

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

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

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

Office Phone No. 13.
Residence home No. 12.
Office North side Square.

Land for Sale.

960 acres W. 1/4 of A. J. Smith Headright. Located about 10 miles N. E. of Haskell on Gray Mare creek. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. Address the owner G. WEBSTER, San Miguel, Cal.

Start An Orchard.

I have again arranged with the Austin Nursery for an agency for the season of 1900. It is well known as one of the oldest and most reliable nurseries in Texas and its representations are correct and its guaranty as good as the gold. I shall be pleased to take your order for fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., for fall delivery. B. T. LAMIER,

**A TEXAS WONDER!
Hall's Great Discovery.**

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, restores vitality, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all ailments of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment and will cure any case above mentioned.
K. W. HALL,
Sole Manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Waco, Texas.
For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.
READ THIS:
Smith, Texas.—Dr. E. W. Hall: Dear Sir—Six years ago the 30th of June I was stricken down with a diabetic kidney trouble, then after a while it ran into gravel trouble, and then back to diabetes and bladder affection. I began your remedy in April, this year, and had I used it regular I think I could have passed a certain examination for any life insurance company. I consider your remedy the safest, quickest and cheapest remedy of all now on the market.
Respectfully,
CURTIS T. HOGAN.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by J. B. Baker.

The corporations and trusts are the right arm of the republican party and it is not reasonable to suppose that it will cripple or cut it off.

From recent expressions we judge that recent republican campaign methods are sickening the Dallas News' independent stomach.

It Happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by J. B. Baker.

THE LAND QUESTION

THE POLICY PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Views of A. S. Hawkins, Democratic Nominee for Representative 10th Dist

SCHOOL LANDS.

The state sustains to school lands (and other public lands) the relation of trustee, or what is similar to, the relation of a guardian to his ward. Under the constitution these lands were set apart for the education of the children of the state of Texas, and the state's duty, in the premises, is to see that these lands are handled to the best possible advantage to accomplish this end by raising the greatest possible revenue therefrom. It is true that the constitution, Sec. 4, Art. 7 provides: "The lands herein set apart to the public free school fund shall be sold under such regulations at such times and on such terms as may be prescribed by law." But this article, by leaving it to the discretion of the legislature as to when and on what terms these lands shall be sold, makes the question of the disposition of these lands in the meantime one of expediency pure and simple. But a perpetuity in a lease, either by express terms of the grant, or by manipulated renewal, before its term has expired, to the same end as an objectionable as any other form of perpetuity, which is repugnant to our form of government and condemned by our state constitution. Government ownership of railroads, of telegraphs, and of all lands are distinctively Populist measures, and it is inconsistent for a Populist to advocate anything else. The Democracy of this district, however, after most thorough discussion, have decided that the best policy (next two years) forbids the indiscriminate throwing of the school lands on the market. In this they were doubtless influenced by certain well known conditions existing in the West, by the most favorable results as to revenue afforded by the present lease laws, as hereinafter shown, and by the further fact that we have now over \$1,000,000 lying idle in the state treasury at Austin on which the school fund is losing an annual interest of \$40,000, figuring interest at 4 per cent. It was thought that until additional facilities were afforded for the handling of the school fund derived from the sale of these lands, it were idle and childish, even if it were possible, to sell all the school lands and pile up added millions to lie idle in the treasury. By this policy we would cut out of the lease money from the school fund and get no corresponding interest on the money from the sale of the lands, and the school term thus deprived of its available revenue would be materially shortened. The Democratic policy and the true policy is a gradual sale of these lands to actual settlers only in good faith as occasion demands. In this way the business interests of this district will not be financially convulsed and the school fund will be protected.

PRESENT LAWS, ABUSES, REMEDIES.

The present laws on leasing lands are not so bad if properly construed and enforced. Under the present law and the opinion of the Attorney General of Aug. 20th, last, concerning it, no land is subject to lease if in demand for actual settlement, and this is the rule no matter where the land is situated with reference to the "lease line." Under this law, if a lease expires on lands even west of the "lease line" the Land Commissioner has no right to renew this lease with an application pending to purchase a portion of it. However, this law has been disregarded by the Land Office in the past and herein the mischief lies. In view of the recent opinion of the Attorney General on the subject, it is not to be expected that the Land Commissioner will continue this practice. If he should he would be guilty of fraud and malfeasance in office which in our judgment would warrant impeachment, and under such circumstances, we would act promptly if elected to the legislature. There have been many other gross irregularities, to say the least, in the land office of late and there is considerable needless red tape and expense

to the people of West Texas who largely sustain the land office and in our judgment many reforms in the conduct of the office are in order. The Land Commissioner has entirely too much "DISCRETION" under existing laws and this DISCRETION by which he can make "fish of one and fowl of the other" should be taken away entirely in many instances and in others limited and abridged; and as an illustration of this we cite the fact that the Land Commissioner can turn down a prior application to lease the same land, that too, without regard to the equities of the first applicant. The lease should be granted to the one who first files a WRITTEN APPLICATION as in cases of sales of land under the present law, and the Land Commissioner could not then discriminate between citizens of Texas. The Land Commissioner should be prohibited from renewing leases before their time has expired and all leases thus renewed for the fraudulent purpose of cutting off actual settlement of the land in good faith should be made void as to such renewal beyond the time of the expiration of the original lease so far as the sale of the land is concerned. There has been considerable abuse along these lines but the present land commissioner is the Democratic nominee and should be re-elected or then impeached if he fails to do his duty.

REVENUES FROM LEASES.

Under the four cent rental rate of lease the amount received from the lease of State school lands the last year of the law from Sept. 1895 was \$170,476.71. The amounts received under the present three cent rate are as follows:
Sept. 1895 to Sept. 1896, \$216,369.10
Sept. 1896 to Sept. 1897, 284,108.06
Sept. 1897 to Sept. 1898, 321,858.90
Sept. 1898 to Sept. 1899, 357,435.79
Sept. 1899 to Sept. 1900, 572,672.40

THE PROFESSIONAL BONUS HUNTER.

The professional bonus hunter is an Ishmaelite. He is a menace to the cowman and a reproach to the actual settler, for he brings the cause of the actual settler in good faith into ill repute. He is a PERJURER because he swears he is buying the lands in good faith for a HOME when he really contemplates nothing but a BONUS. He is an impostor for he assumes the role of the actual settler in good faith, a class long favored by the state. We find no fault with the favoritism on the part of the state toward the actual settler in good faith and to refer to them in terms of derision and reproach is not becoming, and one who fails to distinguish between the "bonus jumper" and the actual settler in good faith, not necessarily a farmer, is lacking in discernment.

The "Collusive" purchaser of land is more objectionable than the "Bonus Hunter," if anything, and most stringent laws should be passed which will put an end to both of these characters.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we submit that we stand squarely on the district platform which provides for moving the lease line as far west as Howard county in any event and further if desired by a majority of the people of the contiguous counties; and if elected, we would in good faith attempt to carry out this platform and proceed generally along the lines indicated herein. The land question involves a question of policy only, and though the platform may not suit all democrats of the district in every respect, this affords no excuse for a Democrat to support a Populist for the office, especially where the question involved is one of EXPEDIENCY and NO TRUST of the party is in anyway jeopardized. We would remind democrats that conditions in west Texas are rapidly changing and two years hence a different policy may be in order. Besides this, no great measure of relief has ever been brought about by the Populist party. Democrats must succeed as Democrats on democratic lines or forever be defeated. Besides, the land question is not the only issue in this race.

Very truly,
A. S. HAWKINS.
Thousands of the most stubborn and distressing cases of piles have been cured by TABLET'S BUCK-EYE PILE OINTMENT. It never fails to cure. Price, 50cts in bottles, tubes 75cts at J. B. Baker's.

OUR NEW Line of Seasonable Fall and Winter Goods
embraces everything from the finest dress fabrics down through the whole line of staples. In fact we believe it covers Everything Anybody Wants. IN NOTIONS AND TRIMMINGS and all the little odds and ends of the outfit and ladies' wear our stock is equally full, equally well selected and prices equally well proportioned to value. The ladies will find here everything required to trim the most fashionable modern costume.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
In these our stock is unsurpassed in style, quality and value. We bought our clothing under peculiar circumstances—a closing sale—and know we got it under regular prices. We intend to sell it that way.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Besides our regular line of Footwear we bought a large special lot for men's and women's wear at special low prices—and they'll go that way.

MILLINERY
We believe that we have become pretty well posted in what our lady friends want in this line and believe that we have the stock to meet their wants. To be sure that we got the latest styles and best quality of trimmings, etc. we secured the services of an expert milliner in making our selections.

Come and see us! The latch string is out, you will be very welcome, and we will take pleasure in showing you through our stock and quoting prices.

H. G. Alexander & Co.



Smiling again because we have

OUR ONE THOUGHT

Everything you want
At prices that are irresistible

IN OUR GREAT STOCK OF NEW GOODS

In buying, our one aim is selling, to find what YOU want and then meet it with a line of goods unequalled in price and quality. We have found that the only way to build up a permanent business is to secure what the people want and then make the prices as low as the quality of the goods will bear—in other words to this end we measure every value we put before you, both in buying and selling.

Doctor Koch's Discoveries.
Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 8.—Passengers who arrived here today from the Orient report that Robert Koch has arrived at Hongkong. The eminent bacteriologist of the Berlin University has devoted a year to scientific investigations in the Dutch West Indies and in the German colonies of East Africa for the purpose of testing his cure, which was only partially successful in Germany before his departure.
The scientist now announces to the medical world that his cure is positive and that every malarial district can be absolutely purged of the scourge.
While on the Island of Java, Prof. Koch procured several gorillas infected with malaria, to whom he gave hypodermic injections of his virus and in whose food he mixed a medicine which contains about 50 per cent of quinine. The doses were much larger than those intended for human beings and the results were eminently successful.
Dr. Koch announces that his medicine is both for curative and preventive purposes. He also wants it known that he has found a way of ridding countries of the malarial parasite, the mosquito.
On his arrival in Berlin he will present his official report to the Government and will recommend that measures be taken at once to introduce this method of exterminating the parasites and his cure for malaria, which he claims can be manufactured at once in all countries.
For all fresh cuts or wounds, in either the human subject or in animals, as a dressing, BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is excellent; while for sores on working horses, especially if slow to heal, or suppurating, its healing qualities are unequalled. Price, 25 and 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store.

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

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

MILLINERY
MRS. WEST.
Newest Goods. Best Prices.
Second door north of Postoffice.

RACKET STORE
2nd door North of Postoffice
HOME KEEPERS' MONEY SUPPLY HOUSE.
Motto
Most Value for Least Money.

My Grace is Sufficient for These—
BY ELSIE MALONE M'COLLUM,
Haskell, Texas.
Why should we be filled with sorrow
And with woe,
When there'll dawn a glad tomorrow?
This, we know:
If our burdens we will offer
At Christ's feet,
He'll bear all, and to us proffer
Rest, so sweet.
True, so many things to grieve us
Still may come;
Those we love the best, may leave us
For eternal home;
Cares will vex us, but then He says
Unto you and me,
(If we do our best) "My grace
Sufficeth thee."
Then, my heart, just cease your trembling,
Cease to quake!
Free thyself from all dissembling;
Do not break!
Bear no longer your own burden
O'er life's road,
If you'd win the wished for guardon,
Trust in God.

Spworth League Program.
For Oct. 21.
Our Stewardship, Luke 12-42-18.
Reference word—Stewards.
Personal Accountability—Miss Minnie Jones.
Duet—Misses Riddel.
The Good Steward—Miss Emma Park.
The Wicked Steward—Miss Ada Fitzgerald.
Duet—Misses Etta James and Robbie Lindsey.
Rewards and Punishment—Mr. Henry Alexander.
Readings or talks on lesson.
Leader—Prof. Litsey.
The League will hold its service at 7:15 in the evening instead of 4:30
Let the Leaguers bring their Bibles

—Mr. B. H. Owley's friends announce him as a candidate for Comr. of Pre. No. 2. Mr. Owley has served our county as commissioner before from that precinct. Remember him on Nov. 6 when you make out your ticket.
—See Mrs. West's advertisement. She has a choice stock of millinery and solicits your trade.

The Bon Ton
Restaurant and Oyster Parlor,
West Side of Square.
For Both Ladies and Gentlemen.
Fresh Oysters Served to Order in Any Style at Any Time.
We carry a choice stock of
Fruits and Confectioneries.
Patronage Solicited
Williamson & Martin.

Money Saved
BUYING PIANOS
Positive Fact!
as we are the largest buyers of Pianos in the state, we can sell cheaper than any house in Texas.

We are state agents for
**The Chickering Pianos,
The Emerson Pianos,
The Goggan Pianos,
The Smith & Barnes Pianos**
and other makes.
We are also state agents for the
Needham Organs.
WE HAVE ONLY ONE PRICE. We do not deceive buyers by asking high prices and accepting from \$100 to \$750 less, to make them believe they secure Bargains.
Our guarantee is absolute protection.
—WE REFER TO ANY BANK IN TEXAS—
GUITARS, MANDOLINS and VIOLINS AT CUT PRICES.
We carry in stock all the sheet music published.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.
DALLAS AND GALVESTON
WORMS! VERMIFUGE!
WHITE'S CREAM
For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
JAMES F. BALLARD, D. D.
For sale by JOHN B. BAKER, Haskell.

The untruth of today is called a lie; the untruth of a hundred years is called a legend.

The average man would rather lose \$5 on a horse race than a nickel through a hole in his pocket.

Talk platitudes and avoid attitudes in the direction which a cynical newspaper gives to the campaign orator.

One Chicago man has escaped jury service on the plea that he is prejudiced against the city. But then some men will say almost anything to escape jury duty.

Five thousand honey bees, as they leave the hive, weigh about one pound, but when the insects return from their visits to the flowers, freighted with honey, they weigh nearly twice as much.

The founders of the republic had little thought that this would ever be anything but an agricultural country. Today one-third of our exports are of manufactured goods.

In the Chateau de Luyne, the beautiful residence of the family of the Duc d'Uzes since the reign of Henri IV, there are some fine carved woodwork, a beautiful painted staircase, and some chimneypieces of marble with Gauthiere mountings.

The well-known Spanish painter, Joaquin Sorolla, has been awarded a first-class medal in the Paris exposition, and all those who admire his works are pleased at his success.

Some figures intended to show the decline of the bicycle's popularity have just been compiled in Philadelphia. In August of this year, it appears, only 40,037 bicycles passed through the gates of Fairmount park, as against 91,998 in August, 1899.

A patrol of citizens has been keeping nightly vigil, in a Nebraska township, over the home of a man and woman who recently founded a new sect. The religious enthusiasts have broken up families and in other ways made themselves obnoxious to the community.

Forty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety exhibitors out of 75,521 have received awards at the Paris exposition. The United States obtained 1,981 awards; of these 220 were grand prizes, 485 gold medals, 533 silver medals, 421 bronze medals, 270 honorable mentions and a long list of gold, silver and bronze medals of collaborators.

One of the moving stairways which are being adopted by the elevated railway in New York has been started and is now in successful operation. It is said that the traffic at that station has increased fully 100 an hour over the normal rate, but this probably is due largely to the novelty of the thing.

Paris has been running to see a new pianoforte prodigy, a Spanish baby of three and a half years, named Pepito Rodriguez Artoles, who, though his hand can stretch over only five notes, repeats pieces that he hears and improvises besides.

In the island of Hawaii immense subterranean streams of the purest water have been uncovered from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea level. This water will be flumed down to sugar plantations at lower elevations, affording an abundance of irrigation.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE TEMPTATIONS OF COLLEGE LIFE THE SUBJECT.

Suggestions for Those Who Are Required to Leave Their Homes—Helpfulness of Early Christian Teaching and Influence.

(Copyright, 1890, by Louis Klopfch.) Dr. Talmage staid in London to occupy the famous Wesley pulpit in the City Road chapel, where he has preached several times before, always receiving a hearty welcome.

My text opens the door of a college in Babylon and introduces you to a young student seventeen years of age, Daniel by name. Be not surprised if in the college you find many hilarities.

But Daniel of the text is far from being gay. What oppressive thoughts must have come over him as he remembered that he was a captive in a strange land!

When you and I were in school or college, and the vacation approached, we were full of bright anticipation, and we could not study the last day, and we could not study the last night.

A Touching Reproof. I was told at Des Moines of a train of cars going through a very stormy night over one of the western prairies. The young man who was present told us the story. In the night there was a little child in the sleeping car, fretful and crying and crying hour after hour.

Feet of Young Men. The young are more in peril because they are unsuspecting. The lions are asleep in their souls, and their power is not suspected. The time when a ship's company makes mutiny is when the watchman is off his guard.

Encouragement for Parents. Let me say to those Christian parents who are doing their best in the education of their children: Take good heed; your sons this morning may be far away from you and in a distant city, but God to whom you dedicated them, will look after them.

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you all have the glorious satisfaction of seeing your children walk in paths of righteousness and peace! One with them on earth, may be one with them in heaven!

But I learn also from this subject the beauty of Christian sobriety. The meat and the wine that were to come to Daniel's table were to come from the king's table. Well, Daniel had no right to take that food.

Temptation to Dissipation. But, oh, how many temptations to dissipation! With so many things to tempt the appetite, how many temptations to gluttony! With so many sparkling beverages, how much temptation to intemperance!

Charles Lamb, who made all the world laugh at his humor, and then afterward made all the world weep at his fate, who outwitted everybody and was at last outwitted of his own appetite, wrote thus: "The waters have gone over me; but out of the depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood."

MUMMY IN CEILING. Body of an Inquisitive Cat Found After Many Years. Egyptian mummies are not so much of a rarity nowadays as they once were, in fact they may even at present be looked upon as an article of commerce.

For the Young Housewife. A point a mistress should know is the difference between simmering and boiling. This is readily tested with a cook's thermometer, when boiling point will be found at 212 degrees, simmering only demanding 180 degrees.

English Votes 83 Cents Aplee. At the last general election in Great Britain 3,867,000 votes were cast at an average cost of eighty-two cents per vote for legitimate expenses.

Eparchies of Russian Church. The present orthodox church of Russia is divided into 67 eparchies, including one in Alaska, and 43 vicarial sees of bishops.

Silver Service for Schley. Work has been begun in Baltimore on the silver service for Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, to be made from the silver coin captured on the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon.

Rich Young Men Work. The terrific excitement created in New York recently by the announcement that a couple of rich young men had actually gone to work is a source of some amusement in the thrifty manufacturing town of Waterbury, Conn.

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CURIOS LOCOMOTIVES.

Four-Coupled Compound for Bavarian Railways.

One of the German locomotives shown at Paris is so singular in the salient feature of its design that had not the idea been indignantly repudiated by its designer one would have felt impelled to regard it as a huge scientific practical joke.

Where Boys are Washwomen. Boys in London are being trained as washwomen. An officer of the "Church Army" first conceived the plan. The Church army has 102 homes, where it keeps for a time the men, women and children it rescues from crime and misery.

Marie Defenbach. Marie Defenbach, who represents the Mooney & Boland detective agency, of which Brown and Smiley were employees, and which conducted the investigation, said that he had evidence to prove that Miss Defenbach, with the assistance of Unger and Brown, secured policies on her life from the New York Life Insurance company for \$5,000; from the Canadian Order of Foresters for \$5,000, and from the Knights and Ladies of Honor for \$2,000 with the intention of securing the payment of the policies by fraud.

German War Veteran Dying. Field Marshal Von Blumenthal, the last surviving prominent general of the Franco-Prussia war, is dangerously ill at Berlin.

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SAYINGS and DOINGS

A Great Enterprise. James P. McDonald, a New York contractor, is the man selected to be at the head of the great engineering enterprise of building a railroad across the Andes from Guayaquil to Quito.

Where Women Vote. All the women over 21 years of age in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho have a right to vote for president this year. In 1896 the women of the first three states had the privilege for the first time, and almost all of them took advantage of it.

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SAYINGS and DOINGS

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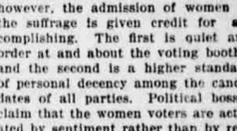
Rev. John Alexander Dowie, supreme overseer of the "Christian Catholic" church, has begun his campaign in London soliciting money and has maintained his reputation for abuse of all religions save his own.

Where Women Vote.



Mrs. J. G. Clarke.

End of a Romance.



Mrs. Vita Passo.

Rich Young Men Work.



Chauncey P. Gow, Jr.

German War Veteran Dying.



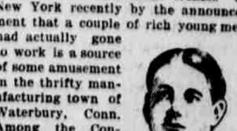
Marshal Von Blumenthal.

English Votes 83 Cents Aplee.



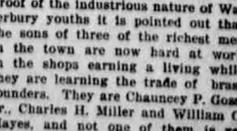
English Votes 83 Cents Aplee.

Eparchies of Russian Church.



Eparchies of Russian Church.

Silver Service for Schley.



Silver Service for Schley.

Rich Young Men Work.

STRIKE NOT ENDED

Miners Accept the Advance of Ten Per Cent

CONDITIONED ON OTHER THINGS

Pending the Settlement of the Matter in Controversy the Men Refrain From Mining Operations.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 15.—Mr. Mitchell, in an interview on the outcome of the convention, said:

"The action of the delegates in accepting an advance of 10 per cent, providing they receive assurances the advance will continue in force until April 1 of next year, demonstrates that the miners are considerate of the public interest involved and are disposed to be conciliatory; and yet the mine owners refuse to join hands with the miners in bringing the strike to a close. The responsibility for the suffering that will entail on the poor in the large eastern cities will rest entirely with the operators. The operators have now an opportunity to prove that the proposition offered by them was made in good faith. If they are willing to pay 10 per cent advance they certainly ought to continue to pay it for six months. The mine workers will all remain on strike until they are officially notified by the officers of the union that the strike is declared at an end. There will be no exception to this line.

"I cannot understand any good reason why the operators should not accept the conditions named in the miners' resolutions. Of course, we hope that there will be a speedy termination of this contest, and I believe that in the future the operators will be disposed to treat with more consideration their employes than they have in the past.

"I am entirely satisfied with the action taken by the miners. They did not decide the question with a view of pleasing me, but they took the step because it satisfied them. It was in their hands, and they showed an extraordinary spirit of fairness."

When Mr. Mitchell was asked in what manner the operators would be benefited, in view of the fact that they did not recognize the United Mine Workers, he said the employes would probably find it out through the newspapers.

The following is the report of the Saturday afternoon proceedings as given out by the press committee of the convention:

"At 2:30 the committee on resolutions appeared, and President Mitchell announced that the committee was ready to report. Secretary Hartlein of the committee read the resolutions drafted by the committee, and a motion was made that they be adopted, after which they were explained in the different languages, and considerable discussion was indulged in.

"While the motion was pending, President Mitchell addressed the convention, and took occasion to deny positively the statements made by some of the metropolitan papers charging that political influences were dominating the convention.

"When the question was put, the resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote, and amid ringing cheers. At 4:15 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die."

More Disasters.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 15.—Additional disasters to shipping on this coast are reported. The known list of vessels driven ashore now numbers thirty, mostly owned in the province and Newfoundland. The loss all over the coast and in the neighboring provinces through terrific rainfalls and washouts and damage to orchards and buildings by heavy winds will be very many thousands of dollars.

Indiana Wreck.

Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 15.—An Evansville and Terre Haute south-bound freight train was wrecked at Purcell, and four men are seriously hurt and one is missing. The train struck a cow, throwing the train into a ditch and piling up eighteen cars, four hatching oil tanks, which ignited and all burned in a heap. One car contained race horses, H. McC and Emma, belonging to Mr. McKinney of Evansville. H. McC was killed outright.

Opposed to Concessions.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 15.—A canvass of the operators of the Wyoming Valley Sunday shows that there is considerable opposition to granting the miners any more concessions than those outlined in the original offer, namely, 10 per cent increase, without any conditions. The individual operators especially are opposed to tying themselves up to any agreement. Despite the view of the operators, the impression here is that the strike will be ended this week.

G. A. R. Appeal.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 15.—Commander H. D. Davis of the department of Iowa G. A. R. has sent in his adjutant general a general order requiring comrades in this state to contribute funds to aid needy veterans in or near Galveston. The order states that between 150 and 500 families of old Union soldiers suffered by the hurricane and flood, and Commander Davis urgently appeals for aid. He expects a general and generous response.

NARRATED IN NOTES.

Matters of the Moment Boiled Down to Small Proportions.

The Chilean cabinet has resigned, owing to political causes.

The boiler of a flour mill near Greenville, Tex., exploded, fatally injuring Thomas Conder.

The University of Texas football team defeated the Vanderbilt university eleven at Dallas, Tex., by a score of 27 to 0.

The little son of Travis McCollom, near Union Hill, Denton county, Texas, was bitten by a snake and died in a few hours.

The seven tramps suspected of murdering Bridge Watchman Ewart near Texarkana tunneled out of the calaboose and escaped.

O. N. Jones, a railroader, died from the effects of a spider bite. He was bitten at Atoka and died en route to the Katy hospital at Sedalia, Mo.

James Deering and wife, living near Ambia, Lamar county, Texas, have been arrested, charged with the murder of Charles Biedermeier at Paris.

The president will recommend to congress an indemnity to the families of the four Italians hanged by a mob at Tallulah, La., about two years ago.

Denies Trust Charges.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee, referring to Gov. Roosevelt's association of his name with "private ownership in trusts," said:

"Any statement made by anybody that I am in anyway connected with or interested in any organization that is in any sense a trust is absolutely untrue. The charge made that the American Cotton Bale company was a trust was the occasion of a letter written by me and published at the time, in which I stated the facts of my connection with that company. That letter explains everything and was published and extensively circulated. If Mr. Roosevelt had wanted to inform himself he had the opportunity of doing so. If he is a sincere man he will not, after reading that letter, make the statement that the American Cotton Bale company is a trust. However, there is an old adage that a lie well struck to is as good as the truth."

Condition of Banks.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The abstract of the condition of the national banks of Texas, exclusive of Houston, as reported to the controller of the currency at the close of business on Sept. 5, shows the average reserve to have been 25.17 per cent, against 27.89 per cent on June 29.

Loans and discounts increased from \$49,449,884 to \$52,951,379, gold coin decreased from \$1,875,979 to \$1,550,169, total specie from \$3,861,478 to \$3,335,701, lawful money reserve from \$5,701,478 to \$5,194,430, individual deposits increased from \$44,661,272 to \$45,384,917.

Stevenson in Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 15.—A large crowd greeted Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson Saturday night in this city. He spoke at length on his usual lines, and filled by referring to the future of the Philippines.

"Even were they to acknowledge that they are conquered," he said, "they would be either citizens or subjects. If citizens, they would have the same rights that we have. I am sure none of us desire that they shall be citizens of the United States."

Patrick Refused.

New York, Oct. 15.—Wm. M. Rice, Jr., nephew of the late millionaire, visited the Tombs and demanded of Attorney Patrick that he produce the original so-called second will. The attorney refused.

The young man, who was accompanied by a representative from Capt. Baker's law firm, also demanded that Patrick show him the assignment which gives Patrick absolute control of the Rice millions and makes the first will invalid.

A Typhoon.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15.—A special to the Times from Tacoma, Washington, says:

A typhoon caused great damage last month on the coasts of Formosa and southern China. Numerous towns were destroyed. Nineteen hundred houses were washed away or inundated at Taipei, Formosa, and many lives lost.

Floods in New Brunswick cause much damage.

Not Acceptable.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 15.—The terms of the Scranton convention are not acceptable to the operators and representatives of coal-carrying companies in this place and Mount Carmel. The Reading officials do not think the sliding scale will be abolished by the company, while the operators are averse to signing a contract binding them to pay a 10 per cent increase until April.

Large Sum Raised.

New York, Oct. 15.—Rev. Albert B. Simpson, president of the Christian and Missionary alliance, Sunday preached his annual missionary sermon at the Gospel Tabernacle, and as a result \$52,529.25 in cash, pledges and property were realized for the support of the missions and mission work of the alliance for the coming year.

Austin, Tex., is to have a \$50,000 Roman Catholic hospital.

MEET OF MINERS.

Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven Delegates Convene

AT THE CITY OF SCRANTON, PA.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor Declares Their Cause that of Humanity.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 13.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven miners, who hold in their hands the power to end or continue the anthracite coal miners' strike, met in convention here Friday for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent net increase in wages offered by the operators, and adjourned on the employers' proposition.

It was gathered that the 10 per cent proposition has but very little chance of being accepted. The delegates seemed to be almost unanimous that the operators should first make concessions on other grievances. Much stress was laid upon the necessity for abolishing the sliding scale and substituting therefor a tonnage basis. The proposition of having the operators guarantee a stated time for paying the advance was thoroughly discussed, while not a few delegates said they would be satisfied with nothing but a more liberal advance. That the question will not come to a definite conclusion is the general opinion here. Some delegates think the whole matter should be left in the hands of the national officers.

President Mitchell called the convention to order and read his address. While the credentials committee were at work William Davis of Soucykill county, who is known to the mine workers as "the golden miner," because he is said to be the oldest working man in the anthracite region, recited a poem. After recess the convention met at 1:40 and heard the credentials committee's report.

President Mitchell ruled that in compliance with the promise made to the non-union miners all unorganized men on strike could be represented in the convention. The reports of the committees were accepted. There were 857 delegates. Chairman Mitchell's first act was to read a telegram from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

"The cause of the miners is the cause of humanity. Whatever the decision reached regarding the operators' offer, the future must be brighter, better and more just. Miners, their wives and children, and humanity, will be the gainer. Kindly convey to the assembled delegates of every union member and officer of the American Federation of Labor. We all pray and work for your success."

President Mitchell again addressed the miners, saying:

"If you legislate wisely you will have a bright future before you; on the other hand, a mistake made now may mean a continuation of the conditions which have prevailed here for many years. I hope that you men will do your duty. No man wants to be carried away with enthusiasm."

The convention then went into secret session. The press committee, of which Mr. Mitchell is chairman, made public the following report:

"At 3 o'clock the executive committee went into session and the pass word was taken. The question was asked if all operators had posted notices advancing the wages 10 per cent and it was ascertained that a large number of the individual operators had not yet done so. The proposition of the operators appeared to be unanimous. There appeared to be an intense desire to have the union recognized."

John G. Carlisle, ex-secretary of the treasury, says he will not support McKinley.

Josiah Quincy, who was first assistant secretary of state during the first six months of President Cleveland's last administration, in an article in the North American Review for October, entitled "China and Russia," discusses the policy which should be adopted by the United States in dealing with the situation in the far east.

Martin Pierce colored, on trial at Marlinton, charged with wife killing, got twenty-five years.

Attorney Acquitted.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 13.—Oscar L. Price, formerly county attorney of Jeff Davis county, was acquitted by a jury of the charge of the murder of Charles Mulhern at Fort Davis in 1898. This made the third trial given Price in this county, whether the case was brought on a change of venue.

The fight between Price and Mulhern, which resulted in death of Mulhern, was the outcome of a political campaign.

Probably Gray.

Washington, Oct. 13.—It is understood that the president has selected Judge Geo. Gray of Delaware to represent the United States, with ex-President Benjamin Harrison on the Hague permanent arbitration tribunal. Judge Gray is a former senator from Delaware and a Democrat. He was a member of the Paris peace commission and is now a United States judge for the third judicial circuit. His selection will not involve the surrender of that position.

TOPICS OF THE TWO.

Matters of the Moment in Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Indian Territory.

All the Choctaw schools are well attended.

Townsite surveyors have commenced work at Marietta.

United States court at South McAlester has adjourned.

Grant is on a building boom. It is in the Choctaw nation.

Appraising of forty-acre tracts will soon begin in the territory.

An oil mill is being built at Madill to cost \$50,000, and another at Roff to cost the same.

John Dolen, a hostler, was shot and fatally wounded at Checotah, dying soon after. The killer escaped.

A number of Indian police have arrived at Ardmore to enforce the recent ruling relative to collection of taxes.

Father Ketcham of Antlers has been placed in charge of the entire Roman Catholic missions of the United States.

Maj. Goldberg, a Quapaw Indian agent, died from eating alleged mushrooms. His wife shared the same fate.

According to recent provisions made governing the Choctaw schools, all children of Choctaw parentage residing in the Choctaw nation may upon proper application attend school in this nation at the expense of the Choctaw nation.

In the case of Rose Pryor vs. Sam T. Davis, for alleged breach of promise, on trial at South McAlester, plaintiff obtained \$9500 damages. The plaintiff has exploded a bombshell of surprise by wedding one of her attorneys. Davis will appeal.

A meeting of representatives from all Rock Island towns in the fourth commissioner's district was held at Duncan to protest against the movement of stockmen to get a large reservation in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation upon which to graze their cattle.

Oklahoma.

Several fine oil wells have been developed in the Osage reservation.

Buffalo Bill and a number of old-time scouts had a reunion at Oklahoma City.

Work on the Kansas City and Orient railway is being pushed in Woods county.

The Photographers' association of the Indian and Oklahoma territories held its annual meeting at Oklahoma City.

Gov. Barnes commuted the sentence of John Brady, convicted of highway robbery, from life imprisonment to thirty years.

Prof. Nute Taylor, en route from Chillicothe, Tex., to Dunbar, was drowned while attempting to cross Salt Fork, near Tiddell.

In an address before the G. A. R. reunion at Blackwell, Gov. Barnes favored the merging of the Indian and Oklahoma territories into a state.

Dr. Ashley, on trial at Arapahoe charged with the murder of Councilman Griffith at Weatherford a year ago, was given a life sentence.

Wonderful Offer.

The Delineator of New York, the great fashion authority of the fair sex, will in 1901 distribute \$17,500 among the ladies, and the arrangement is so complete all have a chance. Prizes are to be given for subscriptions in cities and towns in proportion to population. By this means large cities will have no advantage over small towns. All cities and towns in the United States and Canada will be divided into seven classes. Class I, composed of largest cities, will secure twenty-eight prizes, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000, while in class 7, the smallest towns, 661 prizes, aggregating \$4000, will be allotted. To every one not winning one of these 1901 prizes will be paid an extra commission, provided they equal one out of every 200 inhabitants of the town from which contestant sends them. The Delineator has nearly 500,000 subscribers, and as a practical adviser on matters of dress has no superiors and few equals.

Declares for Bryan.

Columbus, O., Oct. 13.—About 1200 people were at a meeting at the Columbus Auditorium addressed by Hon. Frank S. Monnett, former Republican attorney general of Ohio; John R. Sovereign, former general master workman of the Knights of Labor, and Val Fitzpatrick, Jr., vice chief of the Order of Railway Conductors. Mr. Monnett's speech was devoted to trusts, and contained declaration of his intention to support Mr. Bryan.

Stevenson's Welcome.

Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 13.—The Democratic candidate for the vice presidency and those who are with him on a tour through the state reach Hagerstown after a ride over twenty-six miles over the mountains as the guests of Col. Baughman. Mr. Gorman's chief lieutenant. On the way over several stops were made, the first being at Middletown, a Republican stronghold. There the inhabitants turned out in considerable numbers.

What Jones Says.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13.—When Senator Jones' attention was called to Grover Cleveland's utterances, he said: "Everybody had known for five years what Mr. Cleveland's views were on the money question, and we did not expect any change. His letter, therefore, does not seem to have any significance. It should be remembered in that connection that he has also expressed his warm condemnation of President McKinley's expansion policy."

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

It Shows the Interest Receipts From School Land Sales.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 17.—Land Commissioner Charles Rogan has prepared a statement for the press showing the interest receipts from school land sales from Sept. 1, 1895, to Sept. 1, 1900, which shows as follows:

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1895, \$467,784.12.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1896, \$325,601.16.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1897, \$448,326.29.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1898, \$417,224.87.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, \$414,185.07.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, \$445,705.32.

It will be observed that the greatest receipts were during the years ending Aug. 31, 1895, 1897 and 1900. All sales made prior to the act of 1895 bore from 5 to 8 and 10 per cent interest, and but very few sales were made for less than 2 per cent. These facts, taken in connection with the further fact that the purchasers were several years delinquent in the payment of interest, and who were required to pay the interest due on their notes through the district attorneys of the state, in whose hands all delinquent claims had been lodged for collection, made the collections for 1895 unusually large. The next year only the sum of \$325,601.16 was collected, which shows that many of them again made default in the payment of interest, but the following year, ending Aug. 31, 1897, many who defaulted in 1896 paid up, thereby again swelling the amount to \$448,326.29. In the meantime many purchasers made default with the end in view of procuring a forfeiture of their lands to the state for the purpose of having the same reclassified, the value reduced from \$2 to \$1 per acre, which was done, and then repurchase at the reduced price at 3 per cent interest.

In his report, dated Sept. 3, 1898, Hon. A. J. Baker, who at that time was commissioner of the general land office, states that 29,643 sales of school land, aggregating the starting amount of 9,379,692 acres, had been forfeited to the state, and that of the 29,643 sales so forfeited, 8385 sales, or an equivalent of 3,979,521 acres, were forfeited from Aug. 31, 1895, to Sept. 1, 1898.

The great incentive for a large majority of these forfeitures was the passage of the acts of 1895 and 1897, which authorized office forfeitures, and which reduced the minimum price of the agricultural land from \$2 to \$1.50 per acre, and grazing land from \$2 per acre to \$1 per acre. The lands had previously been sold at not less than \$2 per acre. They were forfeited, reclassified, and prices fixed at the minimum value. In most instances the land, although previously sold at \$2 to \$3 per acre, and at from 5 to 8 and 10 per cent interest, was reclassified from agricultural to grazing and resold to the former purchaser at \$1 per acre at 3 per cent interest. There now remain but very few sales at \$2 per acre, and fewer still which bear more than 3 per cent interest. So that the receipts for the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, amounting to \$445,705.32, represent sales on about double the number of acres sold prior to the act of 1895, and on sales at the reduced price at only 3 per cent interest.

Lord Roberts reports severe losses in an engagement with Boers.

Twenty-eight bodies were recovered at Galveston on the 16th.

Water and Lights.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 17.—The report of Superintendent H. C. Patterson of the city water and light plant for the month of September, which was made to the water and light commission at its meeting last Monday evening, shows that there are now 266 consumers taking lights from the city and using a total of 3961 lights, the earnings from them being \$1011.63. For the same month in 1899, before the dam broke, there were 1162 takers.

Separate.

Hillsboro, Tex., Oct. 17.—The Katy is enforcing the separate waiting room rule here for the whites and blacks to the letter. It works smoothly and to entire satisfaction of the white traveling public. The rule went into effect Monday morning and is understood to be in force on the entire Katy system in Texas. There has long been a popular demand for separate waiting rooms here.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 17.—W. C. Custed has nearly completed his airship and will take it to Elm Mott, McLennan county, from which point he promises to sail through the atmosphere at an elevation of several thousand feet, returning to earth in the western portion of this city. Mr. Custed is a McLennan county boy and has many friends who will be on hand to witness his daring flight in his machine. He will make the trip next week.

Investigating.

Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 17.—A special correspondent of a prominent eastern publication has been in the Corsicana oil field for several days for the purpose of getting data for an article on the oil situation here. To a correspondent he stated that he had about finished his work and was surprised to find that the oil industry here was so great as it is. His estimate is that in money value oil is third in the list of Navarro county products.

BAZAR OPENED.

Gov. Sayers inaugurates the Benefit for Galveston's Needy.

New York, Oct. 16.—Galveston's homeless orphans were generously remembered by a large number of prominent persons at a bazar given Monday night in the big ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. In the throng that crowded the gaily decorated room were representatives of the United States army and of foreign governments and many beautiful women in attractive gowns added to the picturesque effect of the scene. It was the opening night of the bazar, which is given by the New York Journal, aided by many society women, and the visitors contributed liberally to the cause, purchasing many articles and taking chances on everything from dolls to horseless carriages.

Before Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles introduced Gov. Joseph D. Sayers of Texas, whose address was followed by one given by Gen. Joe Wheeler, the patrons wandered about the ballroom and looked at the booths.

The most elaborate were the booths of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which represented the historic Washington home at Mount Vernon, and the Oriental booth, which fairly bewildered one with its maze of lamps, gay-colored tapestries and young women in costumes of the orient. Mrs. Donald McLean was chairman of the former booth, and many of the women in it were dressed in quaint colonial style. Marie Cross Newhaus was chairman of the Oriental booth, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff presided over the Brooklyn booth. The Syrian booth formed an interesting annex to the Brooklyn booth. Other booths and their chairwomen were:

Floral—Mrs. John G. Carlisle.
Golf—Mrs. Ronald A. Stuart.
Perfumery—Mrs. Chas. F. Adee.
Art—Mrs. Bruce Crane.
Toys and Dolls—Princess Auerberg.

Flag—Mrs. Heden M. Gardner.
Candy—Mrs. E. Parmley Brown.
Music—Mrs. Wadsworth Vivian.
Collation—Mrs. Glelow.

Attresses—"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge.
Gen. Miles, with Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, headed the procession which crossed the floor at 8:30 o'clock and marched to the boxes. Besides them in the line were Gov. Sayers and Mrs. Miles, Gen. John R. Brooke and Mrs. C. I. Wilson, Col. C. I. Wilson and Mrs. Dean, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Clous, Col. and Mrs. Moore, Don Manuel De Azpiroz, Mexican Ambassador, and Mrs. Page Myers.

Gen. Miles introduced Gov. Sayers, whose address consisted largely of a stirring description of Galveston's great disaster, in which he related many affecting incidents that came under his observation.

Lyon Recognized.
Sherman, Tex., Oct. 16.—The following messages have been received by Cecil A. Lyon:

New York, Oct. 15.—To Cecil A. Lyon, Sherman, Tex.: Returned to-day and found official notice of your recognition as state chairman.

R. B. HAWLEY,
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.—To Cecil A. Lyon, Sherman, Tex.: This committee has decided to recognize the Lyon committee.

M. A. HANNA.
Referring to the above, which establishes the question as to who is Republican state chairman in Texas, I hereby call a meeting of the state executive committee to meet in Dallas, Tex., on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 11 a. m. for the purpose of preparing and announcing the proper electoral and state ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it. CECIL A. LYON,
Chairman Republican State Executive Committee.

Buried Together.
Waco, Tex., Oct. 16.—Edith M. Burnham and Richard O. Burnham, Jr., children of Mr. and Mrs. Richard O. Burnham, were buried in the same grave. Edith, who was in her second year, died first, having been exhausted by complications growing out of continued fever. When Richard, who was in his fourth year, learned of the death of his sister, being already in bad health, he began to droop, and in twenty-four hours also passed away.

All the bartenders in the thirty saloons of Carbondale, Ill., have struck for overtime and picnic pay.

Rolling mill men to the number of 350 are on strike at New Haven, Conn.

Students Cause Trouble.
Austin, Tex., Oct. 16.—A mob of about 200 university students attempted to take possession of the Grand opera house Monday night while the performance was in progress. The entrance doors were barricaded and held shut by a force of men from the audience and the repeated assaults of the mob were resisted. Several valuable pictures were demolished. The whole police force was called out to quell the mob, but they were unable for a time to cope with it.

Convict Injured.
Hallettsville, Tex., Oct. 16.—The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad company employs convicts on the work on its road and the convict train is now working at this place. James Brady, a white man sent to the penitentiary last November from Wichita county for ten years for assault to murder and robbery charge, fell between the moving cars, was run over and mangled. His right leg was cut off below the knee, the left one broken.

LONG STAR LINES.

Terrel has a Republican club.

Roxton, Lamar county, is to have a bank.

Mrs. Marie Keucher, one of Austin's oldest citizens, is dead.

The controller registered an issue of \$50,000 of Dallas city bonds.

The Dallas presbytery of the Presbyterian church met at Waxahachie.

Mrs. George D. Satterwhite of Celina, Collin county, died from the effects of a spider bite.

Buffalo Bill, while at Fort Worth, gave it as his opinion that Texas was progressing faster than any state in the Union.

Grand Master Sargeant of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has gone to look after the death loss of the order at Galveston.

Rev. Hudson Stuck, dean of St. Matthew's Episcopal cathedral, Dallas, has returned from a visit to his birthplace in England.

There are 2500 names on the depositors' list of the two banks in Bonham, and the individual deposits subject to check amount to \$709,000.

Quali are reported more numerous in Navarro county this season than for many years, and the sportsmen are having fine success in the field.

In the district court at Sherman S. H. Carrington, indicted for the alleged murder of George Conary at Collinsville, Grayson county, was released of a bond of \$5,000.

Kaufman people are very much interested in the proposed industrial college for girls and will make a very determined effort to secure the location of the institution at that place.

At a meeting of the directors of the Denton County Blooded Stock and Fair association held at Denton, it was decided to disband the organization and sell all the property to clear off all indebtedness.

Judge J. M. Hall of Hillsboro is in receipt of a letter from his son, Capt. Newt H. Hall, dated Pekin, Aug. 30. Capt. Hall said he came safe out of the trying siege of Pekin, though he was sick most of the time.

At Corsicana, in the case of Mrs. Mary L. Well vs. the Travelers' Protective association, suit to recover \$5000 on accident policy of her late husband, plaintiff won. Well checked to death on a fish bone.

Volume 93, supreme court reports, has left the hands of the printer, and the book contains a complete history of all complications for writs of error to the supreme court from the courts of civil appeals since the adoption of the present judicial system.

The Corsicana sext

Man and the Hog.

Many Contentions Have Arisen in History Over the Latter.

The hog of today constitutes no less than 370 different articles of commerce, and next to cotton and wheat furnishes the largest values in exports from the United States, says a writer. Its name has become an epithet. Its application to man means greed and brutishness. It is commonly supposed to be a scavenger, like the poodle duck. It takes mud baths. So do men. There is much virtue in mud. The hog bathes in pools of it to coat his skin against the attacks of insects; man dips his fetters and draws out his gout and rheumatism. I have seen men, known to me today, with skins thicker than the hide of the rhinoceros. The hog is omnivorous—so is man. The hog is carnivorous by choice—so is man. The hog is herbivorous, garrulous, gaminous and phytivorous by education—so is man.

These reflections are induced by the indignities offered a useful animal. The hog was the cleanest of beasts until man built a sty and imprisoned him in filth, fattened him on filth, killed him in filth, and ate him in filth. No animal, wild or domestic, is so clean about his bed as the hog. It wants pure, sweet, fresh straw every time. The hog has brains. It has been known to excel the pointer in scenting quail. An authentic instance is mentioned by Hingley in Memoirs of British Quadrupeds of a hound-scented

hog that would stand at birds which the dogs had missed. Who ever heard of an educated ox or sheep? Yet we have had on our stage educated hogs that could spell and play cards, count and tell the time.

The hog caused the biggest mutiny ever known in the history of the world, and was responsible for men being blown from the muzzles of cannon. When Great Britain shipped cartridges to India for the native troops she reckoned without her host, for the ammunition was greased with lard, which so offended the religious scruples of the epouys that they arose as one man in rebellion. The American hog nearly caused war between Germany and the United States, and only the diplomacy of Whitelaw Reid obtained for the animal admission into France.

Moses and Mohammed were opposed to the hog because, while it divides the hoof and is cloven-footed, yet it chews not the cud. The camel is not eaten for opposite reasons—it chews the cud but is not cloven-footed. The hare is also unclean, because while it chews the cud it divides not the hoof. All civilized nations have passed and repassed laws governing what a man shall eat and how much it shall cost him, but the only summative measure that ever stood the test of time is the law of Moses concerning the hog. It has been on the statute book for 3,380 years.

PROTECTED BY INSURANCE

POTENTATES CARRY IMMENSE SUMS IN POLICIES ON THEIR LIVES.

The late Duke of Edinburgh's life was insured for \$200,000 and that huge sum will have to come out of the coffers of the insurance societies. Scarcely a single English insurance company was without some interest in Prince Alfred's life, but the critical state of his royal highness' health during the past four years had given the companies ample warning that the day of reckoning was approaching. They will not in consequence be heavily hit by the duke's sudden death, even though the sum is of considerable magnitude, for most of the firms had secured themselves with guarantee societies.

Royalties have ever been extensive insurers. Many of them while they enjoy practically unlimited incomes during their lives, are unable to bequeath anything except to their eldest

sons. Insurance gives them the opportunity of making some provision for their younger sons and daughters.

King Humbert of Italy was no exception to the rule among the royal houses, and his tragic death will make a heavy call upon some of the insurance societies, who will pay out considerable sums to Queen Margherita. London underwriters are appreciably affected by his death.

Queen Victoria has been a small gold mine to insurance companies, owing to her majesty's long life. Not only did the queen insure her own life, but hundreds of leases in the city expire with the queen, and the holders, in consequence, have all insured her majesty's life. The Prince of Wales is similarly insured for large sums, but there are not many policies on Kaiser Wilhelm.

Live On One Dollar a Week.

Fifty-two dollars a year is the sum ex-Judge Talcott of Valparaiso, Ind., sets apart for living expenses. What is more remarkable, he succeeds in keeping within this limit—and both he and Mrs. Talcott profess to be more than satisfied with the amount of food they allow themselves. These figures are six times as impressive as the Chicago University economists, who have recently provoked wide discussion by declaring that a man and his wife can subsist at a cost of \$209 a year.

The \$1-a-week expense limit is more startling in view of the age of the remarkable experimentalist. Judge Talcott is 85 years old, but is strong, well

and active. Mrs. Talcott, who is some ten years younger, has an almost girlish freshness of complexion and does all the work about their home. As the Judge has an abundance of means, the \$1-a-week dietary regime is adhered to purely for choice.

Their regimen consist of oatmeal, mush, milk and sugar for breakfast, bread and milk and sugar for dinner, and oatmeal mush and sugar for supper. Once a month this is varied by a meal including a small amount of meat. Households that have difficulty in making both ends meet on ten times the sum that affords this aged couple so great contentment would do well to study their diet.

UP SALT RIVER.

Origin of the Political Phrase Explained.

If one will visit Walkersville, Shelby county, Missouri, gather together a circle of the old settlers of that most picturesque and interesting neighborhood, and let them get wound up to story-telling, one may hear many amusing anecdotes and bits of interesting local history. The following account of the origin of the familiar expression, "Gone up Salt River," was gleaned from this fertile field during a recent visit, writes Eunice Morgan of Methylville, Mo., to the St. Louis Star.

Many years ago, before the war, in fact, a politician and office-seeker living in Pike county, through which Salt River finds its way to the Mississippi, was a candidate for the legislature. Being defeated at the election, he moved into Reels, the next county up the river, where he again tried his fortune at the polls; was again defeated and again moved up the river.

In Monroe county he was a third time defeated, but still undaunted, he canvassed Shelby county in his next attempt, with as little success as he had achieved lower down the stream. From Shelby county he moved to Macon, with the same result. When any one made inquiries as to his whereabouts, he was said to have "gone up Salt river."

Parasite Destroys Shade Trees.

There is a scale of parasite of some description at work on the shade trees of the city. Its depredations have been most marked in the western part of the city, where many fine specimens of tree growth have been practically ruined. Trees on which the scale appears may be distinguished by the deep brown and spotted leaves which they bear. Foliage on trees which are attacked, even when not affected directly, show a lack of life and color. It is seen and warped at the edges, as though dried by a hot wind.

Great colonies of the parasite form on the bark, as well as the leaves of the trees. They may be seen in large white or gray masses. Wherever a colony form the bark or leaf die. The spotted brown appearance of the fol-

lage is due to the presence of the scale on the under side of the leaf. The leaf is often seen to be curled and insect-bred, due to the attacks of the insect on the vein. Some leaves are destroyed completely, with the exception of the veins, which are not attacked while the tender portion remains.—Springfield (Ill.) News.

A Great Scientist.

William Thompson, also known as Lord Kelvin, the greatest scientist of his day, became professor of natural philosophy at the Glasgow university at the age of 22. He reached 76 recently, yet he sat in the same professional chair until last year. Of the multitude of his inventions there is no space to write. His is the Thompson's marine compass; his the marvelous invention for taking deep soundings by means of piano-forte wires. Going into his workshop one day and finding him surrounded by great coils of wire, a friend facetiously asked him what noise would be sounded. "It is for sounding the deep C," replied Lord Kelvin; but he has never made another pun. Despite his great success, Lord Kelvin has little or no conceit, and is a man of the most gentle, modest manner. The students love him, and his lectures are always popular. One day Lord Kelvin described the ideal magnet as "infinitely long, infinitely thin, uniform, and uniformly, and longitudinally magnetized bar."—New York Mail and Express.

"Suicide of Nations."

Jean de Bloch, the financier and political economist of Warsaw, Russia, has recently issued a pamphlet on "The Suicide of Nations," in which he undertakes to show that the progress of military science has been such as to make war an impossibility except at the cost of the lives of the nations that wage it.

Hurricanes Pass That Way.

Galveston is in the track of a certain abnormal, but not infrequent, West Indian hurricane, which falls to be deflected from the Georgia and Florida coasts. It keeps to its northward course and strikes the Louisiana, Texas or Mexican coasts, according to its impulses.

TRIOLETS OF DISCRETION.

She drew her little hand away. And, putting, warned me "not to touch." Was it in truth, or just in play, She drew her little hand away. That face and radiant summer day. When we sat side by side at ease? She drew her little hand away. And, putting, warned me "not to touch."

He drew his little hand away. And scented it with inquiring eyes: "Remark, 'It takes five to stay.' He drew his little hand away. And left me guessing how to play. The while I stared in awed surprise. He drew his little hand away. And scanned it with inquiring eyes.

"Two bluffs, were those," perhaps you'll say; "I didn't clearly see my way. Two bluffs, were those," perhaps you'll say; "But if they weren't—I must betray. A trickling from the marble fall." "Two bluffs, were those," perhaps you'll say; "I thought so, too, but didn't 'call.'"

Chicago, July 9, 1901.

At the Wedding Breakfast.

BY BERTHA BOGUE.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Marion Evans had known Elizabeth Stanton but slightly at school and had moreover considered her most unattractive. On meeting her in the city where she had come for a few days' shopping, she was most surprised to find her looking positively pretty. The cause she learned at once; Elizabeth was happy, and happiness, Marion had read, is a great beautifier. Elizabeth was to be married in a few days and she did hope that Marion would be in town long enough to go to her wedding. Wouldn't she come to the breakfast? Only a few intimate friends and relatives? As Marion thanked her she smiled inwardly at the absurdity of even considering the invitation. Hadn't she always been bored by receptions and teas? Truly a wedding breakfast was somewhat different, but when everyone would be a perfect stranger what possible pleasure could there be in it? "Another present," she thought. "If many more of my friends become so rash, I shall soon be a bankrupt."

Two days later when she had donned one of her new gowns, for which she had come to the city and was receiving the congratulations of her mother and sister in regard to its becoming qualities, a longing to display it overcame her, so she decided to keep it on and go to the wedding. When her cab reached the church door, streams of people were pouring out. "Very well then," thought Marion. "There is the breakfast, I am not too late for that," and her cab straightway proceeded to her house.

For the first time in her life she felt a trifle shy as she mingled with so many strangers in the dressing-room, where the ladies were removing wraps, and exclaiming in most intimate tones, "Didn't the bride look sweet?" "How well she carried herself!" "I can't imagine why Jessie Jones was the maid of honor." "Elizabeth and Eleanor have always been much more intimate." "But," explained an eager whisperer from a remote corner of the room, "he was once devoted to Eleanor and she, it seems, loved him not." "Oh! that explains it," exclaimed the others with a sigh of relief. "Hush, here comes Eleanor's mother!"

Marion went downstairs with the first arrivals, greeted the long line which composed the wedding party, and was wondering what was to become of her among so many strangers, when one of the bridesmaids introduced her to a young man. Marion, quick in forming likes and dislikes, decided at once that she liked him. He was broad-shouldered, erect, of medium height, with blue hair and deep gray eyes, which looked as if they could enjoy the humorous as well as appreciate the sad side of life. It was not long before they had established a bond of sympathy from the fact that they were both strangers in the city, and they also discovered many mutual acquaintances at Yale, where the young man had graduated a few years before.

"They went out into the dining-room together, and in the course of the conversation, Marion learned that the young man had been born in India, his family lived in Connecticut, and he at present was located in a small town in Iowa, the home of the groom. All this was told with many interesting anecdotes, not to mention expressive glances, for Marion was a pretty girl, interested her greatly. She wished to know more about the young man. She even hoped that she might meet him again, somewhere, somehow. "And you were born in India, your family live in the east, what are you doing in a small town in Iowa?" she queried.

"I will give you three guesses," she said, looking down at her gratified that she should want to talk about him.

"I am not a good guesser," exclaimed Marion.

"Well, try anyway."

"Oh—I guess you run a gambling house," she said irreverently.

"No."

"Well, perhaps you keep a boot-blacking establishment. I am sure that people in Iowa are most careful about keeping their shoes shined. I noticed the groom particularly as he came down the aisle. His shoes had a most beautiful shine."

"You were at the ceremony then? I rather regret that from your remarks that you were not."

"Why from my remarks?" questioned Marion. "I didn't know that I had mentioned the church or the wedding. Anyway you haven't told me whether you do keep Iowa's shoes well polished."

"No, I haven't that honor," he said smiling at her quizzically.

"Well, here is my last guess—perhaps you're a minister."

"Perhaps I am; what then?"

"Oh, but I know that you are not." "I am though."

"Yes, of course, but please don't say me, and tell me what you really do in that small town."

"Do? I do just what most ministers do. I look after my parishioners and I—"

"If you can't stop fooling," interrupted the girl, "we will talk of other things."

"If you are as fond of golf as you claim to be," said the young man abruptly, changing the subject, "and ever pass through my present abiding place, I can show you the finest links on which you have ever played."

"I suppose when you are not preaching you play golf?" interrogated the young woman sarcastically.

"That is just about it, at least I take it for recreation and—"

"Who is that distinguished looking old man?" interrupted Marion.

"That," said her friend, with a faint suspicion of a smile, "oh, that is Mr. Miller, minister of one of the largest Unitarian churches in the city."

"Is there any man in this assemblage who isn't a minister?"

"Why yes, none of the other men present save Mr. Miller and myself. I assisted him in the ceremony this morning. You said that you were at the church I believe."

"No, I wasn't," answered Marion, becoming somewhat convinced, and speaking somewhat defiantly. "I arrived at the church too late, so I came directly here." She was about to question him further when shouts of "good-bye" resounded, and rice was thrown to speed the newly-wedded couple. In the rush, Marion took pains to separate herself from her companion. She must find out if he were quizzing her. She applied to the bridesmaid who had introduced her as the quickest solution of the problem, and was informed that he was the young clergyman who had assisted at the ceremony, being a close friend of the groom. "And I accused him of running a gambling house," thought Marion desperately. "Shall I apologize? No, it was just as much his fault as mine. He didn't look nor talk like a minister. How could I know? I do like his looks, I wonder what he thinks of me." And with a shudder at her boldness, which now almost amounted to a sacrilege in her eyes, she hastily bade the bridal party adieu.

When she came down with her wraps on, she saw the young man gazing at her with a smile. "Why did you run away from me?" he queried.

"Because I consider that I have said unheard of things to a minister. It wasn't fair of you not to let me know in the beginning."

"But I supposed that you did know, you see I was conceded enough to think that everyone at the church

was acquainted with you."

"I don't know you," she said, looking at him with a smile.

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SIRE OF METHODISM.

CAREER OF JOHN WESLEY PREACHER AND PROPHET.

His Presence Was That of a Hebrew Prophet and His Zeal Like That of Peter the Hermit—Wonderful Labors.

(Special Letter.)

The life and personality of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, will always be of interest. An admirable sketch of this great evangelist is contributed by Rev. J. Wesley Johnson to Munsey's Magazine, of which we are indebted for this article. Mr. Johnson says:

"With a presence simply marvelous—akin to that of the Hebrew prophets—Wesley anticipated the great humanitarian and philanthropic movements of this generation, not only speaking and writing of them, but actually carrying them out. Before there was a missionary society, he was sending out missionaries. Before there was a Bible society, he was distributing Bibles. Before public or lending libraries were dreamed of, he had libraries established in London and Bristol. He opened dispensaries long before one was thought of by hospital or city authorities. Life, insurance, or perhaps, more properly, burial funds, had a distinct place in his administration, though such things were then almost unknown. The present building and loan association is but a slight advance upon a fund which he established to help the poorer members of his societies.

"John Wesley was born in 1703 at Epworth, England. When he was 6 years old a fire in the Epworth rectory, from which he was saved as by a miracle, made a deep impression upon his mind and undoubtedly produced in him a seriousness which affected his whole life.

"At the age of 11 young Wesley was sent to the Charterhouse school, leaving there when 16 for Christ church, Oxford. There the habits of the student were strong upon him and he soon became known as one of the most careful and accurate of scholars.

"When a little more than 30 years of age he came to America, intending to devote himself to missionary work among the colonists and Indians. He remained in Georgia two years and then returned to England. With a zeal

not unlike that of Peter the Hermit, he entered upon a crusade, the most remarkable in English annals. No medieval saint practiced sterner self-denials nor tramped more relentlessly upon the fleshly desires. Though a churchman, fastidious in his regard for forms and ritual, exquisitely sensitive, having in his veins blood refined by generations of culture and social rank, yet at the call of duty he visited prisoners in their cells; he entered the homes of the most wretched and abandoned in London; he takes his stand in the midst of crowded thoroughfares and calls loudly upon the people to repent; he lifts up his voice at fairs and races and in the presence of howling mobs; he travels, mostly on horseback, through every part of the kingdom, everywhere proclaiming the new gospel with which he has been instructed; he visits Scotland again and again on the same errand of mercy; he labors in almost every town in Ireland, and with a courage and fidelity which nothing human can explain, he spends his life in this strange ministry.

"Every form of opposition was tried against him. Mills dams were let out, sweeping in torrents down the street where he was holding service. Bells were jangled from church spires and public buildings to drown his voice in their din. Drunken fiddlers and coarse ballad singers were hired to go among the congregations to whom he was preaching. Hand organs were played, trumpets were blown, drums were beaten, that they might distract and disturb his services. Clowns were employed to mimic him, sailors to parody him, bunies to maltreat him. Police-men were bribed to arrest him. He was struck in the face with sticks, pelted with stones, beaten at sword-point. He was cursed at, sworn at, manacled. More than once a mad-dened bull was driven into the field where his services were being held. The windows of the house where he stayed were broken, the doors smashed and were broken, the doors smashed and threatened him with death. Again and again he was arrested, even clergymen leading in the persecution.

"But nothing daunted Wesley. With the courage of a hero he faced mobs and quelled them. With the skill of a trained lawyer he stood before magistrates, compelling not only his release, but the most ample vindication.

"His religious zeal in no wise abated with advancing years. For more than half a century he traveled, chiefly on horse back, more than 4,000 miles every year, preaching about three times a day. His journals, kept with scrupulous care from 1735 to 1790, are not only of marvelous interest, but reveal the amazing labors which he performed. His preaching alone would have taxed to its utmost the strength of even a strong man. His travels in cold, heat, rain, and storm, through adventures often most dangerous and trying, were enough to wear out an iron frame. His correspondence was a full man's work, for he had preachers and churches in all parts of the nation occi-

dentally looking to him for advice and help. Thus, when we add to all this the fact that he wrote, edited, abridged and prepared for the press nearly 200 volumes, some of them marvels of ability and scholarship, it would seem that he must have been more than human. Poetry, music, medicine—almost everything, in fact—are included in the list of his published works; and all this by a man who spent 50 years as an itinerant minister, traveling in that time more than a quarter of a million miles and preaching more than 42,000 sermons.

"Early in life he entered upon a course of plain, simple living, giving to the poor every penny he could spare. When his income was £30 a year he lived on £28 and gave away the rest. Next year he received £60, but his living expenses remained as before; hence he had £32 to bestow on charity. The following year he received £90, and was able to give to the poor £62. This rule he maintained all through life. By his pen and by the sale of his books he earned more than \$200,000, every penny of which he gave away.

"In an old foundry, a place once used by the English government for the casting of cannon, he established his first London church, gathering to the opening about 70 members. This was the first building opened for Methodist preaching. On March 2, 1791, in the 88th year of his age, and with the words 'The best of all is, God is with us,' this remarkable man, the last of the great reformers, passed into the felicity of the eternal life. His ashes repose in City Road Chapel, Westminster Abbey bears his tablet; but his name is honored throughout the world."

CAPILLARITY.

Like a Stretched Membrane.

When a number of clean glass tubes of very fine bore, each open at both ends, are immersed in water or in any other liquid capable of wetting them, the water rises in each to a higher level than that at which it stands outside, and the finer the bore the greater is the height of the water. Moreover, the surface of the water is always concave upwards. When similar tubes are immersed in mercury, the results are just the opposite of the above. The mercury now stands at a lower level inside than outside each tube, and the mercury surface is always concave downwards. In both cases the concavity of the surface of the tube is greater the finer bore of the tube. These are the fundamental facts which constitute the phenomena of capillary action, the tubes, with their fine hair-like bores, being called "capillary" tubes, from the Latin "capillus," a hair. In order to understand the cause of these phenomena it is necessary to refer to what is known as the surface-tension of fluids. The particles of a body of moderate dimensions are kept together by powerful molecular forces which have one main characteristic, that they are only sensible at insensible distances. From this it is evident that there must be an essential difference on state between surface and bulk, on the one hand, and the interior of its mass, on the other. The result of this difference is that every liquid may be regarded as bounded by a surface film which behaves like a stretched membrane. The tension of this film is what is termed the surface tension of the fluid, and its effect invariably is to make the pressure on the concave side exceed that on the convex side. In the case of the capillary phenomena, the water surface is concave upwards, and therefore the water immediately under the surface film has less pressure than that of the atmosphere, and thus its concave side is exposed; and which by the ordinary hydrostatic law it belongs to a higher level than the undisturbed water, the pressure on which is equal to that of the atmosphere. In the case of mercury, on the other hand, since the fluid surface is convex upwards, the mercury immediately under the surface-film must have had a greater pressure than that of the atmosphere, and must therefore stand at a lower level than the undisturbed mercury.

EUROPEAN MANNERS.

How the Asiatics Regard the People of Europe.

The manners of the European always strikes the Asiatic as peculiar. He expects in an equal or superior a kind of smoothness which few Europeans possess, and which they never display in their intercourse with the colored races, whose want of frankness, and tendency to be deferential, and general failure to secure the results which Europe desires, slightly irritate them. The Asiatic thinks that want of frankness essential to politeness, is always reserved unless he intends to be insolent, and looks upon familiarity, especially if there is any difference of grade, as offensive, presuming, and, in a word, rude. Very few Europeans appear to him to be gentlemen, and those few only when they are not familiar. The European's laugh, in respect, is to him as disagreeable as the laugh of the uneducated is to the refined European, and European "chaff," persiflage, humor, is to him absolutely unendurable. It is, he thinks, the very quintessence of vulgarity, and reminds him perpetually that he is being civil or submissive to one, who is essentially, when the mask is off, a barbarian. This feeling, which is universal and incurable, greatly increases his sense of his opponent's stupidity, which again is deepened by his perception that the opponent is fettered in using his intellect by all manner of non-intellectual restrictions, is apt, for example, to resent a cruel or immoral suggestion, does not employ falsehood when falsehood clearly would be convenient, and does not detect falsehood if it is plausible as a quick-witted man should. Long observation has convinced us that the Asiatic who lies to the European despises the European so much for accepting the falsehood that he often, out of sheer contempt, makes his falsehood less artistic than he could. Anything, he thinks, will do for a mind so dense as that. He is vexed, too, when his lie is too roughly exposed; vexed, not as an ordinary European is, because he has been detected, but as a diplomatist is vexed when his smooth arguments are not put aside as smoothly. He ought not to be told that he is lying, but only that the falsehood has not succeeded. Any other conduct he classifies as the result of ill-mannered, not to say brutal stupidity, and despises in his heart as the gentleman despises the scolding of the rough.—London Spectator.

NO BAR TO JAPS.

They Are Coming Here in Yearly Increasing Numbers.

The immigration of Japanese to this country has become great and constant. There is no bar to it except the alien contract law and the usual quarantine regulations. The Japanese government itself is not friendly to this immigration and has done what it could to discourage it. Some years ago it enacted a law requiring each emigrant to secure a passport, which is granted only on condition that he provide two sureties that he will not become a public charge or fall into distress for three years. But the Japanese quickly "worked" this as our politicians "work" registration laws in large cities. They soon organized twelve companies to provide sureties throughout Japan and everyone who wants to emigrate can get his passport within a few days. These companies have furnished great stimulus to the outflow. Last April more than 8,000 Asiatics, chiefly Japanese, landed at Victoria alone. The official estimates are that 90 per cent of the Japanese never landed in Canada eventually come to this country. Many Chinese, of course, evade the exclusion law and come in through the same channel. British Columbia has no alien immigration laws. But the Chinese immigration has been so burdensome that the country has imposed an enormous poll tax and to some extent has succeeded in checking it. The Japanese, like the Chinese, are industrious and tractable and large railroads find their services valuable. The Great Northern road, for example, has a close traffic with the subsidized Japanese steamers at Seattle, and consequently Japanese labor is profitable, both to the railroad and the Japanese steamship companies. Thus far we have never had in Canada any Chinese or Japanese were in the same social scale, but undoubtedly an Asiatic population is not desirable.

LAUGH ON HIM.

Functious Baronet Who Kicked His Own Hat Down Stairs.

Everyone in London is laughing at Sir Joseph Savory, bart., M. P., who is at present an alderman of the city of London, and who has been lord mayor. He has his business place in Cornhill, where in a small room he is accustomed to receive commercial travelers. As is well known, these gentlemen invariably place their hats upon the first convenient table, a practice which Sir Joseph much deprecates. In fact, after a bit, he threatened to kick the next hat found on the forbidden spot to the bottom of the stairs. One day Sir Joseph was hurriedly called out of the room and before leaving he hastily dropped his own "topper" on the nearest table. Returning a while afterward, he, of course, at once noticed the hat, and remembering his threat, he immediately seized it with unholly joy and hurled it down the stairs, where the passing crowd soon made mince-meat of the unlucky tile. A few hours afterward there was a rude awakening and a terrible rumper.

English Were Unneighborly.

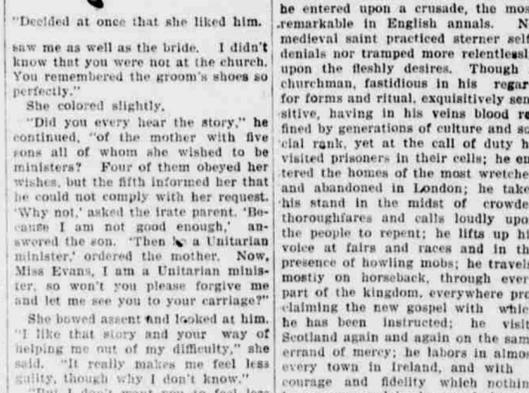
The Duc d'Orleans, whose sister is married to the new king of Italy's cousin and self-presumptive, has been unable to sell York house, Twickenham. The ex-prince of Prussia has, therefore, decided to shut the place up, save for a caretaker, for three years. Possibly he hopes in that time his curious behavior will have been forgotten by the English and that he can once more claim neighborly relations there. The Duc was recently at Marienbad. His sister, the Duchesse d'Aosta, was always a great favorite in England. She is in curious contrast to the new queen of Italy, being fair, but her royal highness is, in her own style, one of the handsomest women in Europe. The queen and the duchess together are a wonderfully handsome pair—the one brunette, the other blond.

Work Way Through School.

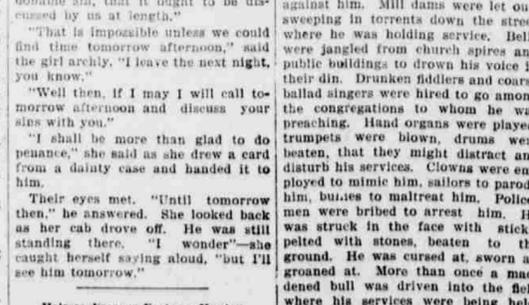
2 valon college, Missouri, has a farm of 1,500 acres, on which students work to pay their way through school.



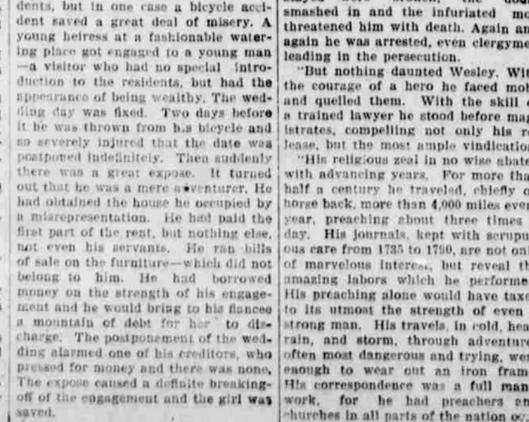
JOHN WESLEY.



Decided at once that she liked him.



Helless Escapes Fortune Hunter.



Where the Cloth Was Made.

England's Big Mushroom.

Work Way Through School.