

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, - - - TEXAS.

Mr. Foraker frequently remarks between sobs that he is happy, too.

Try to be pleasant; any one can be disagreeable without half trying.

The wicked mosquito is never satisfied until he lands behind the bars.

If you are looking for a good opportunity you must get off the beaten path.

The deadly cigarette and the little green apple are now running neck and neck.

Let us hope that the Selley-Sampson battle will not bring about a great civil war.

The woman who hesitates may be lost for a time, but you can't lose her permanently.

If it wasn't considered eminently respectable to attend church there would be more vacant pews.

Don't waste time writing poetry to an heiress. She can buy better poetry than you can ever hope to produce.

To judge by recent indications the Wall street financial turkey will hit but slight flavorings of sage in the days to come.

Easterhazy and several other conspirators ought to be unanimously elected to the vacancy created by Dreyfus when he left his cage.

The man who tried to kill himself because he was shabby ought to have considered that he would look shabbier still when he got through.

The melanolestes pelices, or "kissing-bugs," which has made its appearance in America, probably would not be more kissable with another name but it would seem less formidable.

All Paris is laughing at Count Castellani's letter to the prince of Monaco. It seems that Count Boni, the impetuous speculator who married Anna Gould, is not taken seriously enough even for a French duel.

Several hundred school teachers jaunting merrily through the west looked up at Pike's Peak recently went as far as the base, and then learning that it would cost them \$1 apiece to see the top, went back to their hotels. The grand old western motto, "Pike's peak or bust," is evidently not worth a \$5 note in these thrifty, modern days.

Miss Marie Williams of Wichita has organized a society of women who will wed with none but men who fought under Funston. This puts Funston's men in a horrible fix. If they apply for permission to come home they will be accused of cowardice, and if they show an inclination to remain in the Philippines until the last Tagal has been run down they will be in danger of having their gallantry called into question. Being heroic might be lovelier under other circumstances.

A Philadelphia physician has added the "bicycle kidney" to the growing collection of physical derangements produced by excessive wheeling. Excess in anything in the shape of exercise produces its own peculiar effects but the bicycle enjoys the distinction of affecting more parts of the human anatomy and organization than any other device yet invented. At the same time for most people moderate exercise on the wheel is an excellent physical tonic. That is a fact, however, with which everybody who rides is familiar. The danger lies in taking too much of the tonic.

Experiments conducted by the California Agricultural Experiment Station seem to indicate that by the introduction of the Australian "salt bushes" hundreds of thousands of acres of hitherto worthless land in our western states will become valuable for grazing. The "salt bushes" are members of a large plant family, to which the beet and pigweed also belong, but only a few varieties have any economic value. That which has given the best results in the west is *atriplex semibaccata*. The plants of this family have great drought-resisting power, and will grow on soil too alkaline to sustain even alfalfa. They keep green all summer, grow rapidly, yield from two to four crops a year, and the root remains in the ground for the next season. They have great fattening and health-giving qualities for stock, being the best of beef, and wool of unsurpassed evenness and strength of fiber. The introduction of these plants is another proof that science pays, even in farming.

The manipulators of the copper ring have caused a tremendous upsetting of the local brass and copper industries of the Midlands, especially in Birmingham. Ever since the price of copper began gradually to creep up, men have been turned off until now there are some thousands of men out who see no chance of getting back to work until the price comes down. Stocks of the metal are being worked right out without being renewed, in the hope that the corner will break before long.

The grand old name of gentleman suffers violence in some forms of its misuse, as when a successful prize-fighter says: "Any one who is a gentleman and who wants to talk to me will not be passed by." What gentleman would wish to talk with him except the surgeon or the judge of a police court?

A young man charged with a high crime testified that he had worked little—the longest time he had been employed was eight days. Idleness can be counted on to bear its evil fruit.

Gigantic Cattle Combine.

Austin, Tex., July 29.—As an evidence that an eastern syndicate is still at work in the formation of a gigantic cattle combine it was learned here yesterday that many of the options on cattle and ranch property which expired on July 1 have been renewed.

George W. Littlefield of this city, who is one of the most extensive stockmen in the southwest, stated that the syndicate has an option on 60,000 head of cattle and a large ranch property owned by him in New Mexico. The agreed price to be paid for the same being \$1,850,000.

The option expired on July 1, and Geo. B. Loving, the representative of the syndicate, has endeavored to secure its renewal. But Mr. Littlefield has declined to do so on the ground that in the original option he placed the valuation of his cattle at too low a figure.

Mr. Littlefield states that options aggregating \$23,000,000 have been renewed on cattle and ranch properties in the section of New Mexico, where his ranch is located, which is in the Pecos valley in the western part of Texas and east boundary of New Mexico.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 29.—James Darlington paid the death penalty yesterday afternoon shortly before 2 o'clock. The nerve he displayed is rarely equaled. There was but little change in his demeanor or expression from a week ago to-day when he entertained hopes that the chief executive of Texas would commute his sentence. With a firm step and resolute heart he ascended the gallows and he spoke for fully twenty minutes before the trap was sprung in a clear tone, free from excitement and absolutely devoid of any noticeable emotion. He was calm to the extent that he was even careful to pronounce every word he articulated clearly and distinctly and in the course of his remarks in which he said that he bore no ill will towards any one and had no malice in his heart even for a man whom he said had sworn his life away. He emphasized parts of his talk with gestures. He made no reference to his case, nor did he offer any excuse for committing the awful crime for which he paid the death penalty. He said that he was ready to meet his maker, and that he rested his case with him.

Darlington Hanged.

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Prof. F. M. Malley led a discussion on "Protecting Farm Crops from Insect Pests."

In the dairyman's section President Connell read his annual address.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. H. Connell of College Station; vice president, J. M. Vance of San Antonio; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Owens of Arcadia; secretary, B. Chapman. Executive committee: R. I. Scott, Clifton; W. R. Spann, Dallas; B. White, La Grange.

The Farmers' Congress resumed at recommendation of the nomination committee. Prof. J. H. Connell was unanimously re-elected president and Dan O. Lively secretary.

In the horticultural section officers were elected as follows: President, F. T. Ramsey of Austin; vice president, P. L. Birch; second vice president, S. T. Thompson of Bowie; secretary, S. H. Dixon Paul; treasurer, D. O. Lively. Auditing committee: R. L. Adams, G. W. Waters and C. P. Hall.

Reunion Donation.

Waxahachie, Tex., July 28.—Chafman Rhoads states that all stock donated to the reunion must be turned over to Frank Billings on Tuesday next. The latter will butcher them and have them ready for the barbecueing pits. The city will be decorated in holiday attire for the reception of Farmers' brigade. Capt. John D. McRae, for company D, late fourth Texas, has accepted the invitation of the committee to have the men attend the reunion.

Examining Trial.

Denton, Tex., July 28.—The examining trial of Nathan A. Hughes of Victoria for the murder of George Frampton of Houston, his partner, was begun before Squire Hopkins here yesterday. Owing to a large crowd being expected to attend it was decided to hold the trial in the large district court room instead of the justice's, and the larger room was crowded, even the gallery being comfortably filled.

Among the crowd, especially that in the balcony, several ladies were noticeable, and seemed to enjoy the grossness of the evidence as much as the men. The trend of the evidence seems to have been to prove the identity of the man found murdered and the state's endeavor apparently have been to prove it was that of Frampton, while the efforts of the defense seem to have been to throw a doubt upon the identification of the body as that of Frampton.

A Record Breaker.

Call, Tex., July 28.—George Adams, big yellow pine mill at Call, which is operated by the Industrial Lumber company, made the biggest day's cut last Saturday the mill ever made, and with the exception of the cut made by the Village mills some few years ago, the biggest ever made with one circular saw. With Foreman J. E. Smith at the lever he made the enormous cut of 185,000 feet. The yard crew was not behind in their work. The crew loaded and got out forty-eight cars of lumber.

Help.

Bryan, Tex., July 28.—Mayor C. A. Adams has given notice that after today the distribution of supplies to flood sufferers will be discontinued, the necessity for the work being now at an end. Mayor Adams has managed the work with great efficiency, and returns thanks to the people of the state for their generosity in behalf of the many destitute persons whose wants have been supplied.

Farmers Still in Session.

College Station, Tex., July 28.—At the morning session of the farmers' congress yesterday a resolution previously adopted in the Cotton Growers' association was adopted, asking that text department be added to the agricultural and mechanical college.

The matter of organizing a product and fruit growers' shipping association was taken up on request of the Horticultural society, and during a recess taken for that purpose, temporary organization was perfected, with B. F. Johnson of Arcadia as chairman, E. S. Peters of Calvert vice president and G. W. Waters of San Antonio secretary and treasurer.

Judge Willingham, for the committee on sub-stations, reported that the committee had made a good impression on the legislators, but it had failed to get the matter before the legislature. He suggested that the congress keep on pushing. The committee was continued.

The Horticultural society yesterday morning had discussions led by William Neilman on "New Fruits," by I. Birch of Rockport on "Irrigation" and on "Culture of Grapes and Other Fruit on the Southwest Coast." Dr. A. M. Ragland of Pilot Point, chairman of the state fruit committee, made a report on the cataloging of fruits. The report and catalogue were discussed at considerable length.

A resolution offered by F. T. Ramsey of Austin asking that the legislature provide, through the agricultural and mechanical college for the publication of the annual proceedings of the Horticultural society, was adopted.

The committee appointed to consider the address of Prof. F. W. Malley, suggesting legislation to give the state entomologist power in the matter of insect pests, reported favorably.

After a lengthy discussion the section adjourned to attend the farmers' congress.

In the cotton growers' section Gov. Jester read an interesting paper on "Building Cotton Factories in Texas."

Mr. Elchblatt of Beville delivered a short address on "Implement and Methods of Cultivation."

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Texas Soldiers Make a Statement.

San Antonio, Tex., July 27.—San Antonio yesterday welcomed home with a public ovation three discharged soldiers of the eighteenth regular United States infantry. The three men were Emil Rhey, W. F. Steigler and W. R. Burrier, sons of wealthy citizens of Fredericksburg, Tex., who joined the regulars for active service in the Philippines in preference to garrison duty with the volunteers in Cuba.

The men are of excellent character and are bitter against the military commander of the island.

They have made careful observations of affairs while in the campaign and are bitter against the military commander of the island.

"The half has not been told," said W. R. Burrier. "I know it is a fact that there were at one time as many as 3000 men in the hospitals at Manila and Iloilo."

"While I feel that I did not get all of my mail, I would not charge that our mail has been withheld from us or our mail home has been tampered with. It was common talk in camp, however, that our mail was being tampered with."

"I will know that as soon as I get home."

"Otis is the most thoroughly disliked man in Manila. The volunteers and regulars alike have no love for Jim. Lawton, Wheaton and MacArthur are the officers who are looked up to by the men on the island."

"The worst feature of the whole thing as it appeared to us was the brutal treatment of the volunteer regiments. We regulars were well treated and in no instance overworked, while the Nebraska and Kansas troops were made to bear the brunt of almost every action."

"The hospital figures will bear out this charge. Our regiment, for instance, has had only two men killed and twenty incapacitated for future service in all of the time that we have been on the islands, while in the Nebraska regiment there are about twenty able-bodied and fit men to a company."

"A remark that has filled the rank and file with disgust was the statement accredited to one of the surgeons that it was a whole lot cheaper to plant fifty soldiers in the Philippines than to send one invalid home on a transport."

Lawyers Convene.

Galveston, Tex., July 27.—The eighteenth annual session of the Texas Bar association was called to order yesterday morning in the parlors of the Tremont hotel.

President E. C. Lillard of Sherman then read his annual address.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the address the board of directors submitted a report mapping out the work of the association during its session in Galveston.

They recommended that a two day session be held and submitted a programme. They also recommended the election of three delegates to the American Bar association, while convenes at Buffalo, N. Y., during the month of August. The report was adopted.

Upon motion the following new board of directors was elected: M. A. Spoons, Fort Worth; C. K. Lee, Galveston; R. E. L. Knight, Dallas; Perry J. Lewis, San Antonio; J. L. Halbert, Corsicana.

The report of the secretary, showing a balance on hand of \$235.24, and also the report of the treasurer were read and adopted.

Upon motion an adjournment was taken until 3 p. m.

At the afternoon session the report of the committee on judicial administration and remedial procedure was exhaustively discussed.

Railroad Commission.

Austin, Tex., July 27.—The railroad commission yesterday afternoon gave notice that it would on Saturday, July 29, take up and consider the matter of an emergency arising from the application of the reduced rates on compress machinery to points in Texas from points in other states; to shipment of engines and boilers in straight or mixed carloads, used in construction of compresses and gin plants, and to shipments of shafting and pulleys in carloads, used for similar purposes. To meet this emergency it will be proposed to establish the following, the supplementary to the order contained in circular No. 846 of May 27, 1899, to apply between points in Texas:

The rates of 11-1-2 cents from Houston and 14-1-2 cents per 100 pounds from Galveston, to points in common point territory, shall apply on straight or mixed carloads of engines, boilers, shafting and pulleys, to be used in the construction and equipment of compresses and gin plants.

Examining Trial.

El Paso, Tex., July 27.—The preliminary examination of Mrs. Mattie C. H. Rich, alleged to have murdered her husband as Ciudad de Juarez, Mex., two months ago, is now being conducted before the judge of letters in Ciudad de Juarez. The preliminary examination of Mrs. Rich in the witness stand is conducted in secret and the formal trial begins next week. Mrs. Rich thus far has refused to answer the questions put to her during the examination.

Big Barbecue.

Denison, Tex., July 27.—There was a big picnic and barbecue at Preston, sixteen miles northwest of Denison Tuesday. The picnic was given by the farmers of the Preston community as a sort of thanksgiving meeting and crop jubilee, as their prospects are the best in years. The wheat and oats turned out excellently; corn is made to a guarantee of 60 to 90 bushels to the acre, and cotton promises a bale to the acre in that fertile and prosperous country.

Second Annual Session.

College Station, Tex., July 26.—The second annual session of the Texas Farmers' congress opened in the assembly hall of the college at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with about 200 delegates in attendance.

About 130 additional delegates arrived at noon.

The exercises were opened with an address of welcome by Col. L. L. Foster, president of the college, which was responded to on the part of the congress by ex-Lieut. Gov. Geo. T. Jester of Corsicana.

Varying the programme from that pursued last year the remainder of the general session, which lasted until 12:30 o'clock, was devoted to an experience meeting. This proved to be a very interesting and profitable session.

Short papers were read or talks made by delegates who had been assigned subjects on various branches of agriculture, and these were followed by brief discussions and many questions, until the subjects were thoroughly exhausted and as thoroughly understood.

All of these talks were extremely practical, and the results of numerous experiences and experiments with different crops were thus brought before the minds of all the delegates.

The principal motive in organizing this farmers' congress was to have farmers profit by interchange of ideas, and the experience meeting of yesterday morning would indicate that the purpose is being accomplished.

If a farmer did not hear what he wanted, if an idea had not been expressed or thoroughly elucidated, a few questions brought the desired information and made everything clear. It is safe to say that every farmer in attendance upon this congress knows more than he did, and that each of them has some new and practical idea to carry home and put into effect to the benefit of himself and his community.

A fact worthy of note is that cotton was not discussed except incidentally throughout the morning session.

Alfalfa came in for more attention than any other crop, and it was continually bobbing up regardless of the question before the house. The statement that ground alfalfa was better than wheat bran for feeding hogs or cattle seemed to be unusually interesting.

The platform of the assembly hall is beautifully decorated for the occasion with potted plants and flowers, and with a fine display of vegetables and grasses covering the entire front of the stage.

When Prof. Connell rapped the meeting to order he introduced Dr. T. C. Bittle, who had kindly consented to act as chaplain of the congress. Dr. Bittle prayed for the cause of agriculture and the farmer, and that good might arise from this effort. He also prayed for those who had been injured by the recent flood.

Col. Foster then made the address of welcome.

Mormon Elders Preach.

Corsicana, Tex., July 26.—Having been denied the use of the city hall, in which they wished to hold services, the Mormon elders, Ash and Hinton, held open air services on Beaton street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, preaching to a large crowd of men who gave them respectful attention. Many expressed surprise that the religious doctrine preached by the elders was so much like that preached by other preachers. They expected to hear them advocate polygamy.

Brazos Rising.

Waco, Tex., July 26.—The Brazos river is eight feet deep in the channel and still rising very slowly. The water is dark red and carries drift.

The remarkable duration of deep water this summer developed the boating and sailing instinct of the young men of Waco. Some youths of means ordered sailboats of modern equipment and are plying their craft for miles above and below Waco, now and then getting up exciting races.

Two boys have joined in the expense and ordered a boat with a propeller, which will be driven by a small naphtha engine. The Brazos navigators have become numerous enough to constitute a club, and they will probably organize. They make trips of thirty miles up the river and return the next day, in nearly all cases for pleasure.

A few instances are reported of melon growers in the arid areas above Waco freighting their products to this city in boats. The navigation is easy in the river. The only cause of complaint is the lack of wharf facilities. The slimy matter in the river water makes the shores slick and disagreeable for landing purposes.

Charge of Venue Granted.

Palestine, Tex., July 25.—The case of Ed Matthews, for the killing of Mrs. Stafford, deputy sheriff, on June 15, while Matthews was city marshal, was called in the district court yesterday morning, and on behalf of the defendant a change of venue was granted without opposition from the state. Judge Lipcomb fixed Cherokee county for the place of trial and time Nov. 1.

Died from Blood Poison.

San Angelo, Tex., July 25.—A telegram was received here yesterday from the penitentiary superintendent at Santa Fe, N. M., stating that Sam Kerhum, who was shot during the train robbery at Folsom, N. M., about two weeks ago, had died from blood poisoning. Kerhum has a brother living near San Angelo who is a well-to-do stockman.

At a meeting of the public school board in Ardmore, I. T., a few days ago, fourteen teachers were elected to serve the ensuing year. Two of this number were colored.

Heavy Wind Storm.

Gainesville, Tex., July 25.—A heavy wind and rain accompanied by a great deal of thunder and lightning visited Gainesville yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. The wind showed its severity yesterday morning in the fact that limbs in several instances were blown off of shade trees and the sorghum in patches about the city was laid flat on the ground. So far no material damage has been reported.

Stores to Close.

Bonham, Tex., July 25.—The committee appointed by the ex-confederates to wait on the business men of the city and ask them to close their houses from 10 o'clock to 3 o'clock on Thursday, the second day of the reunion, has made a report. Every business house in the city, including the saloons, save one man, has agreed to close on that day and go out to hear the address of Gov. Sayers.

Census Supervisors.

Washington, July 25.—Director of the Census Merriam will call upon the president to-day and ask for recess appointments for the following Texas census supervisors, in order that they may organize their force or enumerators: First district, John B. Stephens, Mount Pleasant; second district, Robert M. Kelso, Denton; third district, Wm. D. Bell, Quanah; fourth district, S. M. Vernon, Comanche; eighth district, Emmett W. Smith, Nacogdoches; tenth district, Edward R. McLean, Austin. There have been no supervisors recommended for the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth districts.

Farmers' Congress.

College Station, Tex., July 25.—About one hundred farmers, fruit growers and stock raisers are at the agricultural and mechanical college to attend the second annual session of the farmers' congress, which opens at 8 o'clock to-day. Rooms have been engaged for 400, and the bulk of the crowds is expected to arrive on the late trains.

Prof. Connell, president of the congress, is also in receipt of advices from quite a number of farmers who are coming in wagons. Two Hill county farmers, father and son, ought to have a prize for their interest in the congress. They left home last Saturday in a wagon to come here. The distance is 140 miles. They were expected to roll in last night.

The congress will be opened with an address of welcome by Col. L. L. Foster, president of the agricultural and mechanical college, to which ex-Lieut. Gov. George T. Jester will respond.

Following this, the sections will take up their work. A systematic inspection of the experiment farm will be commenced.

The Brazos rise did not get within five miles of the experiment farm, and Prof. Connell has some fine crops to show.

At night there will be another general session when Prof. Connell will read his annual report as president of the congress, and a paper will be read by Hon. Heber Stone of Brenham.

The facilities at the college for holding the congress are much better than last year. There is more room and the accommodation for the guests, the delegates are treated as guests, are excellent.

There is also telephone service galore and a telegraph office.

The venerable Gen. T. N. Waul of Galveston arrived to participate in the congress.

Mrs. Rich Turned Over.

El Paso, Tex., July 25.—Mrs. John D. Rich, who has been in the El Paso jail since early in May, was delivered to the Mexican authorities at Juarez yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Siebricht, who came here for the purpose from San Antonio.

The woman was taken in a hack and was conveyed to her Juarez prison with the horses in a awning trot.

The Mexican consul, who received for the prisoner, preceded in a buggy. At the bridge a squad of Mexican guards awaited the prisoner, but at her own request the American officers took her straight to prison. Her rooms had been previously prepared by the personal direction of Gov. A. Humada, and are well furnished, airy and quite comfortable. Before leaving this side of the river the woman wrapped herself round with an American flag and still wore it when the doors of the prison closed behind her.

Women consider Mrs. Rich's condition pitiable, for it is reported that a babe will be born in the Juarez prison if she remains there three months.

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Wherein He Had Failed.

"Ah," she said, and there was a bitterness in her tones that she made no attempt to disguise, "you claim to be a typical American, but I cannot blind myself to the truth. We may as well come to an understanding here and now. You know I detest everything that is foreign, that I am intensely patriotic and that I have wished to become the wife of a man who exhibited within himself at least the faint features of American manhood."

"But, Rosemond," he cried, "have I not fulfilled all the requirements that the best principles of American manhood involve? Was I not born in a log cabin, of poor but honest parents?"

"Yes," she answered, "you began in the right way."

"And did I not work on a farm, go to the common schools, and earn enough money to take me through college?"

"I grant that you have done those things."

COMBUSTION.

Some ten years since I occupied a house that had a small garden entirely surrounding it. The architect who planned it evidently believed in high ceilings as necessary for our climate, as such a story was fully twenty feet from floor to ceiling, consequently I could look down from the second story of my house into the yards and rooms of my neighbors on either side without any difficulty, and, in fact, could not well avoid it. The house on the right hand, a queer, old-fashioned affair, after standing vacant a long time, was at length taken by an odd-looking old man, whom I saw going over it one day, and the next day it was occupied. Not being of a Paul Pry disposition, I paid little attention to my new neighbor; only found that he never saw de ole man and de ole woman at de same time; de day you see de ole man you don't see de ole woman, and de day you see de ole woman de ole man ain't round, and dey don't go out no whar, only dat ole scarecrow go de errands."

But one day an old family servant remarked: "Miss Jeannette, dare's somethin' odd 'bout dem folks what's done moved next door, shore, dere is, honey; dey's on'y got a scrumpled up ole nigger for a servant, and she's all a hump behind, and looks like ole Satan for shore, you never see de ole man and de ole woman at de same time; de day you see de ole man you don't see de ole woman, and de day you see de ole woman de ole man ain't round, and dey don't go out no whar, only dat ole scarecrow go de errands."

"Now, mammy," said I to her, "you just let our neighbors alone; they are decent enough people, no doubt, and you need not spend your time looking after their oddities; you have enough to do to look after your own." Old mammy shook her head, and, mumbling her words after a petted and spoiled servant fashion, went on with her dusting, and I let the subject rest. My attention being thus drawn to them, I found myself looking out occasionally from the windows on that side, noticing the house and its inmates, and sure enough I never did see the two old people at the same time. Regularly as clockwork, every alternate day I would see the old man; and the next day the old woman; but never the two together, just as if they took turns in keeping guard over everything. They were an odd-looking couple—shaky, pale, and yet puff-bellied; and as for the old negress, she was truly a daughter of Eblis, if looks count for anything in reading character.

One night, just about 11, the old negress came rapping at the back gate



A PALE FLAME CAME CREEPING, and asked for me. Old mammy, who had often said: "Dat old nigger next door is hoodoo, sartin," was really afraid of her, and said: "My mistress is jus' 'bout gwine to bed; you can't see her, nohow, tonight," but the old negress told her to come and ask me "if I wouldn't please come in for a few minutes; that master was on his day and mistress was took mity bad." As she wouldn't take no, mammy, much against her will, did come and deliver the message, and bidding the old woman to go home and have the gate open for me to get in, I hastened to change my dress for a loose wrapper and followed her as quickly as possible.

I found the old lady lying on a low, narrow lounge in one of the lower rooms. Her husband was not present. She did not seem to notice my entrance, but, lying back with eyes wide open, staring straight before her into open space, a look of unutterable horror stamped upon her face. Approaching her side, I laid my hand upon her forehead. It was clammy and had a sticky, cold feeling that was unpleasant. She did not answer when I asked her where she suffered pain, but moaned in a pitiful manner that made my heart ache to hear.

"Where is your master?" I asked the old negress. "In his room; misters dis is his day, and misters day to watch him." "What on earth do you mean, auntie?" "Dis is his day to get drunk and misters day to keep sober, but her last two days she's been takin' brandy and all at once she laid down thar and don't just like you see her, till I got scared and went for you, mam."

"Do you mean to say that your master and mistress take turns in getting drunk?" "Yes, mam, I duz. He gets drunk one day and she gets drunk the next day, but her last two days to keep sober she's bin getting drunk, too, so she's had a whole week. She's bin drunk and it's made her sick, I reckon."

Though thoroughly disgusted and shocked at such a tale of horror, I still strove to help the hapless woman. "Get some warm water for a foot bath and we will undress her and get her into bed, and then you will go into my house and tell mammy to send one of the servants for Dr. Arnault to come at once."

With the old negress' help I gave her a bath, undressed her, and laid her upon the lounge; we could not get her up stairs to her bedroom; the low gutter mean being all the sound that came from her lips, and on her face seemed indelibly fixed a look of horror that fascinated me.

I could not keep my eyes off of her as I sat there alone with her. While gazing on her face I fancied I

saw a faint smoke issuing from her mouth and nostrils, and, as I leaned forward, thinking fancy was playing me false, a pale, blue, lambent flame came creeping from the mouth and played over her face, and in a moment it seemed to gather over her whole body; the ears, the eyes, the hands, from the tips of her fingers shot little flames. The whole body was covered with the fiendish thing; the poor woman writhed in torture that was indescribable, and an odor that was filthy in taste and smell filled the room. I could not move. I was utterly paralyzed with terror, and when the doctor and the old negress entered the room I was in a dead faint.

They told me afterward that she never spoke; the doctor could not relieve her, nor arrest the flame; water poured upon it increased it, and when the flame died away there was nothing left but the burnt and charred body that crumbled beneath the touch like so much cinder; and yet, strange to say, the bed in which she lay was not injured by fire, but covered with a greasy soot that you could scarce wash off.—New York News.

WHEN COMPANY COMES.

How the Country Hostess May Entertain Most Agreeably.

"Begin to enjoy yourself when your guests arrive—in fact, before they arrive," is Mrs. John B. Sims' advice in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Do not try to serve an elaborate dinner that the work of getting it ready will draw so upon your physical powers that you will be strained to their utmost endurance. When your visitors arrive greet them with a hearty handshake; make them feel that you are ready for their coming; speak of the pleasure that you hope the day may bring; compliment them on their good appearance; notice the neckwear, the dainty handkerchief; be thoroughly interested in each and every one. When the time comes for you to prepare the dinner and place it upon the table leave your guests as gracefully as possible. If the dinner be not too elaborate and the mental atmosphere be clear and bright your friends will come again. 'Eat to live' and not 'Live to eat' should be the motto of every household."

HYDROPHOBIA.

It has been asserted by many friends of animals, who rightly object to the annual torture and slaughter of dogs, and even by some physicians, that there is no such disease as hydrophobia, or rabies, as it is more correctly called.

Those who have studied the subject carefully, however, are certain that there is a disease of dogs, which is communicable by one suffering from it to other animals and to man. But this disease is very rare, and probably not one person in a thousand bitten by dogs is in any danger of it, and not one dog killed among five hundred supposed mad dogs is really mad.

The word hydrophobia is a misnomer, for a mad dog has no fear of water, but a certain shallow pool without the slightest hesitation; the fear is that of drinking water or of swallowing anything, either fluid or solid, as the attempt is almost certain to throw the sufferer, man or beast, into spasms.

Another popular error concerning rabies is that it is a disease peculiar to "dog-days." Vital statistics almost everywhere show that as many cases of the disease in the human being occur during the winter and spring as in summer and autumn.

The only way of transmitting hydrophobia is by inoculation; that is, by the introduction of the virus into the body through a wound of the skin or the mucous membrane. The most usual way for this rare event to occur is, of course, through the bite of a rabid dog, cat or other animal. In Russia and some parts of Europe peasants sometimes contract rabies from bites of mad wolves, and this is said to be the most rapidly fatal form of the disease.

But not every bite, even of a genuinely mad dog, is followed by hydrophobia. If the animal's teeth, for instance, have passed through a man's trouser leg or boot, the saliva, which contains the virus, may be wiped from the teeth, in the same way a mad dog that bites a flock of sheep usually infects but one or two, the wool for the most part removing the poisonous saliva before the jaws close on the flesh.

Rabies was formerly always fatal, but thanks to the discoveries of Pasteur, this result may now be prevented through a course of "anti-rabies" inoculations, provided this is begun within a few days after the bite is received.

Broke Up the Show. An actor tells of a tragic experience he had recently while playing to an audience in a little town in southern Texas. In one of the scenes of the play, in which he acts the villain, he hides himself in a barrel, that he may listen to a conversation between the hero and heroine, whose future well-being he is trying to destroy. In the town hall there was little if any "property" material. A barrel would do to conceal himself in, so a "hired hand" was sent out to find one. He succeeded. He slipped in the barrel, with ease. The man and the woman appeared, and while they were in the midst of an animated conversation there came a howl from the barrel that fairly shook the rafters. This was followed by the eavesdropper crawling out with his hands to his face, and he in turn was followed by a swarm of wasps. The wasps got among the stage people and those in the audience, which created so much confusion that the show was broken up.

Bound to Be Good. Brown—Does that new restaurant get up a good meal? Jones—Splendid. Even the proprietor dines there.—Ohio State Journal.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Great Attention Should Be Given to the Furnishings of the Nursery—An Inexpensive Summer Gown for Women of Moderate Means.

The Daughter of Herodias. Mother! I bring thy gift; Take from my hand the dreaded boon I pray. Take it; the still, pale sorrow of the face Hath left upon my soul its living trace, Never to pass away. Since from those lips one word of life breath Blanched that calm face. Oh, mother, this is death!

What is it that I see From all the pure and settled features gleaming? Reproach! reproach! My dreams are strange and wild. Mother! hasten thou to pity on thy child! Lo! a celestial smile seems softly beaming. On thy hushed lips; my mother, canst thou brook Longer upon thy victim's face to look?

Alas! at yester morn My heart was light, and to the viol's sound I joyfully danced, while crowned with summer flowers. And softly by me sped the flying hours; And all was joy and gladness round. No death. Oh, mother! could I say thee nay? Take from thy daughter's hand thy boon away!

Take it; my heart is sad, And do not pure forehead with a frown chill; I dare not touch it, for avenging Heaven Hath shuddering violins to my fancy given. And the pale face appals me, cold and still. With thy closed lips, Oh, tell me, could I know That the pale features of the dead were so?

I may not turn away From the charmed brow; and I have heard his name. Even as a prophet by his people spoken; And that high brow in death bears seal and token.

Of one whose words were flame, Oh, holy teacher, couldst thou rise and live? Wouldst not these hushed lips whisper "I forgive!"

Away with lute and harp— With the glad heart for ever, and the death! Never again shall tabret sound for me. Oh, fearful mother, I have brought to thee The silent dead with his rebuking glance, And the crushed heart of one to whom are given Wild dreams of judgment and offended Heaven!

An Inexpensive Design. Creponette is without a rival for supremacy among the season's inexpensive fabrics. It comes in both smooth and wavy patterns, and like most other very up-to-date materials can be seen in all of the delightful new hues.

The wavy patterns, however, are not warranted to retain their crinkled loveliness against the damaging influences of a damp atmosphere and for this reason the smooth effects afford a wiser field for investment. A very stylish toilet in a smooth finish creponette is here shown. The skirt is aored and trimmed over the hips with a curved pattern of braided goods put on so that it seems to have been woven in the goods. This trimming is also repeated at the foot of the skirt, and below it are rows of narrow braid put on perfectly plain. The bodice has short side fronts of the braided trimming and a scalloped yoke of embroidery. This is outlined with fancy braid sewed on in decorative design. The neckband is of silk ribbon, and the belt, clasped at frequent

intervals with old-fashioned silver buckles, is of the same material.

Furnishing the Nursery. The room selected for the nursery should be, if possible, large and lofty, with a south aspect. The walls should be prettily papered, and let the pictures and photographs be good, so that the children may be trained from their earliest years to appreciate artistic things. A good picture is full of teaching to a thoughtful child. Cork carpet is better than ordinary carpet, and there should be a high fender, well secured, before the fire to avoid accident. A cupboard in a nursery is most useful and almost necessary. Children love to have a place of their own where they can hoard their treasures; and one treasure, and many a wet morning can be pleasantly passed in turning out and rearranging them. Gas should never be allowed in a nursery, as it vitiates the atmosphere. A good lamp should be used, instead, placed on a bracket safely out of the way, so that there is no danger of its being overturned. There should be a good, roomy sofa, so that the little ones may lie down if not feeling very well, and a low rocking chair and footstool for the nurse, or, at any rate, a low chair if the rocking one is not approved of. A crawling rug is a capital thing for a



so that the ends extend beyond the brim at the back. Heavy white silk gloves stitched in sea green match the gown.

COOKING SCHOOL.

Veal Olives. Cut thin slices of meat, lay a little force meat or a slice of bacon on each, roll up and tie into a nice shape, flour and fry brown. Make the sauce as follows: Put some scraps of lean ham or bacon into a quart of stock or water with two sliced onions, pepper and salt. Simmer gently for an hour, strain and return to the pan, put in the meat olives, cover close and simmer until tender. Mix two table-spoonfuls of flour with the same quantity of vinegar and a good sprinkling of cayenne pepper, add to the stew, stirring very slowly, boil ten minutes and serve.

Cherry Pudding. Butter a small, plain mold and line it with buttered paper. Break three sponge cakes and put them in. Then cut two ounces of glace cherries in four pieces each and stick them inside the mold so that it is lined with them. Break three eggs in a basin and whisk them with one ounce of sugar, half pint of milk, and a little vanilla essence, and strain them on to the cakes. Cover the mold with buttered paper and tie it down. Stand it in a saucepan and pour in boiling water to three parts its depth. Steam the pudding for one hour. Ingredients—Two ounces of glace cherries, one ounce of sugar, three sponge cakes, three eggs, half pint of milk, vanilla essence.

Coffee Cream. Boil one pint of milk with a little vanilla flavoring. Make half a teacupful of very strong coffee (four table-spoonfuls of coffee); pour into the milk. Beat up three eggs to a light froth, stir in a tablespoonful of vanilla sugar, and then put into the boiling milk until it thickens. Turn this into a preserving dish and serve cold with wafers. Ingredients—One pint of milk, vanilla essence, four table-spoonfuls of coffee, three eggs, a table-spoonful of sugar.

To Wear Upon the High Seas. If for no other reason than that yachting is increasing in popularity as a sport this would be a season of

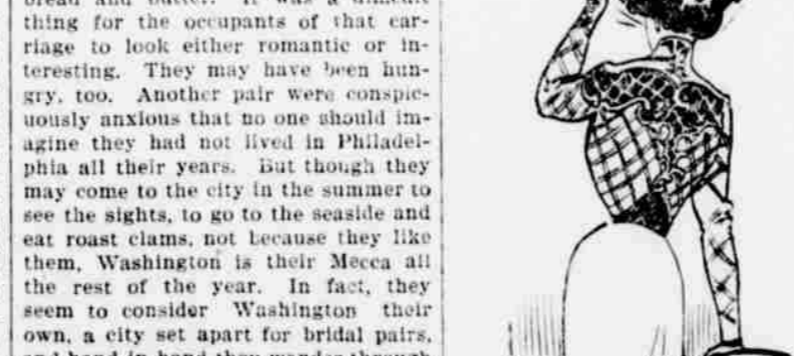


FOR WOMEN OF MODERATE MEANS.

yachting costumes. But there are other bodies has an all-over braided trimming put on diagonally and arranged in decorative design around the sea green tulle yoke. It is pointed at the back and front, tapering down at the sides to a narrow band scarcely more than an inch wide. The hat is a dull green leghorn with low, spreading crown. The brim is broad and folds of sea green ribbon are rolled beneath to elevate it. The top is trimmed with ribbon and two pure white wings. These are set well back from the front reasons why gowns for the high seas are in great demand, the most notable being the trial races for the coming international contest for the America cup.

A yachting design that is fresh and dainty is made of cream white English serge. The skirt fits closely over the hips and is appliqued around the foot with sea green silk braid and bias folds of the same color tulle.

Temperature of Diamonds. A good diamond is a good heat conductor than an imitation and the lapidaries say that the best way to detect this difference is to touch the stones to the tongue. Sapphires, emeralds, rubies, garnets and other precious stones may be tested in the same way; the real stone is invariably colder than the imitation. The lapidaries do not give a reason for the difference, but it may be found, perhaps, in the greater density of the real stones, which makes them better conductors of heat.



A New Folding Boat. A western man has invented an improved form of folding boat, which should prove very successful as an aid to inland fishermen and sojourners in the forests of Maine and New Hampshire during the summer and fall fishing season. Any one who has "toted" a heavy boat across a Maine "carry" has sighed for something that would come apart when desired, and yet would be sufficient to break down into sections, and thus readily transported. It is a very simple and sturdy boat, which is stably to withstand the shocks and bumps incident to a trip up or down the average New England inland stream. The boat consists of two middle sections and two end sections. The middle sections are hinged so that they fold together, forming a sort of box, in which the end sections may be stowed. When the four sections are in position and bolted together a complete boat is formed, having pointed ends, constituting buoyant air chambers.

A New Golf Club. One of the latest devices of the faddists in golf clubs is the single-piece driver, which is said to possess distinct merits over the ordinary implement. The idea emanates from the other side, where most of the innovations of this kind have their origin, and those who are responsible for its introduction claim that the club is the longest driving implement that has yet been produced. As its name implies, it is made all of one piece, the shaft being bent at the neck to allow the head of the club the proper angle, and in this way the grain runs continuously from tip to toe.

The distinct merit which the club is supposed to possess is a greater suppleness of shaft, the absence of binding at the point where the head and shaft are usually joined making this possible.

Fish-Eating Spiders. There are certain large sea spiders (two feet from toe to toe), colossal dew gigs, that live in the water and feed entirely upon molluscs and worms. The carnivorous wolf spider, an amphibious inhabitant of the tropical regions of South America, is said to prefer a fish diet, although it is not averse

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

How an Inventive Woman Makes Use of Old Bedsprings—A Copying Press Satisfactory That Takes the Place of the Brush—New Idea in Folding Boats.

For an **Old Bedspring.** The inventive mind of man usually turns itself to the construction of some new article of use or ornament, some addition to the earth's treasures evolved by patient study and thought. Not so the inventive mind of woman; that is usually employed in devising ways of utilizing the useless; of turning to some secondary purpose that which was intended for some entirely different meter.

In Brooklyn, where annexation to New York has not destroyed the distinctive features, and where people still own patches of garden where flowers and fruit are carefully tended through the trying seasons of youth, a bright woman with the inventive mind abroad has taken two old spring beds which have done duty in their intended roles until old age has broken their wires and reduced their slats to a pitiable stage of decrepitude, fastened them against her back fence, and already trained vines are beginning to creep about their unwholesome and peep through the slats with a promise of blossoms later on which shall turn the old spring beds into a glory of crimson and gold; and it is safe to say that when the time comes no one who is not initiated into the secret will be able to tell the foundation of the trailing vines.

Who can say that the inventive mind that turns the spring bed into such a blessing to the eye does not rank with the mind that first conceived the bed itself?

The Persian Caricature. In accordance with the invariable custom of all eastern artisans, the carpenter sits upon the ground while at work. Instead of a bench a strong stake is driven down before him, leaving about ten inches above ground, and upon this he rests his work and keeps it steady with his feet. The facility with which the work is executed in this position has always been a matter of surprise to European workmen. In the royal arsenals English tools are used and a better system of working has been introduced under the superintendence of British officers, but in the native workshops the workmen are still to be seen squatting on the ground, and, being used to this position from infancy, and their tools being formed to work with more efficiency when used in this way, any alteration is scarcely to be expected. Their principal tools are the frame saw, adze, planes, hammers, nails and a few smaller tools.—Southern Lumberman.

Oyster Culture. One of the divisions of the United States fish commission has investigated a number of problems connected with oysters and their culture, and has reported on the origin of the color of green oysters. This variety is due to vegetable matter used by the oysters for food, and in no way injures the edible qualities of the oyster. Red oysters have been occasionally noted, but there has as yet been no opportunity for their investigation.

Stone and Oil. D. C. French, the sculptor, says that there is more chance for young Americans in sculpture than in painting. "I believe," he adds, "that our natural character is more adapted to working in stone than in oil." Mark Twain, hearing this, replied: "Well, give me the oil well, and the French can take the quarry every time."

A New Ending. Merritt—I had an awfully embarrassing thing happen to me this afternoon. I was walking with a girl, when a sudden gust of wind blew off my hat and sent it kiting up the middle of the street.

Giles—You surely weren't fool enough to run after it? You know there is always sure to be some obliging stranger who will chase it for you.

Merritt—So I'd always heard. Red in the girl began laughing at my predicament, and said I'd have to do some scorching to beat the wind.

Giles—Well, of course, she was a girl, and didn't know that some other fellow would do the sprinting for you.

Merritt—In the meantime a man had been chasing it up the block, and when the hat scurried around the first corner I knew he would catch it, for he was running like a Spaniard.

Giles—Just as I told you.

Merritt—I continued very leisurely, and when I got to the corner—

Giles—There was the obliging man with your hat.

Merritt—No. Both the man and the hat had disappeared.

A Parliamentary Woeing. "I move," said the young congressman, "that we now resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole to consider the advisability of immediate annexation."

"I object," said the maiden, shyly. "I move the previous question, said the young man, shyly."

This was beyond her, and she said nothing.

"We will now put it to a vote," said he. "Any opposition to the motion may be manifested by a simple 'no'."

She looked at him a trifle bewildered, and he hastily continued: "Your speaking eyes being the only signs I note, it is plainly evident that the ayes have it and the previous question is carried. Now, as this vote must be considered a test of strength, it can no longer be doubted that annexation is favored by an overwhelming majority, in consequence of which you might as well name the day when the union shall be completed."

The maiden gasped. "I—I ob—" she began.

But with the able assistance of a luxuriant mustache he succeeded in shutting off debate. And the fight was won.

Could Remember Some Things. Traveling Missionary—An how many children have you, Mr. Burdock? Farmer Burdock (doubtfully)—Well, now, I dunno. There's Dick and John and Kate—wile, how many children are there around here?

His wife—Nine; five boys and four girls. Traveling Missionary—A fine family and a fine farm, Mr. Burdock. You keep stock, I presume? Farmer Burdock—Oh, yis; I've got 173 head of Jersey cattle, 588 sheep and 91 hogs.

to eating mice, young birds, and even snakes, resembling in this respect the theraphosids, or bird-catching spiders of India and Queensland, some of which equal a cat in size. The colossenda is the most formidable specimen of the spider family, measuring six inches round the body and possessing twelve long, hairy legs with which it grips its fanny prey. It attacks fish several times larger than itself, and, after biting them through the back and stinging them to death, gives itself by sucking the juices from the bodies of its victims.

New Office Device. A new piece of office furniture is designed to take the place of the brush generally used for that purpose. It consists of a box of sufficient size to accommodate a sheet of the paper generally used. The bottom consists of a padding filled with particles of sponge. The lid of the box is hinged and carries on its inside a spring-actuated plate, which forces the paper against the saturated padding of the bottom. This the paper is moistened

evenly and sufficiently, and yet is not soaked to such an extent that it is torn in manipulation. This apparatus has been patented.

New Method of Galvanizing. Formerly the deposition of zinc coating to preserve iron from rusting was only effected by the aid of heat, but within two years past a cold process of galvanizing by electrolysis has been put into practice. It is asserted that the new process overcomes many defects of the old, such as lack of uniformity in the thickness of the zinc film and roughness of the surface. As formerly practiced, galvanizing often necessitated the recutting of screw threads on account of the uneven deposit, but with the electrolytic method no such difficulty arises. It is also claimed that the zinc coating adheres more firmly when deposited by the new process, while the cost is diminished.

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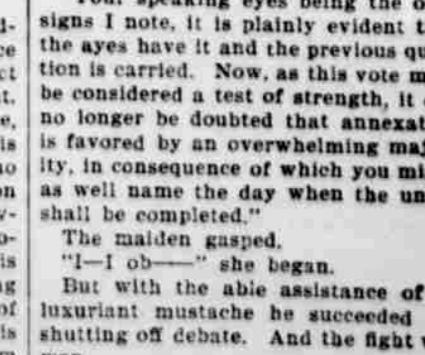
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CAUSING ALARM.

The Dreaded Disease, Yellow Fever, Has Made Its Appearance.

SEVERAL HAVE ALREADY DIED.

Eight Quarantine Has Been Enforced and Efforts Being Made to Stamp Out the Plague.

Newport News, Va., July 31.—Thirty cases of yellow fever in Soldier Home at Hampton and ten deaths in the last two days is the startling news that came from the reservation last night.

This city is in a turmoil of excitement, and Hampton, Old Point and Newport News have quarantined against the home. It was learned from an official source late yesterday evening that there is no doubt regarding the nature of the disease.

The epidemic appeared in the home nearly a week ago, but the physicians have been in doubt regarding its nature, and did not decide until yesterday that it was black vomit.

As soon as it was definitely determined that the dreaded scourge was raging in the institution, steps were taken to protect the public.

The cars were prevented from running within half a mile of the reservation. It is feared, however, that much damage has already been done, as there were two or three excursions going from the interior, which spent the Sabbath on the beach and in Hampton. The health authorities have taken steps to battle with the scourge, and it is believed that they will be able to handle it successfully.

There were seven deaths Saturday and three yesterday. More than 4000 veterans of the civil war are sheltered in this home.

When this fact is considered, the seriousness of the situation may be readily seen. Being on a government reservation, the United States naval hospital service will probably take charge of the epidemic, and it is not unlikely that Surgeon General Sternberg will be requested to come down and look over the field.

Dewey to Be Given a Reception.

Washington, July 31.—President McKinley will give a reception to Admiral Dewey at the White House when the latter arrives in Washington. At first he was in doubt whether a reception or dinner would be more appropriate, but the former is likely to be decided upon for the reason that it would be more popular in character and would grant to a multitude of people an opportunity to meet the naval hero and shake hands with him.

The management of the reception will be very simple and will differ in no important respects from regular affairs of that character at the White House except that the admiral will occupy a place in the line of the reception party, the president coming first, Mrs. McKinley next and then the admiral. The usual introductions will be made by Col. Bingham.

Later on it is expected that a dinner will also be given to the admiral at the White House, and this, following the customs at state dinners, will be a festivity of some elaboration. The vice president and Mrs. Hobart, members of the cabinet and their wives, and some others will be invited.

Helping Flood Sufferers.

Washington, July 31.—The fund for the relief of the flood sufferers has now reached \$2500. The work is being actively pushed in every direction here. Mr. Hawley was yesterday advised that the Christian Herald of New York forwarded Gov. Sayers \$100, with the offer of a loan of \$10,000, to be returned in six months, without interest.

This is in response to Mr. Hawley's appeal through the Associated Press. The colored women of Washington from Texas are greatly interested in the relief work. A picnic will be held at Eureka park, Anacostia, D. C., August under their auspices for the benefit of the sufferers.

The amount raised by the colored women is as follows: Mrs. R. Patterson and Mrs. Johnson, \$13.75; Mrs. E. L. Scott and Mrs. Dr. Harris, \$15.20. The list of Republican supervisors for Texas will not be completed for some weeks.

Sam Goodall, white, was seriously cut near Valley Mills, Boque county.

Cruiser New Orleans.

Newport, R. I., July 31.—The United States cruiser New Orleans, Capt. Longnecker commanding, was ordered to leave Newport Saturday night for Santo Domingo to protect American interests there, in the event of trouble growing out of the assassination of President Heureux. The New Orleans left without fifty men of her regular crew who were absent on leave and the necessary complement was made up from other ships of the north Atlantic squadron.

Teachers Examined.

Durand, I. T., July 31.—The teachers' examination was held here last week, closing Friday with the summer normal. Sixteen teachers took the examination out of the twenty-five that attended the normal. Superintendent Benedict of the Indian Territory schools and Supervisor McArthur of the Choctaw schools conducted the examination. This is the first examination held under the new law and the first teachers' normal in the Indian Territory.

To Crush Rebellion.

Washington, July 31.—A programme mapped out by the navy department in co-operation with the war department will probably bring the Philippine campaign to a close earlier than has been expected.

The president, it was announced after his recent conference with Gen. Merritt, said that when the campaign opened with 46,000 or 47,000 troops in the field, the rebellion ought to be crushed in forty-five days.

Both the navy department and the war department find it necessary that Aguinaldo shall have no communication with the ports of other islands, or the Asiatic ports.

The administration has consented to the payment to Aguinaldo of something like \$3,000,000 by Spain for the ransom of Spanish prisoners of war. This presented a new difficulty, which had to be met by a close blockade, in order to prevent him utilizing his funds for war purposes. The fact that he had this amount of money would, the government thought, give a strong impulse to filibustering.

It is proposed now to watch closely the whole coast of Luzon. Rear Admiral Watson has at his service twenty armed steamers and light draught vessels, which are to be put on patrol duty immediately.

The main purpose of this patrol is to keep Aguinaldo from receiving any munitions of war.

The next important purpose is to prevent the landing of commissary stores.

The work is to be done as effectively as possible with the blockaders now available and the others to be put in the service from time to time.

Granting that the blockade be effective, the war department believes that Aguinaldo will make a very brief struggle. The fact that no supplies are arriving will demoralize his adherents, and it would not surprise the war department to learn that by November Aguinaldo's forces had in fact disintegrated.

The moral effect of the naval blockade will be heightened to the same end by the fact of the large reinforcement of the American army, which will arrive at Manila before November next.

The success of the plan now contemplated by the army and navy will, of course, depend on the manner in which the navy carries out its part of the work.

It is taken for granted here that with the vigilance and resources of the navy, Aguinaldo will soon cease to have any communication with the outside world.

Iron Ore.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the geological survey on the production of iron ore for the year 1898 has been completed by Special Agent John Birkinbine. The year recorded the maximum iron ore production for the United States, a total of 19,218,369 long tons. This is 1,769,323 long tons, or 10 per cent, in excess of the previous maximum of 17,518,046 long tons produced in 1897, and over 1,500,000 above the record for Great Britain in 1889, when 18,026,649 long tons were mined. The ores of the British isles also aggregate lower percentages of metal than those exploited in this country, and therefore represent a smaller pig metal product.

The variety of iron ore produced includes red hematite, the output of which was 63 per cent of the total, and brown hematite, which was 19.3 per cent of the aggregate product. Magnetic and carbonate ores make up the remaining 6.7 per cent.

Luetger's Funeral.

Chicago, Ill., July 31.—Thousands of people attended yesterday the funeral of Adolph Luetger, wife murderer, who died at the Joliet penitentiary. Prominent in the group about the bier at the Northwest Turner hall were Luetger's three children, near a floral pillow with the inscription, "Our father's words—I am innocent."

Lawrence Hartwell, former counsel for Luetger, delivered an address, at the close of which he said: "He is dead, but his wife lives. I call upon Louise Luetger, the missing woman, for whom he has suffered without ever uttering an unkind word regarding her, to come and take the stain from the name of the father and her innocent children."

Only Two Killed.

Port Jervis, N. Y., July 31.—The accident on the Erie railroad growing out of the landslide east of Lackawanna Saturday night was not as serious as at first reported. Only the fireman and engineer of the derailed engine of the west-bound express, which turned over on the track, were killed, though a number of passengers were injured.

To Go to Europe.

Washington, July 31.—The navy department has arranged to send the Prairie to Europe some time during next winter. She will be used in connection with the American exhibit at the Paris exhibition and may be employed in conveying the naval and other portions of the government exhibit to Paris. It is possible that the Prairie will remain on the European station to serve as a nucleus of the squadron which is to be re-established there.

Hitchcock Declined.

Washington, July 31.—Secretary Hitchcock has declined to permit the use of the site on the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas for the construction of a federal building unless congress so specifically authorizes. He holds that it is not desirable that a public building should be constructed on this permanent reservation in close proximity to bath houses, and that a much more suitable site can be obtained by purchase.

Helping Confederates.

Waco, Tex., July 31.—County Judge J. N. Gallagher has employed a secretary at his own expense to assist him in the clerical work, which falls to his lot in consequence of the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the amendment to the constitution of Texas providing that aid may be granted to soldiers and dependent Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows. A steady stream of applications is being handled, many of whom are worthy veterans, or widows of veterans, who find considerable difficulty in securing legal proof that they come within the provision made by the state for the relief of Confederate veterans. Judge Gallagher fills out applications and bears testimony daily of persons who fought in Virginia, having enlisted in that state and having moved to Texas after the close of the war. It is necessary, under the law, to prove by two persons whom the county judge credits that the applicant is entitled to relief under the pension act passed by the Texas legislature at its last session. In case the applicant can not produce two witnesses whose knowledge of his case enables them to make the necessary oath recourse is had to depositions taken in distant states which is an expensive process, too costly for the purses of some of the veterans and widows of veterans. After going over all the formalities as clerk, Judge Gallagher writes out his certificate as county judge and the commissioners' court acts upon the entire record, which the county judge furnishes. At the approaching term next month the county commissioners' court will pass upon between sixty and seventy applicants on whose cases Judge Gallagher has acted favorably.

In the list are Georgians, Alabamians, Missisippians, North and South Carolinians, Virginians, indeed representatives of all the states which once constituted the southern Confederacy, being persons who removed to Texas after the surrender of the armies of the lost cause.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 31.—Mrs. Marie Capert, aged about 40 years and the mother of five children, suicided last night at about 10:45 o'clock at the family residence, 1106 East First street. A 28-caliber pistol was used in the commission of the desperate deed.

She was the wife of F. P. Capert. The deceased had been very despondent throughout the entire day. Yesterday afternoon she went to the Catholic cemetery and came back and complained that she was suffering pains about the head.

Two families reside at the home and about half an hour before the fatal pistol shot was heard Mrs. Capert was in the front room with her friends. Mr. Capert had retired with some of the younger children into the bedroom, which adjoins the front room, and when Mrs. Capert took her departure from the front room she passed through the room occupied by her husband and passed to the back room where she secured the pistol and standing in front of a bureau, sent the bullet through her heart, expiring instantly.

An examination of the pistol last night shows that only one of the five chambers was loaded and that the shell remained.

When discovered the unfortunate woman was in a stooping position and she was gently removed to the middle room where the body was viewed by Justice Milan shortly before 12 o'clock. Mrs. Capert came from France to this country a number of years ago, landing in New Orleans, and she was married about eleven years ago to her husband in that city.

A False Report.

San Angelo, Tex., July 31.—The statement which appeared in a paper of the 28th to the effect that the Black Jack gang had appeared in San Angelo and defied the authorities is ridiculous. This gang has not been seen in this vicinity. Had they made their appearance they would have been taken care of by the local officers without the aid of the rangers. The publication of such a false report has caused considerable indignation among the officers.

To Build a Church.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 31.—Rev. Junius B. French of the Broadway Presbyterian church is now in New York. It is learned from a thoroughly reliable source that his mission there is to confer with a very wealthy gentleman, who has heretofore stated that any time Dr. French's congregation determined to build a new church a liberal donation could be expected from him.

Satisfactory Result.

Corisicana, Tex., July 31.—A trial run of the new pumping station of the Corisicana Water Supply company has just been completed, the result being most satisfactory. Outside of a few leaks, that were stopped speedily, there was not a hitch, the pumps, engines and everything else working like a charm. The new reservoir, which will hold nearly 1,000,000 gallons of water, is ready, and the waters of the artesian wells will be turned into it at once.

Surgeons Dispatched.

Washington, July 31.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service was informed Saturday night of an outbreak of what was feared was yellow fever at the National Soldiers' home at Hampton, and immediately dispatched surgeons in the service from Wilmington, N. C., Norfolk and Washington to investigate the sickness there, report on its character to the authorities here, and to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

GENERAL HEUREUX,

President of the Dominican Republic Assassinated.

RAMON CAEROS THE MURDERER.

The Assassin Succeeded in Making His Escape, but is Being Pursued With Prospects of Capture.

Fort De France, Island of Martinique, July 27.—General Ulysses Heureux, president of the Dominican republic, was assassinated at Moca, Santo Domingo, at 4:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The name of the murderer is Ramon Caeros. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable that he will soon be captured. Vice President General Wenceslao Figueroa immediately upon the announcement of the president's death assumed the direction of affairs.

At present calmness prevails everywhere in the republic.

The remains of President Heureux will probably be taken to Santo Domingo for the funeral services.

Washington, July 27.—Pending official advice of the assassination of President Heureux of Santo Domingo no formal action will be taken by this government. Hon. William F. Powell, the minister to Haiti, is also charged d' affaires to Santo Domingo, while this government is directly represented in the republic in the person of Campbell L. Maxwell, who is consul general and John A. Read, who is vice consul. Officials here recall that attempts have been made heretofore on the life of President Heureux. Secretary Hay paid a brief tribute to the work of the deceased president, saying he understood that he had given the country a good administration. If the next few days develop any signs of unrest in the islands the United States will send a warship there.

Cotton Crushers' Meet.

Memphis, Tenn., July 27.—Not less than a hundred delegates were present at yesterday's meeting of the Interstate Cotton Crushers' association. When President Haskell called the convention to order he announced that the first business would be the election of new members, and a long list of names was favorably acted upon. After selecting New Orleans as the next meeting place, President L. W. Haskell of Savannah, Ga., delivered his annual address.

This was followed by the reading of the annual report of Secretary and Treasurer Robert Gibson of Dallas, Tex., which was referred to the auditing committee.

The president announced that the general business could not well be proceeded with until the questions of greatest importance to be decided during the meeting had been discussed in the papers to be read. He called up Vice-President Alexander first, and his subject was "Our Association, and How to Make it More Effective."

Mr. Alexander said the first consideration was to hold the present membership, and next to take steps to increase it. While the organization was young, it had accomplished great good, but many mills were still out that should by all means be within the fold.

New Postoffice.

Washington, July 27.—Texas post-offices established: Caradan, Mills county, Samuel L. Carraway, postmaster; Majors, Franklin county, Benjamin Majors, postmaster.

The postoffice at Morris, Borden county, has been moved five and a half miles southwest to Howard county and Aura J. Wright commissioned postmaster.

Army orders: Capt. John A. Hulén, James S. Butler, James M. Burroughs and First Lieut. John W. Ward, Dean Tompkins, William S. Cunningham and Carroll Power, thirty-third infantry, United States volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston and join their regiment.

John R. Bridenbald and Oscar Plummer have been appointed substitute letter carriers in the postoffice at Denison to serve for ninety days.

Civil service examination will be held at Tyler, Tex., on Sept. 6 for the clerk and carrier in the postoffice at that place.

Gold Output.

Washington, July 27.—Information from the Klondike up to June 26 has reached the state department from United States Consul McCook at Dawson. The consul says that \$10,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 in gold will cover the gold product for the past twelve months, and adds that reports from Alaska indicate that more gold will be found there than ever will come out of the Klondike. Typhoid has broken out six weeks earlier than last year.

Blackburn Selected.

Louisville, Ky., July 27.—Former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn has been selected by the Democratic nominees and Chairman W. A. Young of the state central committee to be chairman of the Democratic state campaign committee. Mr. Blackburn has accepted the place and is preparing to enter upon the duty of managing the present campaign. Within two weeks the campaign will be formally opened with a big meeting, at which the principal speeches will be made by Senator Goebel and Mr. Blackburn.

The John Keeton Case.

Washington, July 27.—Inquiry at the state department fails to show that there is any authority for the reported extradition into Texas of John Keeton, under a charge of sheep-stealing, and his subsequent trial in Texas for train robbery and murder. The extradition law pledges the country to try the person surrendered only on the charge presented as a basis for extradition.

Capt. Drayfus is ill with fever.

The Cleveland Strike.

Cleveland, O., July 27.—A step in which there is hope of conciliating the street car company and its striking employes was taken here last night by the committee of the council, which succeeded in settling the first strike a month ago. The committee made a request for a special meeting of the council to-night to discuss the ways and means of putting an end to the present distressing situation. The work of the committee, which is expected to result from the meeting of councilmen, will be primarily to discover if the agreement by which the first strike was ended has been violated, and if so, by whom. Allegations of such violation caused the renewal of the strike.

The storm center of the street railway strike has, according to the authorities, settled in Brooklyn, a suburb of Cleveland. At noon 150 employes of the Bohn Steel Range company blocked a car on the bridge connecting the town and dragged the motorman and conductor from their posts, inflicting with their fists and other weapons injuries more painful than serious. Soldiers on guard at the barn, about half a mile away, hurried to the scene, but the rioters had taken refuge in the factory which stands under the approach to the bridge. The factory was surrounded and the premises surrounded, but there was no clew by which the guilty ones could be picked out so they bent their efforts in assisting the blood-stained motorman and conductor to move the car, most of the windows of which had been broken by stones.

Gen. Axline, in command of the troops here, in order to personally view the situation took several rides in cars. He was in civilian dress and the car was stoned at various intervals all along the line. A rock came near hitting him. The vigilance of the guards, while daylight aided them, prevented trouble of a serious nature.

Preparations for mass meetings at various points were made during the day. It is expected that a large one will be held in Monumental square in the heart of the city to night unless the mayor prohibits it. In preparation for one a platform was erected in Brooklyn to protest against the action of Mayor Farley of Cleveland, who has assumed, under the authority of an almost forgotten statute, supreme police power of Cuyahoga county. This leaves Mayor Phelps of the suburbs, together with his constabulary, shorn of their robes of power, and they do not like it.

The soldiers and the Cleveland chief executives' special police in Brooklyn are not allowed to use the public hydrants to get water, it is said, and up on various occasions bayonets were of a necessity used to convince shopkeepers that it was wisest to sell soldiers what they wanted. Mayor Farley yesterday mailed Mayor Phelps a letter in which he declared that if the Cleveland cohorts had any more trouble about getting water, Cleveland, which pumps the water to the suburbs, would attempt to abrogate the water trust and let the whole hamlet go thirsty. Mayor Farley also issued a statement to the strikers in which he said that a man who was more loyal to his labor union than to himself and his country was a coward and a bad citizen.

The Texas Telegraph and Telephone company has paid the comptroller \$15.15 tax on telegraph messages sent within the state for the quarter ending June 30.

The Messenger strike is still on at Cincinnati, O.

An Awful Crime.

Brazil, Ind., July 27.—Charles Wolfangel became violently insane at his home in Denmark, south of here, and seizing a hatchet, chopped his two daughters and wife to death while they were sleeping. He then, with a knife, cut his own throat. It is thought the eldest girl was awakened when her sister was killed, as evidences of a struggle were apparent.

One of Wolfangel's daughters is staying with Alex McCullough, near Asheville. Wolfangel called at McCullough's last Sunday and requested his daughter to accompany him home. The girl called on Mr. McCullough to shield her from her father's wrath, and he did so by driving Wolfangel from his house. The murdered children were 8 and 12 years old.

The comptroller of the currency at Washington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent in favor of the creditors of the City National bank of Fort Worth, Tex.

Trouble Over Korea.

Washington, July 28.—The reports that Japan and Russia are arming for a struggle over Korea are received with much allowance in the diplomatic quarters chiefly concerned, and it is pointed out that an entente cordiale was arranged between the two countries last year concerning affairs in Korea. This arrangement is still in force, and there has been no evidence that either government desired to part from it.

Description of Calamba.

Washington, July 28.—Calamba is a town on Laguna bay, thirty miles southeast of Manila. It is much further south than the United States troops have yet penetrated on land. It is in the province of Laguna. It has a population of 11,476, and is twenty-seven miles from Santa Cruz on the eastern shore of the bay. Its capture is not considered of any strategical importance except as a part of the plan to harass and worry the insurgents.

BRYAN IN INDIANA.

He Made Three Speeches at Greenfield, Causing Enthusiasm.

12000 PEOPLE HEARD HIM.

In His Speech He Insisted on Nothing Being Subtracted from the Democratic Platform of 1896.

Greenfield, Ind., July 28.—W. J. Bryan held three meetings here yesterday, two at the fair grounds and one on the courthouse square in the evening. Fully 15,000 visitors were in town and 12,000 people heard him on the fair grounds at each of the two meetings. In his speeches Mr. Bryan insisted upon nothing being subtracted from the Democratic platform of 1896, but that to it should be added denunciation of the Philippine policy of the administration which gave arms to the insurgents to help them free themselves from the yoke of Spain and then after buying them at \$2.50 each was shooting them down for daring to assert their independence against the republic of the United States, the land of the free.

He said any failure to strongly endorse the Chicago platform would be a backward step that would be very harmful to the Democratic party. He said the national administration could proceed against the trusts by having the president appoint an attorney general who would recommend the passage of a law obstructing their operation and if necessary recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring congress to pass such a law.

Mr. Bryan devoted much of his time to the Philippine question. He said he had heard the McKinley policy defined on the grounds of religious duty, financial profit and political duty. He warned all religious thinkers that a war conquest for religious reasons was a dangerous doctrine. He thought Christianity shot into humanity with a Gatling gun would do little good as the man receiving the load would be little benefited, and the man who was shot at and missed would be kept busy picking up and caring for the dead.

Other speakers were: Judge Tarvin of Kentucky, president of the league of bimetallic clubs of the Ohio Valley; B. F. Shively of South Bend, John Overmyer of North Vernon, John W. Kern of Indianapolis and Michael Foley of Crawfordsville.

China and Japan.

Washington, July 28.—In diplomatic quarters concerned with the affairs of China and Japan it is said that the old ill feeling between the countries dating long before the war and made more acute by that struggle, recently has been obliterated by several graceful and significant courtesies exchanged between the emperor of China and the emperor of Japan.

Another recent mark of restored good feeling is the sending of many Chinese students to Japan for modern education. This era of good feeling in the orient was referred to at the legations here in connection with reports from Peking as to the visit of the Japanese admiral and squadron and the probable consummation of a Japanese-China treaty.

Capt. Drayfus has recovered from his illness.

Washington, July 28.—The body of Robert G. Ingersoll was removed from Dubbs Ferry to the Freshpond, L. I., crematory yesterday morning. They body was in a plain black coffin, without ornament. The top of the coffin was covered with roses.

The funeral party included Mrs. Ingersoll, her two daughters, Clinton B. Farrell, Walston H. Brown, Maj. O. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith, and F. C. Penfield.

The body was placed in the retort in the Freshpond crematory shortly after noon. Only the members of the funeral party were allowed in the crematory.

When the retort was sufficiently cooled the cradle was drawn out and the alum-soaked sheet was opened. The ashes were then placed in the usual canister and then in the urn. Both were sealed and the urn taken in charge by the Ingersoll party. The return trip was then begun. Mrs. Ingersoll bore up well. The funeral urn is a beautiful one, wound with laurel leaves and berries in high relief and set with cypress leaves fashioned of green bronze. It is oval and set on a red porphyry base that rests on a brass plate. On one side is the simple inscription: "Robert G. Ingersoll." On the other in French are the words: "This urn holds the dust of the heart, the memory."

Populists Nominate a Ticket.

Frankfort, Ky., July 28.—The Populist state convention yesterday nominated a full state ticket. John G. Blair of Nicholas county was nominated for governor. An effort was made to have the convention nominate former Gov. John Y. Brown, who probably will run for governor on an anti-Goebel ticket, but the anti-fusion was so strong this plan failed to go through, though some of the delegates and party leaders regarded it with much favor.

Adolph Luetger, the wealthy sausage maker, who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of his wife, was found dead in his cell at Joliet, Ill.

Concluded Their Labors.

Chicago, Ill., July 28.—Delegates to the national convention of the bankruptcy law concluded their deliberations yesterday and adjourned. Before closing, the organization was made permanent under the name of the national association of referees in bankruptcy. The intention is to hold annual conventions. A set of by-laws was adopted in which the object of the association is to promote the purposes of a national bankruptcy more uniform to be set forth and suggested desirable amendments.

W. H. Hotchkiss in an address declared that the delegates were strongly opposed to Judge Kohlsaat's suggestion to have act repealed within a year.

Several other addresses were made declaring that it would be a mistake to repeal the measure. The speakers favored the act as a permanent institution and claimed it ought not to be difficult to secure the desired amendments.

Want to Be Annexed.

San Francisco, Cal., July 28.—The natives of the island of Kusaie, in the Carolines, want to be annexed to the United States. The king high chiefs and prominent men on the island, to the number of seventy-two have forwarded a petition to that effect to San Francisco with the request that it be laid before the president. They say not a word about the Spaniards or the Germans, but simply ask to be taken under the folds of the stars and stripes.

Charged With Abduction.

Liverpool, July 28.—On the arrival of the Dominion line steamer Cambroman at this port yesterday morning Sergt. Collins of Scotland Yard and Sergt. Bell of Liverpool arrested Mrs. William Y. Perot of Baltimore on the charge of the abduction of her daughter from Baltimore. The child and mother were taken to the police office, but proceeded to Euston station by a later train.

Aeronaut Thayer was killed at Streator, Ill.

WILL NOT OBJECT.

America Willing for Spain to Pay Aguinaldo \$3,000,000.

INSURGENTS BEING GUARDED.

Fillibustering to be Stopped Immediately—Better Arrangements Made for Guarding the Islands.

Washington, July 29.—This government will interpose no objection if Spain sees fit to pay Aguinaldo \$3,000,000 or any other sum for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners now held by the insurgents and which were in their hands at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace.

It is held at the state department that in view of our treaty with Spain we could not afford to resist this action, especially as we seem to be unable to release the prisoners.

If the money were paid over to the insurgents themselves a strict policing of the island would prevent its being sent out for the purchase of war supplies, and if paid at Hong Kong by the same means supplies could be kept out of the island.

Better arrangements of guarding those portions of the island where supplies are believed to be smuggled in are now being made by the navy department.

Fillibustering is to be stopped. It has been apparent for some time that the insurgents have been receiving both money and supplies, but our officials have been unable to locate the source or stop the smuggling.

The situation has improved since the addition to the fleet of the tinclads now in the service.

In the hope of stopping it altogether the department is endeavoring to increase the number of this patrol so as to throw a cordon entirely around the island.

If this is accomplished before the closing of the rainy season and the supplies of those in rebellion are cut off there will be, it is claimed, no reason why the land forces, under competent generalship, should not promptly crush the insurgents and establish peace.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Honolulu, July 21, via San Francisco, July 29.—The volcanic eruption of Mauna Loa is still in full blast. The lava flow is apparently filling up the table land. Hilo and the whole island of Hawaii are enveloped in smoke. Vessels encounter dense clouds of smoke hundreds of miles out at sea, and navigators are seriously inconvenienced. Kilauea is also smoking freely, and the indications are that this volcano will soon be in active eruption.

Frank Davey has returned from a visit to the volcano. He says there is a series of eight craters. Five of them were dead, but appeared to have been active quite recently. One of the others was belching forth smoke and fire and molten rocks of great size. According to Davey, the rocks were as big as horses and went so high that they cooled before falling to the ground.

H. Y. Jones, who recently crossed the Edmonton trail, has reached Victoria, B. C. He started from Swift Current, N. W. T., on April 9, 1898. In July of last year Jones says a party of twenty were lost on the Great Slave lake. Several of their bodies have been found.

Children Shot.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 29.—Several possums are now in the hills east of here searching for Ithamer Yerkes, a truck farmer and dairyman, who, yesterday afternoon, shot and seriously wounded four boys, two white and two colored, all of whom were under ten years of age. They were Warren Coffey, 8 years old, shot in the head and arm; Frank Smith, 9 years old, shot in the head, face and body; Murray Foster, 7 years old, shot in the body and legs; Richard Kendall, 9 years old, in head and body, fatally wounded. The first two are white. Members of Yerkes' family claim that the youngsters were stealing watermelons, but this is denied by the boys. The weapon used by Yerkes was a double-barrel shot gun. Yerkes will probably be lynched if captured.

At Detroit, Mich., the request of the employees of the Citizens' Street Railway company for an increase in wages of 4 cents an hour was refused by the company.

Money Must Be Returned.

Washington, July 29.—United States Minister Merry yesterday was instructed to represent to the governor of Nicaragua that in the opinion of the state department the \$9000 collected by Gen. Torres from the American merchants in Bluefields should be returned to them. The merchants were required to pay this amount of money on goods that had been assessed previously by the revolutionary.

Four Negroes Hanged.

Baltimore, Md., July 29.—Upon one scaffold and simultaneously, four negroes were hanged at 9:48 yesterday in the Baltimore city jailyard. Three of the men, Cornelius Gardner, John Meyers and Chas. James, paid their lives for criminally assaulting Annie Ball, a 13-year-old negro girl, while Joseph Bryan, the fourth member of the quartette, killed Mary Pack, a negro with whom he had lived.

News from Samoa.

San Francisco, Cal., July 29.—Chief Justice W. L. Chambers of Samoa arrived here yesterday on the steamer Moana, accompanied by his family. He is on a four months' leave of absence, but says that his business in the United States is of such a nature that he will probably not return to Apia.

In an interview the chief justice said: "All is now quiet in Samoa, but I can not answer for the future. Both Mataafa and Malletoa affect to be satisfied with the present arrangement, which abolishes the office of king and vests the responsibility of government in the consuls of the three powers. I feel sure Mataafa is sincere in this. Though fairly elected and after election accepting the kingship, he never had ambitions in that direction. As soon as the committee arrived he proposed to resign, a spirit which later proved to be in accordance with the plans of the commissioners, and I have every reason to believe that he will live up to his bargain."

"Mataafa is ambitious. For many years he has thirsted for power, and will not be so easily satisfied. At the same time he is a man of exceptional ability, is shrewd, and I have never thought the interests of the natives would especially suffer in his hands."

"Yes, my decision has been sustained by the commission and it has published the fact in a proclamation. 'With respect to the future I can say little. This is the problem. In its work the commission has endeavored to eliminate from the original arrangement all the features that have appeared faulty or weak."

Those features have been substituted by others, whose experience has demonstrated to be more desirable and workable. It is difficult to frame any government under tripartite control that will be paramount, but this is not due so much to the faultiness of theory as to local dissensions and the want of harmony among the treaty powers. The success of the commission demonstrated conclusively that the natives can be controlled, peace maintained and laws enforced when the foreign governments work in accord. Perfect harmony exists between the commission and the chief justice."

"Apropos of the reported difficulties and fight which so much is made in correspondence published here, permit me to say that these were nothing more than little village difficulties which would have passed entirely unnoticed were it not that all eyes are turned to Samoa villages just now and that the landscape is being swept by a telescope to perceive troubles not discernible to the eye."

Judge Chambers said he had finished up all of the cases to come before the court this summer. The commission is empowered to appoint a chief justice ad interim in case anything arises before a permanent appointment is made. Up to the time Judge Chambers left the commission had not decided who the new man would be.

Fought to a Draw.

New York, July 29.—George McFadden of New York and Joe Gans of Baltimore fought twenty-five rounds at a killing pace in the arena of the Broadway Athletic club last night to what Referee John White called a draw. A majority of the 5000 people who packed the club were of the opinion that the colored lad from the southern city had made the better showing, but the contest had been so fast and interesting that cheers alone greeted the close and the decision.

President Heureux's Funeral.

Cape Haitien, July 29.—The funeral of President Heureux of San Domingo took place at 5 o'clock yesterday evening in Santiago de las Caballeros. The population was panic stricken, but there was no disorder. A report has been received here to the effect that the adversaries of the government attacked Moca. The news of the death of President Heureux was hardly credited here by the people until Thursday evening, when undoubted confirmation was received. Then there was great rejoicing among the Dominican exiles, many of whom live in and around Cape Haitien. These exiles, who were driven out of their country by Heureux, are now preparing to arm themselves and enter Santo Domingo, where they expect their chief, Don Juan Isidoro Jimenes, to join them. The Dominican government is making preparations on a large scale to maintain itself.

Buried With Military Honors.

Trieste, July 29.—Isaac Raskalian, electrician on board the United States cruiser Olympia, was buried with military honors. The cortege was led by the Olympia's band, followed by a squad of marines. The hearse was followed by sixty American sailors and a detachment of Austrian marines. Admiral Dewey sent a beautiful wreath. The Austrian authorities offered a military band for the occasion, which was courteously declined.

The Contract System.

Honolulu, July 29, via San Francisco, Cal., July 29.—Sugar planters and government officials are worried over the discussion of the Hawaiian contract labor system now going on in the United States. They deny that the laborers are treated as slaves and, while admitting that the contract system will eventually be abolished, insist that under present conditions they have no other resources.

PASTURE AND FARM.

A large cotton mill is being built at Barker. The crop outlook in Illinois country is reported excellent. W. L. McCarver of Denton raised a seventy-seven pound watermelon. The citizens of Bonham are figuring on the erection of a cotton factory. Corn is being sold at the rate of 1000 bushels per day at Georgetown. A much-needed rain fell at Midlothian and vicinity, materially helping the cotton crop. W. D. Belt carried to Waxahachie a few days ago the first open boll of cotton this season. A peculiar worm that eats grass and weeds has made its appearance in the Whittemound neighborhood, Grayson county. Galveston received her first bale of cotton, 1899-1900 crop, the other day. It came from Jackson county, and will be sold at auction on the Galveston exchange.

J. R. Colgin of Rowland, Collin county, raised an average of thirty-four and one-twelfth bushels of wheat per acre on a crop of twenty-five acres this year. The new departure in wheat against cotton has resulted in making Waxahachie a wheat center. The receipts up to a few days ago were 195,000 bushels. The watermelon crop of eastern Denton county is immense. The principal market for the growers of that section is McKinney, into which a constant stream of canvas-covered wagons, loaded with the product, are to be seen all the time. As many as fifty of these wagons have been counted at one time on the public square of that town.

A gentleman returned from Red River bottom farms to Paris reported that he saw cotton fields with the rows eight feet apart and the branches of the plants locked from end to end of the row. There is more than a bale per acre now in sight on that farm and the owner says he expects to gather 4000 pounds of seed cotton from each acre.

The cotton boll weevil has appeared in Wharton county. Mr. Robert Huston, who traveled over a considerable extent of the county, says they are to be found in innumerable quantities. The stalk is apparently healthy, but the young fruit is punctured, and it will take but a few days of clear weather for the insect to spread over a wide extent.

Lockhart's first bale of cotton for the season was marketed the other day. It was bought by Mr. James G. Blanks, a local buyer, at 51 and a premium of \$15. The cotton was raised on the farm of Mr. Joe Masur, near town, by a German named Wolf, was ginned by Mr. J. H. Vick and weighed 500 pounds.

The first bale of cotton has been received at Rockdale. It weighed 542 pounds and was raised by W. P. Glenn on Mr. James Holtzman's farm, seven miles north of Rockdale. Mr. Glenn brought in the first bale last season on the 8th of August, which makes the first bale this season, fourteen days earlier than last year.

The prevailing hot weather is proving to be very beneficial to the farmers near McKinney. There was some fear that the cotton would be injured by the boll worms, but the hot sun is dispersing such fear. Thrashing is progressing at a rapid rate and the prospects for the heaviest crop ever marketed in Collin county grows brighter.

Boll worms and caterpillars are reported doing damage around Whiteboro, Grayson county. J. B. Grant of near Peoria says that the army worm has eaten up two acres of millet, two of sorghum and nine of cotton for him. Reports from Aquilla and Cobb Creek say the army worm has appeared there in localities and is doing some damage. The actions of the army worm are peculiar. In some locations it cleans out the grass, but does not molest the cotton, while in others it does just the opposite.

Farmers around Taylor report the appearance of boll weevil, and some farms are already swept of the cotton crop. Others report cotton shedding the leaves and bolls. Much damage has been done. A few days ago no finer prospects for cotton were ever known in Williamson county. The Irish potato crop of Lamar county brought the growers an average of \$2.50 an acre. Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 was paid out in Paris for the crop, and farmers say that the prices this season beat cotton raising two to one.

From statements made by the various farmers around Terrell it is the general belief that the crops are better than for years past. That the yield from the small grain has been all that could be asked for and that the corn and the cotton is now in prime condition.

Commissioner of Agriculture Col. Jeff Johnson received from an admiring friend at Elgin a huge watermelon, weighing eighty-six pounds, inscribed, "The biggest melon from the greatest melon producing country on earth."

The brand of cattle belonging to the Justin Cook estate, located seven miles north of Baird, were sold at public auction at \$15 per head. They consisted of about 350 head of stock cattle, including the calves of 1899 to date. J. L. Wilson shipped three cars of cattle from Sanger to Kansas City. Other parties will ship to Chicago. One car of cattle each from C. B. Rider of Aledo and Thomas Morris of Graham were shipped to the Port worth stock yards.

TEXANETTES.

Wire fencing is being cut around Powell. Burglars are causing trouble at Corsicana. The comptroller has received the tax rolls of Tom Green county. A recruiting office has been opened at Belton. Gov. Richards of Wyoming visited Rockport the other day. A severe electrical storm struck Beeville the other evening. Debris of the burned courthouse at Marshall is being cleared away. A holiness meeting has been going on at Dodd City, Fannin county. The Fannin county normal school closed at Bonham the other day. Peter Mahoney, a boy 13 years old, was drowned near San Patricio. The oil mill at Farmersville has begun sinking a 1500-foot artesian well. Between 6000 and 7000 people attended the barbecue and picnic at Frost. Deep wells are being sunk at the city waterworks pumping station at Sherman. Chillico Luna, a Mexican, who was wounded at a fandango, died at Nacogoches. Lon Turner, colored, was given a life sentence by a Dallas county jury for murder. Vernon Littlejohn, a little boy, was bitten by a supposed mad dog near McKinney. A call has been issued for a meeting of the Texas beekeepers at Abilene on August 15. Austin was visited by a heavy down-pour of rain and a high wind, doing some damage. The annual reunion of Richard Coke camp, United Confederate Veterans, met at Robert Lee. The district court of Eastland county, after a six weeks' session, adjourned for the term. A carload of Chinamen passed through El Paso from San Francisco headed for Mexico. Charles McCandess and Alberto Ceantes have been indicted at Gatesville charged with murder. The Epworth League of the Fort Worth district, Colored Episcopal church, convened at Weatherford. The Navarro County Farmers' milling association of Corsicana has filed its charter with the secretary of state. J. M. Wyde, a carpenter, while working on a building a few miles from Gatesville, fell and broke his thigh. Ability of enlarging that post to accommodate another battery. The time for his visit has not yet been set by Gen. Kibben. The temporary vault built for the purpose of holding the county records was completed at Marshall and the records placed therein. Gen. Chambers McKibben, commander of the department of Texas, has been authorized to visit the post at Galveston and report on the advisability of enlarging that post to accommodate another battery. The temporary vault built for the purpose of holding the county records was completed at Marshall and the records placed therein. Gen. Chambers McKibben, commander of the department of Texas, has been authorized to visit the post at Galveston and report on the advisability of enlarging that post to accommodate another battery. The temporary vault built for the purpose of holding the county records was completed at Marshall and the records placed therein.

Complaints have been filed in United States Commissioner Murphy's court at Sherman against parties who, as sureties and principals on convict bonds are alleged to have violated the war tax law by not stamping the same. The result of the inquiry is looked forward to with interest. The state penitentiary agents arrived at El Paso recently and removed twenty-one convicts from the county jail, who are destined for the coal mines and the railroads. Two children were sent to the reformatory. Several horses were killed near Denton by the extreme heat. The Crystal Ice company lost a fine draught horse, J. Good lost one, Porter Bros. one, within a radius of a few miles, and there were reports of others, but they could not be authenticated.

A representative of the General Electric company was in Corsicana, and it is said his visit was for the purpose of inspecting the electric and gas plant of Corsicana in the interest of those who propose to build an electric street railroad. A number of counterfeit dollars have been passed in Gainesville recently. The counterfeit is made in imitation of the silver dollar and is a very poor piece of work. The officers are on the watch and think the guilty parties will be apprehended. The city board of equalization, composed of W. R. Vivrett, L. M. Bailey and J. A. Davis, reconvened at Weatherford to receive the answers of those cited to appear and show cause, if any they have, why their city tax reductions should not be raised. News reached Lockhart, Caldwell county, that a man by the name of Pendergast had been shot from ambush a few miles east of Taylorville in that county. He was shot with a charge of buckshot and seriously if not fatally wounded. The adjutant general at Austin issued an order that regulations for uniforms would be honored if companies had complied with general order No. 5, requiring perfecting of organization and forwarding rolls to adjutant general's office. A daughter of Mr. Nichols, living sixteen miles north of Greenville, Hunt county, while starting a fire with oil, had an explosion, burning the kitchen, which was detached from the house. The little girl was, strange to say, not much hurt.

DICK RODNEY; or, The Adventures of An Eton Boy...

BY JAMES GRANT.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

"Hello!" said Tom Lombourne, suddenly looking aloft, as the topsails flapped and shivered; "she's yawning or steering wild; what is that Spaniard about?"

"But where is he?" added Carlton, as we now missed Antonio from the wheel; "Antonio, where are you?"

"Gone overboard, I hope," exclaimed the second mate, with something more than need to be repeated, as he rushed to the wheel, and, after making it revolve a few times rapidly, he filled the sails and steadied the brig. This was done just in time, for the Eugenie had a press of canvas on her, and had she been taken aback, the consequences might have been serious.

"Look about for the skulking lubber," said Lambourne, in great wrath, "and show him well with a slush bucket; another moment and the craft would have been broached to!"

"He must have crept behind the longboat and got into the forecastle," suggested Carlton.

"I'll bring him up with a round turn for playing this trick," grumbled Lambourne.

"Hush!" said I, as a strange sound fell upon my ear.

"What is it?" asked the others, listening.

"A cry—did you not hear it?"

"No—nonsense!" said they, together. "It was a cry that came from somewhere."

"I did hear something," said Will White; "but it was a shelve creaking in half a minute after it."

"No," said I, pausing by the cabin, as a terrible forbidding seized me; "it came from the cabin."

"There is no one there but the Captain, Hislop, and the boy Bill, who sleeps in the steerage, and they are all three sound enough by this time," said Lambourne.

"But the sound was from the cabin," I persisted, hastening aft.

"At that moment another cry, loud and pitiless—a cry that sank into a hoarse moan, echoed through the brig, and ringing high above the welter of the sea alongside, the bubble at the stem and stern, or the hum of the wind through the taut rigging."

We all rushed aft to the companion, and at that instant Antonio sprang up the cabin stair. By the clear splendor of the tropical moonlight we could see that his usually swarthy visage was pale as death, while his black eyes blazed like two burning coals. He grasped his unsheathed knife, the blade of which, as well as his hands and clothes, were covered with blood!

My heart grew sick with vague apprehension, and my first thought was for a weapon; but none was near.

"What have you been about, you rascally picaresque—and why did you leave the wheel?" Lambourne, becoming greatly excited, the mate to navigate the brig, and at the mercy of a well-armed desperado, to whom homicide was a pastime; thus, all who had handled him so severely on the night we crossed the line began to feel no small degree of alarm for their own safety, being certain that more blood would be shed the moment he came on deck.

Antonio seemed a relief to all, but in half a minute after he was gone below little Billy, or "Boy Bill," as he was usually termed, whose sleeping place was the steerage, rushed up the cabin stair in his shirt and ran among us, sobbing with fear and dismay.

His departure seemed a relief to all, but in half a minute after he was gone below little Billy, or "Boy Bill," as he was usually termed, whose sleeping place was the steerage, rushed up the cabin stair in his shirt and ran among us, sobbing with fear and dismay.

Another choking cry acquainted him that Antonio had stabbed Hislop in his sleep; and fearing that his own turn would come next, he had crept into an empty cask which lay below the companion-ladder, and remained there, trembling with dread, until he took an opportunity of rushing on deck and joining us.

This terrible revelation added to our dismay.

We were now in a desperate predicament, without a captain or mate to navigate the brig, and at the mercy of a well-armed desperado, to whom homicide was a pastime; thus, all who had handled him so severely on the night we crossed the line began to feel no small degree of alarm for their own safety, being certain that more blood would be shed the moment he came on deck.

All dressed themselves with the utmost expedition, and it was resolved to hold a council of war. Lambourne was still at the wheel; and to be prepared for any emergency, he resolved to reduce the canvas on the brig. So the royals were taken down, all studding-sails taken in, and the topsails were hoisted; all this was done as quietly as possible, lest any sound might arouse the fiend who seemed now to possess the Eugenie.

Lambourne ventured to peep down the skylight, when he saw Antonio drinking brandy from a case bottle, without troubling himself with a glass. Then the Spaniard proceeded to attire himself in the best clothes of Captain Weston; he forced open several lockfast places, and took from them money and jewelry, which he concealed about his person. What his ultimate object could be in performing these acts of plunder on the open sea, we could neither conceive nor divine, but on chancing to glance upward, he caught a glimpse of Tom's eyes peering down.

There was an explosion, a crashing of glass and a ball from a revolver, fired upward, grazed Tom's ear and pierced the rim of his son's wester as a hint that our Cubano had no intention of being overlooked in his operations below.

We heard him close the cabin door with a bang, and after locking it, throw himself on the floor behind it, with the intention of sleeping, probably, but with the full resolution that no one should enter without disturbing him; and in this way, after examining his pistols, he reposed every night afterward while on board.

"By jingo! I thought the killing of the birds would lead to bad luck somehow," said Henry Warren, an old foremast man, with a reproachful glance at me, as he threw the two albatrosses overboard.

"Whoever goes nigh him in the cabin, either by the door or the skylight, risks being stabbed or shot," said Tattooed Tom; "so we must go to work some other way, shipmates, and that other way may be considered."

"We might close and batten the skylight and companionway, and then starve or smoke him out," suggested one of the crew, Francis Probert, our carpenter.

"Smoke him out!" echoed Tom. "Yes, as we do rats."

"By what?"

"Fill a bucket with spun yarn and greased flax, with sulphur and bligewater—ain't that the medical compound for rats?"

"Smoke him out!" echoed Tom. "Yes, as we do rats."

"By what?"

"Fill a bucket with spun yarn and greased flax, with sulphur and bligewater—ain't that the medical compound for rats?"

"Nonsense," said Tom; "you would burn the ship!"

"As he has often threatened to do," said Carlton, "and may do yet."

A most extraordinary scheme was proposed by one man—that we should launch the longboat, throw into her some bags of bread and gang-casks of water, unship the compass, double-bank the oars, and shove off for the coast of South America, after scuttling the brig and leaving Antonio to his fate.

We were in a horrible state of perplexity, and I seemed to see constantly before me the gashed bodies of my two kind, brave and hospitable friends—Captain Weston and Marc Hislop—lying in their berths dead and unavenged, with their destroyer beside them!

We had the capstan-bars, and with these it was proposed to assail him when next he came on deck. Then we had the carpenter's tools, among which a hand-saw, an auger, an adze and a hatchet, made very available weapons, and these, with the old cutlass and harpoons which figured on the night we crossed the line, were speedily appropriated. I was armed with a heavy claw-hammer, and, vowing firmly to stand by each other, we resolved to lynch Antonio the moment he came out of his den.

While we were thus employed in devising the means of punishment, the dark shadows of night passed away, the morning sun came up in his tropical splendor, and the blue waves of the southern sea rolled around us in light, but not a sail was visible on their vast expanse.

The crew seemed pale and excited, as they might well be, and with buckets of water we cleaned the deck from the blood that stained it.

The morning advanced into noon, and the vessel was steered her due course, for the wind was still fair. Ned Carlton was at the wheel, and the men were all grouped forward, when suddenly Antonio appeared on deck with a knife in his sash and a revolver in each hand.

He was so pale that his olive face seemed almost a pea-green, and a black crust upon his cruel lips showed the extent of his putrefaction in the cabin. He glanced into the binnacle, and perceiving that the brig was still being steered her old course, he cried, in a hoarse voice:

"Hombres, allegarse a la costa!" (men, bear toward a land) and pointing to the direction in which he knew the vast continent of South America—from which we were probably four or five hundred miles distant—must be, he added orders in English to shape the brig's course due west, and stamped his right foot on the deck to give his words additional force.

(To be continued.)

MAIL NUISANCE

That Threatened to Inundate the Family of a New Father.

At an Adelaide street residence the servant went to the door, met a perspiring and scowling letter carrier, and took in a basketful of mail. It was the third such lot of the day, and there had been a like delivery for a week. "Dump it into the furnace," roared the young man who is at the head of the family. "I'm going to see the postmaster, write the head of the department at Washington, and get out an injunction. I'll see if there is not some way to abate this nuisance."

"But there may be some other mail something that we want to read," interposed a gentler and feeler voice. "I don't care if there is. I don't care if there's a draft or a postal order in every other envelope. Chuck the whole outfit into the furnace and don't lose any time doing it. Whoever's working this rig on me may think he's smart good and plenty. It's the confounded, meanest, smallest, most impudent thing I ever heard of." "But it's only a joke, my dear." "I'll joke 'em. Do you know that we've received over a car lot of catalogues, prospectuses, and all that sort of thing from female seminaries in the country? There were over 200 in the first batch and that was the smallest one received. Dump the whole batch into the furnace. I say. Nice thing! I guess not sending up those female seminary advertisements and our little girl not two weeks old yet. You can bet that I'll stop the thing or know the reason why."—Detroit Free Press.

BOY'S ESSAY ON HORNETS.

He Finds in Them a Practical Lesson for Busybodies.

A hornet is the smartest bug that flies anywhere, quotes the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. He comes when he pleases and goes when he gets ready. One way a hornet shows his smartness is by attending to his own business, and making everybody who interferes with him wish they had done the same thing. When a hornet stings a feller he knows it, and never stops talking about it as long as his friends will listen to him. One day a hornet stung my pa (my pa is a preacher) on the nose, and he did no do any pastoral visiting for a month without talking about that hornet. Another way a hornet shows his smartness is by not procrastinating. If he has any business with you he will attend to it at once and then leaves you to think it over to yourself. He don't do like the mosquito, who comes fooling around for half an hour, singing, "Cousin, cousin," and then when he has bled you all he can, dash away yelling "No kin." A hornet never bleeds you; but if he sticks you, you will go off on a swell. I don't know anything more about hornets, only that Josh Billings says: "A hornet is an inflammable (Josh was a poor spell'er) buzzer, sudden in his impressions, and rather hasty in his conclusions, or end."

A Curious Collection.

A London man who always takes a cigar when invited out to dinner, though he does not smoke, has now a collection of half a century's accumulations, each cigar wrapped up and labeled with the date and occasion on which it was taken.

Only those who dwell where there are mountains without valleys experience joys without sorrows.

FOR FORTY YEARS WE'VE OWNED THESE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Beautiful Visions Under the Deep Blue Waters of California.

Few of this generation are aware that the United States possessed islands in the Pacific even before the acquisition of Hawaii. For forty years the United States has owned the Midway Islands, 1,200 miles north of Hawaii. They are not of great extent. In the publications on file in the navy department, which make mention of these possessions, no space is wasted on the number or habits of the inhabitants. In fact, so far as known, there are no inhabitants on the islands. There is little to attract the mariner, and it must be a leisure-hunting ship indeed that would go to the Midway Islands for the simple pleasure of giving its crew a chance to stretch their legs on American soil.

Just forty years ago, on July 5, the Midway Islands were taken in possession in the name of the United States by their discoverer, Captain Brooks of the U. S. S. Gambia. Captain Brooks named the islands "Middlebrook Islands." In a short time the nomenclature of the little group passed through several changes, until in recent years they became commonly known as the Midway Islands, though sometimes called Brooks Islands.

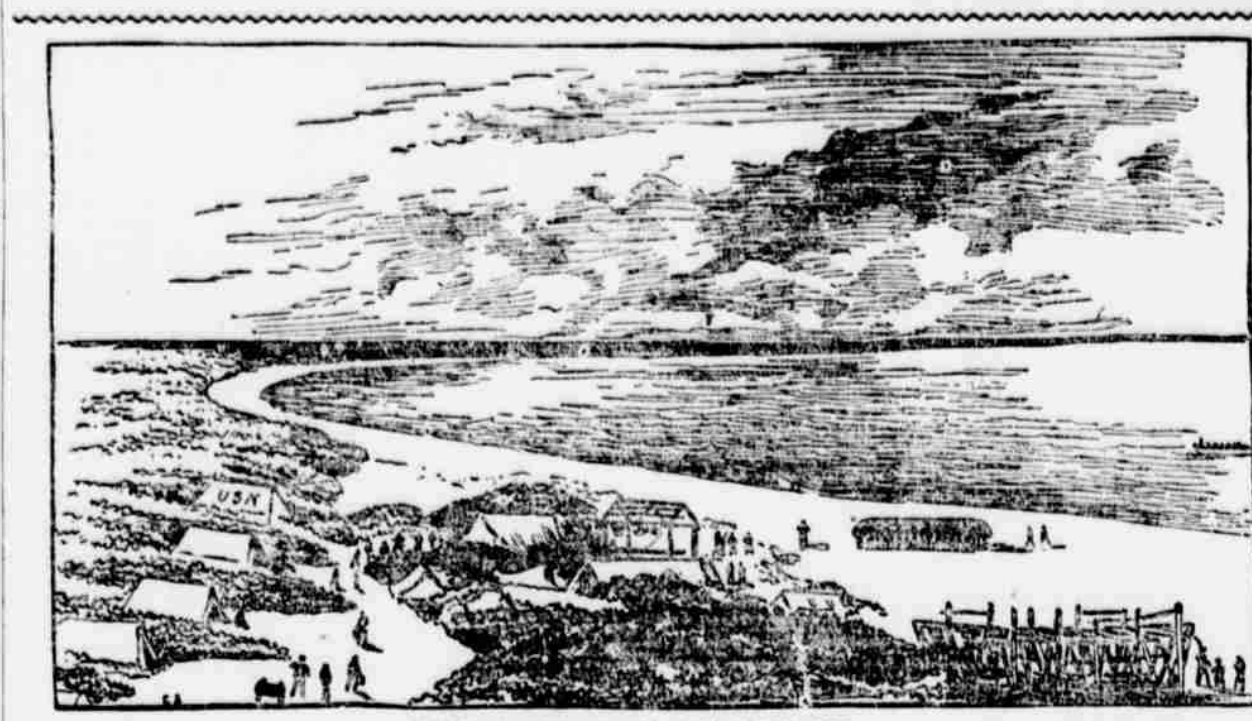
Captain Brooks left a Kamohatka on one of the islands and returned to the United States. So far as history records, this is the last of the Kamohatka so thoughtfully marooned to notify coming discoverers that the little sand pile under him was the property of the United States. Whether he succumbed to the awful solitude of the place or lived to be rescued by one of the succeeding expeditions to the islands the official records fail to state. Officially his history ends where it began.

On his return to the United States, Captain Brooks made mention of his discovery, but its exact position was kept secret. Eventually, however, the Pacific Mail Company saw in the location of the islands an attractive supply station for their vessels plying between the United States and Japan. The company viewed the islands as preferable to Honolulu, which was thought to be too much under foreign influence. With this view the islands were closely examined in 1867 by Captain Reynolds, U. S. N., of the Lackawanna. His report is practically the latest and most exhaustive in the possession of the government.

As a result of this expedition, Congress in 1869 made an appropriation of \$50,000 for improving Waialeale harbor and opening the reef to admit the large Trans-Pacific mail steamships. The \$50,000 appropriation was used, but the work was never completed. Lieutenant Commander (now Admiral) Sicard was placed in charge of the contractors during the work. His repeated reports on the difficulty of taking large passenger steamers through a tortuous and dangerous canal thousands of miles from any aid in case of accident, at last caused the government to abandon the work.

Before Commander Sicard had been fifteen hours away from the Midway group he lost the good ship Saginaw, and with his crew of ninety men was cast away on Ocean Island, sixty miles from the Midway reef. Here they remained for nearly three months, and the history of these weeks has scarcely been paralleled in the annals of our navy. The wreck of the Saginaw occurred at 3 o'clock on the morning of Oct.

29, 1870. Admiral Sicard states that when he started from the Midway Islands and left them unoccupied, he thought best to touch at Ocean Island, only sixty miles out of his course, to rescue any unfortunate mariner that might have been cast away on that coral reef. The swift, unknown currents of that region carried the Saginaw far in advance of its reckoning. At 2 o'clock in the morning Sicard was awakened by the cry of "breakers ahead." He rushed on deck and found



CAMP SAGINAW ON OCEAN ISLAND.

the vessel drifting swiftly on a line of breakers. Even at such a quarter the lay of the land was so low that it was impossible to discern any evidence of the island just beyond the breakers. The vessel had glided to destruction with the lookout at the masthead in total ignorance of the nearness of land.

The inevitable destruction of the vessel was so apparent that the watch became demoralized. All hands were piped on deck, but it was too late to alter the course of the ship. Officers and crew could only gather on deck and await the crash, which announced the fate of the Saginaw. Everybody succeeded in reaching shore, but the ship was a total loss. Only one of the boats was saved, and with the aid of this every effort was bent on saving such provisions as had not gone down with the broken part of the wreck. Enough was saved to furnish the party with subsistence for nearly four months. Everything else was lost.

When shelter had been provided for the castaways Commander Sicard began forming plans for his rescue. Hawaii, the nearest inhabited point, was 1,200 miles, but this was the only hope in his extremity. Months would elapse before relief would be sent from the United States, and there was little hope of a vessel visiting the island by accident. By husbanding his provisions they could be made to last four months. It is plain that if relief were to come before the supplies were exhausted it must be sought. The only solution of a problem of a rescue was to communicate with Honolulu. Accordingly the one boat saved from the wreck was prepared for the long voy-

age. It was covered, and otherwise made as seaworthy as possible. Four men volunteered to accompany Lieut. Talbot, who was entrusted with the task of reaching Honolulu. The horrors of the long voyage in the little boat are harrowing. Thirty days they toiled and starved and thirsted through alternate heat and cold. For two weeks at a time but one man was physically able to give attention to navigating the little craft. At the end of a month land was sighted, and the little crew took heart and steered for the relief which was in sight at last. The irony of fate is beyond all understanding. The treacherous currents drew the craft into the breakers, the boat was overturned, and all on board except a sailor named Halford drowned.

Halford made his way to Honolulu and delivered the message of Commander Sicard to the authorities. The United States consul at once dispatched a sailing vessel to the relief of the Saginaw's crew on Ocean Island. During the delay which might overtake this vessel, depending on the ever-varying winds, the Hawaiian government sent the steamer Kilanea on the same errand. With the aid of these two vessels Commander Sicard and his men were rescued after nearly three months spent on barren coral and sand wastes.

A furor greeted the return of the officers and crew of the ill-fated Saginaw. One of the new torpedo boats recently was named for brave Eleet, Talbot.

Fifty thousand dollars uselessly expended, the loss of the Saginaw and the privations and deaths of her crew is the cost of the Midway Islands to the United States. It is interesting to note what we have in return.

MAN AND SNAKE.

H. Rider Haggard tells, in *Lonsman's*, a little story which he evidently considers more dramatic, but which is so full of horror for any lover of animals that it can only cause condemnation of the brutal instinct of "sport."

Once, many years ago, I was riding in search of small game upon the veiled in the Transvaal, when a hare jumped up before me. Halting the horse, I shot at it from the saddle, and with the second barrel broke one of its hind legs and injured the other. Sprinkling

not have struck me also, since for the moment I was so paralyzed to move. Recovering myself, I sprang backward and began searching in my pocket for a cartridge, when the great snake, with a single swift movement, vanished into the hole.

Now as the cobra had gone, I thought I might as well secure the hare, which all this time, perched with terror, had been crouching by the hole. So once again I bent forward. It heard me, and tried to run away, but was evidently too weak.

Then it looked first back at me and next at the burrow down which the snake had vanished; and seeming finally to decide that the merces of a cobra are greater than the merces of man, it uttered a scream and followed the reptile into the hole.

I stood by and listened. Presently from under the earth came the sound of a rush and scuffle, followed by another pitiful scream. Then all was still.

Thank Him More.

A neighbor had cut the back lawn while papa was away. When papa came home Baby Grace told him about it.

"Well, Grace," said papa, "don't you think we ought to thank Mr. Gray for it?"

"Yes, we ought to thank him," she said, after thinking about it for a little while, "but we'd thank him more if he'd cut the front grass, too, wouldn't we, papa?"

from my horse, without reloading the gun. I ran to catch it, but I saw with chagrin that it would reach the hole for which it was heading before I could overtake it.

Presently it came to the hole, but without bolting, sat quite still upon the litter side. Thinking that it was dying, I crept up cautiously and stretched out my hand to seize it. The next instant I received one of the sharpest shocks I ever experienced; for on the other side of the hole, within four feet of my face, like some child of evil magic, there rose up suddenly the largest cobra that I have ever seen.

The reptile, which appeared to me to be about six feet long, stood upon his coiled tail, puffed out his horrible and deadly hood, flicked his tongue and spat at me.

There was no reason why he should

not have struck me also, since for the moment I was so paralyzed to move. Recovering myself, I sprang backward and began searching in my pocket for a cartridge, when the great snake, with a single swift movement, vanished into the hole.

Now as the cobra had gone, I thought I might as well secure the hare, which all this time, perched with terror, had been crouching by the hole. So once again I bent forward. It heard me, and tried to run away, but was evidently too weak.

Then it looked first back at me and next at the burrow down which the snake had vanished; and seeming finally to decide that the merces of a cobra are greater than the merces of man, it uttered a scream and followed the reptile into the hole.

I stood by and listened. Presently from under the earth came the sound of a rush and scuffle, followed by another pitiful scream. Then all was still.

Thank Him More.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof.—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Grasses for Oklahoma.

The director of the Oklahoma Experiment Station says:

The experiment station receives many inquiries from Oklahoma farmers concerning grasses or clovers than on any other one subject. Aside from our native grasses there is no true grass well adapted for pasture or hay or both which our present knowledge and experience we can recommend with confidence for cultivation over the territory generally, and the same is true of the clovers proper. Experiments in Kansas and Texas have great value in helping us to form conclusions. Over much of these great states no one of the cultivated grasses proper has been found to thrive. At the experiment station at Stillwater fair success has been obtained on some trials with timothy and with blue grass, but other trials have proved failures. Orchard grass has done well in growth, but a full stand has not yet been secured in any trial. Poor success has resulted from repeated trials of *Bromus inermis* and English Brome, grasses which have been recommended for this region. Bermuda grass grows readily and spreads rapidly in many parts of Oklahoma, and, with some marked objectionable qualities, it is coming into favor both as lawn and pasture grass. Johnson grass makes a vigorous growth. It is a coarse grass, and the difficulty of eradicating it is such that many farmers are strongly opposed to its use.

As yet the safest advice that can be given is to leave much of the rough or stony land or any otherwise undesirable for cultivation in the native grasses. The station has also had success with red, alkali and white clover in some cases. The last does best, but its smaller size and light yield units fit for sowing alone. Alfalfa is by far the most successful and valuable hay and pasture plant introduced into the territory. With good preparation of the soil it thrives well over nearly all the eastern half of the territory at least. It is not adapted to lands subject to overflow or those with impervious subsoil or what are called alkali lands; neither does it do well on very sandy land. For hogs it is almost a perfect pasture. There is some danger in pasturing cattle or sheep on it, but it makes excellent hay. It usually gives a large yield and its value is much increased by the fact that when once established it may be relied upon for a series of years.

As a partial substitute for the ordinary grass, Kafir corn and sorghum are increasingly grown, chiefly for hay or fodder, but with the increasing use of these crops for pasture. Many northern farmers do not take kindly to the cultivation of cow peas. This crop has value as a substitute for clovers, and its rapid growth and large yield of fairly palatable and nutritive food, as well as its great value as a manuring crop, entitles it to increased attention. Soy or Soja bean has many of the same characteristics, but it is not so hardy. Some black-eyed peas are given nearly so large a yield. This is better adapted for northern than the southern parts of the territory. The experiment station is experimenting with a large number of varieties of grasses and has not abandoned hope that some may be found which can be recommended with some confidence for general cultivation in the territory.

Using Horses Barefooted.

Did you ever stop to consider that we do many things simply through force of habit; that is, perform many operations or do work in a certain manner because we were taught to do so? One of these practices is to keep the work horses shod all around during the working season, says a contributor to *Ohio Farmer*. Thousands of dollars are needlessly expended every year for this purpose. Of course in many cases horse-shoeing is absolutely necessary for farm horses as in a rocky stony section, or when the farm work horses are also frequently used for road purposes. Usually where more than two horses are used upon the farm, only one team need be shod all around, and even they—if blessed with good, strong, tough hoofs—need not have only the fore feet shod, and in every state you will find good, substantial, humane farmers who do not use shod horses for the road only during the busy season of winter and spring. Of course this class does not usually drive at a 2:30 rate, but it will be observed they get to their destination and return on time, just the same, simply by starting a little sooner and spending a little less time in discussing politics or public matters at the dinner grocer.

By the usual plan it costs, from March to December, to keep a farm team properly shod, at least a five-dollar note and in many cases much more. In this era of stringency and close living, farmers should pay a little more attention to another important point in horse breeding; use only a sire or dam that has good, strong, tough hoofs. It is just as possible to have these useful parts of the horse handed down to their offspring as it is to thus obtain color, size and activity, or road qualities, and if this important phase of breeding had heretofore received its proper attention, the horse-breeding business would not have been so profitable as it has been. Thousands of farm horses that are now annually shod all around would give just as good service if only the fore feet were thus protected. There is no need to enlarge upon the trouble caused by improper shoeing; it is known to all farmers. Some blacksmiths cut and pare the outer hoof and frog until it aims bleeds. If possible, stable the horse on a ground floor. The earth and attendant moisture will remove the fever and soreness from the hoof and limbs, but the best cure-all will fall to do. A few days or weeks in a good pasture is the best general medicine for overworked horses.

Rolling Crops.

It is a mistake to assume that field grown crops, harvested at the cost of considerable labor, are too costly to feed in summer; that cows can gather their food cheaper than man can, says Coleman's *Rural World*. The fact that so much more food can be produced in the form of some cultivated crop like corn or sorghum than will be produced on the same land in pasture grass subjected to the grazing and tramping of the cow, will more than offset the labor item of cost. This thought leads to the suggestion that it will pay to grow such crops to feed green during the summer as a means of supplementing the pasture. Sweet corn is one of the best crops to grow for this purpose, particularly the early kinds for early use. By planting small patches of each of several varieties one can easily have a continuous supply of green food, which, after one has once seen the value of, he will never afterwards fail to provide. This supplemental crop should be grown near the barn as possible, for convenience in feeding and the land should be rich and well prepared, so as to induce a rapid growth.

A Catch Crop.—On good land there is yet plenty of time to sow cow peas and make a large crop of forage of great value as a stock food and of equal value for manure afterwards. Cow peas draw no nitrogen from the land but tend rather to improve the soil, even when the bulk of the crop is cut off, the root systems being very extensive and the long tap roots bringing up fertilizing elements from the sub-soil. The cow pea is a very strong food. In Florida many of the "crack-corn" feed their mules on cow pea hay (including the ripe beans) exclusively, giving them no additional grain, and work them too on this single ration.

Nut Culture.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Illinois State Horticultural Convention.)

Mr. E. A. Rich read a paper on nut culture. He said: Very little has been done in this state in the culture of nuts, and it is doubted by many if nut culture can be made a profitable industry. There are undoubtedly parts of this country that are better adapted to nut culture with a view to profit than any state, yet I am inclined to the belief that we may grow certain varieties of nuts on some of our lands at a good profit. However that may be, there is no doubt that we can and should grow nuts for home consumption; not merely that we may save a small sum thereby, but that we may have them for like fruit, if they are not grown on the farm, the family is very apt to go without them.

The hard-shelled almond is fully as hardy as the peach, and will thrive in the same localities. It is as good as the soft-shelled almond, except that the shell is hard like a peach seed, and the outer covering of the seed is bitter, which should be removed by being scalded and peeled, when it can be used for any purpose for which almonds are used.

The chestnut thrives in some parts of this state, notably on the loose formation along the Mississippi river. It has been introduced by the American sweet chestnut, which were planted thirty years ago. They bear well and regularly, and are among the best we have, and are perhaps the best for planting, where profit is concerned. Especially is this true of the newer and improved varieties we now have, like *Paragon* and *Ridgely*. The *Paragon* is a large nut, of excellent quality, bears very young, producing nuts often the second year from graft, and trees less than five feet high will often have several dozen nuts of the largest size. The *Ridgely* is very similar to the *Paragon* in every way except that it is somewhat smaller, but it is a little better in quality. There are quite a number of other varieties that are said to be fine, large and early bearers. Some of these are said to be equal to the American in quality. I have not fruited any except the American, *Paragon* and *Ridgely*.

I have little faith in some of the Japanese varieties sent out. I have seen for some of the varieties grown in the East, and have found them to be of very poor quality.

The chestnut has a peculiarity that we should not lose sight of, which is that while male and female blossoms are borne on all trees, the male blossoms will not pollinate the female blossoms on the same tree, but the pollen must come from some other tree.

This is true when the trees are grown from seed; when, however, they are grafted varieties, all trees of that variety are practically the same tree, and pollen must come from some other tree that is either a seedling or a different variety. The *Paragon* and *Ridgely* are so large, of such good quality and bear so young and profusely that I believe it will pay to grow them for market. We have one decided advantage over eastern growers in that we have no chestnut weevils. I have never seen a wormy chestnut grown in the West.

The shellbark hickory, of which there are many varieties, is native to nearly all parts of Illinois, and is one of the best nuts we have. The old trees that are left when land is cleared are apt to die in a few years, not being able to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. We have not yet learned to graft these trees successfully in this latitude. As we cannot graft them, the next best thing is to plant nuts from the best nut-bearing trees we can find; plant them thick enough so that when they come into bearing we can remove all the inferior ones and leave only the best. Trees grown from nuts vary greatly, like seedling fruit trees. Hickories will come into bearing in from fifteen to twenty-five years.

What I have said about the hickory also applies to the pecan, only I think the nuts vary even to a greater extent. I think they are the finest native nuts we have, and while not growing naturally as high up as the northern line of this state, I believe they will grow and thrive if planted.

The black walnut is a rapid grower, and comes into bearing sooner than the hickory or pecan. The butternut is a near relative of the black walnut, and its treatment should be the same. That the English walnut can be grown in some parts of this state will be news to many. There are some growing in it in the near past. The nuts came from Hungary, and the trees at first died down in our hard winters; but now they seem to have adapted themselves to our conditions, and some of the nuts are here on exhibition.

What Made Him Tired.

The other day, toward the close of a long sitting in the Astor Courts, when another case was called on, the leading counsel rose and huskily requested that the case might be postponed till the next morning.

"On what ground?" asked the judge, snappishly.

"My Lord, I have been arguing a case all day in Court B, and am completely exhausted."

"Very well," said the judge; "we'll take the next."

Another counsel arose and also pleaded for adjournment.

"What are you exhausted, too?" inquired the judge, with a snap of the eyelids. "What have you been doing?"

"My Lord," said the barrister, in a wheedling voice, "I have been listening to my learned brother."—*Tid-Bits*.

A Glorious Life.

Storekeeper—Don't you find farming a very lonesome and cheerless life, Mr. Hayseed?

Mr. Hayseed—Lonesome and cheerless? Why, I get up in the morning and milk a few cows; then comes breakfast, and from that time till dark there's lots of work to do.

Storekeeper—How do you amuse yourself after supper?

Mr. Hayseed—Oh, I sit out on the porch when the weather is fine and smoke my pipe and listen to the corn growing, and then I go to bed.

Sure Death.

Mrs. Cobwigger—I'm afraid something has happened Freddie. I haven't seen anything of him since morning.

Cobwigger—Nonsense! He's only having a good time with his firecrackers.

Mrs. Cobwigger—No, he isn't! I would not let him have such things. I bought him one of those harmless toy pistols.

Cobwigger—Run, woman, and get me my hat. I guess he's down at the morgue before this.

An Object Lesson.

Jaggles—Why do you call your boy patriotic?

Waggles—Because when the doctor got through covering him with strips of plaster he had enough stars and stripes on him to make a flag.

The Heanon.

Brown—Why did Smith knock over his daughter's auto and then throw him down the steps?

Towne—I believe he objected to the young man because the latter was not a member of the church.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Jokes, Gibes and Riddles—Original and Selected—Flats and Jests from the Tides of Humor—Witty Sayings

Song of the Amateur Yachtsman.
No bolder sailor ever strode
The promenade deck than I;
No better craft the billows rode,
Than my schooner *Lorelli*;
That is to say, when I'm ashore,
And gaze at the *Lorelli*;
But when by heavy billows bore—
No sicker salt than I—
—Philadelphia North American.



Maude O'Callahan—Say, Tilly, it must be great ter be rich like dat gurl an' have fine dresses an' 'tings.

Tilly—Yes, I s'pose dat's so, but yer loses yer independence. Yer couldn't go out of de house widout yer ma or somebody ter lead yer around like a peedle dog.

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ON THE GUIANA-VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY LINE.



The disputed territory of the Cuyuni region in Venezuela, which is now attracting the attention of this country and Great Britain through the sittings of the arbitration commission in Paris, is of unknown extent and resources.

It is largely composed of intermingled forests, peopled here and there by Indians, who live by hunting and fishing.

In the more remote regions they are savage and wage relentless war on

strangers. The number of these would not exceed one-tenth of the Indian population of Venezuela.

The semi-savages live in rude huts on the banks of the streams. These huts are of the most primitive character, consisting solely of a rudely thatched roof supported by posts stuck in the ground.

There are no side walls, because the intense heat of the tropical region would make it impossible to live in

closely walled and roofed dwellings. The furniture of these primitive homes consists of a few necessary articles, including an iron pot, a lot of gourd ladies, some grass hammocks, bows and arrows, and some dried earthenware vessels.

The children run naked till they are ten years of age, their elders wearing only a strip of bark cloth around their loins.

The cruelties of the early Spanish

settlers so impressed the aboriginals that to this day their descendants hold the white man in fear and terror. The nearest point of civilization to the Cuyuni river, outside the government palace or military outposts at El Dorado, is New Providence, 150 miles distant, and the location of El Callao mine, once the richest gold mine in South America.

Cincinnati has the largest tannery.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, Aug. 5 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

Go to S. L. Robertson's for fresh groceries. Mrs. Ed Robertson returned to Seymour Wednesday. Misses Lizzie and Zoodie Johnson returned Monday from Albany. Fresh turnip seed in bulk at McLemore's drug store. Miss Eva Coker is visiting friends in town this week. Mrs. English returned Saturday evening from a visit to the I. T. Judge H. G. McConnell went to court at Benjamin Monday. If you have cash to spend S. L. Robertson will always give you FULL VALUE for it. Mr. W. T. Hudson left Monday to look after his cattle interests in the I. T. Rev. Dickey and family of Anson visited relatives here the first of the week. Mrs. J. N. Ellis and daughter Annie, are visiting in Jones county this week. They have a new daughter at the home of Mr. R. D. C. Stephens, born Tuesday night. Mr. W. T. Jones has moved his stock of groceries to the old Parsons barber shop on the west side. Mrs. J. B. Jones' mother who has been visiting per here left Wednesday for her home at Bowie. Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them. Mr. R. W. Tyson and family returned this week on a visit to relatives in Erath county. We received last week a cash subscription to the FREE PRESS from a United States senator. If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's. Sheriff J. W. Collins took his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cotton, up to Seymour this week on her return home. Mr. Grigsby Mathis was in town Thursday, having about recovered from the effects of his rattlesnake bite. 10 lbs. of good coffee for \$1.00 at T. G. Carney's—many other things too numerous to mention in type at equally low prices—come and see! The youngsters were given a party on Tuesday night, at Mr. B. L. Frost's, which was a very enjoyable affair for them. Miss Una Foster took her class of juveniles out picnicking Friday of last week on Mulecreek. The little fellows enjoyed it immensely. Remember that S. L. Robertson is the only place in town where you will find a fresh stock of new and seasonal summer goods. Mr. C. W. Green of Wills Point is here on a visit to his old friends, the Fieldses. He is also incidentally taking a look at the country with the view of possible future location in this section. Mr. Will Hills, book-keeper at F. G. Alexander & Co's, says he never saw goods get such a move on them as theirs have since they quoted a few prices in the FREE PRESS last week. They are going out in great armfuls, stacks and piles. I am opening this week another very large consignment of boots and shoes especially suited to the wants of all classes and sexes of our people. When you want shoes or boots it will be to your interest to call on S. L. ROBERTSON. They say that Mr. T. G. Carney has a dainty little slipper as a souvenir of the Mollie Bailey show, but as our informant requested us under no circumstances to let his wife find it out we must ask the reader to not mention it. Mr. Tom Spooner of Hill county is here to gather and move out the long O brand of horses running in this and adjoining counties. There is said to be from 600 to 800 horses in the brand. They have already got together over 300 head and, we understand, will take them to Hill county and sell them out.

Fresh turnip seed in bulk at McLemore's drug store. Mr. Gus Wilfong and mother of Kaufman arrived here Wednesday on a visit to her sons, Messrs F. C. and J. E. Wilfong of this county. Prof. J. B. Jones went up to Benjamin this week to sign up his contract to teach the Gillespie school in Knox county. Miss Bernice Fairbairn left Thursday for her home at Rockdale. She will, however, return in the fall to teach the Vernon school. I am now opening up the largest stock of men's boys' and children's hats and caps that I have ever had in my store at Haskell. If you need a hat call on S. L. Robertson. Miss Mollie Whitman took her Sunday school class, the intermediates, out picnicking Thursday. It was a great treat for them. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Griffin who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. E. Murlee, at this place left Friday for their home in Robertson county. Dr. E. E. Gilbert who went to Oak Cliff Friday of last week to see his father who was very sick, returned Monday. He found his father much better. New arrivals: A nice line of new and seasonal dry goods, shoes, etc., is being opened up at S. L. Robertson's just in time for the FREE PRESS to make the announcement this week. John Chinaman arrived here Wednesday, rented a place and is opening up a washee washee establishment. The young society people were entertained at Dr. J. E. Lindsey's on Monday night, complimentary to Miss Mattie Carlisle of Kaufman. Mr. Billy Clark, manager of the Portwood ranch in King county, was down yesterday taking advantage of Haskell prices to supply himself with goods. Mr. Ed Lanier, a prominent cattleman of King county, was down this week on a visit to his brothers in this and Stone wall counties and trading with Haskell merchants. Mrs. M. A. (Grandma) Fields and Mrs. Sayles went to Fort Worth this week to visit Mrs. Fields daughter and other relatives there. They probably will remain away two months. Mr. Major Smith and family left Friday on a trip to California. We understand Mr. Smith intends to buy a car-load of fine breeding sheep for his ranch in this and Throckmorton counties. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer left a few days ago to attend the Macedonia Baptist association at Eliasville, Young county. He expected to be absent about ten days. Tailor made Suits, Pants and Overcoats, guaranteed to fit. My new book of fall and winter samples shows the best quality and styles of goods at lowest prices I have ever been able to quote. If you want something good and a perfect fit you should call and place your order with me before the choicest patterns are sold out. S. L. ROBERTSON. MARRIED:—On Thursday night of this week Mr. Will Gardner and Miss Mattie Clark, both of the Paint creek neighborhood, this county, were united in marriage, Rev. J. J. Horn of Kayner performing the ceremony that made them life partners. They are very worthy and highly respected young people of our county and the FREE PRESS is pleased to extend to them best wishes for their prosperity and happiness for the remainder of life's journey. 18,000 pounds of flour now in stock and to arrive in a few days. This flour will be sold as long as any of it remains at \$2.05 per 100 lbs. for Seymour, Albany or Weatherford high patent and \$1.95 per 100 lbs. for Drifted Snow, Violet, etc., \$1.75 per 100 lbs. for third grades, regardless of any raise or fluctuation in the market. This is at T. G. Carney's, of course. There was a "tacky" party at Mrs. A. R. Meadors' on Tuesday night. The guests attended in costume. From accounts which have reached ye local many of the costumes were fantastic and would have caused a modern modiste to faint outright. Watermillyon eating was a feature of the occasion and it was a happy-go-luck crowd. Our typographic artist says that if any of the costumes were tackier than the invitations turned out for the affair by the FREE PRESS office they were the opposite to dandies.

A Mr. Yarbrough from the eastern part of the state closed a deal a few days ago with Mr. J. D. Walker by which he is to move here and open up a 200 acre farm on Mr. Walker's land, getting the use of the land for two years for putting it in cultivation. BE GOOD TO YOURSELF and good to your friends. When you treat a friend to whiskey, give him the best. HARPER Whiskey is the beverage for your friends and for you. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas. Mr. T. G. Carney is increasing the capacity of his store by taking out the partition and fitting up the back end for the reception of goods. He says he will never stop until he has the acknowledged leading grocery house of Haskell. He's got the pluck and you needn't be surprised if he makes his talk stick. Mr. E. G. Bennett sold his farm of 100 acres this week to Messrs Jesse Lankford of Stephens county and S. H. Post of Louisiana for \$3000. Messrs Lankford and Post are brothers-in-law and Mr. Post is a nephew of Mr. J. S. Post of this county. They came out on a visit with no intention of buying land or locating here, but after seeing the country became so enamored of it that they decided to stay. Mr. Bennett says he is not going to leave Haskell county. We desire to call the attention of our readers who have sons or daughters to send away to school to the advertisement of the Reynolds Presbyterian Academy in this paper. This school has been endowed by progressive and public spirited citizens of our sister town and is up to date in all of its appointments. The building is new and commodious, having all the modern appliances for the comfort and convenience of its students and is furnished with the most improved apparatus for the facilitation of study. Its corps of teachers are able and experienced and the whole is under the direction of a board of trustees who take a special pride in the success of the institution in every way. They are gentlemen whom we have known for many years and whose probity of character, progressive spirit and general worthiness is unquestioned. If you have a son or daughter to send away to school you can easily go much farther and fare worse than by placing him or her in the Reynolds Presbyterian Academy. Shoes at Scarce Prices. Last week we gave you scarce prices on a lot of dry goods and sundry articles and the goods went and are going like hot cakes. This week we offer you a lot of shoes at equally low prices. Read on: 7 Pairs Selz Royal Blue Ladies \$4.00 shoes going at . . . \$1.25 8 Pairs Selz Schwab & Co. \$3.25 hand sewed solid comfort at \$2.00 25 Pairs Ladies shoes from \$2.50 to \$3.50 going at . . . \$1.25 to \$2.00 7 Pairs Ladies Vest top tan shoes regular \$2.50 at . . . \$1.50 Besides the extraordinary low prices at which we are offering some goods we will make you very close cash figures on all goods. We want to clear our shelves for the big stock that is coming. Resp'y F. G. ALEXANDER & Co. A Week at Prayer. A revival meeting will begin at the Baptist church Sunday, Aug. 20. As God is real and sin is real Haskell really needs a revival. It has been arranged to hold a series of Prayer-meetings for six nights previous to Aug. 20th. PROGRAM. Monday, Aug. 14th, at Presbyterian church, subject—The Lord's Part in a Revival. Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Presbyterian church, Subject—The Part of Preachers and Other Church Officers in a Revival. Wednesday, Aug. 16, at Methodist church, Subject—Parents' Part in a Revival. Thursday, Aug. 17, at Methodist church, Subject—Business Men's Part in a Revival. Friday, Aug. 18, at Baptist church, Subject—Young People's Part in a Revival. Saturday, Aug. 19, at Baptist church, Subject—The Part that unconverted People have in a Revival. These services will begin at 8 p. m. Everybody is urged to come. Let us cry to God for an outpouring of His spirit and the revival of His work. R. E. L. FARMER, M. L. MOODY, C. C. ANDERSON.

McLEMORE'S is the place to buy your Drugs, Paints, Oils, Etc.

Have just received a new Tank of CARBON And can give you any quantity at close prices; also all kinds of MACHINE OILS.

A Trip to the Country And What We Saw.

Having accepted Mr. B. T. Lanier's invitation to visit him on his farm in the northeastern portion of the county, ye editor and little daughter, Eula, drove out last Saturday and remained until Monday morning. We were most hospitably received and entertained by Mr. L. and family. After we had rested Saturday evening Mr. Lanier hitched up his buggy and took us over his farm. Just think of the finest cotton, corn, millet, sorghum, Kafir corn, Jerusalem corn, etc., you ever saw growing and you have it. Taken altogether we never saw any finer crop. Its beauty was enhanced by the fact that the entire field is as level as a floor and the rows, half a mile long, as straight as a chalk line and clear of weeds and grass. His corn is thick and the ears fine, many stalks bearing two ears, and we think 50 bushels per acre is a safe count. His cotton is large and heavily fruited. We do not believe that the boles and squares now on it represent a pound under 3/4 of a bale per acre, and it is still growing vigorously. Some of his sorghum cultivated in rows must be 10 to 12 feet tall. His neighbor, Mr. J. D. Ewing, was harvesting this with a machine that cut one row at a time and bound it in bundles. It looked like a forest of sapplings toppling over as four horses drew the machine along. As we passed along he pointed to a six acre piece from which millet had been cut, saying that they took from it 3000 big machine bound bundles. We also took a look at Mr. Hopson's crop, adjoining. It is equally as fine as that of Mr. Lanier and a 15 acre piece of cotton was even better—we believe it is good for a bale or more per acre. Besides the field crops, there were watermelons, canteloupes and garden truck in abundance and variety and on this and fried chicken and Mrs. Lanier's delicious preserves, jellies and cakes you may know we feasted royally. On Sunday we all drove over to the Lake creek school house, where they had a large arbor covered with mammoth sorghum, and heard Rev. Lovelady deliver two interesting sermons. The people from miles around were there with basket dinners. At noon from three or four to half a dozen families spread their provisions together under the shade of Elms and it was like a series of picnics. If we could have accepted all the kindly invitations we had to dinner it would have taken us a week of Sundays to eat them. We ate with the families of Messrs Boone, Wood, Wilfong, Lanier and Hopson and the spread was sufficient to satisfy an epicure. We had numerous invitations to go and spend the night or a day or two, but of course could not accept as we had to get back and grind out another issue of the FREE PRESS. Long will we remember those hospitable people and the many courtesies they showed us.

Fine Peaches and Grapes.

Mr. J. S. Post, who resides about five miles northwest from town brought in a sample of his peaches this week that we do not believe could be beaten in Texas. They were of the R. E. Lee variety, ten of them on a little limb not over two feet long and off of a three year old tree. The peaches were nearly three inches in diameter, which is about as large as that variety ever grows. Mr. Post told us that he had a few two and three year old grape vines that were very heavily loaded and from which, besides what had been eaten and used otherwise, Mrs. Post had made six gallons of jelly. Mr. Post has grown his peach orchard of 150 bearing trees without irrigation, but with shallow and frequent cultivation. Adopt his method and you will have fruit.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. A. P. McLemore, druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. 43

Dr. M. L. Mahaffey's professional card appears in this issue of the FREE PRESS. Dr. Mahaffey comes to us highly recommended both as a physician and gentleman worthy of confidence. Items previously printed in these columns from his old county paper spoke of the high esteem in which he was held in Coleman county.

Capt. William Astor Chamler, Congressman from New York, is the president of The New York Star, which is giving away a FORTY DOLLAR BICYCLE daily, as advised by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C. Col. Asa Bird Gardner, District Attorney of New York, ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, and Col. Fred Feigl, of New York, are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

A \$40.00 Bicycle Given Away Daily.

The publishers of The New York Star, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a High Grade Bicycle each day for the largest list of words made by using the letters contained in "T-H-E N-E-W-Y-O-R-K-S-T-A-R" no more times in any one word than it is found in The New York Star. Webster's Dictionary to be considered as authority. Two Good Watches (first class time-keepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, and many other valuable rewards, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sewing Machines, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2-cent stamps must be inclosed for thirteen weekly trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valuable rewards. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 27th, and closes Monday, August 1st, 1899. Your list can reach us any day between these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of The New York Star. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at The Star's business offices. Persons securing bicycles may have choice of Ladies', Gentlemen's or Juveniles' 1899 model, color or size desired. Call or address Dept. "B," The New York Star, 220 W. 30th St. New York City.

FRUIT TREES.

To the People of Haskell and Knox Counties: I have accepted the local agency for the F. T. Ramsey Nursery at Austin, Texas, for 12 months. So please reserve all orders for trees and shrubbery for me and my agents and I will be personally responsible for all mistakes, and replace all trees that die, if treated as directed by catalogue. Yours for fruit, B. T. LANIER.

The Refrigerator

ICE COLD DRINKS all the time! ICE CREAM every Tuesday and Friday evening, and to order for entertainments, etc., any time.

Clearing Sale -At- LOW CUT PRICES!

To make room for our immense stock of fall goods, which our Mr. F. G. Alexander has gone to the Eastern markets to purchase, we quote some astonishingly low prices on first-class standard goods. Come and dress the whole family up for a song

- Read and Act! Slippers, regular price \$1 to \$2 going now at 75cts. 17 Bolts Scotch Lawns, regular 5 and 6 cent kind, now going at 35 yards for \$1.00 Victor and Laurels Percales, regular 8 1/2 cts per yd, now 5cts. Novelty Pique and Ducks, regular 12 1/2, 15 and 20 cent goods, now 10cts. Fancy colored Organdies and Dotted Swiss, a beautiful line of goods, regular price 30 and 35 cts, now 22 1/2 cts Same goods in white at 15cts. Challies, a nice line, former price 7 1/2 cts, now at 4 1/2 cts All our fancy Ribbons, comprised in 50 odd bolts at 1/3 off regular prices. All white goods, lawns, nainsooks, dimity cords, etc. at 1/3 off regular prices. A lot of summer corsets at 25cts. Ladies unbleached vests, all sizes, former price 8 1/2 cts., now 5cts or 6 for 25cts. Ladies bleached Vests, regular price 10 cts, now for 25cts. Apron checks and dress ginghams, regular price 5 to 12 1/2 cts, now 3 1/2 to 6 cents! Large lot Parasols and Umbrellas, regular 50cts to \$2.00 now at 1/3 off regular price. 5 dozen pairs kid gloves, go without regard to cost at 25cts. A miscellaneous lot of ladies belts cheap enough. Ladies shirt waists, the \$1.25 kind at 75cts. And the 50 cents kind at 35cts.

Remember that this is a clearing sale and that the prices are cut down very low, in some instances below cost, and we must have the cash when the goods go out at the prices quoted. F. G. ALEXANDER & Co.

Next Spring Klondike

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the Klondike will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are

Shortest Route!

Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaport with economy, luxury and comfort via

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(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.) ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, D. B. KEELER, A. G. P. A. G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CANS OF B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO 3 of any Other BRAND.

3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts. 2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts. SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts. INSIST ON HAVING B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye

AGENTS WANTED:—For "The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By MURPHY HAINES. The life-long friend and admirer of the nation's first biggest and best hero; over 500 pages, 6x10 inches, nearly 100 pages half-tone illustrations. Only \$1.50. Free Order! Chance of a Lifetime! Write quick! The Dominion Company, 2nd Floor Canton Bldg., Chicago.