encroaching upon the large pastures in the country around Childress.

Cotton seed meal makes a better feed for dairy cows when mixed with an equal weight of wheat bran.

The National Oil company of Denison sold to the Sherman Cotton and Oil company 500 cars of cotton seed.

Dale Bros. have shipped seventeen cars of cattle from Henrietta to Bonham to be fed for the eastern market.

A large number of Smith county farmers will plant from one to five acres in Irish potatoes for market this season.

During the month of January Texas furnished the St. Louis market with 24,885 cattle, 289 hogs, 7470 sheep and 21 horses.

It is claimed that from 200 to 250 bushels of onions can be raised in Collier, Grayson and contiguous counties, per acre.

The continued severe weather has caused severe cattle loss, particularly in cows, where the animals were not under shelter.

Hezekiah Williams of Kansas City was in Fort Worth several days ago. Mr. Williams is wintering 15,000 head of cattle in the territory.

Joe White of the Pecos valley country bought a carload of fine registered Durham and Hereford cattle at Colorado City, paying \$125 per head.

Liebold & Morris of Kerr county, have bought from H. H. Carmichael of Bandera 500 head of mixed cattle for spring delivery at \$15 around.

James Wedell of San Angelo sold to W. J. Jameyson his South Concho ranch, consisting of 1400 patented land and fifteen sections leased land, for \$8000.

The Ellis county poultry, pigeon and pet stock show, held at Waxahachie on the 6th, 7th and 8th, was well attended and a splendid exhibit witnessed.

A trainload of ten cars of fat meal fed cattle were shipped to the St. Louis market, eight cars by Saunders & Jennings and two cars by the Union Meat company of San Antonio.

Hon. Barnett Gibbs of Dallas bought the Slaughter Grapevine ranch in Tarrant county. He made a five-year lease and a \$25,000 conditional sale to the Armour Packing company of 50x200 feet on Elm street, Dallas.

Wm. Ragland returned to San Antonio from a trip to Cuero and Yoakum and reports heavy shipments to the markets during the past few days from the feed lots throughout that section.

Dr. M. Francis, veterinary surgeon at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, recently went to Beeville and inoculated a herd of Hereford cattle for R. E. Nutt, Sr., which that gentleman recently imported.

Cattle that have been on feed in Texas are now moving rapidly to market. From Corsicana, Tinkle & De LaFosse shipped to Chicago over the Cotton Belt four cars of bulls and two of steers, and Ben Sweatman shipped seven cars of steers.

# SOCIAL LIFE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

## The Curious Customs Prevailing There.—The Impressions of Two Americans.

Probably few American travelers have been enabled to enjoy the inner life of the people of Honolulu, where by their study of the social customs of that place, therefore the impressions obtained by Burton Holmes, whose interesting illustrated lectures on travel made so pleasant an impression here last season, and by Louis Francis Brown, Mr. Holmes' business manager, are of value just at this time when Hawaiian matters are claiming so much attention. Travelers such as these keep their eyes wide open for many little things which by many people would escape observation.

Mr. Holmes and Mr. Brown have just returned from the Hawaiian islands, where they have been during the past few months obtaining material for a lecture on these, our new possessions. Mr. Brown was induced to talk of some of the features of that visit to a Times reporter. What he had to say was most interesting.

After speaking of the beauties of the island, the charming situation of Honolulu and the delightful climate, which is never too warm nor too cold, Mr. Brown said that in Honolulu and in all the islands the goddess of hospitality reigns supreme, and the devotees at her shrine are innumerable. He and Mr. Holmes had the good fortune to be introduced to the inner circles of society and to enjoy a glimpse of the most charming home life possible to imagine.

Ponderous social functions are few and far between. Occasionally there is a state reception or ball, but as a rule the ball dress and evening clothes for men are ignored, the white duck suit and the cool and delightfully becoming garb of the American "summer girl" being most in vogue. The prevailing temperature of the year round being between sixty and ninety degrees, this seems eminently appropriate.

One of the first affairs to which they were invited was a native feast, or "luau," as it is called by the natives. This was given in their honor at a



A HONOLULU HOST AND HOSTESS. Decorated with flowers (leis), according to native custom. Typical Honolulu house, situated on the shore at Waikiki, a charming suburb about three miles from the center of Honolulu.

Alighting from their carriage they were ushered across a smooth lawn, on the borders of which royal palms waved majestically in the breeze. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Brown were presented to the other guests, among whom were Princess Kaiulani and other leaders in Hawaiian society. While seated on the veranda, quaint Japanese maids, in native costume, brought them an appetizer, familiarly American, mixed by their fair hostess after which they all passed through a finely appointed drawing room, worthy of the highest metropolitan civilization, out onto the "lanai," where the "luau" was spread.

The "lanai" is one of the institutions of Hawaiian home life. It is a large square veranda which is used at all times of the year as a living room. Here the meals are served, here friends are received, books are read and sewing is done. In this particular case a terrace extended a few feet beyond the border of the "lanai," at the foot of which, some ten feet beneath, the ocean dashed up over a beach of snowy sand.

In this delightful "lanai" the tables were laid, their position forming a letter V, at the apex of which, one at each table, sat the host and hostess. On the white tablecloth ferns were spread in such profusion that the cloth was fairly hidden, while down the center of the table was a row of pineapples, watermelons and other fruits. It is the custom at a native feast to put everything on the table at once, so the table fairly groaned with native dishes, as yet unexplored by the Americans, and which they had been told they would be obliged to eat without knife, fork or spoon, according to the native custom. They thought if others had done it and lived that they could do the same, so they started on pretty little pink crabs and baby lobsters, which added color to their dainty pink tiars to the graceful table decorations.

After the crabs and lobsters had been served the hostess unwrapped the "luau" leaves from around a delicious baked mullet, a fish similar to a shad, yet without the abundance of bones, which she proceeded to break apart with her fingers, and then to hand around, in the same manner, to her guests. Between each lady and gentleman a calabash, containing what

looked like a light gray mullage, was placed. This was "poi," the great staple of native diet, about which so much is heard. Into this calabash onion or moki must be plunged, according to the consistency of the "poi" and the dexterity of the eater. To the finger or fingers some of the "poi" adheres in a large and not over-appetizing drop. With a deft and not too easily acquired movement the finger is transferred to the mouth, to be withdrawn with a satisfied smack, bereft of "poi." This almost proved a Waterloo for the visitors.

At last Mr. Holmes and Mr. Brown, after many difficulties, succeeded in tasting the national dish. It tastes like nothing else on earth, so indescribable is it, except that it is raw and slightly acid, as if fermentation was about to begin. In a native family, where calabashes are scarce, one large one, filled with "poi," is surrounded by the entire family, who in turn dip their fingers into the mysterious and sticky depths. In justice to the "poi" eaters it is only fair to say that before eating, a calabash of water is always passed by the servant, in which a preliminary dip is always taken, and another servant passes about with dillies, which are, of course, necessary.

Besides the edibles already enumerated, barbecued young pig, duck stewed with taro leaves, and other dishes were served. If the guest escapes disaster with the "poi" he is sure to come to grief with the stewed duck, which literally swims in gravy.

A Kanaka canoe is made from the trunk of some large tree, hollowed out and then painted, usually black with a yellow prow and stern. The shape of these canoes is extremely picturesque, and the outrigger, lashed by poles which hold it in a parallel position to the canoe itself, adds to the barbaric appearance of the whole craft.

Dressed in bathing suits, the entire party made a rush for their allotted places, and amid much splashing and shouting and waving of paddles by the natives, they got under way. Starting for a point on the beach toward Diamond Head, where the surf ran highest, they paddled rapidly along.

The helmsman steered for a point about an eighth of a mile from shore, just over the coral reef which lies ten or fifteen feet below. Here, the six canoes abreast, they waited the incoming of a wave worthy of their efforts.

When it was seen rapidly approaching the host shouted at the top of his voice, "Ho! ho! ho!" which means "Row, row, row," and like an eagle, every man paddling for dear life, they put for the shore. Before they had gone fifty yards the wave caught them in its mighty grasp and lifted the canoe's stern ten feet in the air, in which position they rode on foam for over the eighth of a mile, a distance all too short, and were almost on the beach before they knew it.

With a steady sweep of his long paddle the helmsman brought them in around in a wide circle and put them again for another and another and another, each trip being made more enjoyable by a swim, when farthest from shore, in which men and women both indulge, for Hawaiians, men and women alike, are a race of water fowl from infancy up. When one asks them about sharks they reply, "Oh, yes, there are plenty of them," and in fact they are frequently seen swimming about, but familiarity breeds contempt in Hawaii as in other places.

While Mr. Holmes and Mr. Brown were in Honolulu they were invited to a shark fishing expedition, on which occasion they caught a shark measuring more than twelve feet in length. This expedition was accompanied by a

lar idea figures him, stolid, taciturn, or even sullen in his every-day life, says George Bird Grinnell in the January Atlantic. He may be shy and silent in the presence of strangers, but in his home life he is talkative—eager to give and receive news, and to gossip about it. He is of a merry, laughing, loving people, and likes to make good-natured fun of other people's peculiarities. Thus, one of her companions may call a very slender woman the shadow of a moccasin string. Once, on the prairie, in the bright, hot sunlight, I heard an Indian say to another, who was very stout: "My friend, stand still for a little while. I want to sit down in the shade and cool off." Some years ago I was on the reservation of a tribe known as the Big Belles—Gros Ventres—at Fort Belknap, Mont., and while I was there a new agent came to them. He was a fat man, and one of the Indians, who met the agent for the first time in my presence, said, as he shook hands with him: "Ah, you are one of our own people. You, too, are a Big Belly."

Could't Blame Him. "What," thundered Mr. Meekton's wife, "do you think of this man who married three wives and then wants to come to congress?" "Well, Henrietta," he answered, as he gloomily tapped the edge of the table, "I dunno. I blame him for wanting to get away from home and come to Washington for a little while."—Washington Star.

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THE WAYS OF VERGERS.

A Worthy Class Whose Intelligence is Much Maligned.

If in the books of a decade or two ago a verger was mentioned it was only to make fun of him, says the Church Gazette. Thackeray had small respect for the worthy class, and Dickens none at all, and the feeble novelists imitated their masters. Professedly serious writers were nearly as bad. A verger was supposed to be synonymous with ignorance and pretension. Personally I am inclined to think vergers a much maligned class. I have met with ignorance among them, but the cases are so few that the fingers on one hand would be sufficient to enumerate them. I have far oftener met with knowledge and enthusiasm that have put me to the blush.

Let me give one instance: Once at Ely I remarked to the then verger, when I had seen a great deal, making my modest offering as I spoke, that as I had to get across London and catch a train to the west, I must go. The verger gripped me by the arm. "Young man," said he, "your train may be late, and if you miss it you can get a bed in the town, but God Almighty may never give you another chance of seeing Ely cathedral." Of course, I stopped, and, of course, I lost my train. The trouble vergers are at to increase their knowledge struck me with amazement. There is one who, saving up his scanty wages, has made himself personally acquainted with the great continental fanes which were built about the same time and in similar style to the cathedral he so delightfully describes.

I have frequently had vergers willing to show me round during the hours the building was supposed to be closed, and even to light up parts in order that I might be better able to appreciate some detail or other. On one point I have found vergers, as a rule, very bigoted. I have never met with one who has not affirmed that, taken as a whole, his church was the most interesting and instructive in the kingdom. This jealousy is occasionally amusing. In a certain southern town there are two churches. The principal one is the older, but less interesting. A friend asked the verger of the old church whether the other was worth seeing. Reluctantly he admitted, "It might be; but," he added, with glee, "it ain't got no Norman arches." Customarily have sometimes odd ideas. One I knew had made a discovery that had got into the papers. One day he got a

letter desiring to see these objects, with a view of purchasing. It was signed by the respected head of the British Museum, and, of course, on official paper. "Is he a respectable chap, do you think?" he asked me. "I don't think much of shows, and I've no faith in London chaps."

THE PLATFORM WOMAN.

She Has Been a Blot Upon American Womanhood.

The platform woman never has been a credit to, but ever a blot upon, American womanhood. I make this emphatic statement from a personal knowledge of the homes which these women leave behind when they go to their meetings," writes Edward Bok in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "I have seen the rooms of their homes left in wild disorder; I have seen their children neglected and left to their own devices; I have heard husbands speak in derision of the motives of their wives. No woman in a happy American home can ever afford to listen to these parasites of her sex. Fortunately, the platform woman's influence is steadily on the wane. She was never a power. She was never even picturesque. Her worst injury was wrought upon certain weak women who for the time she deluded. But even with them she was soon regarded with wonder rather than with interest; with suspicion rather than with confidence. Less and less has she been able to get listeners, and it is significant that in places where she has spoken during the present season she has not been seen again. The disappearance of the platform woman is a case of a blot being blotted out."

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"ABUSE OF TRUST FUNDS." SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

Whose Trust Shall Be a Spider's Web?—Job, Chapter VIII, Verse 14.—Bankers and Lawyers Are Given Some Good Advice.

The two most skillful architects in the world are the bee and the spider. The one puts up a sugar manufactory and the other builds a slaughter house for flies. On a bright summer morning when the sun comes out and shines upon the spider's web, bedecked with dew, the gossamer structure seems bright enough for a suspension bridge for aerial traffic to cross on. But, alas for the poor fly, which in the latter part of that very day, ventures on it, and is caught and dangled and destroyed! The fly was informed that it was a free bridge, and would cost nothing, but at the other end of the bridge the toll paid was its own life. The next day there comes down a strong wind, and away goes the web, and the marauding spider and the victimized fly. So delicate are the silken threads of the spider's web that many thousands of them are put together before they become visible to the human eye, and it takes four million of them to make a thread as large as the human hair. Most cruel as well as most ingenious is the spider. A prisoner in the Bastille, France, had one so trained that at the sound of the violin it every day came for its meal of flies. The author of my text, who was a leading scientist of his day, had no doubt watched the voracious process of this one insect with another, and saw spider and fly swept down with the same broom, or scattered by the same wind. Alas, that the world has so many designing spiders and victimized flies! There has not been a time when the utter and black irresponsibility of many men having the financial interests of others in charge, has been more evident than in these last few years. The bankruptcy of banks and disappearance of administrators with the funds of large estates, and the disordered accounts of United States officials, have sometimes made a pestilence of crime that solemizes every thoughtful man and woman, and leads every philanthropist and Christian to ask, "What shall be done to stay the plague? There is ever and anon a monsoon of swindle abroad, a typhoon, a sirocco. I sometimes ask myself if it would not be better for men making wills to bequeath their property directly to the executors and officers of the court, and appoint the widows and orphans a committee to see that the former got all that did not belong to them. The simple fact is that there are a large number of men sailing yachts and driving fast horses, and members of expensive clubs, and controlling country seats, who are not worth a dollar if they return to others their just rights. Under some sudden reverse they fall, and, with afflicted air, seem to retire from the world, and seem almost ready for monastic life, when in two or three years they blossom out again, having compromised with their creditors, that is, they have nothing but regrets, and the only difference between the second chapter of prosperity and the first, is that their pictures are Murillos instead of Kennetts, and their horses go a mile in twenty seconds less than their predecessors, and instead of one country seat, they have three. I have watched and have noticed that nine out of ten of those who fall, in what is called high life, have more means after than before the failure, and in many of the cases, failure is only a stratagem to escape the payment of honest debts, and put the world off the track while they practice a large swindle. There is something woefully wrong in the fact that these things are possible.

First of all, I charge the blame on careless, indifferent bank directors and boards having in charge great financial institutions. It ought not to be possible for a president or cashier or prominent officer of a banking institution to swindle it year after year without detection. I will undertake to say that if these frauds are carried on for two or three years without detection, either the directors are partners in the infamy and pocket part of the theft, or they are guilty of a culpable neglect of duty, for which God will hold them as responsible as he holds the acknowledged defrauders. What right have prominent business men to allow their names to be published as directors in a financial institution, so that unsophisticated people are thereby induced to deposit their money in, or buy the script thereof, when they, the published directors, are doing nothing for the safety of the institution, but are a cause of deception and most reprehensible. Many people with a surplus of money, no needed for immediate use, although they may be a little further on indispensable, are without friends competent to advise them, and they are guided solely by the character of the men whose names are associated with the institution. When the crash came, and with the overthrow of the banks went the small earnings and limited fortunes of widows and orphans, and the helplessly aged, the directors stood with idiotic stare, and to the inquiry of the frenzied depositors and stockholders who had lost their all, and to the arraignment of an indignant public, had nothing to say except "We did not know there was anything wrong going on." It was their duty to know. They stood in a position which deluded the people with the idea that they were carefully observant. Calling themselves directors, they did not direct. They had opportunity of auditing accounts and inspecting the books. No time to do so? Then they had no business to accept the position. It seems to be the pride of some moneyed men to be directors in a great many institutions, and all they know is whether or not they get their dividends regularly, and their names are used as decoy ducks to bring others near enough to be made game of. What first of all is needed is that five hundred bank directors and insurance company directors resign or attend to their business as directors. The business world will be full of fraud just as long as fraud is so easy. When you

arrest the president and secretary of a bank for an embezzlement carried on for many years, sure to have plenty of sheriffs out the same day to arrest all the directors. They are guilty either of neglect or complicity.

"Oh," some will say, "better preach the Gospel and let business matters alone." I reply, if your Gospel does not inspire common honesty in the dealings of men, the sooner you close up your Gospel and pitch it into the depths of the Atlantic ocean the better. An orthodox swindler is worse than a heterodox swindler. The recitation of all the catechisms and creeds ever written, and partaking of all the communion chalices that ever glittered in the churches of Christendom, will never save your soul unless your business character corresponds with your religious profession. Some of the worst scoundrels in America have been members of churches and they got fat on sermons about heaven when they most needed to have the palpit proffer that which would either bring them to repentance, or thunder them out of the holy communions where their presence was a sacrilege and an infamy.

We must especially deplore the misfortunes of banks in various parts of this country in that they damage the banking institution, which is the great convenience of the centuries, and indispensable to commerce, and the advance of nations. With one hand it blesses the borrower, and with the other it blesses the lender, and the private individuals and great corporations, in them are the great arteries through which run the currents of the nation's life. They have been the resources of the thousands of financiers in days of business exigency. They stand for accommodation, for facility, for individual, State, and national relief. At their head, and in their management, there is as much interest and moral worth as in any class of men—perhaps more. How nefarious, then, the behavior of those who bring disaster upon this venerable, benignant, and God-honored institution!

We also deplore abuse of trust funds, because the abusers fly in the face of divine goodness which seems determined to bless this land. We are having a series of unexampled national harvests. The wheat gamblers get hold of the wheat, and the corn gamblers get hold of the corn. The full tide of God's mercy toward this land is put back by those great dykes of dishonest resistance. When God provides enough food and clothing to feed and apparel this whole nation like princes, the scabbard of dishonest men to get more than their share, and get it at all hazards, keep everything shaking with uncertainty, and everybody asking "What next?" Every week makes new revelations. How many more bank presidents and bank cashiers have been speculating with other people's money, and how many more bank directors are in imbecile silence, letting the perjury go on, the great and patient God only knows! My opinion is that we have got near the bottom. The wind has been blowing from the great bubble of American speculation. The men who thought that the judgment day was at least five thousand years off, found it in 1898 or 1897 or 1896; and this nation has been taught that men must keep their hands out of other people's pockets. Great businesses built on borrowed capital have been obliterated, and men who had nothing have lost all they had. I believe we are started on a higher career of prosperity than this land has ever seen, if, and if, and if.

A missionary in one of the islands of the Pacific preached on dishonesty, and the next morning he looked out of his window, and he saw his yard full of goods of all kinds. He wondered, and asked the cause of all this. "Well," said the natives, "our gods that we have been worshipping permit us to steal, but, according to what you said yesterday, the God of heaven and earth will not allow this, so we bring back all these goods, and we ask you to help us in taking them to the places where they belong." If next Sabbath all the ministers in America should preach sermons on the abuse of trust funds, and on the evils of purloining, and the sermons were all blessed of God, and regulations were made that all these things should be taken to the city halls, it would not be long before every city hall in America would be crowded from cellar to cupola.

Let me say in the most emphatic manner to all young men, dishonesty will never pay. An abbot wanted to buy a piece of ground and the owner would not sell it, but the owner finally consented to let it to him until he could raise one crop, and the abbot sowed across, a crop of two hundred years. And I tell you, young man, the dishonesties which you plant in your heart and life will seem to be very insignificant, but they will grow up until they will overshadow you with horrible darkness, overshadow all time and all eternity. It will not be a crop for two hundred years, but a crop for everlasting ages.

I have also a word of comfort for all who suffer from the misfeasance of others, and every honest man, woman, and child does suffer from what goes on in financial scoundrapdom. Society is so bound together that all the misfortunes which good people suffer in business matters come from the misdeeds of others. Bear up under distress, strong in God. He will see you through, though your misfortunes should be centupled. Scientists tell us that a column of air forty-five miles in height rests on every man's head and shoulders. But that is nothing compared with the pressure that business life has put upon many of you. God made up his mind long ago how many or how few dollars it would be best for you to have. Trust to his appointment. The door will soon open to let you out and let you up. What shock of delight for men who for thirty years have been in business anxiety when they shall suddenly awake in the Arctic regions there are two places whose names are remarkable, given, I suppose, by some Polar expedition: "Cape Farewell" and "Thank God Harbor." At this last the Polar wintered, in 1871, and the Tigress in 1872. Some ships have passed the cape, yet never reached the harbor. But from what I know of men, of you, I have concluded that, though

your voyage of life may be very rough, run into by leeboard on this side, and leeboard on that, you will in due time reach Cape Farewell, and there life good by to all annoyances, and soon after drop anchor in the calm and unperturbable waters of "Thank God Harbor." "There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

PARADISE FOR BEARS.

Nation's Wards in Yellowstone Park Cannot Be Harmed.

Everybody has heard of the bears of Yellowstone park and how it is one of the sights for travelers to see bruin feed on the refuse of the hotels, says the New York Herald. But it is only the camper in this sixty square miles of guarded area—the camper equipped by landlords and the railroad corporation that creates landlords—who learns "there's such divinity doth hedge the nation's wards that treason can but keep to what it would." The nation's wards share the honors of the park with the famous mud geyser, but the mud geyser is not peripatetic, and when one has sufficiently enjoyed its upheaval he can easily turn his attention to other marvels of the region, while bruin is such a wanderer and makes himself so very much at home in everybody's camp, and seems to enjoy the good things of the larder so much better than the refuse of the hotels, that the camper is often made to realize that he himself is decidedly not at home, where he would make short work of burglars, whether on two or four legs. But was to the man who would protect himself from nocturnal visitors in this zoological Eden. All humans are warned when they enter that they must not "fool" with the animals on pain of arrest, and their fire-arms are either taken from them or securely sealed by government officials. If the soldiers may be believed, some Princeton boys ventured last summer to exercise the freedom of the university in these sacred precincts and actually killed a Yellowstone bear. Whether they all fired at once, or whether one of their number killed the bear and his fifteen comrades refused, after the manner of college boys, to point out the culprit, the soldiers do not say. However it is decidedly a sore moment, as it questioning the number of bears, and up for sixty days without benefit of clergy. The law permits one to unseal his weapons and even to kill a bear if one's life is actually endangered. The real difficulty seems to be in proving the intention of the enemy. It hardly seems feasible for a person to unseal his gun, load and defend himself successfully after he is once in the close embrace of bruin.

VICTORIA VISITS HOSPITALS.

And Bestows an Exceptional Honor on a Brave Soldier Lad.

Near Southampton, in England, stands Netley hospital, the huge home built under the queen's special patronage for the soldiers of the British army sent home wounded in her wars, says Youth's Companion. It is jokingly asserted that if the whole army were to be sent home, Netley would be big enough to shelter them all. It is the very abiding place of health and comfort. It stands with its countless wings on a high, grassy plateau, in the full sunshine overlooking the glistening waters of the Solent. Inside are an army of surgeons and nurses, and every appliance for the cure and ease of the invalid soldier. A few months ago the queen visited this hospital, and was pushed in her chair through the crowded wards, stopping now and then to speak to some poor wounded fellow. At last, at the sight of one pale-faced lad, she stopped before his cot, and asked a question concerning him of the governor. He had been shot through the lungs in Africa, having thrown himself before his captain to defend him, for which act of bravery he had received the Victoria cross. The queen looked at him in silence a moment, as if questioning how she could further recognize his valor, and then extended her hand to him. "Good-by, my friend," she said. Her chair was rolled away, and the young sergeant was thereafter a marked man among the other patients. Many of them had won crosses and decorations, but the queen had laid her hand upon this young man and called—friend. As long as he lives Englishmen will respect him who gained this honor.

IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

How Could He Know Where the Empress Was?

Her majesty, Tsai An, empress of China, sat in her palace in the purple forbidden city, with her brow resting on her thumb and her index finger pushed up through her bang, says the Washington Star. Rousing herself presently from her profound absorption, she beckoned to a peasant-colored person plucked up against the yellow silk tapestry. "Swat him," she said, "where is the emperor?" "Dash your ignominious slave into a million atoms, oh, amethyst flower of the Celestial kingdom," he responded, lying flat on his stomach before her, "but your slave woteth not." "Wot?" she screamed. "No, most purple of our yellowest lilies of the Kankee Tee Kiang, I do not wot where the emperor is." "And this to me?" she cried. "Most beautiful descendant of the gods, your vile slave speaks but of truth, though he lies here on his very stomach. He woteth not where the emperor is." "Slave, dog, canine, wretch, scum of the Yellow river, did I not tell you what to do?" "Truly, most divine of all the gentler purple peonies of Peking, and your slave did tie to the queen's taste, so to speak." "Aha, then he is dead?" "As a mackerel, oh, yellow anemone of the crystal sea." "Why liest thou, knowing that he is dead?" "How the dickens, do I know where he is? I'm no fortune teller." "Oh, aha," smiled her majesty, again relapsing to thought; "bring on another."

Was Diplomatic.

"But why on earth did you introduce me to your aunt as Mr. Darling? Did you forget that it was Scroggs?" "Certainly not, you old goose. But I know she overheard me call you 'darling' and I wouldn't have her think I was spooney for all the world."

arrest the president and secretary of a bank for an embezzlement carried on for many years, sure to have plenty of sheriffs out the same day to arrest all the directors. They are guilty either of neglect or complicity.

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J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, Feb. 18, 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

-This issue of the FREE PRESS has been delayed several days after regular day of issue because of the sickness and death of the editors wife. Of course no man could do editorial work with a heart so full of grief, but a friend has rendered editorial services and the belated issue goes forth to subscribers.

This explanation will doubtless be satisfactory to every subscriber.

Respectfully,

WALTER MEADORS.

-Bring us some wood.

-Fresh onion sets at Robertson's.

-Mr. M. S. Pierson has gone to Emory on a business trip.

-Pure Louisiana sugar-cane molasses, New crop, at S. L. Robertson's.

-Mr. B. L. Frost is back from a trip to Alabama and Tennessee.

-Pure ribbon cane molasses at W. W. Fields & Bros.

-Mr. J. S. Keister is rapidly recuperating from his recent illness.

-New garden seed at S. L. Robertson's.

-Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Kelly on last Wednesday, a fine boy baby.

-For a clean shave and a nobby hair cut go to Courtney's on the south side.

-Sheriff Swan of Jones county was in Haskell Thursday on official business.

-Fresh groceries received every week and always sold at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's.

-The complaint of bursted water pipes has been very common since the thaw.

-A bran new stock of shoes just opening up at Wilbourn's cash store.

-Rev. Mr. D. James returned Saturday from a business trip to Denton county.

-S. L. Robertson is strictly in for business and wants your trade. Go and see him, he will always treat you right.

-Mr. Bob Reeves of Knox was down this week to see his Haskell friends.

-See the new stock of shoes at the cash store—at cash prices—Wilbourn's of course.

-Mr. Charles Wynne favorably known to many of our citizens made a business visit to Haskell this week.

-Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them.

-Judge Baldwin went east this week to bring home his wife, who has been visiting relatives for some weeks.

-The very finest. The ne plus ultra. The creme de la creme. That's HARPER Whiskey in three languages. Sold by Keistee & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas.

-Our townsman A. H. Tandy will take part in the coming Convention of Cattlemen which meets soon in Woodward, I. T.

-Our wood pile is running low and now is the time for some of the people who have promised us wood on subscription to come forward with it.

-We are sorry to learn that Mr. John Davis who lives about ten miles southwest of Haskell is having much sickness in his family and is himself quite sick at this writing.

-Last Wednesday night there were present at the Baptist prayer-meeting four pastors, a rather unusual occurrence in so small a town.

-Mrs. Hamner wife of Judge Hamner with three of her children left last Saturday for Colorado City to visit the judge and make some observations and preparations with reference to the removal of the family there in the early spring.

-We had thought to have something to say about the awful spell of weather through which we have just passed, but on second thought decided our readers knew about as much about it as does the Free Press whilst we have the floor however, we wish to express a desire that old boreans will hereafter visit us on his return from the tropics.

-Mr. D. W. Courtwright has recovered from his recent spell of sickness and is happy in giving pleasure by the tonsorial art.

-Mr. A. H. Tandy left for the Territory last Monday to look after his cattle interests up there and will be out of town several days.

-After a week's wrestle with la grippe Dr. J. E. Lindsey is out again looking a little fatigued and readier for practice than for another tussle with the notorious thrower of men.

-A dressmaker wishes to rent a sewing room in some ones dwelling. Any one having one to rent please notify Miss Hoge of Throckmorton at once.

-Dr. King of Throckmorton came over and spent last Wednesday night in Haskell, called here professionally to see the late Mrs. Poole.

-Mr. Burwell Cox went up to Benjamin this week to answer to a suit for trespass and damages for driving his sheep through a pasture while bringing them down from the I. T. some time since.

-The commissioners have been in session all this week and transacted much important business, but their minutes have been inaccessible to us and we could not therefore give a report of their proceedings in this issue.

-Mr. G. W. Hazlewood has had varied experiences and a world of fun coon hunting, but the most remarkable of all his varied experiences in this line was one night last week when he killed a prowling coon in his yard which suddenly metamorphosed into a dead "yellow" dog.

-I wish to say that the attendance of my school has been short for the last few days on account of sickness and bad weather.

Death has called away from my school one of my most attentive and knowledge loving pupils. Rest.

TOM GRIFFIN,

Teacher of Vernon school.

-Last Friday we had a pleasant drive with Mr. Lee Pierson out to his father's farm south of town where they are feeding their cattle. They have lost several head during the unprecedented cold weather but congratulate themselves on losing so few.

-Mr. Joe McCrary came in from the country last Saturday with a wounded foot. Generally it is in order to be sorry for the afflicted, but there are instances where it is proper decorum to "rejoice with those who rejoice" because of wounds that insure coveted pleasure. Joe is at home and happy and we are glad of it.

-Mr. Joe Jones arrived in Haskell Friday evening too late for the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Poole but in time to put his heart in unison with the family in their last bereavement. Haskell ever has a cordial welcome for Joe and it is to be hoped that his duties will allow his spending some while with those who cherish his friendship.

-We are delighted to learn that Mr. Marshall Pierson, who is a student in Baylor University, has been elected one of the debaters to represent that institution of learning in the approaching oratorical contest between Baylor and the State University and we shall feel a quickened interest in the contest now, for he is a Haskell man in whom we feel a town pride.

-It now seems to be an assured fact that Haskell is soon to have a telephone exchange. With the quickening of the business pulse which it will produce we may soon expect electric lights and with these two to attract the eyes of capital we shall soon have a railroad to put us in closer touch with the outside world. Already we begin to feel a deep sympathy for freighters and hackmen.

-We should have said in last issue that Mrs. Judge Hamner and Miss Etta James braved the snow one day this week and collected a nice little sum for the relief of some who really needed help during this dreadful winter. Those who helped doubtless realize "it is more blessed to give than to receive" and need no other praise, but we do heartily rejoice in the spirit shown by these ladies and those who so cheerfully came to their relief of the poor.

It is rumored that Civil Engineer, Gould, of the Texas Central railroad, has rented property in Albany, and will make this his home for some time. A great many say this is the initial step of the extension of the Central.—Albany News.

In Memoriam.

Last Wednesday night, Feb. 15, 1899, Mrs. Arizona Poole, consort of the editor of the FREE PRESS, passed into the spirit world to the sore bereavement of loved ones and the sorrow of friends. She was buried from the Baptist church late Thursday afternoon, the pastor officiating. A large congregation assembled to mingle their tears with those of relatives. The choir led by Miss Mary Rice rendered some of the sweet, comforting songs of Zion very touchingly. The pastor read the account of the visit of Christ with Martha and Mary to the grave of Lazarus and talked of the life that Christ gives in contrast with the death that sin has brought to man, and bade the bereaved to see the wife, mother, daughter and sister as not dead but alive and ineffably happy. In conclusion "Some Sweet Day" was sung with subdued pathos and the audience seemed to forget the sadness of the occasion in the joyful hope of reunion ere long.

Mrs. Poole was daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones of Haskell and was born in Montgomery county Miss., and at her death was about 35 years old. She was married to Judge J. E. Poole about fourteen years ago, and into their home God placed four bright, happy little girls.

As a wife she illustrated those virtues which make home a haven of rest to the toiling husband, and the smile of heaven to children. To the husband her home must now be a memory sweet and precious and to the little girls it will be the criterion by which homes shall be judged through the future of their lives.

About two years ago she joined the Baptist church having given her heart to the Savior about eight years ago. As a christian she was faithful and took an active part in such church work as her home duties would allow.

Father and mother will remember her most tenderly as a daughter in their home and brothers and sisters will find sweet memories of the sister in heaven as they recall the days of sunny childhood when they played under the shade of the trees and watched butterflies among the flowers.

But her life work was the making of a home and this done she was called up to be one of the Great Father's household for she also built for the skies.

It is regrettable that the father of the deceased and her brothers, Joe and Ed, could not reach here before her death and burial.

We assure the bereaved that their sorrow is shared by our entire citizenship. Death is after all—SIC ITUR AD ASTRA.

In Memoriam.

Last Sunday evening at the home of his father, Mr. J. W. (Billy) Mathis, twelve miles southwest from town, Andrew Mathis, passed away from earth to the spirit world. His sickness was of a short duration and he met death in a calm self-possessed spirit. He had been a clever obedient boy and one of his last exercises was to name and give the ages of all the children in the family embracing his own, when he said "good-bye" to his father he (the father) asked him not to say good-bye whereupon he said "howdy; howdy." These last words on earth, we may hope, will be the first of son to father in that better world where there is no death nor tears to wipe away. May God comfort and bless the bereaved family. W. S. R.

Legal Blanks for Sale.

The FREE PRESS has in stock most of the blanks named below and can supply the others promptly. These blanks are O. K. in every particular. Prices the same as you pay if you send off for them, so that by buying at home you save express charges.

- Promisory notes, Notes with vendor's lien, Notes with interest coupons, Acknowledgements, single and joint, Receipts, Bills of sale, cattle, Chattel mortgages, Bonds for title, Release of vendor's lien, Quit claim deeds, Warranty deeds, Notice of protest, Affidavit to an account. Other blanks, letter heads, envelopes, cards, circulars, etc., etc., printed promptly to order.

An Uncertain Disease. There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, BROWN'S Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. For sale by All Dealers.

DEATH TO PRAIRIE DOGS! KILLING PRAIRIE DOGS

If you want to have luck

Give McLemore's infallible "DEATH ON DOGS" a trial. It is sold on a strict guarantee.

\$1 buys enough to poison 1 peck of Millet or Wheat.

A. P. McLemore.

Some of the big expansionists, advocates of the imperialistic policy, answer certain objections to that policy by saying that the Philippines are not to be given citizenship as citizens of the United States. Well, then, they must be subjects only of this government! If this is correct the signers of our declaration of independence and the forefathers who, under its inspiration threw off the yoke of England, were mistaken in their declaration in regard to freedom and the natural rights of men.

The Houston Post strikes the right key on the Philippine question when it says:

"Such unorganized and distant territory as the Philippines is under the absolute control and disposition of congress. We can keep it under military occupancy, we can give it a civil government and erect it into a territory of the Union, we can make a State of it or—we can turn it loose. Unquestionably it is the purpose of the expansionists to retain the islands and over this proposition will come at last the great fight in the next congress and next year. The issue will take its rank along with free silver and anti-monopoly.

At present our work in the Philippines is of a decidedly practical nature. We could not without National disgrace retire from the islands in the face of a hostile army and one that had fired upon the American flag and shed American blood. The Philippine insurgents must first be put down and peace restored to the island and then we can properly discuss the best disposition to make of the territory. When the insurrection is suppressed, possibly the best thing to do is to seek as in Cuba to lead the natives up to a stable government of their own under American protection and then gradually retire—reserving for ourselves a naval and coaling station."

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