

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. F. D. Sanders.
District Attorney, A. C. Wilmoth.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, H. B. Jones.
County Attorney, Oscar Starnes.
County & Dist. Clerk, G. B. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. Collins.
County Treasurer, J. E. Murfee.
Tax Assessor, C. M. Brown.
County Surveyor, H. M. Rike.

COMMISSIONERS.
District No. 1, J. W. Johnson.
District No. 2, M. G. Eiland.
District No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
District No. 4, J. E. Carter.

PRESIDENT OFFICERS.
J. F. Frost, No. 1, J. W. Evans.

CHURCHES.
BAPTIST (Missionary) Preaching 1, 3 and 4th Sundays. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent.
B. Y. P. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Friday night. Fellowship meeting every Wednesday night.
METHODIST (M. E. Church S.) Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
F. D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Epworth League every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
W. M. Townes, Pres.
Junior League at 8:30 p. m. Miss Mollie Bryant, Sup.
Prayer meeting every Thursday at 8 p. m.
PRESBYTERIAN (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. C. C. Anderson, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
E. C. Chisum, Superintendent.
PRESBYTERIAN (Cumberland) Preaching 4th Sunday. Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN (Campbellite) Preaching none at present.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
J. B. Baker, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 682, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday on or before each full moon.
J. B. Rike, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 181
Royal Arch Masons meets on the first Tuesday in each month.
J. L. Jones, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
W. E. Sherrill, Com. C.
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Professional Cards.

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

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

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

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Dr. J. F. TOMLINSON,
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The chief editorial topic in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for November is the war in South Africa. In "The Progress of the World" the editor gives a full exposition of the British and Boer sides of the quarrel, respectively. The subject is also treated in the department of "Current History in Caricature," and Mr. Stead contributes a character sketch of "the man of the month" in South Africa—Cecil Rhodes.

Used by British Soldiers in Africa.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Galishe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Yryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by J. B. Baker druggist. 47

The Weakness of England's Case Against the Boers.

The so-called Transvaal question has been purely trumped up. There has been no real ground of dispute on Great Britain's part with President Kruger's government. England has demanded a variety of things relating to the internal administration of a country which had the fullest right to order its internal affairs according to its own preferences. Without acknowledging the right of England to raise any questions as to internal taxation, naturalization, school administration, and the like, the Transvaal has nevertheless permitted itself to discuss such questions for several years, and has made very considerable concessions for the sake of avoiding, if possible, a conflict with an irresistibly powerful opponent. But Mr. Chamberlain, as British colonial secretary, has ingeniously changed his demands from time to time. Certain large stock-market interests also have systematically maintained a propaganda for stirring up the English people. Their theme has been the suffering of British subjects in the gold-mining districts through the oppressive conduct of the Boer government. We have repeatedly discussed these alleged grievances and have pointed out their absurdity and their falsity. The British subjects in the Transvaal are there temporarily for the most part. They have never had the slightest idea of giving up their British citizenship and becoming naturalized subjects of the Transvaal republic. Yet England for months had been preparing for war on a most elaborate scale, with no pretext that any one could give except that President Kruger was not willing to make the term of years requisite for naturalization quite as short as Mr. Chamberlain thought it ought to be. Never before has so preposterous an excuse been given for military preparations, so far as we have read history.—Review of Reviews.

Brave Explorers.

Like Stanley and Livingstone, found it harder to overcome Malaria, Fever and Ague, and Typhoid disease germs than savage cannibals; but thousands have found that Electric Bitters is a wonderful cure for all material diseases. If you have chills with fever, aches in back of neck and head, and tired, worn-out feeling, a trial will convince you of their merit. W. A. Null of Webb, Ill., writes: "My children suffered for more than a year with chills and fever; then two bottles of Electric Bitters cured them." Only 50 cents. Try them. Guaranteed. Sold by J. B. Baker druggist. 49

If the weather continues wet it will rot the grass and cause some loss in cattle this winter unless they are fed.

The located survey of the Colorado, Texas and Mexico R'y has reached a point near Pontotoc in Llano county, 24 miles from Llano town. The located line is now 176 miles from Haskell. The camp is between Voka and Pontotoc. The camp was demolished last week by a terrific rain, hail, and wind storm, all the tents being torn into shreds, the poles only being saved. The hail stones tore the canvas all to pieces. Only one man was at the camp at the time, others being out on the line. The corps has been supplied with new tents, the weather necessitating stoves to heat the tents. All the boys are in good health.—Abilene Reporter.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm Cures Others, Why Not You?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millett, Manchester, N. H. For sale by J. B. Baker druggist. 47

Colorado, Texas and Mexico Railroad.

Dr. J. E. Lindsey has returned from the Abilene fair. While there he saw Mr. Locke who told him that he had been delayed in completing the survey of the C. T. & M. R'y by the mountains in Llano county. He has had to make several surveys in order to get a one per cent grade. He has the survey completed within 24 miles of Llano and hopes to have it completed in 30 or 60 days.

His contract with the people who are to build the road calls for a grade not exceeding one per cent and Mr. Locke is determined to have a grade as called for in his contract. He told Dr. Lindsey all arrangements had been made to construct the road and he did not anticipate that anything could happen to prevent the building. While there the Doctor talked with several of the leading business men, and was gratified by learning from them that they thought that all preliminary work would soon be completed and that the dirt would be flying on the right of way from Abilene to Haskell in 60 days. The FREE PRESS has done all it could to encourage this enterprise and hopes to see the enterprise begin to materialize by Jan. 1st. In the mean time the right of way committee should take up the matter of getting conveyances of the right of way along the line as now surveyed through Haskell county.

This matter must not be neglected. The people who control the real estate should attend to these matters at once. They are the ones who will receive an immediate advantage by the building of the road and they should not be content to sit idle and receive profits of the enterprise. A man is no good in a community who is not enterprising. If he merely contents himself with sitting idle and sucking his share of the life blood from commerce, the sooner the business in his line is turned into more liberal hands the better it will be for the community at large. Every town has a few of this class of men, who by greed and greed become prominent as financiers. Their neighbors toady to them for policy sake, but these fellows never get caught, they never give up anything. Such characters are socially despised by all who know them, and if perchance misfortune ever overtakes them the whole community treat them with scorn and contempt. Both the people and old money bags are to blame. People don't toady to money bags. If a man dries up the fountains of his heart will draw from him and freeze him out. Patronize the man who lives and toils to provide for those dependent on him, patronize the man who uses his wealth discretely and for the good of his neighbors, with such a course as this you will build up good citizenship, enterprise and thrift. We will build railroads, factories and surround our homes with all the modern conveniences.

Editor Hoes Wonders

Editor W. V. Barry of Lexington, Tenn., in exploring Mammoth Cave, contracted a severe case of Piles. His quick cure through using Bucklen's Arnica Salve convinced him it is another world's wonder. Cures Piles, Injuries, Inflammation and all bodily eruptions. Only 25c at J. B. Baker's drug store. 47

The Civil Service Commission has decided that the circular letters sent broadcast over the country by Eustace of Ohio asking contributions from postmasters to campaign funds is clearly a violation of Section 12 of the civil service rules.

Acetylene Gas.

Be independent of gas and electric light corporations and own your own lighting plant. The National generator does not have to be cared for oftener than once in 15 days. It is positively safe and is recommended by all insurance boards. We light residences, churches, stores, factories and towns at 40 per cent less than other systems, with double the illumination. To responsible parties will ship machines on thirty days trial. Send for free booklet on Acetylene Gas. We want good agents. NATIONAL ACETYLENE GAS CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

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

Jewelry, Notions and Sundries;

Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.

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Second Year
TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12, 1899.

Full Academic Course.

Students received at any time during the year and at any degree of advancement.
Special attention given those who desire to prepare themselves to teach.
Music Department under accomplished and efficient instructors.

Tuition, \$20 to \$50 per year.
For catalogue or other information, apply to
U. E. ARBUCKLE, Prin.,
Albany, Texas.

THE BEST

Trading Place in Abilene.

We carry a large and well selected stock and everything we sell is just as we represent it to be.

We are selling good goods in all lines, and in many cases, for much less than you can buy them elsewhere. You have only to look to be convinced.

Autumn Dress Goods.

We have a boundless range of dress goods in Plain, Fancy Stripes, Plaids and Fancy weaves of all kinds, from 25c to \$1.00 per yard.

We are showing beautiful colorings and fancy weaves from 12-1-2 to 36c per yard.

We show a beautiful line of dress goods in Camel hair effects, Broadcloths, Crepons, Homespun, &c., ranging in price from 50c to \$1.25 per yard.

Silk, Velvet and Trimmings.

The choicest novelties for the nice finishing for your dress is here in great profusion. Black silk trimmings from 50c to 75c. Steel trimmings 10c to 25c. Passametry dress trims and braids in latest variety.

Latest Novelties.

In Ladies Capes and Furs.
This has always been a strong line with us. Our goods run from 75c to \$7.50. No house in the west can equal us.

Rollins & Young,

Abilene, Texas.

P S—Mr. Bud Smith of Haskell is with us and will be pleased to see and wait upon his Haskell county friends.

Why Lose Cattle

From Blackleg. It cannot be cured, but it can be prevented. Pasteurs Blackleg Vaccine has never failed to prevent. Don't wait until you begin to lose. As it is cheaper to vaccinate 100 than to lose one. It is sure and safe. Price \$1.50 per package for 10 head yearlings, 12 to 15 calves. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Call on us or write for particulars and testimonials.

BASS BROS.

Agents,
Abilene, Texas.

Subscribe for the FREE PRESS.

The grading on the Texas Central extension is about completed to Stamford, but the laying of the track will probably not be completed before January 1st.

The rain last week filled the tank at Stamford, but the dam had to be cut to recover the scrapers and complete the work.

Now is the time to subscribe for the FREE PRESS. Will take fire wood or anything that man, horse or cow can eat.

M. S. PIERSON, President.
A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President.
J. L. JONES, Chas. LEE PIERSON, Asst. Cash.

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Repairing done neatly and substantially.
Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.

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With Style Colonial Truss. 71-8 Octaves



Height, 4ft. 8 1/2 inches
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Mahogany
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Four Pedals and Patent Soft Stop.
The Best Value for the Price.

Besides the GOGGAN PIANOS we also carry the celebrated Emerson Pianos and several other makes.

Send for descriptive circulars and prices. Our house is the oldest and largest in Texas. We carry everything in the music line and the largest stock of musical goods, sheet music, etc., in the South. We refer to any banking house in Texas

Thos. Goggan & Bro.,

Dallas and Galveston.

W. W. Hentz, Resident Agt

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, seminal emissions, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. HALL, Sole Manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Waco, Texas.

For sale by A. P. McLemore, Haskell, Texas.

READ THIS.

Dallas, Texas, October 14, 1888.

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

H. W. BROWN,
St. George Hotel.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post Office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days:

Garrett, Miss Sue, 1.
Speer, Mr. J. M. 1.
Bilco, Mr. D. W. 1.


If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

When calling for the above please say advertised.

Respectfully,
H. H. DODSON, P. O.
Haskell, Texas, Nov. 1, 1899.

Best Passenger Service IN TEXAS.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



"No trouble to answer questions."

2 FAST TRAINS DAILY 2

...TO...
St. Louis, Chicago
....and the East.

Only Line Running Through
Coaches and Sleepers to NEW ORLEANS without change.

Superb Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleepers, Handsome New Chair Cars (seats free).

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Semi-weekly, between
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, DALLAS, FORT WORTH, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

E. F. BUGHNER, Trns. Manager Agent, Ft. Worth, Tex.
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Trns. and Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Agent and Ticket Agent,
DALLAS, TEX.

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We will make to anyone sending us a dozen 1/2-size photos, 50c or more, a free of charge to introduce our superior color plates. Highest quality artistic work. Prompt return of small photo printed. Send us your photo at once.

ARTISTS' UNION,
200 Main Street,
Dallas, Texas.

It is only a waste of time to can a liar a liar.

Be sure your sins will find you out—and so will your wife.

Paradoxical though it may be, spoiled children are usually fresh.

Spend and the world is with you, sponge and it can't get away too quick.

The American savage on the war-path was just about as bad as he was painted.

It is easier for a man to forgive his enemies than it is to forgive his friends.

Sometimes a man's will is broken after his demise and sometimes after his marriage.

A girl pulls the wool over a man's eyes and then laughs at him because he looks sheepish.

It is a great privilege to meet some men—where they are unable to monopolize the conversation.

Germany and Great Britain are in harmony. The Kaiser has painted three sea pieces for Queen Victoria's yacht.

Nat Goodwin is under contract to play in America and England at the same time. Has Nat imbibed the expansion idea?

Admiral Dewey is reported resting quietly on a farm, with nothing to disturb the quiet but bands and bonfires and excited throngs of country people.

Alexander the Great gave away so much spoil that one general asked him what was left for himself. "My hopes," was the prompt reply. In his last annual report, the president of Harvard cites the like generosity of a modern Alexander. In the last twenty-five years, Dr. Alexander Agassiz has expended from his private purse three-quarters of a million dollars on the Museum of Comparative Zoology, without making any communication on the subject to the president. Thus are the hopes of one of America's greatest scientists being realized through his son.

Surgery deals with unfavorable conditions, when it cannot secure the proper environment, with the same courage that it exhibits under favoring conditions. A city patient is tenderly borne to a hospital, operating room, where every precaution known to modern science favors the case. Lieut. Peary, with frostbitten feet, is lashed to a sled and hauled to his ship. Amputation follows, under primitive conditions, and speedy recovery concludes a remarkable experience. Here, as in many another instance, the man under the knife, as well as the man behind the knife, is an important factor in making surgery successful.

The Hebrew Zionists, who recently held at Basle, Switzerland, a third annual council, have for their object the purchase of Palestine and its repopulation with Jews. Influential Zionists privately assert that sufficient money is already in hand for the purchase, and that the Sultan would gladly sell. The serious bar to the plan is the fanaticism of the Turkish people, who regard Jerusalem as only second among holy places. Whatever may be the outcome, a marked change in some portions of the landscape of Palestine has already been effected by Jewish colonists. Lord Amherst, of the English exploration society, affirms that places which in 1870 he saw as desert land have been converted into gardens, vineyards and olive groves, and that quite generally Christians and Mohammedans are following the Jewish colonists' methods of agriculture.

Professor Adolf Durr, an accomplished German scholar and linguist, has invented a system of shorthand symbols which will enable stenographers to report in any one of the chief European languages as readily and correctly as they can in their respective mother tongues. This system, upon which Professor Durr has been engaged for a long time, is explained in a volume which will probably be issued in a few weeks by a Paris publisher. Professor Durr is master of some thirty languages, oriental included. His system has nothing whatever to do with "Ghosh," a dismal fad, which also was professed in Germany, but which the professor has ridiculed. He has advised all people in search of a "universal language" to learn English, and he has given his reasons. English literature is the richest and greatest in the world. English is more generally spoken than any other language since the mishap at Babel, it is the universal language of commerce.

Lieut. Gilmore's party is still in Filipino bondage. An American naval officer writes from Manila that the captives are in a pitiable condition, destitute of clothing, without shoes of hats, and forced to provide for themselves out of the miserable allowance of four cents a day. Spanish accounts say that the lieutenant and fifteen American soldiers are guarded by 200 Filipinos. If it needs so many of Aguinaldo's men to guard these starved and sick Americans, the capture of a few more might seriously cripple the insurgent forces.

A girl in New York has started an endless chain with a house for Admiral Schley at the end of it. That is not the way the friends of the admiral would prefer, but the endless chain people are insuperable by any means short of a riot or a term in the penitentiary.

An author, being hard pressed by his creditors, wrote to an editor for whom he had done some work. "Please send check at once as my gas bill is due." The candid editor replied in this brief fashion: "So is mine. God help us all!"

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Rattlebox. The Latin name of this weed is Crotalaria sagittalis. It is popularly known as Rattleweed and wild pea. A government bulletin has this to say of it: It is a hairy annual three to eighteen inches high, with simple undivided leaves one to two inches long and small yellow pea-like flowers appearing in July. The seed pods are about an inch long when mature and are nearly black. They are much in-



—Rattlebox (Crotalaria sagittalis) a whole plant; b, cross section of seed pod—both one-third natural size.

flated, and, as the walls are stiff and thin and very resonant, they make excellent miniature rattles when the seeds have become detached from their fastenings inside the pod. The rattlebox is native in low sandy soils from the Atlantic westward to Minnesota and eastern Kansas. It is also found in New Mexico. It is common in Connecticut, New Jersey and North Carolina, and in some years is very abundant in bottom lands along the valley of the Missouri, in South Dakota and Iowa.

The poisonous constituent is unknown, but it resides both in the leaves and in the seeds. Horses, and sometimes cattle, are killed by eating grass mixed with the plant. They are not poisoned so often by eating the plant in the fields. Public attention was first called to the poisonous nature of the rattlebox by Dr. Stalker of Iowa, who, in 1884, while investigating the cause of "bottom disease," then prevalent among horses in Iowa, was led to believe that it was mostly if not altogether, attributable to this plant. Experiments were made that proved the supposition to be correct. The percentage of rattlebox in meadow hay will be much reduced if the fields are burned over when the seeds mature the preceding summer. The growth of perennial grasses will not be materially affected thereby.

The Fall Web-Worm.

The Latin name of this worm is Hyphantria cunea. The Colorado Experiment Station gives the following description of this insect: This is a yellowish or brownish caterpillar with a black head, that forms a large loose web or tent in a great variety of trees, beginning to appear about the first of July and continuing through the summer. The larvae are rather sparsely covered with long hairs that are whitish or yellowish in color, with occasional black ones for variety. This insect is readily distinguished from the Tent caterpillar in habits, as the larvae of the Fall web-worm form a very loose tent with which they inclose the leaves upon which they feed, and they do not appear until the Tent caterpillars have nearly or quite disappeared. In the illustration "a" and "b" are full-grown larvae showing light and dark forms; "c" is the chrysalis; "d" is the moth, showing dark spots. All are somewhat enlarged. The lines show the actual length. Usually the moths are entirely white.

Remedies.—If the webs are noticed when small they should be cut out and the larvae destroyed. If the web has become large, enclosing many branches of the tree, it may be better to burn out the web with a torch. Where there is no danger of poisoning fruit, Paris green may be sprayed

Planting Chestnut Trees.

Three years ago I came into possession of practically an abandoned farm, 150 acres in chestnut and pine and 400 in tillage, with many hillsides and places which could not be cultivated. I wished to get trees growing on these places; how to make them grow from the seed I did not know, nor could I find any one who did; so I went to work planting chestnuts in different ways, as to see which would succeed, writes a contributor to Country Gentleman.

I first took a six-tined fork, forced it into the turf two inches deep and say four inches forward, threw a chestnut under and drew out my fork. I saw that one man was working at a disadvantage, so calling a man, I did the lifting of the turf and he threw the chestnuts. The result was that every chestnut grew, and they are now two feet high. I then plowed a half-acre, dropped a chestnut every two steps and stepped upon it. Not one of the chestnuts grew. I plowed a furrow on another piece, every four feet, dropped a chestnut every four feet on the edge of furrow, and back-furrowed against this. Not twenty trees started on the whole piece; those which did start were where they were covered, lightly and nature's conditions were complied with. It is so simple and quick to plant a seed with man and fork, that I shall do more of it in the future.

Keeping Squashes in Winter.

From Farmers' Review: It is a common complaint of people who grow squashes for winter consumption that the fruits will not keep for any length of time after removal from the field to the vegetable cellar. Sometimes this trouble may be in the choice of varieties, but this seems to be seldom the case, since even the old reliable Hub-

bard is complained of as much as the rest. Generally the fault rests with the grower, who, busy with other details, allows his "hardy" vegetables to lie in the cellar, grumbling, when he does remove them, because these unwieldy things must be left "until it's 'most too cold to work outdoors." From our experience and observation we think it safe to say that a frost that will kill a melon, pumpkin or squash vine will also have some harmful effect upon the fruit it bears, particularly if the squashes or melons or pumpkins are not fully ripe. At any rate we find that these fruits when removed from the vine to the cellar before a vine-killing frost has touched them will keep better than those allowed to remain after the plants have been killed. In many cases immature specimens, if not too young, and kept gathered before the frost, will keep better than ripe ones gathered afterward.

We have found that gathering all the fruits at one time and sorting them according to their stage of ripeness is the best plan. The fully ripe ones are stored at once; the immature ones laid together in a sunny place where they can be covered at night and exposed during the day. They are allowed to remain here until the approach of severe weather, when they are taken to the cellar. Here we put them in the warmest place, provided it be dry, and allow them to continue ripening. Our home supply, principally immature specimens, is stored around the furnace, a bricked-up area that is not very warm at any time, but is warmer than the rest of the cellar. We use the ripest first and thus prolong the season. Of course there is such a thing as gathering these fruits too young. In such cases they will rot in spite of anything. If the rind be soft there will be no use trying to ripen the squash, but the grower will know at just what point he may pick with reasonable prospects of success in ripening. This stage varies to some extent with the different varieties.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

A Calling Gown—A Decorated Covert Coat—A Feminine Failing—Fretting Wears Out More Women's Lives Than Work or Care.

The Lost Word. The word of the wind to the aspens I listened all day to hear; But the one on which I swam He vanished as I drew near.

I asked of the quaking shadows, But the falling river bore away The secret I would have heard.

Then I turned to my forest cabin In a cove of the Kaaterskills And at dead of night, when the fire was low

The whisper came to my sill. Now I know there will haunt me ever That word of ancient tongue, Whose golden meaning, half-divined, Was lost when the world was young.

I know I must seek and see it, Through the wide green earth, and round, Though I come in ignorance at last, To the place of the grassy mound.

Yet it may be I shall find it, If I keep the patience mild, The flexible faith, the open heart, And the calm of a little child.

—Lilias Cameron in the Congregationalist.

A Feminine Failing.

"Worry wears out more people than work does, and fretting causes more unhappiness in families than either sickness or poverty," writes Mrs. Moses P. Handy in the October Woman's Home Companion. "Indeed, the secret of happiness may almost be said to be making the best of everything, and good humor under all circumstances, and the most useful virtue which man, and more especially woman, can possess. There are good women who to-day would perill life and limb for husband and children, yet who daily render their dear ones uncomfortable by going forth to meet trouble half way, and by grieving over that which is past and irremediable. If a thing can be helped by any effort of yours, go to work promptly and help it; if not, waste no time in vain repining. When your husband has made a mistake in business and times are hard do not wall over the mistake. Gather up the fragments and stand by to help him. If you can do nothing else you can at least pretend that you do not mind; can show him that you believe in him still, and prophesy that better times are coming. Nothing so chills a man's courage as the damp spray of a wife's tears. Did you never try to run your sewing machine without oil? Don't you know how the surfaces grind upon each other, and how hard the work is? Well, just as one hour of that scraping will injure the machinery more than a whole day's use would if properly oiled, just so one day's worry will dig more wrinkles in your face than will months of patient, trusting labor. Worrying is an essentially feminine failing, and there are women who do it in spite of themselves. If you chance to be such a one, fret all to yourself in the privacy of your chamber, provided you have any privacy. But under any circumstances do not empty your basin of cold water—or worse, your bottle of tears—over the sitting room fire."

The Tent Caterpillar.

In connection with this article we illustrate the Tent Caterpillar, so well known to many of our horticulturists. As every farmer that has a small orchard is likely to meet this insect in his orchard it is well to have his picture. At this time of year there is no likelihood of finding the worm in his tent, but the eggs may be found on the trees during fall and winter. These eggs should be cut off the branches and burned. The gathering of the eggs is an easy matter. Run a knife down through the bracelet of eggs and the whole can be taken intact from the twig. In the illustration "a" and "b" show two full-grown worms on the outside of the tent; "c" is an egg-mass with the gummy covering removed; "d" is a cocoon containing the moth. At the top of the cut is the moth.



The worms hatch out in the spring and by June are covering the trees with their tents. The way to fight them at that time is to gather and burn the tents. Some fight them by having torches fastened on long poles which they place under the nests. Another way is to have a pair of shears rigged on a pole with a string running to one of the handles of the shears and through a ring on the pole. By this means the whole branch that holds the tent is cut off just below the tent. The tent is then burned or the insects drowned. This cutting or burning should be done in the early morning or in the evening when the worms are in their nests. The worms have disappeared by the first of July, having gone into the chrysalis state. The scientific name of this insect is Clisiocampa fragilis.

Three years ago I came into possession of practically an abandoned farm, 150 acres in chestnut and pine and 400 in tillage, with many hillsides and places which could not be cultivated. I wished to get trees growing on these places; how to make them grow from the seed I did not know, nor could I find any one who did; so I went to work planting chestnuts in different ways, as to see which would succeed, writes a contributor to Country Gentleman.

I first took a six-tined fork, forced it into the turf two inches deep and say four inches forward, threw a chestnut under and drew out my fork. I saw that one man was working at a disadvantage, so calling a man, I did the lifting of the turf and he threw the chestnuts. The result was that every chestnut grew, and they are now two feet high. I then plowed a half-acre, dropped a chestnut every two steps and stepped upon it. Not one of the chestnuts grew. I plowed a furrow on another piece, every four feet, dropped a chestnut every four feet on the edge of furrow, and back-furrowed against this. Not twenty trees started on the whole piece; those which did start were where they were covered, lightly and nature's conditions were complied with. It is so simple and quick to plant a seed with man and fork, that I shall do more of it in the future.

Planting Chestnut Trees.

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Keeping Squashes in Winter.

From Farmers' Review: It is a common complaint of people who grow squashes for winter consumption that the fruits will not keep for any length of time after removal from the field to the vegetable cellar. Sometimes this trouble may be in the choice of varieties, but this seems to be seldom the case, since even the old reliable Hub-

bard is complained of as much as the rest. Generally the fault rests with the grower, who, busy with other details, allows his "hardy" vegetables to lie in the cellar, grumbling, when he does remove them, because these unwieldy things must be left "until it's 'most too cold to work outdoors." From our experience and observation we think it safe to say that a frost that will kill a melon, pumpkin or squash vine will also have some harmful effect upon the fruit it bears, particularly if the squashes or melons or pumpkins are not fully ripe. At any rate we find that these fruits when removed from the vine to the cellar before a vine-killing frost has touched them will keep better than those allowed to remain after the plants have been killed. In many cases immature specimens, if not too young, and kept gathered before the frost, will keep better than ripe ones gathered afterward.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

A Calling Gown—A Decorated Covert Coat—A Feminine Failing—Fretting Wears Out More Women's Lives Than Work or Care.

The Lost Word. The word of the wind to the aspens I listened all day to hear; But the one on which I swam He vanished as I drew near.

I asked of the quaking shadows, But the falling river bore away The secret I would have heard.

Then I turned to my forest cabin In a cove of the Kaaterskills And at dead of night, when the fire was low

The whisper came to my sill. Now I know there will haunt me ever That word of ancient tongue, Whose golden meaning, half-divined, Was lost when the world was young.

I know I must seek and see it, Through the wide green earth, and round, Though I come in ignorance at last, To the place of the grassy mound.

Yet it may be I shall find it, If I keep the patience mild, The flexible faith, the open heart, And the calm of a little child.

—Lilias Cameron in the Congregationalist.

A Feminine Failing.

"Worry wears out more people than work does, and fretting causes more unhappiness in families than either sickness or poverty," writes Mrs. Moses P. Handy in the October Woman's Home Companion. "Indeed, the secret of happiness may almost be said to be making the best of everything, and good humor under all circumstances, and the most useful virtue which man, and more especially woman, can possess. There are good women who to-day would perill life and limb for husband and children, yet who daily render their dear ones uncomfortable by going forth to meet trouble half way, and by grieving over that which is past and irremediable. If a thing can be helped by any effort of yours, go to work promptly and help it; if not, waste no time in vain repining. When your husband has made a mistake in business and times are hard do not wall over the mistake. Gather up the fragments and stand by to help him. If you can do nothing else you can at least pretend that you do not mind; can show him that you believe in him still, and prophesy that better times are coming. Nothing so chills a man's courage as the damp spray of a wife's tears. Did you never try to run your sewing machine without oil? Don't you know how the surfaces grind upon each other, and how hard the work is? Well, just as one hour of that scraping will injure the machinery more than a whole day's use would if properly oiled, just so one day's worry will dig more wrinkles in your face than will months of patient, trusting labor. Worrying is an essentially feminine failing, and there are women who do it in spite of themselves. If you chance to be such a one, fret all to yourself in the privacy of your chamber, provided you have any privacy. But under any circumstances do not empty your basin of cold water—or worse, your bottle of tears—over the sitting room fire."

The Care of Table Linen.

It is not enough to have fine table linen; it must be well looked after if we want to keep it at its best. You may have a delightful meal to serve, plenty of pretty china, glass and silver, but if your tablecloth is not snowy white and just the right stiffness you will be spoiled in appearance. Examine the table linen once a week and darn the smallest break. The secret of this homely art lies in running the thread so far on each side of the break that it does not immediately fray and pull out the fabric. A tiny hole is easily darned, while a patch is very unsightly and ruins a nice tablecloth. An under cover of cotton flannel makes the tablecloth look better, as it throws out the pattern of the damask, and it also prevents the table from wearing under all the dishes, the contents of which are liable to be spilled. These cloths are washed wonderfully and are easily washed when they become soiled. When small cloths and napkins are washed and dried ready to be ironed, dip them in boiling water and wring out between dry cloths. Then iron rapidly with a hot flatiron and they will be glossy and stiff. The method of laundering counts for much in the care of linen, and all spots and stains must be removed before it is put in the wash. If fruit or coffee stains are found upon the cloth, place the linen over a large bowl and pour through it boiling water from the tea kettle. Kerosene will take iron dust and old fruit stains from the cloth without injuring the fabric. Wash the soiled spots in the oil before it is put into hot water, or it will do no good. Grass stains may be removed by washing with alcohol. For chocolate stains use cold water, then boiling water from the tea kettle. Table linen should be washed by itself to obtain the very best results. After all the stains have been removed, prepare a suds of warm water and let the linen remain in it fifteen minutes before rubbing, then rub the fabric between the hands in the suds. If any difficulty is experienced it will be better to boil the article rather than rub on the board, as this wears the fabric. Rinse through two or three waters and add a little boiled starch to the second water if any stiffening is desired. The dainty woman who wishes to keep her table linen up to the standard must be able to direct the laundress if she does not do the work herself, for a housekeeper is judged greatly by the appearance of her table linen. —Presbyterian Journal.

The Touchstone of Amability.

Is there any woman who cannot be amiable? Do not understand me to mean the forced sweetness that degenerates into flattery. Such an attitude is unworthy. The first definition of "amiable" given in the dictionary is "worthy of love." To be worthy of love we must get ourselves into right relationship with the world. Love begets love, and the woman who would be amiable in the highest sense must learn to love her fellow man. She

The Touch of Color.

Colored velvet and ribbons are to be used much on all gowns this year; the black gowns are, almost without exception, relieved by some touch of

A DECORATED COVERT COAT.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Small pickles, olives and capers minced fine are an excellent seasoning for a salad dressing. Boston baked beans can be improved by adding a cup of sweet cream the last hour of baking. Three tablespoons of freshly made Japan tea, with a bit of nutmeg, give an indispensable flavor to an apple pie. To give a fine flavor to corned beef hash, use good stock for moistening with a pinch of salt, sugar and cayenne. When making tomato soup add a raw cucumber sliced fine, boil soft and strain with tomato. It gives a pleasant seasoning.

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ON A TIGER HUNT.

How Two Royal Bengals Were Brought to Captivity.

How two splendid Persian tigers were captured for the Berlin Zoo is told thrillingly by the agent of the institution. He says: "One night I was sitting at our camp, close to the crumbling cedars, shrines, tombs and fortresses of a city whose name is now forgotten. An ancient keel, around whose crumbling walls half-effaced Persian and Arabic inscriptions told of the beauty of some woman dead centuries ago, stood behind our camp. Suddenly my head huntsman appeared, a scraggly, withered little being with a dingy turban wound around his head. He was luging a matchlock as long as himself, loaded half way up the barrel. He was bedecked with amulets and his beard was stained red. Despite his grotesque appearance, I knew the man was a profound student of woodcraft, and as a tracker of signs I knew him to be without an equal.

"May I be your sacrifice?" he cried, balancing to the ground. "While searching for my lad I came across the footprints of the great grandfather of tigers. I followed them to a mala and saw him. Tamarisk bushes and karinda grew thickly, but I saw him, and he is as big as a buffalo bull."

"So we started preparations to capture him. We built our pit near the mala, and at sundown that night placed on it a bleating sheep. It was arranged so that when the tigers reached the sheep the planks would give way, dropping the beast into the pit below. I had given special instructions not to kill the beast. I would rather have lost several of my beaters than the specimen. I was told by the natives that he had been around terrorizing the district for weeks, laying daily tribute on fat bullocks and sheep.

The coloring of these royal Persian tigers is magnificent, with great stripes of orange and black; the hair clings close to the body and is unusually long and luxurious, particularly about the head and abdomen. A great tuft rising from black is on the top of the tail. This long hair gives the animal a singular appearance, almost as though the heavy fringes of some oriental robe were thrown over it.

The variations in kinds of tigers can clearly be seen by comparing these Persian beasts with the great Siberian tiger just received at the Berlin Zoo. Scientists say that the Siberian tiger is in direct line and closely resembles the great cane tiger of prehistoric days. The Siberian tiger's hair is short, shaggy and thick and is not marked so plainly, its color being almost uniform drab. It is larger and heavier and does not seem so highly developed a type as the Persian.

Ancient Persians loved danger as they loved their horses. No sport was so popular as that of hunting the great royal tiger that roamed Persia. Men were mangled and men were killed, but the royal menagerie of the Persian kings must have its tigers, and the royal appetite must have its glut of danger. And now the museum at Berlin boasts of the only pair of Persian tigers in captivity.

STATES WITH FLORAL EMBLEMS

Ten of Them Adopted by Act of the Legislature.

The Floral Emblem society of Massachusetts presented a short time ago letters to the governors of the various states and territories, asking if

lunge. The teeth even of the largest carnivora are merely the "spearheads," but it seems as if for the moment the animal threw all its bodily energy into the combination of muscular action which we call a "bite." In most cases the mere shock of impact as the animal huris itself on its enemy is entirely demoralizing or inflicts physical injury. A muzzled mastiff will hurt a man to the ground in its effort to fasten its teeth in his throat or shoulder. The snapping power of the alligator's jaws is more or less intelligible. They are long and furnished with a row of pointed teeth from end to end. But the jaws of a lion, leopard, tiger, otter, dog, cat, ferret or baboon are short, and the long and pointed teeth are few. Yet each of their species has a biting power which, in proportion to its size, is almost incredible.

FROG WEATHER PROPHETS.

They Jump into the Water When Rain Is Approaching.

Have you seen the little water frogs? They are knowing little chaps and can always tell when it is going to rain and when it is going to be fine, and if you will purchase a couple of them, just for company for each other, you will never be caught out in the rain without an umbrella. These little weather prophets are newcomers in our land, being German immigrants. They have been shown for a few days in a large bird store. When I saw them, the little frogs were perched on two sticks, which ran across a glass-sided affair, like an aquarium box. These sticks were almost at the top of the box, which was about half filled with water. The majority of the little fellows were a dull brown, very nearly the color of the stick on which they sat, and a few were between green and brown. These frogs are really tree frogs, and have the faculty of changing their color to match the color of the object on which they are perched. They receive the name of "weather

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Poultry Notes.
The time being near when many of our readers will be shipping poultry to market, it may not be amiss to call their attention to a few things the market demands. As most people are aware by this time the heads should not be cut off of fowls to be sent to city markets. Neither should the intestines or crops be taken out. Also the killing should not be done in the old-fashioned way of wringing the neck. The killing must be done by opening the veins of the neck or by an incision in the mouth that will allow the fowl to bleed to death.

Whether the bird is to be scalded or dry picked will depend on the market to which they are to be sent. If the trade is local scalding is still used and is probably preferred. Some people insist on having birds that have been scalded after scalding. When the birds are to be turned over to shippers who intend in turn to send them to the city markets dry picking is in order. If the birds are to be scalded it is recommended to have the water near the boiling point but not actually boiling. This is supposed to make the feathers easy to pull without cocking the skin. As a matter of fact we doubt very much if there is any particular rule that is popularly followed. Most of the fowls that are scalded are scalded in water that is already at the boiling point. There is of course great danger of allowing the birds to soak in the water. An expert advises to dip the birds in the water four times, and says that that is enough. The dipping should be done by holding the bird by the head and legs, so they will not be dipped into the water with the rest of the bird. Dipping in the head turns the color of the comb and affects the appearance of the eyes.

By proper feeding many of our fowls that are marketed about holiday time could be marketed two months earlier, while prices are better. Late in the fall so many fowls are thrown on the market that the prices go down to a point that gives little profit. The feeding of some stimulating foods early in the career of the chicks would have started a habit of growth that would have continued to have its influence all through the summer. Even at this late period the generous feeding of meaty cut bone will help the growth greatly. If that cannot be had, give dry cut bone, which can be purchased on any market. Feeding meat, where it can be had at low price, is certainly a good practice. Push the surplus birds along and get them out of the way before the market begins to fall. If more birds were fitted and sold in the late summer the consumption would be increased, and the total average price for the year would be better. As it is, many city families go without fowl during the season of very high prices. They do not make it up during the season of low prices. It is of no advantage to the farmer to have prices high at the time of the year when he has nothing to sell.

The legs and head of the fowl should be dry picked, and after the picking has been completed the fowl should be immersed for a few seconds in boiling water and afterward plunged into cold water. This is to give the body a plump, firm appearance. Those that follow the practice of dry picking, do the work while the bodies of the birds are still warm, as they find the picking much easier to do at that time. When they are to be picked for a long journey, or are not to be opened at once, the birds must not be packed till the animal heat has gone out of them. Turkeys should always be dry picked, as the appearance is very much better and they stand that way than when scalded. Ducks and geese should always be scalded, and the scalding will take for a longer time, as it takes more time for water to penetrate and loosen the feathers of a water-fowl than of a land bird. Some farmers practice picking the geese and ducks before killing, so that the feathers can be saved in the best condition, but this is not advisable, as it leaves the flesh in an inflamed condition, which makes the fowls sell on the market. Although chickens may be singed to take off the hairs, this should not be done with ducks or geese. On account of water birds having a large amount of oil in their skins, the application of heat gives them an oily appearance, which does not help their sale. The feathers on the head and upper part of the neck should not be picked, geese should be picked the other feathers the ducks or geese should be plumped in hot water after the manner of hens.

Obedience of an Elephant.

Listening for That Voice That It Would Never Hear Again.
An old elephant taken into battle on the plains of India was a standard bearer and carried on his huge back the royal ensign, the rallying point of the Poona host. At the beginning of the fight he lost his master. The "mahout" or driver had just given the word to halt, when he received a fatal wound and fell to the ground, where he lay under a heap of slain. The obedient elephant stood still while the battle closed around him and the standard he carried. He never stirred a foot, refusing to advance or retire, as the conflict became hotter and fiercer, until the Maharrattas, seeing the standard still flying steadily in its place, refused to believe that they were being beaten, and rallied again and again around the colors. At length the tide of conquest left the field deserted. The Maharrattas swept on in pursuit of the flying foe, but the elephant, like a rock, stood there with the dead and dying around and the ensign waving in its place. For three days and nights it remained where its master had given the command to halt. No bribe or threat could move it. They then sent to a village, 100 miles away, and brought the mahout's little son. The noble hero seemed then to remember how the driver had sometimes given his authority to the little child, and immediately, with all the shattered trappings clinging as he went, paced quietly and slowly away.

Control of Milk Testing.
The growth of the custom of paying for milk various prices in proportion to its fat content has been rapid of late years, but the system is not yet universally adopted, says the New York Produce Review. Willful variations of the test must be totally abandoned, and those inaccuracies which occur by reason of improper machines or appliances must in some effective method be overcome. The most effective way to prevent inaccurate testing, which may occur willfully or by reason of faulty apparatus, would be by the enactment of proper state laws, compelling the registration by competent state authorities of the apparatus used, the provision of penalties for a false report of tests made, and laws touching upon some of these points have been enacted in Iowa and Vermont, with good results, and the matter is worthy of consideration by legislatures of all dairy states. In Vermont it appears that since the enactment of the law relating to the testing of milk and cream the State Experiment Station has tested 9,564 milk and cream bottles and 1,155 pipettes, and that of the old glassware, in use before the law was enacted, nearly 4 per cent was found to be inaccurately graduated. The effect of the law has been to make

a material reduction in the percentage of inaccurate apparatus.
In Vermont those who test milk of cream for the purpose of determining its value are obliged to take out certificates; of those applying for certificates since the law was enacted 241 received their certificates while 31 were refused; thus nearly 12 per cent of those who wanted to do this work, and to whose ignorance or knowledge milk-sellers would have been obliged to submit for a just payment, were declared incompetent to perform such work reliably and prevented by law from inflicting the results of their ignorance upon the public.

The Roadster.
An authority on horses thus describes the roadster:
A typical roadster should stand from fifteen to sixteen hands high, weigh close about 1,100 pounds, be sound and straight in every way, have a good, solid color, a level head, bold and resolute, capable and willing to travel twelve miles an hour or 100 miles in ten hours, and when put upon his speed will show a 2:30 gait or thereabouts. He should not only be able but willing to do whatever is asked of him, and this without resort to spur, boot or whip. Such an animal, movable along with the paddling or straddling, is in great demand, provided he has been properly educated and abundant in nervous energy. Form, size, color, symmetry and substance are essentials in the make-up of a typical roadster, but they do not always insure the road horse. To these must be added a certain individuality that is always the result of intelligent breeding. It manifests itself in what we term nervous energy, the inherited ability to get up and get there. It is a quality that no class of horses are so difficult to breed up to a high standard of excellence as the roadster. We cannot produce him from animals that have only individual merit to recommend them. They must be descendants of families noted for their extraordinary qualifications along this line. To breed the draft horse, size and soundness are the main points to be taken into consideration; in breeding the race horse everything is sacrificed for speed; but in producing the roadster we must look well to every point of excellence that is to be found in the make-up of all other classes of good horses.

Bacterial Origin of Flavor.
Probably in no department of research is a greater amount of investigation going forward and valuable data and actual discovery being made than in dairy science; and while some of the discoveries have been of little or no value, a wonderful amount of useful and practical material has been placed in the hands of the dairymen, says Mark Lane Express. Among the new things announced, since it has been shown how nearly ferments and flavors in butter are associated, is that if certain acids are added to sweet cream it is not necessary to wait for the development of lactic acid bacteria in the cream, but that it could be churned at once, and churned quite readily, and the true flavor secured. Investigators have been at work on this problem, and an announcement of the results has been made. The most satisfactory result came from using hydrochloric acid diluted in twice its bulk of water, and adding this in small quantities to the sweet cream. Everything was satisfactory, except that the butter had no aroma, though it was pronounced fair and good by the judges. The butter kept well, and had a water content of 12 1/2 per cent; but the low flavor was against it, though not a trace of acid was to be detected, or found by analysis. About the most important thing brought out was that butter seems to be fully dependent upon bacteria for true flavor, rather than the food, provided that the latter is wholesome and not of a character to impart obnoxious flavors to the milk, which after all could not be called butter flavor in any sense of the word.

To Prevent Bovine Tuberculosis.
The International Congress of Veterinary Surgeons, held recently at Baden-Baden, agreed to the following suggestions as to the prevention of tuberculosis among domestic animals: "1. The prevention of tuberculosis in cattle is urgently necessary. 2. The extinction of bovine tuberculosis by the owner (voluntary extinction) is practicable, and should be universally aimed at. Dangerously tuberculous animals should be slaughtered as soon as possible, and calves and healthy animals protected from infection. Voluntary extinction of bovine tuberculosis should be encouraged by the state, disseminating correct views respecting the character of tuberculosis, its modes of infection, and the importance of tuberculin inoculation. Voluntary extinction should be supported by state grants. The best means hitherto known for the diagnosis of tuberculosis among domestic animals is tuberculin. Tuberculin should only be supplied under state control and to veterinary surgeons. 3. Prevention of bovine tuberculosis by the state is desirable. If undertaken with caution it can be carried out, will check the further increase of the disease, and gradually stop it. The prevention requires: (a) That veterinary surgeons be obliged to give notice of every case of proved tuberculosis encountered in practice. (b) That the immediate slaughter of dangerously tuberculous animals (particularly those affected with mastitis, tuberculosis of the uterus or intestines, as well as pulmonary tuberculosis) be compulsory by the state, and the prohibition of the return of buttermilk from the co-operative dairies to the farms before sterilization.

Protect the Chicks.—It does not pay to raise chicks to feed rats, skunks, minks and weasels. Provide good vermin-proof coops and so protect your birds against these enemies of your business. A good, well-built coop will last for years and will pay many times over for the expense and labor invested.—Ex.
Have the nest-boxes constructed of such cheap material that you can afford to destroy them if they become infested with mites.
Virginia ranks first in the production of peanuts.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The King's Plan—Stealing a Bear's Cub—A Queer Insect Used by Natives of Brazil as a Surgical Instrument—Composition on Breathing.

Two Singers.
Two singers there were, and one was like a queen in her royal gown—
To a stately step, and pride gleaming
In the deep of her eyes a brown;
And one was a face with a gentler grace,
Eyes that borrowed the scholaday tint
Of a little sunbonnet of blue.
One was a singer of great renown,
Now stirring the blood with a note,
Now charming the ear with cultured tones.
That came from her shapely throat:
And one was a singer of songs of love,
And she knew not the ways of art,
But she sang right on past the ear and poured
Rich melodies 'round the heart.
Two tributes of song, and one was lost
In the deafening valley of cheers;
And one thrashed on when the singer was gone,
And the answer was silence and tears.
And the singers who were not
But memory holds to a little song,
And the other—forgot!—
—Brooklyn Standard Union.

The King's Plan.
A long time ago there lived a king who took great delight in teaching his people good habits. One night he put a large stone in the middle of the road near his palace and then watched to see what the people who passed that way would do. Early in the morning a sturdy old farmer named Peter came along with his heavy ox cart loaded with corn. "Oh these lazy people!" he cried, driving his oxen to one side of the road. "Here is this big stone right in the middle of the road, and nobody will take the trouble to move it." And he went on his way, scolding about the laziness of other people, but never thinking of touching the stone himself. Then came a young soldier, singing a merry song as he went along. A gay feather was stuck in his hat, and a big sword hung at his side; and he was fond of telling great stories of what he had done in the war. He held his head so high that he did not see the stone, but stumbled over it and fell in the dust. This put an end to his merry song, and as he arose to his feet he began to storm at the country people. "Silly drones!" he said, "to have no more sense than to leave a stone like that in the middle of the road!" Then he passed on, but did not sing any more. An hour later there came down the road six merchants with their goods on pack horses, going to the fair that was to be held near the village. When they reached the stone the road was so narrow that they could hardly drive their horses between it and the wall. "Did you ever see the like?" they said. "There is that big stone in the road, and not a man in all the country but that is too lazy to move it!" And so the stone lay for three weeks; it was in everybody's way, and in everybody's mind, for somebody else to move. Then the king sent word to all his people to meet together on a certain day near his palace, as he had something to tell them. The day came, and a great crowd of men and women gathered in the road. Old Peter, the farmer, was there, and so were the merchants and the young soldier. "I hope the king will not find out what a lazy set of people he had around him," said Peter. And then the sound of the horn was heard, and the king was seen coming toward them. He rode up to the stone, got down from his horse and said: "My friends, it was I who put this stone here three weeks ago. It has been seen by every one of you, and yet every one has left it just where it was, and scolded his neighbor for not moving it out of the way." Then he stooped down and rolled the stone over. Underneath the stone was a round hollow place, in which was a small iron box. The king held up the box so that all the people might see what was written on a piece of paper fastened to it. These were the words: "For him who lifts the stone." He opened the box, turned it upside down, and out of it fell a beautiful gold ring and twenty bright gold coins. Then every one wished that he had only thought of moving the stone instead of going around it and finding fault with his neighbor. There are many people still who long to prize because they think it easier to find fault than to do the work which lies before them.—Anon.

Stealing a Bear's Cub.
It is perhaps rather amusing to steal a pair of whimpering bear cubs and carry them off, but in one case, recorded in Current Literature, the travelers who engaged in the pastime found the grief of the mother too real to allow them to persist in the fun. They were a professor and five seniors from an eastern college, and the scene of their adventure was the Seneca Indian reservation, near the line between Pennsylvania and New York. They came away in a bush, and scarcely realizing what they did carried them to their boat and covered them with a coat. Then they hastily pushed off and paddled up stream to be farther from the infuriated mother when she should discover her loss. The little fellows kept up a continual crying, and soon a plunger caused the travelers to look back, and there was the old bear puffing and floundering across in search of her babies. The almost human intelligence and solicitude she displayed made it no easy matter to persist in the abduction of the cubs. Pressing on ahead of the boat a few rods, she would plunge into the stream and intercept it, and when evaded and passed would take the bank again and repeat the attempt with increased cunning. Her actions were intensely human. She screamed and scolded, wept and moaned, her tears flowing freely, her lips and under jaw trembling. She hid her face in her paws, and then held them forth as if beseeching. Some of the party were for giving up the cubs, but others held out. The babies whimpered incessantly, and the mother's demonstrations of grief grew more touching. Her anger seemed to abate, but in its place came more plaintive tones. She showed no signs of abandoning the chase. At last it was decided to surrender the cubs, and the boat was pulled across the bank opposite to the old bear. There the little ones were gently placed on the sandy beach, and the party hurried back to the boat. They were none too soon; for the instant they lifted the babies in sight the mother started across. She went to the cubs, nosed them over, searching for wounds, and then licked their glossy fur affectionately, crying meanwhile like a human mother weeping for joy. Then after reproaching the travelers furiously for a minute, she took both cubs up by the neck, and holding them by her great jaws, carried them off into the woods.

Faithful Elephant.
An old elephant taken into battle on the plains of India was a standard-bearer and carried on his huge back the royal ensign, the rallying point of the Poona host. At the beginning of the fight he lost his master. The "mahout" or driver had just given the word to halt, when he received a fatal wound and fell to the ground, where he lay under a heap of slain. The obedient elephant stood still while the battle closed around him and the standard he carried. He never stirred a foot, refusing to advance or retire, as the conflict became hotter and fiercer, until the Maharrattas, seeing the standard still flying steadily in its place, refused to believe that they were being beaten, and rallied again and again around the colors. At length the tide of conquest left the field deserted. The Maharrattas swept on in pursuit of the flying foe, but the elephant, like a rock, stood there with the dead and dying around and the ensign waving in its place. For three days and nights it remained where its master had given the command to halt. No bribe or threat could move it. They then sent to a village, 100 miles away, and brought the mahout's little son. The noble hero seemed then to remember how the driver had sometimes given his authority to the little child, and immediately, with all the shattered trappings clinging as he went, paced quietly and slowly away.

A Queer Insect.
A very curious creature is the surgical ant of Brazil. The native Brazilian, far removed, as he usually is, from doctors and surgeons, depends upon a little ant to sew up his wounds when he is slashed or scratched. Truth to tell, the average surgeon could do the job no better than these little insects. The ant has two strong nippers on his head. They are his weapons for battle or forage when a Brazilian has cut himself, for example, he breathes an ant, presses the nippers against the wound, one on each side, and then gives the bug a squeeze. The indignant insect naturally snaps his nippers together, piercing the flesh and bringing the lacerated parts close together. The Brazilian at that moment gives the ant's body a jerk, and away it flies, leaving the nippers embedded in the flesh. To be sure, the ant kills the ant, but, as he has served his most useful purpose in life, it is well. The operation is repeated until the wound is sewed up neatly and thoroughly.

Composition on Breathing.
A boy, 14 years old, who was told to write all he could about breathing in a composition, handed in the following: "Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our liver and kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life a-going, through the nose when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait outside the breath with corns that squeeze the toes. Girls can't hold their breath too long because their diagram has run too much. If I was a girl I would have a boy so I can run and have a great big diagram."



ONE OF THE TIGERS ON EXHIBITION IN BERLIN.

"We fixed the sheep, then took to the lookouts to watch. About midnight we saw him—a wonderful specimen, with head uplifted and nostrils sniffing in the wind. Suddenly he crouched, and then crept slowly toward the trembled sheep that was bleating in its terror. Then there was a sudden swish as the tiger leaped forward, and in a moment tiger and sheep had disappeared.

"From the pit there came the terrible warnings of the trapped beast. The pit was large and there was no danger either of his getting out or of injuring himself. We had just begun to descend when we heard the roaring of a second tiger not far away, and evidently in answer to the one we had trapped. Nearer and nearer grew the cries, and suddenly out into the patch of moonlight bounded the most magnificent female tiger I have ever seen. She stopped a moment, evidently trying to locate the cries of the male, and then crept slowly toward the pit.

"And then down below came up the howls of the caged mate. The female had ceased her roaring and walked slowly around the mouth of the pit, examining every part carefully, pawing here and there and emitting a low purring in the while. As though he knew that help was by the male tiger remained quiet. Soon her eye caught sight of a sapling that had not fallen, but which hung, supported by two others, on the side of the pit. She walked out on these, testing their strength at every step. My heart almost stopped beating as I realized that probably I would catch them both, and my hopes proved true.

"As she reached the center of the sapling there was a crack, and the whole mass dropped into the pit. Then came such roarings as it had never before my lot to hear before. The beaters and myself came down from the trees and danced a dance of joy around the mouth of the trap. I stationed sentinels around the imprisoned beasts and then went to my tent to make plans for catching them. We had them in, but the hardest part was to get them out.

"The next morning we started to make a cage that would hold the beasts. At last it was done, and the next question was how to get them in from the pit. We fenced off a part of the bottom of the pit by letting down strong planks from the top, and into this inclosure the tigers were driven. Then the natives constructed a gangplank from the bottom of the pit to the mouth of the cage. Along the gangplank the blood of a calf was spilled and the calf itself put in the center of the cage. Then the door was arranged so we could shut it the moment the animals were inside. After that the tigers were released from their limited quarters, and then we waited. They snail the blood. Slowly the head of the male tiger appeared at the top of the plank. It had taken us three days to make ready, and in that time the animals had had nothing to eat. He saw the calf and crept toward it. The moment he was inside the cage the door was dropped and he was our captive. The female was served in the same way. They threw themselves at the bars of the cage, but they held, and the beasts were ours."

their states had adopted a state floral emblem, says the Boston Transcript. The various replies show that ten of the states have adopted floral emblems, as follows: Colorado, blue and white columbine, 1899; Delaware, peach blossom; Maine, pine cone and tassel, 1895; Michigan, apple blossom, 1897; Montana, bitter root, 1895; Nebraska, goldenrod, 1895; Oklahoma, mistletoe, 1895; Oregon, Oregon grape, 1899; Utah, sego lily, 1892; Vermont, red clover, 1894. Seven of the remaining states have flowers that are popularly recognized as state emblems, although there has been no special legislation in the matter: California, California poppy; Georgia, Cherokee rose; Idaho, syringa; Kansas, sunflower; Minnesota, meadow flower; Nevada, sagebrush; Washington, rhododendron. The trailing arbutus is by informal adoption the floral emblem of Nova Scotia. The idea of a state or national flower is as old as the lotus of Egypt, and we all identify the rose with England, the lily with France, the thistle with Scotland, the shamrock with Ireland.

Egg on Top.
From the Arizona Graphic: Mr. Leslie Larimer is the spruce-looking young man who gives money for paper at the Phoenix National bank. One evening in August Mr. Larimer drove out to Mr. Pickrell's ostrich roost and while prowling around the coop he "shooed" a hen off her nest and stole one of the eggs. He took the egg home and put it on top in the cellar, beside the beer keg. The next morning there was an egg omelette breakfast in the Larimer house. At lunch there was egg, straight up, and for dinner there was egg, shipwrecked. The next day there was egg, sau-ta, sou-fa and fra-pa on the bill of fare. That evening Mrs. Larimer gave Mrs. Smith some egg. Mrs. Smith made two-pound cakes and three pans of cookies the next day, and had enough left for Mr. Smith to swallow as a prelude to a jigger of sherry. After fried egg for breakfast on the fourth day Mr. Larimer sounded the shell with a bung starter and found it empty. Mrs. Larimer had kept books on the egg and found it equal to thirty-three hen's eggs. The shell now swings in the dining room window as an "olla," and Mr. Larimer says it holds about as much as an eighth."

Raw Power of Wild Beasts.
The power which carnivorous animals have in their jaws is astonishing. Mr. Archibald T. Montgomery, a British traveler and scientist, has noticed that the tiger usually seizes an Indian native by the shoulder, and with one paw on one side and the other paw on the opposite side, bites clean through the chest and back, penetrating the lungs. In nearly all cases the bite penetrates the lungs. This kind of a wound is characteristic of the attacks of many of the cat family. Scarcely any bird recovers from a cat's bite for the same reason. The canine teeth are almost instantly driven through the lung, under the wing. The leopard when seizing smaller animals, such as dogs, crushes the head; when attacking then it aims at biting through the

frags" because they jump into the water upon the approach of rain or bad weather, and come out again when the weather shows signs of changing to clear. When full grown these tiny frogs are a little more than an inch in length. In captivity, the weather frog is kept in a glass pan or globe, which is covered on top with a wire screen. Water is put in the bottom of the jar, and at a convenient height a stick is placed for the little frog to jump upon. The frog is fed on flies in summer, and in winter on meal worms. Its food must be alive.—New York Herald.

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Descendants of a Chronic Drunkard.
Prof. Pellman, of the University of Bonn, has discovered and identified 709 descendants of a woman named Rola Jourke, a chronic drunkard, who was born in 1740 and died in 1800. Seven of her descendants have been convicted of assassination, and seventy-six others for chronic criminality; 144 were beggars by profession; sixty-one lived on public charity alone and 181 were women of the town. In police charges, and in court, asylum and prison expenses this family alone has cost the German government a sum of £300,000.

Pipe Lighted by Lightning.
A Maine hunter claims to have once had his pipe lighted by a flash of lightning.

GEN. SYMONS DEAD

He Dies from the Wounds Inflicted by the Boers.

GENERAL YULE RETREATED.

The Bombardment at Mafeking Has Commenced With Unknown Results—Boers Pushing the Campaign.

London, Oct. 27.—The death of Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, the British commander at Glencoe, who was shot in the stomach in the battle with the Boers there Oct. 20, was officially announced in the house of commons yesterday.

The parliamentary secretary for the war office, in announcing the death of Gen. Symons, said:

"The news was considerably sent to Gen. White by Gen. Joubert, which confirms the impression that Gen. Yule had to leave his wounded at Dundee. We hope to have shortly full information of the dispositions made by Gen. Yule for his wounded before leaving.

"The house," he added, "will be glad to know that we have a further report from Mafeking which was all right on Oct. 21.

"As the establishment of the eighteenth hussars was captured, there is no explanation why infantry officers fell into the enemy's hands at the same time, and it is assumed they were mounted infantry."

Replying to Mr. John Dillon, Irish Nationalist member for East Mayo, Mr. Wyndham, secretary for the war office, declared that the British troops were not using expanding bullets and had no such bullets.

In the course of a reply relative to the arrangements made for the care of the wounded, Mr. Wyndham said there was an ample stock of medicine, etc., with all the British forces, but possibly if they were forced to care for many Boers the British resources would be strained and the government was making provision for this contingency. On Oct. 21, he added, three Boer doctors, with assistants, arrived at Ladysmith and the Boer wounded were placed in the Dutch church in their charge. Those doctors expressed gratitude and satisfaction at the arrangements for the comfort and welfare of the wounded.

The appropriation bill passed the committee stage yesterday.

London, Oct. 27.—The dispatches from the front are so diversified and contrary that it is difficult to outline the situation with any degree of precision. Three or four main facts stand out prominently. Gen. Symons' fight at Glencoe was not anything like the decisive victory at first alleged, and Gen. Yule would in all probability have been annihilated or have met with the same fate as the captured hussars if he had not retreated.

Gen. White's "artillery duel" at Rietfontein was a very severe engagement, in which the rifle did great execution and which success was also achieved at a distressing cost. The bombardment of Mafeking has commenced with unknown results and the Boers have got their hussar prisoners safely to Pretoria.

Altogether, the campaign is being pushed by the Boers so strenuously and on such strategic lines that the situation of the British must in all probability give them cause for deep anxiety for some time to come.

Sword Presentation.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—Georgia yesterday paid tribute to ranking hero of the Spanish-American war, Flag Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby of the Olympia, by the presentation of a handsome sword in recognition of his noteworthy services at Manila. The occasion was one which allowed thousands of citizens of the state to give vent to that enthusiasm, which began with the sunrise.

The programme of the day called for an early beginning and it was not completed until late in the afternoon.

At 10:30 a joint session of the Georgia house and senate was called, and Brumby, escorted by the governor and the senators and congressmen of the state, was presented to the assembly.

After the presentation in the legislative hall, Lieut. Brumby was escorted by Gov. Candler, Mayor Woodward of Atlanta and others, followed by the members of the general assembly, to a stand at the Washington street entrance to the capitol, where the sword presentation took place.

Gen. Rivera Resigned.

Havana, Oct. 27.—Gen. Luis Rivera has resigned the civil governorship of the province of Havana. The post has been offered to Gen. Emilio Nunez. Should he refuse it, it will probably be offered to Senor Fernandez de Castro, civil governor of province under the autonomist regime. In explanation of Gen. Rivera's resignation it is said that his nominations had not received the recognition he thought due them.

W. C. T. U. in Session.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 27.—At yesterday's meeting of the executive committee of the Women's Christian Temperance union a majority of the committee expressed a preference for Washington, D. C., as the place for holding the next national convention. It was decided to maintain an active lobby at Washington this winter in order to prevent the seating of Congressman Robert of Utah.

Burned to Death.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27.—The startling news was received in this city yesterday that fourteen people had been burned to death at a place known as Fairies, in Baldwin county, about thirty miles northeast of Mobile. The information was brought to this city by Capt. Joseph E. Jordan, who resides in the locality of the fatality. It appears that some time during Monday night last fire destroyed the dwellings of Harry Goodlow and Samuel Smithson, cremating all the occupants of both houses.

The Goodlow family consisted of father, mother and six children. There were six persons residing in the Smithson house, the husband, wife and three children and a sister of Mr. Smithson.

No cause could be discovered for the fire, and it is believed to have been of accidental origin. The pine trees surrounding the house caught fire from the flames and added to the destruction. They also prevented any assistance from reaching the persons in the houses.

Afterward the bodies were found in the houses and the rooms where the different members of the family had been accustomed to sleep, thus giving the impression that death had come while the people were sleeping.

The families formed a part of a colony of immigrants who had settled in this region. These two families had come from Iowa, Goodlow having been in the neighborhood for three years. Goodlow was highly esteemed by the settlers, but the Smithsons, who had but recently arrived, were not so well known.

Mexico News.

City of Mexico, Oct. 27.—The new minister from Salvador, Don Rafael Zaldivar, was officially received yesterday by President Diaz in the hall of the ambassadors at the national palace. He said in an interview that the present condition of Salvador is eminently satisfactory, the finances of the government are in a healthy condition and that this result has been achieved, not with an increase of taxation, but merely by the reorganization of the financial system, according to the dictates of integrity and economical science.

"Of course the fall in the price of coffee," he said, "has hit the country rather hard, but I believe that this year's crop is going to be very abundant, which will compensate largely for the loss of the price. The general soundness of the country's finances is evidenced by the fact that in spite of the depreciation of our chief product, foreign exchange is not more averse to us than is entailed by the present relation of our silver currency to gold. Compare this with the exchange situation in some of the other countries."

"The present administration of Gen. Thomas Regalado, which grew out of the revolution of 1898, whereby Salvador withdrew from the union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is not a dictatorship, free having been after the revolution a free vote of all the citizens. The administration is broadly national, persecuting none for political opinions."

At New Bedford, Mass., committee representing the spinners and loom fixers' union has decided to request the cotton manufacturers of New Bedford to grant an increase in wages.

Agricultural Association.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—The third day's session of the Association of the Cotton States Commissioners of Agriculture was opened here yesterday by the reading of a paper from Gen. Leon Jastremski, commissioner from Louisiana, on "The Syrup and Sugar Cane Industry."

The following resolution memorializing congress, was offered by Hon. John A. Redhead of Mississippi, and adopted by the convention:

Whereas, the opening of a short route to Japan and China and the Philippines will create an unbounded new field for the sale of southern cotton, timber and other products, therefore be it

Resolved, that the cotton states commissioners of agriculture do most earnestly urge the senators and representatives of the respective cotton states to lend their aid and support to the opening of the Nicaragua canal, or such other interoceanic route as may be deemed practicable by congress.

To Build a Home.

Washington, Oct. 27.—A committee representing the Women's National Industrial and Patriotic league and the Washington Industrial league called upon Rear Admiral Schley and informed him that the league had decided and was ready to undertake the task of procuring by popular subscription a home here at the national capitol. The admiral thanked the ladies, informed them that he left the matter in their hands, saying that anything that they might do would be acceptable.

Steamer Overdue.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Oct. 27.—The United States training ship Alliance from Tangier and Madeira has arrived at this port. The new steamer Ponca, Capt. Dwyer, which left New York Oct. 19, on her maiden trip to this port and Ponca, is more than forty-eight hours overdue, and there is some anxiety in regard to her. Her agents, however, express confidence in her safety and say her course was probably altered.

COTTON QUESTION

To Be Discussed by Agricultural Commissioners at Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN STATES REPRESENTED

Gov. Candler Welcomed the Delegates to the State—He Spoke of the Condition of the Farmers.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 25.—When the convention of commissioners of agriculture of the southern states was called to order here yesterday morning, Louisiana, North Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Texas were represented, while Commissioners Atkinson of West Virginia and Koener of Virginia were expected during the day.

The gathering was presided over temporarily by Commissioner Stevens of Georgia, who originated and called the convention to meet here. Its objects are to discuss the cotton situation and to attempt to bring about such legislation as will be beneficial to the farmers and to effect a plan for uniform classification.

Gov. Candler of Georgia was introduced and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state. He spoke of the condition of the farmers of the south, and said the Georgia farmers will welcome any movement along the line which the convention proposes to act. Gov. Candler said it was a fact that there had been no prosperity among the farmers since 1893. Whether it was due to federal legislation or a failure of the crops, the fact remains that the farmers have not prospered. He said the present rise in cotton would not put any surplus money in the southern farmers' pockets, but would only save them from inevitable ruin, which was sure to come from raising mortgaged crops.

Mayor Woodward of Atlanta welcomed the commissioners on behalf of the city. The addresses of welcome were responded to by Commissioner Leon Jastremski of Louisiana, who represented Gov. Foster and the agricultural department of that state. He said the convention should pass a resolution looking toward preventing the business disturbances, which arise every year over the wild and unreliable estimates published from time to time regarding the cotton crop.

Temporary organization was effected by the election of Commissioner Jastremski as chairman and Royal Daniel of Georgia secretary.

Chairman Jastremski named John A. Redhead of Mississippi, Frank Hill of Arkansas and O. B. Stevens of Georgia as the committee on organization and by-laws, and J. F. Culver of Alabama, A. S. Patterson of North Carolina and Leon Jastremski of Louisiana as the committee on organization.

The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

Italian Immigrants.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.—The Vincenzo Florio with 82 Italian immigrants, and the Albio with 489 arrived yesterday morning below the city, and the whole day was spent in inspection. They all proved a healthy lot and were passed as desirable, only about thirty being held for further investigation as to admission under the contract labor and pauper immigrant laws.

Most of the Italians have relatives here and the majority of them are going to settle in southwest Louisiana. They are the first arrivals of the season.

Boers Rouse Excitement.

London, Oct. 25.—The Colonial office yesterday evening published a cable dispatch received from the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, communicating a significant dispatch from Sir Godfrey Lagden, the British resident commissioner in Basutoland, calling attention to the recklessness of the Basutos, who he says, he has been trying to calm. The resident commissioner adds:

"Our policy, however, has been made difficult by the blustering of the Boers, who have freely threatened to attack Maseru and other stations. These threats, combined with intriguing, have contributed to rouse excitement among the natives. I wish to place it on record that the Boers have unwisely attempted to shake the allegiance of the Basutos and frustrate our efforts toward tranquility. The Boers, therefore, are responsible for any commotion and for the alarm regarding native invasion which now prevails."

Assumed Control.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 25.—Gen. Cipriano Castro, the insurgent commander, has assumed control of the government and has selected the following cabinet: Minister of the Interior, Francisco Castillo; minister of exterior, Anduza Pardo; minister of finance, Tello Mendoza; minister of war, Ignacio Pulido; minister of commerce, Manuel Hernandez Mocho; minister of public works, Victor Rodriguez; minister of instruction, Clemente Urbaneja; governor, Julio Sarría.

Rescued from His Post.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 25.—The Oregonian says: "The recall from his post of duty of R. Wildman, United States consul general at Hong Kong, is imminent. It is said he is to be relieved from duty for cause, and the cause is his prominence with the affairs of Aguinaldo, the Filipino rebel. The successor of Wildman will be Dr. Edward Bedies, United States consul at Canton, who was recently called to Washington."

Wm. Arbitrator.

London, Oct. 25.—Russia, it has been learned, has at last agreed to arbitrate with the United States the claim resulting from the seizure of sealers in the Bering sea, which have been pending for about eight years. A protocol between the two governments has been drawn up, the final formalities are expected to be considered next month and the arbitration will probably take the form of the Venezuelan court.

Washington, Oct. 25.—These claims originated in the seizure by the Russian authorities off the coast of Siberia of three American sealing vessels and the damages claimed aggregated about \$150,000. The vessels were the James Hamilton Lewis, the Cape Horn and the C. H. White. In each case the largest item of the claim is on account of suffering of American officers and crews while under arrest. The cases differ from those claims presented by British sealers which were settled by the Bering sea arbitration in the fact that while the British vessels were seized by the American revenue cutters on the high seas, the Russian men-of-war seized these American sealers within seven miles of the Asiatic coast. It is a matter of interest that for the first time the Russian government contends that marine jurisdiction of a country extends at least this distance from the shore line instead of being limited to a marine league as laid down by the older writers on international law. The league was fixed originally because it represented the extreme distance from shore that a shot could be thrown by one of the old cannon used in coast defense, and the Russians hold that the limit should be extended to correspond with the increased range of modern ordnance.

The protocol through which the arbitration was arranged was prepared in St. Petersburg by United States Minister Tower and the Russian foreign office. It was agreed by the parties that there should be but one arbitrator and the person selected for that post is Mr. Asser, a celebrated Dutch jurist, who took a prominent part in The Hague conference.

The case will be submitted to him just as soon as the papers can be prepared at the state department.

Hollo Stirred Up.

Manila, Oct. 25.—Hollo is stirred by the expectation of important fighting. Gen. Pullon began unrolling the bloody scroll, as he promised his followers in a recent interview, by firing volleys at the American outposts nightly. Since Saturday reinforcements have been arriving from the north. This activity is designed to divert the Visayanans from their dissatisfaction against the Tagalos. Aguinaldo has ordered the release on parole of Arana and other Visayan leaders who are disposed to negotiate for peace and is watching them to prevent further negotiations.

The fourth infantry reconnoissances about Imus found that the insurgents had returned to Das Marinas. Their bugles blew when the Americans approached. It is reported that they are reorganizing at Malabon and other towns. The leading inhabitants of that section have requested Maj. Gen. Otis to garrison the towns because the insurgents are living off the people.

The grand jury at Paris, Mo., returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Alexander Jester, on the charge of murdering Gilbert Gates twenty-eight years ago. The indictment contains twenty counts and covers every theory of murder from unknown means to a knife, pistol and poison.

Drowned Himself.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—W. E. Russell, a business man of this city, drowned himself yesterday by jumping into Lake Michigan from the steamer City of Louisville when it was twelve miles out from Chicago. Russell had been in ill health for some time and was despondent. Yesterday morning the officials of the company by which Russell was employed received a letter from him saying that it was useless for him to prolong his life and that he intended to take passage on a lake steamer and drown himself. The police were at once notified and officers sent hastily to the docks of all lines having steamers bound for Michigan ports. It was found that a man answering the description of Russell had taken passage on the City of Louisville. The boat had sailed and all that could be done was to notify the officials of the steamboat company in St. Joseph. On the arrival of the boat it was reported that twelve miles out of Chicago "R. E. Williams" had jumped overboard and was drowned.

Caused Enthusiasm.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 25.—There was great enthusiasm yesterday when the train bearing the Manitoba and British Columbia contingent for the Canadian military unit to assist Great Britain in the Transvaal pulled out for the east. Only fifty men from each province were accepted and these had been carefully selected from each battalion and troop, so that every regiment in the dominion service would have a representative. Citizens raised \$200 to furnish comforts to the men.

Starved to Death.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 25.—The schooner Herra which left Cape Nome, Sept. 26, arrived here yesterday. Two men died on the way down, one of starvation and one of dementia. The only supplies aboard when the schooner arrived were a little flour and water. The crew was in a pitiable condition. There were 200 persons on board. Some of the passengers were half crazy from starvation and lack of water.

BATTLE EXPECTED.

A Serious Conflict Is Looked for at Ladysmith at Any Time Now.

REINFORCEMENTS MOVING UP.

Gen. Sir Redvers Is Expected to Arrive at the Cape in a Few Days With Troops—Excitement Is High.

London, Oct. 26.—With unanimous humor, a Cape Town correspondent telegraphed Wednesday:

"The censorship, which is always a delicate matter, is working smoothly and without a hitch."

This hits off the state of affairs. An ominous veil is still drawn over the movement of Sir George Stewart White and Gen. Yule. Beyond belated Ladysmith dispatches concerning the Elands-laagte fight, which are still filtering in, the British public is left in complete darkness and to conjecture over "cooked" war office dispatches. The officials of the war office Wednesday evening said that very few dispatches have arrived and that nothing further was to be expected until morning.

Since it is practically certain that Gen. Yule has now effected a junction with Gen. White—although this was not brought about Tuesday night, as announced by the Daily Mail, but some time on Wednesday—and as both are now in a position of safety, conjecture concerns itself chiefly with the manner of Gen. Yule's retreat. That it was hasty is evident. Was it disorderly? Was any considerable camp equipment abandoned? Was there any fighting on the way? Such questions, and others like them, the public is anxiously asking.

Since the receipt of Gen. White's curious first description of the Ladysmith fight, in which the British lost 100 men, little reliance can be placed on the official dispatches. While the concealment of the facts regarding Gen. Yule's retreat can be amply justified on the ground of keeping the intelligence from the Boers, the hiding of the news respecting the hussars and fusiliers who were apparently captured in the battle of Glencoe, is severely criticised, no intimation even having been given that the officers were missing.

The heavy losses of the British troops in facing only 8000 Boers are commented upon as what rifle fire means in the hands of even undisciplined men who can shoot fairly straight and stand their ground. Comparisons are made with the first experience of the magazine rifle in the Hispano-American war and it is considered that the American losses at El Caney and San Juan would have been much heavier if the Spaniards had stood their ground like the Boers.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is expected to arrive at the Cape early next week and the indications are that some troops have already arrived at the front and has been in the fighting whose arrival has not yet been announced. There is every probability, therefore, that reinforcements are now moving up. This is calculated to hasten Commander Gen. Joubert's attack on Ladysmith and news of a big battle is daily expected.

The Dawes commission has completed its enrollment of the Chickasaw Indians.

Government Officials Arrested.

Odesa, Oct. 26.—A gigantic system of official fraud and corruption has been unearthed at Sebastopol. Forty-three government officials have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial Dec. 22. Among the accused are many high naval officers, including the former senior port officer, Commander Reltzky, several well-known constructors, nearly every chief engineer of the ships in Russia's Black sea fleet, the commissary officers and others. It is reported that several of the accused have committed suicide rather than stand trial, for if found guilty, they would be banished to Siberia. Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, the Russian naval commander in the Black sea, is responsible for the arrests.

He alleges that the officials of the various government departments from Sebastopol to Nikolaiyev have for a long time been engaged in a huge conspiracy to misappropriate funds and sell government supplies, covering the defalcations by forged, and suppressing information by widely distributed bribes. The affair has created the greatest consternation.

Trouble on the Border.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The secretary of war yesterday afternoon received a telegram from Gov. Murphy of Arizona, saying that considerable trouble has occurred at Naco, on the border between Arizona and New Mexico, between cowboys and Mexican officers. He recommends that a company of troops be ordered there from Fort Huachuca, to remain until the trouble has subsided. He says that the civil officers will do everything possible to maintain order.

Charged With Libel.

Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 26.—The grand jury of the Sebastian circuit court yesterday returned a true bill of libel against A. C. Root, editor and proprietor of the Fort Smith Daily Times, a morning newspaper of this city of many years' standing. Mr. Root anticipated the indictment and was in the courtroom when the return was made. He was immediately arrested and gave bond in the sum of \$500.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The president yesterday issued the following thanksgiving proclamation:

"A national custom dear to the hearts of the people calls for the setting apart of one day in each year as an occasion of special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year. This honored observance occurs each time with tender significance. It enriches domestic life, it summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love.

"Seldom has this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has visited our shores. Liberal employment waits upon labor. Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the homes. The national finances have been strengthened and public credit has been sustained and made firmer. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequalled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character.

"Churches and schools have flourished. American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been in a large degree spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with whom we were at war, and we are now on friendly relations with every power on earth.

"The trust which we have assumed for the benefit of the people of Cuba has been faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The hurricane which swept over our new possession of Porto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who were swift to respond with generous aid to the sufferers. While the insurrection still continues in the island of Luzon, business is resuming its activity and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago.

"For these reasons and countless others, I, Wm. McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby name Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands; and I advise that on this day religious exercises shall be conducted in the churches or meeting places of all denominations, in order that in the social features of the day its real significance may not be lost sight of, but fervent prayers may be offered to the most high for a continuance of the divine consolation to those whose kindred and friends have sacrificed their lives for country.

"I recommend also that on this day, so far as may be found practicable, labor shall cease from its accustomed toil and charity abound toward the sick, the needy and the poor.

"In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"WM. MCKINLEY."

At El Reno, Ok., C. W. Hopkins, a stockman, and Deputy Marshal Fox engaged in a fight with sixshooters, the result that both were killed. Fox had attempted to arrest Hopkins.

Cotton Growers' Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26.—James Barrett of Augusta, Ga., vice president of the State Agricultural society, called the Cotton Growers' convention to order in the Coliseum at Piedmont park yesterday.

In the temporary organization Congressman L. F. Livingston presided. In opening the convention Mr. Livingston advocated the adoption of some method by which the condition of the southern farmer may be benefited. The first address was made by Percy Thompson of New York, who explained the operation of the bonded warehouse plan and argued the aid these institutions are to the farmer holding his crop of cotton when the market price is low. He said that in order to perfect the warehouse receipts for the purpose of collateral it should show on its face these three things: First, the amount of property; second, the kind of property, and third, its grade or quality and, fourth, an adequate guarantee behind these things. Hon. W. C. Lovering of Massachusetts was introduced and spoke of "Preparing Cotton for Market and How to Prevent Enforced Sale." The attendance was not large.

British Cruiser Sails.

Queenstown, Oct. 26.—The British cruisers Furious, Pelorus and Pactolus sailed from here yesterday afternoon en route to Cape Caxo, where they will meet eight battleships and two cruisers of the channel squadron, from the north of Ireland. The fleet will then proceed ostensibly to Gibraltar, but it is thought that possibly the fleet's destination is a Spanish or Portuguese port, as the vessels have taken out bills of health from the consuls of those countries.

A Big Task.

Manchester, Ky., Oct. 26.—The grand jury impeached here at the term of court which began Monday has a big task before it. There are twelve murders, besides the assassination of Tom Baker, to be investigated. Yesterday the grand jury returned true bills against Sol. Jim and Tom Griffin, charging them with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Wash Thacker, and Eddy and Floyd Chadwell, charging them with complicity in the crime.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Chief of Police Martin White of Omaha, Neb., is dead.

A successful operation was performed on the czar of Russia.

A malignant case of chicken pox is reported at Hartshorne, I. T.

The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association has been formed.

The biennial convention of the Universalist church was held at Boston, Mass.

F. Rohrbachur, one of the most noted musicians in the United States, died at Sewickley, Pa.

Gen. Castro, the insurgent Venezuelan commander, was warmly welcomed upon his arrival at Caracas.

Ponca, O. T., has employed an expert to test water and prepare plans for an entire system of waterworks.

While hunting near Ardmore, I. T., W. O. Trueblood accidentally shot himself in the right foot, inflicting a bad wound.

Between 200 and 300 bishops and clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church attend the missionary council at St. Louis.

Father McKinnon of San Francisco, says the Chinese and not our soldiers, looted the Catholic churches in the Philippines.

The first degree of Masonry was conferred on Rear Admiral Schley by Benjamin French lodge at Washington a few nights ago.

The American Railway union, which virtually expired in 1894 at the close of the great strike, may be revived by Eugene V. Debs, its founder.

The first Montana volunteers were tendered a rousing reception at Butte. The "Burning of Manila," a \$10,000 pyrotechnic display, was a feature.

In a collision between a freight and passenger train at Scherbroek, Belgium, three coaches were demolished and eighteen passengers hurt, but none fatally.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Ward Line Havana from Cuba were Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Col. E. G. Rathbone, in charge of the postal service in Cuba.

At the St. Louis Athletic club Joe Choyanski of California, knocked out Dick Moore of St. Paul, in the third round of what was to have been a twenty-round contest.

The New York court of appeals affirmed the verdict of conviction in the case of Howard Benham, the banker at Batavia, N. Y., sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

Rear Admiral Sampson, commandant of the Charleston navy yard, was given a reception and banquet by the executive committee of the Massachusetts board of trade at Boston.

Andrew Carnegie has donated \$100,000 toward the building of a public library at Jackson, Tenn., conditional on a site being given. The latter requirement will be complied with.

An elaborate dinner was tendered Sir Thomas Lipton, commander of the Shamrock, at the Metropolitan club, New York, by J. Pierpont Morgan, commander of the New York Yacht club.

The bodies of Duckner McKee, a prominent farmer, and Mrs. John Wilson, a widow, were found by the roadside near Lawrenceburg, Ky. Both had been shot. It is believed to be a case of murder and suicide.

F. Terryson Neely, the publisher of 114 Fifth avenue, New York, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States circuit court. The total liabilities are placed at \$259,531, and the assets at \$414,739.

Eugene Easton of Kansas City, Mo., a newspaper man, has been captured by the Boer forces in South Africa, and the state department is now in negotiation with the Transvaal authorities looking to his release.

Horace L. Hastings, editor and publisher of the Christian, died at his home at Goshen, Mass., of typhoid fever, aged 68. He was the author of papers, books, tracts and pamphlets known as "the anti-infidel library."

At a meeting of the board of directors of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad authority was given for an increase of \$15,000,000 in the capital stock of the road, which will make the total capitalization \$115,000,000. The additional capital is to be used in the acquisition of equipment.

A good deal of gold has been received in the City of Mexico lately from the new Guerrero mines, Mexico, and that state, now opened by railways, is destined to become one of the greatest gold producers of all the states of the republic.

J. W. Haney & Son's general merchandise stock and building at Rock Springs, I. T., were destroyed by fire. Small amount of stock saved. Estimated loss \$1500. Insurance on building and stock \$1500. Origin of fire unknown.

S. O. Jones, a section boss at Linburg, Fla., was killed. To rescue a dog he ran in front of a moving train at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, when the cow-catcher beam struck him. His wife and children witnessed the accident.

Advices from Cape Nome, Alaska, brought by the steamer Lakme, which left Oct. 6, are that typhoid fever has broken out in the camp in severe form. The hospital is crowded, there now being 200 patients ill in that institution.

The transport Senator which arrived at San Francisco with the fifty-first Iowa regiment was docked at the government wharf. The soldiers were enthusiastically received and marched to the Presidio, where they will remain until they are mustered out of the service.

A NEW TREATY.

Negotiations to Be Opened Up Between This Country and Spain.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER

To Spain, Mr. Bellamy Storer, Will Act for the United States—The Work to Be Carried on at Madrid.

Washington, Oct. 30.—An understanding has been reached by which it is expected negotiations will soon be opened at Madrid for a new treaty between the United States and Spain. This will be the last step toward completely restoring the friendly relations between the two countries.

The war with Spain swept the old treaty out of existence and the only international agreement now in existence is the peace treaty which is confined to the events growing out of the war, and has not reference to commerce navigation, extradition and other manifold negotiations between nations in time of peace. The coming negotiations will be for the purpose of forming such a treaty of commerce, amity and friendship. The present condition is quite anomalous, as there is no basis on which persons could be extradited from one country to the other, or for the determination of any commercial difference which might arise. Fortunately there has been no case occasioning serious differences.

Both sides expect the new treaty will be a great improvement on the old, which was an antiquated document, dating back to 1795, with many of its provisions devoted to the boundary between Florida, then a possession of Spain, and the United States. Save for the Cushing protocol, it had been impossible to frame a new treaty to both sides, and it remained for the war to dispose of it and thus open the way for a modern treaty. It has been thought that the Duc d'Arcos would conduct these negotiations with the state department, but the minister is rather relieved at the understanding that the work will be carried on at Madrid. The United States minister there, Mr. Bellamy Storer, will act for the United States.

Germany's New Navy.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—It is asserted in quarters usually reliable that Emperor William is the sole moving spirit in the new naval programme. The present agitation was undertaken without first consulting the kaiser, and really against the wishes of that body. The emperor's speech at Hamburg on the occasion of the launching of the new battleship Kaiser Karl der Grosse, was designed, it is said, not only to criticize the reichstag, but also the kaiser's majesty's urging, particularly Bavaria and Wurtemberg, whose representatives have opposed the kaiser's naval ambitions.

His majesty still, according to the same informant, intends to crush out all opposition in the reichstag and reichstag by a great popular agitation, set on foot by the inspired article published yesterday by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, saying that Admiral von Derspit, secretary of the navy, has received the emperor's sanction to project an enormous increase of the navy. The imperial chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, is said to be very indignant.

Old Spanish Mines.

Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 30.—Prospectors have been putting down holes in the rough hills near Sacred Heart in the southern part of Pottawatomie county, have found traces of old Spanish mines; also tools, pottery and ovens, in several of which were lumps of pure copper, which had been secured from the ore taken from the hills. One strata of rock found assays 25 per cent copper, and there is much excitement over the find.

The territorial board of health yesterday quarantined the town of Yukon, ordered all of the inhabitants to be vaccinated at once and isolated about a score of people completely because of having been exposed to smallpox. A miner from South McAlester, who was hauling corn for a farmer near Yukon was taken with smallpox and the farmer hurried him to town and left him on the street. Every precaution will be used and it is not thought the disease will spread.

Troops Reviewed.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 30.—It was raining hard when Secretary of War Root, Adj. Gen. Corbin and their party arrived at Camp Meade yesterday, but the two regiments still there were reviewed and wet through their paces in good shape. Secretary Root also inspected the quarters and was pleased with the showing of the two commands on the march and in quarters. He received the officers at Col. Howe's headquarters and at 10:40 the party returned to Washington.

A Terrible Hurricane.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 30.—After five days of continuous rain storms, a terrific hurricane from the southeast swept over Santiago yesterday, causing much destruction. Twelve houses were wrecked and others badly damaged. The unprecedented rainfall continues. Telegraph wires are down, and it is impossible for vessels to enter or leave the harbor. A Ward liner has been delayed four days.

Cuban News.

Havana, Oct. 30.—At a meeting yesterday in Cristo of the local committees of the local Cuban league and the Cuban national party, in honor of Maximo Gomez and of the Perez family, whose head buried the remains of Gen. Antonio Maceo and young Gomez after they were killed at Bejucal, Senor Saza characterized the action of the Perez family as "most noble." He declared that the page of history which recorded the death of Maceo should be stamped with gold letters, and he concluded by saying:

"The Cuban people are absolutely bound to carry out the noble purpose of Maceo. If they do not it will be their eternal shame."

The speaker then handed Gen. Gomez a medal with a request that he should present it to Perez as a token of the esteem in which the latter is held by the residents of Cristo.

Gen. Gomez pinned the medal upon the breast of Perez. Senor Gonzales said:

"The Cubans went into the war with a fixed programme, the programme of independence. Gomez, Marti and Maceo will go into history as the triangular keystone of Cuban greatness. The Cubans are bound to obtain independence when they have such dates in their annals as the 10th of October and the 4th of January, and such men as Céspedes and Maceo. Cuba has three, it will come with the day when her flag floats over her fortresses. The sons of Cuba owe a great deal to the American women who are working so nobly to help our poor, ignorant and sick."

Many thousands visited Cabanas yesterday, the day selected to commemorate the deaths of the Cubans who were executed there by the Spaniards.

A fac simile of a bronze plate to be placed later was fastened upon the wall near where the victims were shot, with the following inscription: "This plate is placed here as an eternal record of those who died for the liberty of their country."

The plate will be about eight feet by twelve.

Gen. Wilson says there is no section of Cuba laboring under the same disadvantages, which is more rapidly recovering from the effects of the war than Nanacuragua valley, which is twenty miles from the railway, and is accessible only by the most inaccessible thoroughfares, yet it is so enterprising and so rapidly being reconstructed that in two years, in the opinion of Gen. Wilson, its tobacco output will surpass that of any previous year.

Capital from Boston and Baltimore has transformed the district into quite an American settlement. A friend of Gen. Wilson's who visited the locality recently after a considerable interval said:

"I found a complete transformation. Formerly there were less than half a dozen houses standing and the devastation of the district was heart-rending. Now new houses are to be seen everywhere. Several hundred Cubans are employed and American mules, moving machines and corn planters have taken the place of Cuban plows and oxen."

Gen. Wilson says he knows of no section that yields quicker results as to labor and capital or a better illustration of the possibilities of American enterprise in Cuba.

The Business Portion of Wakarusa, Ind., Burned the Other Day.

Mrs. W. P. Henry was killed in a runaway near Rockdale a few days ago.

Cruiser to Be Launched.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30.—The Russian cruiser Varlags, which is designed to be the fastest armored vessel of her class ever constructed by the Cramp shipbuilding firm, will be launched on Tuesday, with unusual ceremony. Prominent Russian naval attaches and government officials are expected at the Christening. The choice of the fair sponsor for the ship has not yet been made, but the favored one will be either Miss Casini, niece of the Russian ambassador, or Miss Meritino, daughter of the Russian attaché. This new Russian cruiser, the construction of which began in May, 1898, will be of a distinctive type, and will represent the latest development of the art of naval architecture as applied to armored sea-going vessels.

At 3 o'clock the party will be driven to the Trigg shipyard to witness the launching. A short drive through the city will be taken and the president will hold a reception at the Jefferson club.

Destructive Fire.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—Fire destroyed the triangular block, yesterday, occupied by the Chicago Merchandise company of this city and Davis Bros.' large railroad spike works, 171-177 Canal street, entailing a loss of more than \$150,000, on which there is a partial insurance. Knoborn & Sons' wholesale tobacco house, Wm. J. Conner, dealer in barrels, and W. J. Graham, wholesale grocer, whose places adjoined the block, were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Admiral Schley's Reception.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 31.—An invitation will be telegraphed to-day to the first regiment of Maryland, the first battalion of naval reserves of that state and the Baltimore drum corps, to be a special escort of honor to Admiral Schley in the big parade which will attend the admiral's reception here next Saturday. Admiral Schley will be a guest of Atlanta Nov. 4 and 5, going the day following to Birmingham.

Smallpox at Wharton.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 30.—Yesterday evening Dr. Blunt, state health officer, arrived here from Wharton. He had been out there to look after some small-pox cases. He found forty cases in and about Wharton and he fully convinced the people that it was genuine small-pox. County Judge Gordon appointed Dr. J. Mandrooms county health officer and they have the cases they know of in a detention camp. He also states that there are a couple of cases in Richmond, but they are isolated, and there will not be any spread of it.

With regard to yellow fever matters Dr. Blunt stated that there was not likely to be any relaxing of quarantine until there were a couple of fronts. As long as he felt there would be risk in relaxing it he would not do so. He said he did not intend to relax on freight until the weather frosted.

He stated that he would go to Sabine quarantine to-day to make an inspection there.

Being asked for his opinion as to the suit in Washington of New Orleans against the state of Texas to have the quarantine raised, he stated he was satisfied with the status and was sure that the cold weather would raise the quarantine long before that suit would. He also stated that the New Orleans people were fighting to have a trial in the upper court and be the means of getting a law passed to prevent the establishment of quarantines to the hindrance of commerce and they were fighting for that purpose now.

Serious Freight Wreck.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 30.—Freight train No. 244 of the Southern Pacific, one of the double-headed, was wrecked Friday morning on the El Paso division, just east of Langtry. It is not known just how the accident happened, but both engines were turned over and almost completely demolished. The truck was torn up considerably, and three men were injured. The injured are: B. L. Glenn, fireman; Felix Dimmitt, brakeman, and A. B. Bezetty.

The first named is bruised in the back. Dimmitt is severely bruised and Bezetty is very badly mashed. All of the injured men were brought to the city on a special train and taken to the Santa Rosa hospital, where they are being treated by Dr. Amos Graves, the chief surgeon of the road. Dr. Graves stated Saturday night that they were resting easy and that all would recover. Dimmitt resides in this city and Glenn in Del Rio.

Superintendent Martin of the El Paso division is at the wreck with a large force of men clearing the wreckage. The California train was caught behind the wreck and had not arrived up to midnight, and it was not definitely known when it would arrive.

Great efforts to learn the particulars of the wreck, both by the express and the railroad officials here, have proved futile, as the wires are kept continually in use by the officials on the ground at the wreck.

Later information from Langtry is that two dead bodies were picked out from under the wreck. The dead are J. R. Constance of Hannibal, Mo., and Patrick Cullen of Del Rio.

Twelve cars and two engines were wrecked.

T. L. Daugherty Has Filed Suit Against the Katy Railway at Waxahachie for \$12,700.

He alleges a band car frightened his horse, causing his buggy to be overturned and himself and family thrown out.

Walter Cooley Was Shot and Seriously Wounded at Abilene the Other Night.

Business Houses Destroyed.

Holland, Tex., Oct. 29.—Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock fire was discovered in George E. Wilcox's saloon, which was entirely destroyed. Insurance \$1700 on stock. The building was owned by Mrs. Sanden of Belton, who had no insurance.

Brick building of E. D. Taylor, occupied by W. A. Mitchell, drugs, was damaged considerably, as was the stock drugs, both covered by insurance.

Brick Building of W. B. Cox, Occupied by Him with Groceries, Damaged Both Building and Stock, Covered by Insurance.

Brick building of J. B. and C. J. Wilkerson, damaged, no insurance.

Brick Building Owned by Sanger Bros. and Rotan Grocery Company, Occupied by Lanford & Finley, General Merchandise, Damaged, Covered by Insurance.

Stock of Lanford & Finley, damaged, covered by insurance.

Tom Cooper's Barber Shop, in Building with Saloon, a Total Loss, with no Insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

Illuminated Train.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 30.—Engine No. 99, which will pull the excursion train of the Texas Midland to San Antonio, will prevent a veritable ball of fire as it passes through southwestern Texas. There will be over 100 electric lights about the locomotive alone. Conductor Benson and Engineer Miller will be in charge of the train. The newspaper men of Austin and San Antonio have been invited to meet and inspect the train.

New Woolen Mill.

Rusk, Tex., Oct. 30.—Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. Summers there will be erected and operated here a woolen mill. The capital, except \$6000, is all home. Friday evening the stockholders met and elected a board of nine members as directors.

Friday the business men of this city met and organized a business league to push the interests of the city and county.

Rev. George Morrison Hanged.

Vernon, Tex., Oct. 28.—Promptly at the hour yesterday to prepare for the execution of Rev. George E. Morrison, Sheriff Williams appeared and entering the jail was in the act of speaking when Morrison arose with face perfectly calm and addressing him said:

"Mr. Williams, you have your duty to do."

"Under the law, the time has come," replied the sheriff.

The death warrant was then read. Its contents seemingly never effected his mind. A new, neat-fitting overcoat was handed him and this he promptly put on. Taking his hat, with step as firm as that of any, he accompanied the officers downstairs, out the back door and up the gallows steps.

On reaching the top he stepped upon the trapdoor and picked up the rope. It was the same used in the execution of Darling, at Fort Worth and Shaw at Cleburne, and perhaps others. This he examined with care, remarking that he guessed it was all right. His face never changed during all this time.

The gallows had been constructed with doors opening from the upper story to the east upon a large open square. There was a deathlike stillness among the fifty who were permitted to witness the execution and for a moment it seemed as though all hesitated in speaking. Rev. Morrison himself broke the silence by remarking:

"Well, I am ready to make my talk; I don't expect to detain you long."

The doors were then thrown back, disclosing to view the vast sea of humanity below. In it were all classes, sexes and conditions of people. At this his features changed color just a shade. He at once rallied, however, and stepped promptly to the railing and began his farewell talk. At times sobs were heard and hundreds could be seen crying, but he was not visibly affected save at one point, and that was at the conclusion, when he commended his sister to the people of the city.

That was hardly necessary, for she had long ago won her way to the hearts of all, and assurance was given him that she would wait for nothing while here.

He spoke for about thirty minutes. He was at that very moment the most collected man on the platform. He removed his overcoat, stepped on the trap and remained perfectly at ease while his arms and legs were pinioned and the black cap and noose was placed about his neck.

"Let me know when you are ready," he remarked to Sheriff Williams.

At 12:55 p. m. all had been arranged. He was notified. The occupants of the scaffold bared their heads, and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" was rendered slowly. The doomed man could be heard praying slowly to himself. The rope was pulled and the body shot downward like a flash. His neck was broken by the fall. At 1:07 his pulse ceased to beat, and Dr. J. E. Dodson, H. H. Rhoads and G. E. Blackburn of Vernon, Albert of Childress and Farrington of Chillicothe pronounced life extinct. Not the faintest twitching of a muscle was ever discernible. His body and limbs remained as stationary as if they were so much solid iron suspended in midair.

His remarkable death brought comment from veteran sheriffs and the physicians present, all of whom announced without hesitancy that never in their experience had they seen, for composure, anything to equal it.

The store of W. R. Sanders, at Fort-restaurant, Texas, was burglarized a few nights ago.

Brazos Navigation.

Brenham, Tex., Oct. 28.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the committee on resolutions for the creation of a permanent committee to be known as the Brazos improvement committee, to carry out in all things the objects of the convention, Chairman Foster requested each county delegation to hold a conference and send to the secretary the name of the member of this committee. The following were announced: Dr. A. B. Gardner, Austin county; Guy M. Bryan, Brazos county; L. R. Bryan, Brazoria county; J. C. Jones, Burleson county; J. H. P. Davis, Fort Bend county; Walter Gresham, Galveston county; A. B. Gryllscomb, Waller county; E. E. Brown, Lee county; S. Tallaferr, Harris county; J. D. Hefly, Milam county; B. Bryan, Washington county. This committee by general concurrence, decided to meet in Houston on Nov 2 to organize and formulate a plan for immediate work.

Charged With Kidnapping.

Corrick, Tex., Oct. 28.—On a warrant issued from Limestone county two men were arrested and lodged in jail here on the charge of kidnaping a boy named Hiram Sterling, who was found with them in camp near the lee plant. The two prisoners were taken to Mexia and will be tried there. They deny that they are guilty of the offense charged, claiming that the boy came to them with a story that he was an orphan.

Rich Coal Fields.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 28.—The Salado coal mines of Otero county, New Mexico, recently tapped by the El Paso and Northern railway, are now shipping coal regularly at the rate of 200 tons per day.

More orders are on hand than can be filled, owing to a shortage of miners, but 100 more miners are now on their way to Salado, and when they arrive the coal output will be heavily increased.

Negro Soldiers Arrested.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 27.—The second chapter in the recent riot of the negro soldiers at Fort McIntosh when about forty of them came into Laredo and after making a murderous assault on Policeman Stoner, who had a few hours before arrested one of them, fired a hundred shots from army rifles in the streets, was enacted yesterday when Hon. Albert Urban, foreman of the grand jury, accompanied by Sheriff Ortiz and Policeman Stoner, went out to the post where Maj. Crowell had the negro soldiers lined up to enable the guilty ones to be identified. Policeman Stoner walked down the line and positively identified Private Joshua Nichols, Benjamin Glover and Robert Earl as three of the parties who made the assault on him, and pointed out the two corporals who took his prisoner from him on the night of the riot, Maj. Crowell, acting inspector general, ordered the privates placed in the guard house and placed the corporals under arrest to await further investigation.

Yesterday the grand jury found bills of indictment against each of the three privates identified by Stoner, for assault to murder, and Sheriff Ortiz went to the post yesterday evening with a warrant for their arrest.

Deputy United States Marshal Hanson seized a large amount of smuggled leaf tobacco yesterday.

Mrs. Bonel who arrived from the City of Mexico yesterday morning en route to Paris, France, was detained over by the customs authorities on account of having \$5000 worth of diamond jewelry in her trunk. Collector James, after a full investigation, was satisfied that the jewelry belonged to her wearing apparel, released the same and Mrs. Bonel will continue her journey.

Three Chinamen came over on the Mexican National yesterday morning from Mexico and will be given free transportation home by the United States.

Prominent Citizens Dead.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 27.—Thomas A. Tidball died yesterday morning at his residence, on Magnolia street. The deceased was one of the oldest residents of Fort Worth. He removed to this city from Lexington, Mo., in 1872, and was one of the organizers of the first banks in this city. He was at first associated with Mr. Wilson in the private banking business under the firm name of Tidball & Wilson. Later on the concern was succeeded by Tidball, Van Zandt & Co., and in 1884 the private bank was absorbed by the Fort Worth National bank, of which Maj. K. M. Van Zandt is at present president. Mr. Tidball was vice-president of the institution up to 1894, and at the time of his death was a director. He leaves a wife and three children, Misses Anna, Edna and Virginia.

Elmer E. Martell, who was for four years an attaché of the Fort Worth postoffice, died yesterday afternoon at the corner of Cooper street and Eighth avenue. He was 33 years old, and filled the position of registry clerk at the postoffice up to June last, when his health proved so bad that he could no longer prosecute his work.

Will Issue Bonds.

Gainesville, Tex., Oct. 27.—The city council at its meeting last month practically agreed to issue bonds for city improvements. Among the improvements will be an addition to the south school building. All the schools of the city are crowded to overflowing and the addition is proposed to accommodate the surplus. There is no school building in the fifth ward and the residents of that part of the city are coming to the next meeting of the council with a strong petition asking the council to issue bonds sufficient to erect an entire new building instead of the proposed addition.

Cotton All Gathered.

Corrick, Tex., Oct. 27.—President J. M. McWilliams of the Farmers' State Alliance came in from Brazos yesterday, and speaking of the cotton situation, said: "We in east Navarro have finished gathering cotton—the crop is all in and we have turned our stock into the cotton fields. There is but little cotton in the hands of farmers in my section and the gins have up signs, 'Will gin Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.' This sign was not put out by the ginners last season until February of this year; and the fact that it is up so early this season is pretty good proof that there is but little cotton left to be ginned. The water situation in my section of the county is rather bad. Stock water has been scarce for some time, the supply of money having given entirely out, and they have been compelled to take their stock elsewhere for water. I have a good tank and have been dividing water with my neighbors for some time."

Suit Compromised.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 27.—Abie Ribble of Roxton sued the estate of A. W. Ridner, deceased, in the county court for \$1400 for services rendered for deceased in nursing and caring for him for two years. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$200. An appeal was taken to the district court. The case went to trial before a jury. Before the trial was finished a compromise was effected, allowing the plaintiff \$300, and the trial was discontinued.

Convict Recaptured.

Corrick, Tex., Oct. 27.—Of the three state convicts who escaped from the camp in Richland bottom west of this city Tuesday, one has been recaptured by the guards. Another one was seen Wednesday morning about five miles west of Corrick, still wearing his convict garb. It is supposed he is trying to get into the city, where he may be able to get a change of garments.

Seriously Injured.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 26.—Conductor S. K. Warner of the Southern Pacific was brought in from the west yesterday morning on local freight train No. 241 seriously injured. He was in charge of this train when he was hurt. He fell off the train three miles this side of Macdonia, but he was not missed by his crew until the train reached Wilbrey. A handcar was sent out, and he was found along the track suffering from convulsions. He was unconscious, and the train backed up and he was placed in the caboose.

Incendiary Fire.

San Diego, Tex., Oct. 26.—A Longoria's barber shop was set on fire Tuesday night about 2:30 a. m. by filling several peach cans with paper and rags saturated with oil. The fire was started under the corner on Main street in plain view of Wells' saloon, where a prize fight between local competitors was in progress. Gongora, another barber, discovered the fire in time to put it out. A third barber, who recently located here, is in jail.

West Texas Fair.

Abilene, Tex., Oct. 26.—The west Texas fair opened yesterday morning under very favorable auspices. The town is in gala attire as to the decorations of buildings, and every one seems to have turned himself loose for a season of enjoyment.

The exhibits have all been arranged. The new 120-foot building, erected for the agricultural exhibits, has been filled to overflowing, and more room had to be provided. It has been said on the streets by men who attended the fair at Dallas that the agricultural exhibit is better here than at the State Fair.

The racing promises to be unusually interesting. Not content with the large number of races already provided, the fair association made arrangements Tuesday for two more races, with good purses. The men having horses seem to be impatient, and Tuesday a race was matched between Beans, belonging to F. H. Lindsay, and Omaha Wood, belonging to J. F. Newman of Sweetwater. It was a three-eighths of a mile dash, and was won by Beans.

It was announced yesterday morning that all gambling devices and muscle dances would be barred out of the fair grounds. No intoxicants are allowed to be sold. This is following the custom that has prevailed at all previous fairs here since the present association was organized.

Yesterday the attendance at the fair was excellent. The special trains from both east and west brought great crowds of people. The exhibits are the best ever made here.

Silver Mine Discovered.

Corrick, Tex., Oct. 26.—Henry Smith, a young man who was raised near Emmett, in this county, but who has for some time past been living in west Texas, is here on a visit to his brothers for the purpose of enlisting them in a scheme to secure certain lands in west Texas on which he says he has discovered a valuable silver mine that years ago was worked by Spaniards and abandoned. Smith claims that information and a diagram was furnished him by a half-breed Mexican living in the Indian Territory and it was through said information and diagram that he located the long lost mine, which he claims is located in Edwards county in the mountains, and that the ore in same is of the greatest richness, there being fortunes of it in sight.

He says that the opening into the mine was walled up and had been covered over with dirt and overgrown with vines and underbrush and that it would have been almost impossible for any one to have discovered it had they not been in possession of some information of its location. He also says that the Mexican from whom he received his information stated to him (Smith) that his (the Mexican's) father worked in the mine years and years ago and was killed there; that the mine had been abandoned because of the danger encountered by those engaged in working it, but from whom the danger came Smith did not state. He professes to have the greatest confidence in the value of the mine he says he has discovered and desires his brothers to aid him in getting possession of the land on which it is located. Other than that the mine is in the mountains of Edwards county, young Smith gives out nothing as to its location.

The cruiser Marblehead has arrived at San Diego, Cal.

One new case of yellow fever has been reported at New Orleans.

Morrison Must Hang.

Vernon, Tex., Oct. 26.—Telegrams reaching here yesterday afternoon are to the effect that Gov. Sayers will not interfere in the case of Rev. G. E. Morrison, the condemned wife murderer. His execution will take place between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday.

When visited by one of his counsel yesterday afternoon and notified that he might expect the worst, he was for a time visibly affected, his countenance showing deep disappointment. That he had confidently hoped for a commutation was evident. Thus far the prisoner has refused all offers of spiritual consolation, and has asked Sheriff Williams not to admit gentlemen of the cloth to his presence in the jail.

The scaffold was completed yesterday, and since the attempt of Monday evening to escape, guards have been doubled and every precaution is being taken to prevent a repetition.

Cotton seed sold at Sherman for \$11 per ton the other day.

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PASTURE AND FARM.

Young wheat is doing well. Popcorn is on the market. Second-growth roastingears are ripe. Cotton picking is nearly over in some counties.

Many farmers are hauling lumber and building barns.

Stock water continues to be a serious question in many localities.

Col. I. Y. Hoggsett of Rhome, shipped a caload of cattle to Calvert.

Deer and wild turkeys are reported plentiful in the Trinity river bottom in Navarro county.

The Turkey Track and the L. F. D. ranches in New Mexico will probably commence shipping at once.

B. W. Starr of Inola, I. T., sold 260 head of 915-pound steers at \$3.40 in Kansas City several days ago.

Several North Texas counties were the recipients of a fine rain on the 25th, resulting in a fair supply of stock water.

In localities where there is sufficient water to enable ducks to swim farmers and others are having a royal time shooting them.

The country around Amarillo has been the recipient of abundant showers recently, and farmers and stockmen rejoice greatly thereat.

At Mead, Chickasaw nation, twenty miles north of Denison, John Coffee has some fine tobacco growing, which promises an abundant yield.

Charles E. Pratt, a former extensive sheepman, who went from New England to the Abilene country many years ago, died at Abilene a few days ago.

J. W. Taylor, a prominent farmer or Noble county, Oklahoma, while attending to some of his horses affected with glanders, contracted the disease and died.

A great deal of wheat has been sown this season around Crawford, McLennan county, and with a favorable season next year's yield will be a large one.

R. P. Robertson of the H. A. T. ranch, was in Carlsbad, N. M., recently, and his company may make a further shipment soon, which, if made, will be loaded at Carlsbad.

Mr. Nell, the estimator of cotton crops, still insists that 11,000,000 bales will be the minimum this season, and a probable supply of 13,000,000 bales, against a possible consumption of 10,000,000.

From the pens at Roswell, N. M., G. R. Urton of the Bar V ranch, have shipped two trains to Kansas City, and the Cass Land and Cattle company, eight cars of stock cattle to Clarendon, Tex.

W. W. Cook, a cattleman of Archer county, who had been spending a few days in Fort Worth, was so badly bitten on his left hand by a spider that he had to

A PHOTOGRAPHER IN THE ANTILLES.

Troubles of the Camera Man in Cuba and Porto Rico.

At the commencement of the present year I was engaged by a publishing company to visit the West Indies for the purpose of securing photographs for a forthcoming history of our newly acquired islands. I was not long in finding out that in Cuba time is estimated at only about one-third its relative value in the United States. In other words, if I wanted anything today, I could reasonably depend upon getting it the day after the morrow. Consequently I began by reluctantly reducing my six months of actual time on hand to three score days as reckoned from a standpoint of things actually to be accomplished within that period. One of the most trying institutions with which I became involved at various intervals was the railroad. And just here I wish to counsel the traveler who desires to do Cuba within a limited period to beware of the railroads and from an all-around standpoint of economy invest in a mule. By so doing he'll save time in the long run, to say nothing of expense and mental friction.

When I left Havana my first objective point was the Isle of Pines, to the southward of Cuba. In order to reach this destination it was first necessary to cross the island to Batabano, the southern seaport. The distance was thirty miles, which, at the rate of 10 cents a mile, made the fare \$3. This was bad enough, I thought, until I found that the tariff placed on my photographing outfit and trunk amounted to just twice that figure, making the thirty-mile trip to cost me exactly \$9. However, it was largely inexperience with Cuban customs that led me into such extortionate pitfalls. The payment of that extra \$6 on my baggage was quite uncalled for, as, notwithstanding the rules to the contrary, passengers are allowed to carry all manner of truck in the cars with them without additional expense. One native who sat opposite me in the first-class coach had with him a dog, a goat, two poll parrots and a hundred-weight or so of mixed vegetables in the section he occupied.

After leaving Havana I experienced not a little difficulty through not understanding the Spanish language. On the train there was not a soul who could speak a word of English, while my command of Spanish was limited to "Quanto vale?" or "How much?" and "Mucho gracias." or "Much obliged." Before I left Cuba, however, I had added to the foregoing vocabulary a dozen or so native ejaculations of doubtful significance but indubitable potency in various cases of emergency. At Batabano I learned that a steamer had but a few hours previously left for the Isle of Pines and that two days would elapse before the departure of another. I thereupon decided to spend the interval with the Greek sponge fishers at that point. I found a number of picturesque subjects in the community, and on the

contrados, and confined to the limits of the town. During the terrible suffering which followed this boy was selected by Dr. Fernandez, a native doctor, to go to Havana in quest of medicine for the dying people. The trip was a most hazardous one, but the little emissary did not for a moment hesitate to attempt it. By reason of his tender years he was allowed to play around the Spanish sentries on the outskirts of the town, and, watching for a favorable moment, he finally slipped past the line and set out on his mission. Inside of a week he was back again, having trudged every foot of the sixty miles to and from Havana, while, sewed up in various parts of his clothing, were some 500 grains of quinine and morphine furnished him by Dr. Fernandez's friends in Havana. I became very much attached to this little hero and kept him with me as long as I remained in western Cuba.

Upon the return of the boat from the Isle of Pines I at once set about arranging for my transportation. This was no easy matter, as the captain, who was likewise purser and freight clerk, in response to my inevitable query of "Quanto vale?" was unable to demonstrate either by words or signs the requisite amount of cash for my passage. Finally, in despair, I offered him my wallet, from which he proceeded to help himself, apparently according to his own ideas of traffic rates. However, he left me some small change, upon perceiving which, and not having, up to that time, made any additions to my original stock of expressions, I said, somewhat lamely, "Mucho gracias." Then, as I sauntered aboard, I caught myself wondering wherefore the skipper had smiled so broadly. Upon landing with my outfit at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, a few hours later, I found myself an object of much curiosity among the natives. None of them could speak English, and many of them had never seen an American before. Evidently the whole town had turned out upon the approach of the steamer, and upon landing I determined to seize the first opportunity for photographing the community. In obedience to the inspiration, therefore, I opened my traveling chest and, unlimbering my tripod and camera, proceeded to train the latter on the crowd. The effect of this act I shall never forget. If that innocent glass-eyed box had been a battery of galling guns, it could hardly have created more consternation among my spectators. By the time I had secured my proper focus, two-thirds of their number had dodged out of sight, while, with a few exceptions, the remainder stood eying me with undisguised suspicion.

My instructions were to make a thorough tour of the Isle of Pines, and, as there are absolutely no transportation facilities other than saddle horses, I was obliged to organize my expedition accordingly. Through the assist-

heartily and gave me to understand that the species of serpents which frequent that locality, though of a measuring twenty-five feet in length, are utterly harmless. Be that as it may, I can never bring myself to believe but what that formidable snake, which my photograph showed to be of the constrictor family and fully twenty feet in length, had anything but friendly designs upon my person.

After completing my assignment on the Isle of Pines I returned to Cuba, and, proceeding to the western part of Pinar del Rio, began my long zigzag tour of the island, which occupied upward of three months' time. Though availing myself of railroad and steam-



THE PICKANNINIES ARE AFRAID OF THE CAMERA.

ful and most desolate region one could conceive of, and furnished many rare and interesting subjects for my camera. One afternoon, while focusing my lens on some immense ceciba trees which overhung a narrow lagoon, I was suddenly startled at the sight of a huge serpent uncoiling himself from a

boat facilities whenever practicable, by far the greater part of my journey was performed either on horseback or by volante. The latter method of traveling was much the more preferable, for the two-wheeled conveyances in question are constructed purely with an eye to solid comfort—an element which cuts a large figure in the life of the average well-to-do Cuban.

After completing my work in Cuba I sailed from Santiago de Cuba on board a Spanish steamer for Porto Rico by way of Santo Domingo. One of my fellow travelers on board this steamer was Miss Gomez, a daughter of the famous Cuban general, who was on her way from Havana to her father's home in Santo Domingo. Miss Gomez was a good English scholar, and in the course of our voyage we grew to be very good friends, which fact subsequently proved most fortunate for me. At the time we touched Santo Domingo a rebellion had just started, but, in blissful ignorance of this fact, I left the steamer, in company with a chance German acquaintance I had scraped up. Managing to elude the custom-house inspectors, the pair of us wandered up the main street with our cameras. We had taken some half dozen views when two guards touched us on the shoulders and gave us to understand that we were under arrest. In vain we protested. We were taken to a miserable little jail and locked up, and there we stayed for fully ten hours before I could secure an interpreter. Finally, however, a native was admitted to my cell who could speak a little English, and I persuaded him to convey a note to Miss Gomez, with the result that the young lady in question at once interested herself in our behalf and secured our release. It appears that we were arrested purely on suspicion, on account of the unsettled state of affairs, and but for the intercession of Miss Gomez we might have been held indefinitely pending our investigation. As it was, upon being released we were ordered to go aboard our vessel at once. We could not obey this mandate any too promptly, for our steamer's twelve hours' stop was just drawing to a close and by the time we got aboard she was ready to sail. As we were leaving the harbor I secured a picture which I prize as one of the most valuable in my collection. It is a photograph of the late President Heurieux going aboard his beautiful yacht. Space will not admit of my recounting the various adventures incidental to my six weeks' tour of Porto Rico. Suffice it to say that at its expiration I had entirely exhausted my 1,000 dry plates, out of which, thanks to the excellent weather that had favored me throughout my trip, it transpired that 964 came up to the standard of acceptance by my employers.

The trip as a whole, however, was by no means the sinecure I had at first dreamed of. It required a deal of close figuring to cover it within the specified limit, not to speak of a six months' diet the staples of which were coconuts and baked trijoles, or my frequent bivouacs among the haunts of a million land crabs.

W. B. TOWNSEND.
Patience—"What in the world did you do at the seashore on a rainy day?" Patrice—"Carried an umbrella."—Yonkers Statesman.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE STRONG SWIMMER LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From Isa. 58:11, as follows: "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands."

(Copyright 1899 by Louis Klopsch.)

In the summer season, multitudes of people wade into ponds and lakes and rivers and seas to dive or float or swim. In a world the most of which is water, all men and women should learn to swim. Some of you have learned the side stroke, introduced by George Pewters in 1850, each stroke of two kind carrying the swimmer a distance of six feet, and some of you may use the overhead stroke, invented by Gardener, the expert, who by it won the 500-yard championship in Manchester in 1862, the swimmer by that stroke carrying his arm in the air for a more lengthened stroke, and some of you may tread the water as though you had been born to walk the sea; but most usually take what is called the breast stroke, placing the hands with the backs upward, about five inches apart under the water, the insides of the wrists touching the breast, then pushing the arms forward coincident with the stroke of the feet struck out to the greatest width possible, and you thus unconsciously illustrate the meaning of my text: "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

The fisherman seeks out unfrequented nooks. You stand all day on the bank of the river in the broiling sun, and fling out your lines, and catch nothing, while an expert angle breaker through the jungle and goes by the shadow of the solitary rock, and in a place where no fisherman has been for ten years, throws out his line and comes home at night, his face shining and his basket full. I do not know why we ministers of the gospel need always be fishing in the same stream, and preaching from the same texts that other people preach from. I cannot understand the policy of the minister who, in Blackfriars, London, England, every week for thirty years preached from the epistle to the Hebrews. It is an exhilaration to me when I come across a theme which I feel no one else has treated; and my text is one of that kind. There are paths in God's word that are well beaten by Christian feet. When men want to quote scripture, they quote the old passages that every one has heard. When they want a chapter read, they read a chapter that all the other people have been reading, so that the church today is ignorant of three-fourths of the Bible.

You go into the Louvre at Paris. You confine yourself to one corridor of that opulent gallery of paintings. As you come out, your friend says to you: "Did you see that Rembrandt?" "No." "Did you see that Rubens?" "No." "Did you see that Titian?" "No." "Did you see that Raphael?" "No." "Well," says your friend, "then you did not see the Louvre." Now, my friends, I think we are too much apt to confine ourselves to one of the great corridors of scripture truth, and so much so that there is not one person out of a million who has ever noticed the all-suggestive and powerful picture in the words of my text.

This text represents God as a strong swimmer, striking out to push down iniquity and save the souls of men. "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim." The figure is bold and manly. Most of you know how to swim. Some of you learned it in the city school, where this art is taught; some of you in boyhood, in the river near your father's house; some of you since you came to manhood or womanhood while summering on the beach of the sea. It is a good thing to know how to swim, not only for yourself, but because you will, after a while, perhaps, have to help others.

I do not know anything more stirring or sublime than to see some man like Norman McKenzie leaping from the ship Madras in the sea to save Charles Turner, who had dropped from the royal yard while trying to loosen the sail, bringing him back to the deck amid the huzzas of the passengers and crew. If a man has not enthusiasm enough to cheer in such circumstances, he deserves himself to drop into the sea and have no one to help him. The Royal Humane society of England was established in 1774, its object to applaud and reward those who should pluck up life from the deep. Any one who has performed such a deed of daring has all the particulars of that bravery recorded in a public record and on his breast a medal done in blue and gold and bronze, anchor and monogram and inscription, telling to future generations the bravery of the man or woman who saved some one from drowning. But if it is such a worthy thing to save a body from the deep, I ask you if it is not a worthier thing to save an immortal soul? And you shall see, this hour, the Son of God step forth for this achievement. "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

In order to understand the full force of this figure, you need to realize that our race is in a sinking condition. You sometimes hear people talking of what they consider the most beautiful words in our language. One man says it is "home"; another says it is the word "mother"; another says it is the word "Jesus"; but I tell you the bitterest word in all our language, the word most angry and baleful, the word that accounts for all the loathsomeness and the pang and the outrage and the harrowing and that word is "sin." You spell it with three letters, and yet those three letters describe the circumference and pierce the diameter of everything bad in the universe. Sin is a sibilant word. You cannot pronounce it without giving the hiss of the flame or the hiss of the serpent. Sin! and then if you add three letters to that word, it describes every one of us by nature—sinner. We have outraged the law of God, not occasionally, or now and then, but perpetually. The Bible declares it. "Hark! It thunders two claps: 'The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked.' 'The soul that

sineth, it shall die.' What the Bible says, our own conscience affirms.

After Judge Morgan had sentenced Lady Jane Grey to death, his conscience troubled him so much for the deed that he became insane, and all through his insanity he kept saying: "Take her away from me! Lady Jane Grey! Take her away! Lady Jane Grey!" It was the voice of conscience. And no man ever does anything wrong, however great or small, but his conscience brings that matter before him, and at every step of his misbehavior it says, "Wrong, wrong!" Sin is a leprosy; sin is a paralysis; sin is a consumption; sin is pollution; sin is death. Give it a fair chance, and it will swamp you and me, body, mind and soul, forever. In this world it only gives a faint intimation of its virulence. You see a patient in the first stage of typhoid fever. The cheeks are somewhat flushed, the hands somewhat hot, preceded by a slight chill. "Why," you say, "typhoid fever does not seem to be much of a disease." But wait until the patient has been six weeks under it, and all his energies have been wrung out, and he is too weak to lift his little finger, and his intellect gone, then you see the full havoc of the disease. Now, sin in this world is an ailment which is only in its first stages; but let it get under full sway and it is an all-consuming typhoid. Oh, if we could see our unparadised sins, as God sees them, our teeth would chatter and our knees would knock together, and our respiration would be choked, and our heart would break. If your sins are unforgiven, they are bearing you down, and you are sinking—sinking away from happiness, sinking away from God, sinking away from everything that is good and blessed.

Then what do we want? A swimmer! A strong swimmer! A swift swimmer! And, blessed be God! In my text we have him announced. "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth stretcheth forth his hands to swim." You have noticed that when a swimmer goes to rescue any one he puts off his heavy apparel. He must not have any such impediment about him if he is going to do this great deed. And when Christ stepped forth to save us he shook off the sandals of heaven, and his feet were free, and then he stepped down into the wave of our transgressions, and it came up over his wounded feet, and it came above the spear stab in his side—aye, it dashed to the lacinated temple, the high-water mark of his anguish. Then, rising above the flood, "He stretched forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

I have sometimes thought what a spectacle the ocean bed will present when in the last day the water is all drawn off. It will be a line of wrecks from beach to beach. There is where the Le harpooners went to death. There is where the line of battleships went down. There is where the merchantmen went down. There is where the steamers went down—a long line of wrecks from beach to beach. What a spectacle in the last day, when the water is drawn off! But oh, how much more solemn if we had an eye to see the spiritual wrecks and the places where they foundered! You would find Christians along our roads and streets. Christ came down in their awful catastrophe, putting out for their souls, "spreading forth his hands as a swimmer spreadeth forth his hands to swim"; but they thrust him in the sore heart, and they smote his fair cheek and the storm and darkness swallowed them up. I ask you to lay hold of this Christ and lay hold of him now. You will sink without him. From horizon to horizon not one sail in sight. Only one strong swimmer, with head hunk back and arms outspread.

I hear many sayings. "Well, I would like to be a Christian. I am going to work to become a Christian." My brother, you begin wrong. When a man is drowning, and a strong swimmer comes out to help him, he says to him: "Now be quiet. Put your arm on my arm or on my shoulder, but don't struggle, don't try to help yourself, and I'll take you to the shore. The more you struggle, the more you impede me. Now be quiet, and I'll take you ashore." When Christ, the strong swimmer, comes out to save a soul, the sinner says: "That's right. I am glad to see Christ, and I am going to help him in the work of my redemption. I am going to pray more, and that will help him; and I am going to weep extravagantly over my sins, and that will help him." No; it will not. Stop your doing. Christ will do all or none. You cannot lift an ounce; you cannot move an inch, in this matter of your redemption.

This is the difficulty which keeps thousands of souls out of the kingdom of heaven. It is because they cannot consent to let Jesus Christ begin and complete the work of their redemption. "Why," you say, "then is there nothing for me to do?" Only one thing have you to do, and that is to lay hold of Christ and let him achieve your salvation, and achieve it all. I do not know whether I make the matter plain or not. I simply want to show you that a man cannot save himself, but that the Almighty Son of God can do it, and will do it if you ask him. Oh, fling out your two arms—the arm of your trust and the arm of your love—around this omnipotent swimmer of the Cross.

Have you ever stood by and seen some one under process of resuscitation after long submergence? The strong swimmer has put him on the beach after a struggle in the waters. To excite breathing in the almost lifeless body, what manipulation, what friction of the cold limbs, what artificial movement of the lungs, what the resuscitator blown into the mouth of the rescued! And when breathing begins, and after a while the slight respiration becomes the deep sigh, and the eyes open and the blue lips take on a smile, what rejoicing, what clapping of hands all up and down the beach! What congratulation for the strong swimmer and for all who helped in the restoration! What shouting of "He lives! He lives!" Like this is the gladness when a soul that has been submerged in sin and sorrow is "coming to." What does it mean, the part of all to help, and when under the breath of God, and under the manipulation by the wounded hands of Christ, the life-eternal of the

soul begins to show itself, all through the ranks of spectators, terrestrial and celestial, goes the cry, "He lives again! May the living Christ this moment put out for your rescue, 'spreading his hands in the midst of you, as a swimmer spreadeth forth his hands to swim!'"

Pink Satin.

A pretty anecdote of a revolutionary bride is related by Ellen D. Larned in a recent little volume upon the local deeds and traditions of a Connecticut county. The incident occurred soon after the first successes of the rebel privateers. A beautiful young girl, betrothed and shortly to be married, admitted one day to a house a wandering peddler, who undid his pack and displayed his wares. She expected, doubtless, to purchase some pretty trifle to add to her wedding outfit; but times were hard, there was little money to spare, and, moreover, it was many months since all imported finery had been so frowned upon that no patriotic young woman could venture to buy it, nor any dealer to sell it. What, then, was the young woman's amazement and delight when the peddler unrolled a voluminous piece of the most beautiful pink satin—satin, too, quite innocent and inoffensive to the most ardent patriotic eye, since he explained that it was a trophy of war, the booty of one of our own privateers! She gazed upon it in fascination. What a wedding dress it would make! But the cost—she could not, she dared not, ask so much money of her father. Nor did she. But, unrolling the exquisite fabric yet further, she draped the racy folds flowingly about her supple young figure, and, crossing the room to where all the time her father, a stern and silent man, had sat writing at his accounts, observing nothing, she sank upon her knees at his feet. A hand was laid on his knee; he looked down, wondering, and she looked up, pleading—and then he understood. Not a word was spoken on either side, but the old man's hand went quietly into his desk, drew out a purse, opened it, and laid in his daughter's hand forty silver dollars. At the wedding that soon ensued the bride's gown and the bridegroom's waistcoat were both of pink satin, and there was one more pretty story to hand down of a real Daughter of the Revolution.

A Retriever Bull Pup.

The following story, told by a correspondent of the Spectator (London) is given by the owner of the dog as an example of a very high order of intelligence in an animal; of a power of reasoning as distinct from any acquired instinct. He bases this upon his opinion that "the puppy went and asked the old dog to show her how;" but it seems as though nothing more than the common faculty of imitation was needed to explain the matter, which is sufficiently noteworthy without going too far afield for the reasoning process. This is the story: "I have a bull-pup, aged ten months, and another bulldog four years old, both of which live in the house and are great pets. A short time ago my wife was ill, and though the older dog, owing to his quiet, sedate ways, was allowed to enter her room, the puppy was never admitted. The nurse could always tell which dog was at the door because the older dog gave one single and gentle scratch and then remained quiet, while the puppy scratched violently and frequently and whined. The puppy apparently could not understand why she was not admitted, and felt her exclusion sorely. One day she scratched furiously as usual. No notice was taken. Presently she was heard going flop, flop down stairs. In a few minutes the single gentle scratch of the old dog was heard, the door was opened, and there were both dogs, and, strange to say, from that time the puppy so imitated the scratch of the other dog that it was impossible to tell which was at the door."

Improvement in Luncheon Dishes.

From the Boston Transcript: Of course, it is being trite to say it, but we do eat altogether too much meat. A good many are coming to this conclusion and trying to reform, so an observing person remarks, by eating no meat at luncheon. They aren't thinking of becoming out-and-out vegetarians, but they are thinking that a luncheon menu made up of two or three kinds of vegetable, wound up with a fruit salad or with a peach or pear eaten from the hand, is conducive to a physical sense of well-being that makes life seem worth the living. And have you noticed that the leading restaurateurs are doing themselves proud in catering to this sensible demand of their customers? Ten years ago, if your memory can take you back so far, you will recall the fact that the most comprehensive menu at your favorite luncheon place offered you tomatoes in nothing but just the most straightforward and unadorned guise, but today it's very different. They're fried and broiled and roasted, with or without stuffing, and as a general thing served with a sauce that you are accustomed to having with steaks and chops, which, of course, makes them seem so much more a "dish." What you do not notice in regard to tomatoes is as true of other vegetables, though very few lend themselves to the elaborating process as they do. And to think that now and then you run across a barbarian who declares he "had to learn to like tomatoes!"

Newspaper Wood Pulp.

In the manufacture of newspaper wood pulp, according to present methods, a cord of spruce wood is estimated to equal 516 feet of board measure, and this quantity of raw material will make half a ton of sulphite pulp or one ton of ground wood pulp. Newspaper stock is made up with 20 per cent of the sulphite pulp and 80 per cent of the ground wood pulp. Now, as figured by experts, the best of spruce land, virgin growth, possesses a stand of about 7,000 feet to the acre; on twenty-two acres, therefore, of this best spruce land there will stand 154,000 feet of timber, which an average company of loggers will cut in about eight days. But this entire quantity of wood, turned in at any one of the large mills, will in a single day be converted into about 250 tons of such pulp as goes to make newspaper stock, and this amount of pulp will make an equal weight of paper.



THE PHOTOGRAPHER AND HIS MA SCOT.

whole succeeded in employing the two days to very good advantage.

While at Batabano I picked up a mascot in the person of a small black boy about 10 years of age. He was a bright little fellow and had quite a remarkable history. During the Cuban-Spanish war he was rounded up, together with several thousand recon-

ance of Dr. Fernando Plazaola, the alcalde of Nueva Gerona, to whom I had letters of introduction. I was enabled to secure the services of two good native attendants, together with three saddle horses and two pack animals. With this outfit I made a complete circuit of the island, the expedition occupying a space of nearly two weeks.

limb of one of the very trees I was photographing. I was so thoroughly terrified at the sight that I have since wondered that I had sufficient presence of mind to complete the exposure before catching up my camera and making for the horses some distance in the rear. Upon relating this experience to my attendants they laughed

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, Nov. 4 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Groceries of all kinds fresh at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. J. C. Keller went to Albany yesterday.

—Mr. Sam Lanier was over from Stonewall Friday.

—Sauer Kraut at retail and by the keg at S. L. Robertson's.

—Mr. John Robertson returned from the Abilene fair Sunday.

—Mr. R. H. McKee returned Sunday from the fair at Abilene.

—New crop Louisiana molasses, fresh and good, just received at Fields & Bro's.

—Mr. Carl Ferguson has returned from a visit to his parents in Missouri.

—It's snuff you want try Carney for a bargain. The best brands way down cheap.

—Number 999 gets the machine for October at F. G. Alexander & Co's. Who has it?

—Mrs. J. B. Adams has sold her place and cattle and, we are informed, will move to Oklahoma Territory.

—For a smooth shave and a stylish hair-cut try Geo. Makeig, the new tonsorial artist at Parsons' shop.

—Mr. Harvey Crabtree has sold his farm to a party from Coryell county.

—Mr. D. W. Garren sold the Piddcock place this week to a Mr. Prewitt from Coryell county.

—I have just received a brand new stock of clothing which I am going to sell at very low prices.
S. L. ROBERTSON.

—Mrs. Mathews who has been visiting Mrs. J. C. Keller returned to Throckmorton to-day.

—Mr. W. J. Sowell and daughter Miss Edith, returned Wednesday from the fair at Abilene.

—FOUND—Two horse collars. Call at this office, describe collars, pay for this notice and get your collars.

—Some money found. The owner may recover same by describing kind and amount and paying for this notice.

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

—Mr. H. T. Phillips has rented a house in the north part of town and is going to stay with us, he will also read the FREE PRESS.

—If you owe me please don't wait for me to dun you, I need the money and need it now.
S. L. ROBERTSON.

—Mrs. J. C. Keller and Miss Lena Wilson will go to Rayner tomorrow. It is said that a wedding is the attraction.

—If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's.

—Dr. J. F. Tomlinson went over to Rayner yesterday rigged out in his Sunday clothes and they say he is not coming back alone.

—Mr. M. Smith went to Seymour Friday to meet his father and Mr. Solon Smith who are coming down from Missouri on a visit.

—Rev. B. R. Waggoner and wife of Benjamin were here today. Rev. Waggoner will preach at Mesquite school house to-morrow.

—We want cotton seed, corn, oats, sorghum, millet, threshed Kaffir corn, fire wood, etc. on subscription account. If you haven't the money this will enable you to settle.

—Owing to the sickness of our printer Mr. Meadors, a couple of days this week and our late return from Abilene, the Free Press is a day late in making its appearance this week.

—Miss Minnie Jones left to-day for the Ample neighborhood where she goes to commence her school at Brushy next Monday.

—Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Mr. T. J. Smith of Stonewall county, who has been attending school here, went home this week to prepare to go to Galveston to attend school there.

—For good goods and bottom prices in tinware, queensware, glassware, furniture, washing machines and housefurnishing goods generally go to McCollum & Wilbourn Co's.

—Judge and Mrs. H. R. Jones returned Thursday from the Abilene fair. The road was so muddy they were about three days coming home.

—Mrs. Cannon and children of Jones county are visiting in Haskell this week. Mrs. C. is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Post of this county.

—Miss Cora Hightower of Fannin county, who has been visiting her cousins, the Misses Ellis, here left Wednesday for Jones county, where she will teach a school.

—Our old time citizen Capt. J. M. Bogart came in a few days ago to spend a short time with his old Haskell friends. He is recently from Alaska where he spent the last two summers in the mining regions.

—Mr. T. G. Carney came in Wednesday with a bunch of 187 stock horses which he had bought in Fisher county. He will select and ship to market in a few days sixty head saddle horses.

—Look to your cattle—if there is any sign of blackleg prevent it by using Pasteur's Blackleg vaccine virus. Prevention is better than cure. See Bass Bros. ad in this paper.

—The Ladies Home Mission society of the M. E. church gave a chicken pie supper with cake and fruit trimmings, at the Meadors hotel last night. The patronage was quite good and the society netted a neat sum.

—Our county assessor, Mr. C. M. Brown, gave us a nice mess of sweet potatoes yesterday as a sample of his crop. They were planted July 20, in sandy land, and were made without any rain on them after planting. They are of fair size and furnish wonderful evidence of the productive power of this country even under adverse conditions.

—Rev. Brooks Dickey of Anson, a young man just home from his graduating course in South-Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., preached three eloquent and interesting sermons, last Sunday at 11 o'clock and night and Monday night, to large and appreciative congregations at the Presbyterian church at this place.

—If you are interested in furniture see the ad in this paper of Mr. R. J. Reed, Abilene. He carries a nice stock of new furniture, picture moulding, etc., and also handles second hand furniture, in which he often has goods nearly as good as new at very reduced prices. South side of railroad, just beyond the post-office.

—Mr. A. M. Gambling, adjuster for the Scottish Union & National fire insurance company came in last Saturday to make the usual investigation as to the fire which destroyed Mr. W. E. Sherrill's residence. Finding everything satisfactory the company has settled with Mr. Sherrill without taking advantage of the 60 days delay allowed them under the policy.

—If you have to buy a heating stove this fall, you ought to get one of those Wilson Improved Air-tight heaters for sale by McCollum & Wilbourn Co. The makers guarantee that you will get more comfort, more heat and more satisfaction, at less expense, from this stove than from any other stove made.

—This firm also have on hand a full line of Bridge, Beach & Co's standard cook stoves and box and ornamental or parlor heaters.

—In this paper will be found a large display advertisement of one of the largest and most enterprising firms of Abilene, that of Messrs Rollins & Young. They are carrying a large stock of general dry goods, clothing and millinery and quote some very interesting prices. Call on them when you go to Abilene. You will find our townsman Bud Smith with them and glad to see Haskell people.

—Look up the Star Store ad in this paper and when you go to Abilene trading don't fail to call on them. They have an immense stock of clothing, general dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, etc., and are always ready for business. They like to sell to people who understand the value of goods, as there is no humbuggery about them and their aim is to make both the goods and the prices satisfactory to the customer.

Important Notice

The time of year is here to pay up and I must ask each and every one that owes me either by note or account to come in and settle at once. Don't wait for me to ask you for it.
Respectfully,
A. P. McLEMORE.

HASKELL COUNTY

At the Abilene Country Fair.

The following notice of the Haskell county exhibit at the Abilene fair is from the Abilene Reporter of last week:

"Next to Callahan comes Haskell county's exhibit. It is not as large, but it is a fine selection of all the soil produces. First of all, let us mention broom corn 33 inches in length, showing that this country need never send off for brooms but have them made and sold in the Abilene country. The milo maize, sorghum, African millet, sheaf oats, Jerusalem artichokes, all kind of field peas and beans, pears, peaches, plums, figs, and grapes. Mr. J. E. Poole, the proprietor of the Haskell Free Press, is the superintendent, and when he failed to get the people to act in getting up a general exhibit he and a few others sent out on last Saturday to various parts of the county and got this exhibit together. It is a fine show but not one tenth of what Haskell county can do."

The awarding committee gave the premium of \$100 cash to Callahan county exhibit and ranked Haskell as second for a "meritorious exhibit of county products."

Haskell is well satisfied to be ranked second to the splendid exhibit from Callahan, upon which much time and pains had been expended in getting together a wide range of the products of the farm, garden and orchard. Indeed we cannot but be pleased at being rated next to such an exhibit when we consider that with the exception of a few jars of preserved fruits the whole of the Haskell county exhibit was picked up by two hacks in one day without previous preparation or selection! Had our people, farmers and all, taken an interest in the matter and saved up choice specimens of their produce throughout the growing season Callahan would have had a hard fight for her honors.

Six Frightful Failures.

Six terrible failures of six different doctors nearly sent Wm. H. Mullen of Lockland, O., to an early grave. All said he had a fatal lung trouble and that he must soon die. But he was urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. After taking five bottles he was entirely cured. It is positively guaranteed to cure any diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, including Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at J. B. Baker's drug store. 47

The Fair.

The editor attended throughout the West Texas Fair at Abilene and arrived at home but a short time before the press time of the paper, so found but little space at his disposal in which to say his say. We unhesitatingly pronounce the fair a great success in point of excellence of the various exhibits, and especially the agricultural and horticultural exhibits from the several counties competing for the premium, which were a surprise even to the people of the Abilene country when they saw all of the good things of their land gathered together under one roof, and, they were a veritable revelation of a land of plenty to the people from the east whose preconceived ideas of West Texas lead them to expect to see in the agricultural department only some stunted sorghum and Kaffir corn, a few nubbins of corn and a few shrivelled vegetables.

In the ladies department and art department the display of embroideries and all kinds of fancy work, beautiful oil and water color paintings, etc., vouched for the skill, taste, culture and refinement of the ladies of the "Abilene country."

Of the Fair Association and officials directly in charge, we can not speak in too much praise. They were everywhere seeing to everybody's needs and comfort and that everything went smoothly and pleasantly. No fair management was ever in better hands.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by J. B. Baker drug store. 47

Bright Boys Started in Business.

The publishers of the famous big illustrated weekly newspaper, PENNSYLVANIA GRIT, are now placing representatives at every post office in Texas and they desire to secure the services of capable hustling agents in each of the following towns of Haskell county:

Haskell and Ample, and in such other towns as are not already supplied. The work is profitable and pleasant. A portion of Saturday only is required. Over 5,000 agents are doing splendidly. No money whatever is required. Everything is furnished free. Stationery, rubber stamp, ink and pad, advertising matter, sample copies, etc. Papers are shipped to be paid for at the end of each month. Those not sold are not charged for. Write to Grit Publishing Co., Williamsport, Pa., and mention the FREE PRESS.

Have in Transit

Just what you want in fine perfumeries, stationery and toilet articles—the nicest selection you have seen in many a day. Call soon.

Want You

To watch this space a little later on for an important announcement that will interest you.

J. B. BAKER, the N. E. Cor. Druggist.

It's No Trouble to Hold Your Patronage On LONG HORN CLUB WHISKEY.

You Buy It Once You Buy It Always



KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD, Sole Agents.
Haskell, Texas.

If it's a STOVE You Want

We can supply you. Besides a full line of box heaters, we have the "ECONOMY" which is an AIR TIGHT WOOD HEATER guaranteed to heat as well as the ordinary stove with half the quantity of fuel, thus saving its cost in one or two seasons. It takes small floor space, no ashes leak on carpet, no danger of fire falling out, burns chips, chunks or solid wood equally well. The price is low and we want you to come and see this stove.

We also have an excellent line of Cook stoves, but will talk about them later.

Yours &c.
SHERRILL BROS. & Co.

R. J. REED Furniture

A well selected stock to choose from.

Great Bargains in 2nd hand Goods.
Get our prices before you buy.

South side of Railroad, ABILENE, TEXAS.

A Satisfactory Trading Place.

\$35,000.00 Worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., bought to please the people of the Abilene Country

BOTH IN PRICE and QUALITY.

We are in a position to please you in every particular and earnestly ask you to give us a trial for your benefit, as well as our own. We make every purchase a transaction

Mutually Beneficial.

On this basis only we expect to hold your trade and build a business second to none. Honest goods, honest values sold as low as they can be handled is our motto.

Come to see us and look through our stock, and you will go home a friend and customer to

THE STAR STORE
Abilene, Albany and Merkel.

We pay the Highest Market price for COTTON

We Guarantee Our Prices to be the Lowest.

At a meeting at Boling Green in Wood county, Ohio, at which Mark Hanna was the principal attraction the audience slipped out of the opera house when Hanna arose to speak. Prominent republicans in Wood county say they are disgusted with Hanna and that if the other counties of the state are like Wood that McLean will carry Ohio by 100,000.

Made Young Again

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at J. B. Baker's drug store. 47

J. B. Baker guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. 52

Tuesday the clouds rolled up with a southeast wind which shifted by Wednesday morning to the northeast and rain began to fall. The ground was already wet and the rain was not needed, and by evening it was snowing and sleeting. The clouds blew away by 8 o'clock p. m. and by morning the ground was frozen a half inch deep.

More New Goods

New goods ordered and received every week to keep our stock complete. Our trade has been very satisfactory so far. But we have still

Lots of Goods

To move between now and Xmas and if prices will move them they will all go, for we will make

Prices to Suit Customers

We have a lot of

New Clothing

Just in. We are anxious on this line and will clear them out at very close prices. The Ladies should see the

New Line of Capes and Jackets
just received. Respectfully,
F. G. ALEXANDER & Co.

Attention

Money! Money!!

That's what WE want now! It was Goods! Goods!! you wanted, and you would pay for them this fall. Well, you got them with that understanding and if your account is not yet paid we want the money because the time is about here when we HAVE TO PAY WHAT WE OWE. We knew when our pay day was coming and we sold our goods so as to meet it and we cannot allow accounts to run over time. With this explanation you see why we are so urgent about settlements. So please come up and keep peace in the family by doing unto us as you agreed to do. Don't wait for further notice.

We are now selling goods on account to be paid for on or before Dec. 24, 1899, so don't ask us to charge anything that you can't pay for by that date.

Respectfully
F. G. Alexander & Co.

Next Spring

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the

Klondike

Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are

Shortest Route!

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