

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
 District Judge, Hon. P. D. Sanders.
 District Attorney, R. C. Crane.

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

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

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
 J. P. Fret, No. 1, J. W. Evans

CHURCHES.
BAPTIST, (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock; D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent.
M. T. P. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock Prayer meeting every Friday 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 5:30 p. m. Miss Mollie Bryant, Supt.
 Prayer meeting every Thursday at 8 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN, (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. G. G. Anderson, Past. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
 R. C. Chism, Superintendent.
PRESBYTERIAN, (Cumberland) Preaching 4th Sunday. Rev. W. G. Poyton, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN, (Campbellite) Preaching none at present.
 Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
 Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
 Haskell Lodge No. 682, A. F. & A. M. Meets Saturday on or before each full moon.
 J. S. Rike, W. M.
 J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Haskell Chapter No. 191
 Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.
 J. L. Jones, High Priest.
 J. W. Evans, Sec'y.

Linwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
 W. E. Sherrill, Com. G.
 G. R. Conch, Clerk.

Professional Cards.

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

OSCAR MARTIN,
 Attorney at Law,
 HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

J. E. LINDSEY,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
 HASKELL, TEXAS.
 Office Phone No. 12.
 Residence Phone No. 19.
 Office North side of Square.

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

The South Side Barber Shop.

D. W. COURTWRIGHT, prop.
 I solicit your patronage with promise of giving you prompt and agreeable service.

Various things are working together for the success of the democratic party in 1900. The failure of the republican administration to keep its pledge to reform the currency on the gold standard basis and the belief that it will continue to evade so doing, its expansion policy and its backsliding on the civil service merit system and putting the whole machinery of the government in the hands of the political spoilsman, as was done the other day when, by a stroke of the pen, McKinley took nearly 4000 places out of the merit list—directly, too, in the face of platform pledges to the contrary, has alienated the sympathy and support of nine-tenths of the gold democrats who aided them in 1896, as well as that of thousands of the patriotic element of the republican party from it. It will not be surprising if we have a land-slide to the democratic ranks in 1900.

COLORADO, TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Such Is the Name of the New Road to Run from Denver to Haskell, Tex.

Abilene, Tex., May 25.—In addition to the proposed Circle Belt railroad from Gainesville to this place, Abilene has other prospects for a railroad, the proposed line being known as the Colorado, Texas and Mexico railroad, to extend from some point on the Fort Worth and Denver to Eagle Pass.

Last year Mr. Morris R. Locke, a man of considerable experience in railroad building, was here on business, and found that the people here desired a connection with the Santa Fe by building a line of road to Coleman, a distance of about fifty or sixty miles. Mr. Locke investigated the plan and pronounced it feasible, except that he thought it would be difficult to interest northern capital in so short a line. He therefore proposed that it should be the immediate intention to build as far south as Llano, with a view to extending north to the Fort Worth and Denver, and south to the Gulf or into Mexico. Acting upon his suggestion the people here raised a bonus of \$50,000 payable when the cars are running from this place to Coleman. A local company was formed and the route from this place to Coleman was surveyed, the survey being made complete and permanent with profiles and estimates of cost for each mile of road.

After the survey from this place to Coleman had been completed Mr. Locke took the papers and estimates and went north to see what could be done in the way of soliciting capital in the interest of the proposed line of road. He spent several weeks in Pittsburg, Baltimore and Columbus, O., and has recently returned, saying that he has every reasonable assurance that the needed funds will be available for building the road, provided at least 200 miles of road are to be built, and the cost of building does not exceed that of the fifty or sixty miles already surveyed. A corps of surveyors has been organized and is now in the field between this place and Anson locating the permanent survey in that direction.

Mr. Locke has the following to say of his proposed road: "The Colorado, Texas and Mexico railroad is projected from Denver via the panhandle of Texas to Haskell, thence to Abilene, and through the rich Abilene country to Llano, and from there to Eagle Pass, the gateway to the mining and cattle regions of Mexico. This line of railway will connect with the Santa Fe at La Junta, Washburn and Coleman; with the Fort Worth and Denver at Washburn; with the Texas and Pacific at Abilene; with the Austin and Northwestern at Llano; with the Southern Pacific at Uvalde and Eagle Pass, and with the Mexican International at Ciudad de Porfirio Diaz, state of Coahuila, Mex.

"The projected lines of the Rock Island, and Kansas Central and Oklahoma and Southwestern railroads will form a junction at or near Haskell. The Texas Central will cross north of Anson, and the St. Louis, Fort Smith and Texas will form a junction at Abilene.

"The Colorado, Texas and Mexico railroad skirts the rich grass lands of central Texas on the west, and the agricultural and fruit lands on the east, and gives an outlet by the Gulf to the markets of the north and Europe, for the immense herds of cattle, sheep and horses, and wool of the plains of Texas, and the corn, cotton, wheat, oats and fruit of the best lands of the Lone Star state. And also giving an outlet for the free mining gold and silver ores of Mexico and Colorado and the lead and copper ores of these sections. The coal of Colorado and Texas and the iron ores will be developed and brought into market, also the marble and granite and other building material along the route.

"This line of road is the only north and south line between Fort Worth and El Paso, covering a territory 650 miles wide and 780 miles long, in the richest part of the United States and northern Mexico."

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.**

From the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Winn recently received a letter from Mrs. Winn's brother, Mr. Harold Cummins, at Manila, where he is a machinist on the monitor Monterey, and we have been permitted to make extracts from portions of the letter relating to incidents, etc., in the Philippines, believing they would have an added interest for many of our readers from the fact that Mr. Cummins was well known here during his boyhood.

We give the following: "There has been nothing but war here for the last two months and it has got to be an old thing with us now, so much so that those who are not on the fighting line—in the fight—hardly notice the boom of the cannon any more. Last Sunday the monitor Monadnock shelled the insurgents, who were strongly entrenched near an old church near the bay, and killed a great many. The insurgents replied with 3-inch field pieces, but they couldn't stand the 10-inch shells of the Monadnock.

We watched the fight from the deck of our ship until it was finished. It was a great sight, especially when the big shells exploded. We take our turn every now and then; this afternoon about 5 o'clock our lookout saw a boat acting suspiciously and we opened fire on it at about 2500 yards with our secondary battery of 6 pounders. After the fifth shot she went to and ran up a white flag. A steam launch with a detachment of blue jackets went out and brought her in and she proved to be loaded with all kinds of supplies for the insurgents. She was confiscated and the crew made prisoners.

We have about got the insurgents cornered now and I don't think they can do much more; about one more decisive battle will settle them. We have taken all the most important strongholds; Malolos, Malabon, Calocan and other strong points are in the hands of the Americans. The battleship Oregon—the one that took such a prominent part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago is with us now. She is a fine vessel and a monster, too. We have a very heavy fleet here now, consisting of the battleship Oregon, monitors Monterey and Monadnock, the cruisers Olympia, Charleston, Boston and Baltimore and gunboats Concord, Bennington, Yorktown, Castine, Petrel, Manila and Callao, the two last being captured Spanish cruisers. Then we have over at Hong Kong undergoing repairs the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon which will be in commission about the 1st of July and are good cruisers. They were sunk here by Dewey, but were raised last Oct. and sent to Hong Kong for repairs.

I see the Philadelphia under Admiral Kautz is at Samoa, but I don't know whether Frankie is on her yet or not; I notice in the papers that she has been doing some shooting at Samoa. I still keep in good health although the winter has been very warm, the thermometer registering from 90 to 100. I'll stay with the navy a while yet, as times may be dull there in the states and I might not be successful in getting a job right off."

We have arranged to have the principal acts of the late legislature—such as are of the greatest general interest—published in the so called "patent" part of the FREE PRESS, thus giving many of our readers an opportunity to read and know what these important laws are. On the fourth page of this issue will be found the much discussed anti-trust law—a law which may prove to be the most important act of the Texas legislature within a generation. Other laws will be published from week to week.

Arkansas Anti-Trust Decision.

It will be noticed in a news item on our third page that the supreme court of Arkansas has sustained the contention of the insurance companies to the effect that the now celebrated Arkansas anti-trust law does not reach them where they are not doing business within the state under an agreement as to rates entered into within the state, nor such agreement made outside the state as to rates to be charged within the state. As we understand the decision the law would reach them if they were doing business in Arkansas under an agreement among themselves (the insurance companies) which fixed their rates for such business in the state, or, if they were doing business in the state at rates agreed to anywhere else to be effective in the state. We believe under the reading of the Arkansas law that the court's decision is correct, notwithstanding Atty Gen. Davis' opinion to the contrary. The court does not question the authority of the state legislature to impose any conditions it may see fit upon insurance companies or others as a requisite to doing business in the state and, it might have made it one of the conditions that no insurance company doing business in any other state or country under rates agreed to as to that other state or country, but which in fact in no wise affected its rates or business in Arkansas, should be prohibited from doing business in Arkansas—because it was a member of a rate combine somewhere. The point of the decision is that, the legislature failed to make this point sufficiently explicit, if it so intended. We do not regard the decision as any set back to anti-trust legislation, but rather the reverse as it admits ample authority to exist in the state legislatures.

What must Haskell do to be saved? With a railroad passing just beyond our reach and threatening to establish competing towns the above is a pertinent, even a vital, question. Who among us will make a suggestion. No doubt that with united, earnest effort the town could fortify itself against serious harm. Will we do it or sleep on, brethren?

The salary of the president is \$59,000 a year and his allowance for private secretary, clerks and other assistants is \$33,865; for furniture and repairs, \$16,000; for fuel \$3,000 for greenhouse and florist, \$4,000; other incidentals about \$8,000, total \$114,865 per year, or \$159,460 for the term of your years.

The attention of the readers of this paper is called to the advertisement of Mr. Scrivener of Austin, Texas, which appears in this issue. There is no subject in which the people of this section are more deeply interested than that of the sale of Public Free School land. The legislature which has just adjourned passed an act placing on the market all the public domain in the state, no matter where situated, as school land. This act will take effect 90 days from date. In addition to this the forfeitures of former sales will soon occur, so that at an early day there will be a great deal of school land on the market for sale. The information which Mr. Scrivener offers will prove valuable to every reader of this paper who feels an interest in school land matters and who wishes to secure some of our public free school land. Mr. Scrivener is an experienced land man and has been compiling draughtsman in the State Land Office, has also served as assistant engineer on the railroad commission, and is therefore well qualified to render valuable assistance through his book to those who would otherwise be kept in ignorance of the means by which they can secure land.

THE PRAIRIE DOG QUESTION.

A Suggestion.

There is talk among some of our citizens of inaugurating a systematic warfare on the prairie dogs in Haskell county. Mr. R. M. Dickenson suggests the plan of forming a club with some definite understanding as to the time and manner of prosecuting the work of destruction. Every citizen of the county to be eligible to membership in the club upon paying to the treasurer a fee of one dollar, or some amount to be agreed upon. The fund so raised to be used by an agent of the club in purchasing poisons at wholesale the club membership entitling the member to buy any quantity of poison of the agent at wholesale cost, one of our druggists, Mr. McLemore, having agreed to handle the poisons for this special purpose on these terms.

The above is merely a brief outline of the plan suggested. It is to be hoped that the people will take this matter up in a business way, get together and formulate a campaign against the pestiferous rodents and be ready for effective work when the most favorable time arrives. Everyone appreciates the necessity of destroying this pest and now that all hope of any legislative action is past they must recognize the necessity of individual, or better, mutual collective action. Talk it up with your neighbor and don't let the subject drop until something is done.

Through the courtesy of Hon. John H. Stephens, M. C., we have received the Year-Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1897. It is a volume of 792 pages, with numerous illustrations. The book is made up of the reports of the chiefs or heads of the different divisions of the department. The scope and magnitude of the work of the Agricultural Department are much greater than many persons have an idea of. As illustrating this we mention some of the principal divisions whose work is reported in this volume, viz: Weather bureau, chemistry, entomology, botany, vegetable physiology and pathology, pomology, biological survey, soils, experiment stations, forestry, agronomy, road inquiry, experimental gardens, fiber investigation, animal industry, foreign markets, etc. In all of these divisions of the department there are corps of trained experts who conduct investigations into the subjects assigned them, the results of which are reported and published to the world at government expense for the benefit of the industrial classes. Each annual volume of the department Year-Book contains a vast fund of information for farmers and those engaged in allied industries, but it is a regrettable fact that comparatively few of them avail themselves of it. An edition of 500,000 copies of the volume under consideration was published by order of congress at a cost of nearly \$400,000.

The signs of the times on the industrial and business horizon are outlined in the June number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews. In the department of "The Progress of the World" the editor discusses the new era of prosperity, the restored wages of labor, the tendency toward the consolidation of capital, railroad amalgamation, the revival of modern monopolies to the heaping up of great fortunes, the value of franchises and proposed tax reforms, and other conditions and problems of the day in the business world. Mr. Byron W. Holt contributes an article on "Trusts—The Rush to Industrial Monopoly," in which he sets forth the facts in connection with the recent startling development of the trust-forming mania, as it is beginning to be called. A feature of Mr. Holt's article is a carefully prepared list of more than one hundred and twenty-five industrial combinations now operating in this country, each of which is capitalized at not less than \$10,000,000. This list was revised to May 20, and includes the concerns formed during the past few months.

This number of the Review also gives an interesting account of the Mormon settlement in Mexico, of which little is known in this country. There is also a valuable illustrated article on summer reading, giving a criticism of the important books just issued by various publishing houses.

THE MEADORS HOTEL,

Haskell, Texas.
T. D. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.
 Having taken charge of the MEADORS HOTEL and put everything in first-class shape for the entertainment of its guests, I will be pleased to have a liberal share of the public patronage.
Special Arrangements for Drummers.
 Charges moderate. Location: North of Nat'l Bank

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,

HASKELL, TEXAS.
 A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.
 DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson T. J. Lemmon.

J. W. BELL,



Manufacturer & Dealer in
SADDLES and HARNESS.
 Full Stock. Work Promptly to Order.
 Repairing done neatly and substantially.
 Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.
Your Trade is Solicited.

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

District Court.

Court convened Monday with Judge P. D. Sanders on the bench. Following citizens were empaneled as the grand jury:
 D. G. Hisey, J. T. Bowman,
 W. L. Cason, J. A. Price,
 J. E. Ellis, D. Taylor,
 R. M. Smith, A. W. Springer,
 M. A. Clifton, B. H. Owsley,
 W. E. Sherrill and D. C. Hamilton, foreman.

After receiving a brief general charge they retired with S. E. Carothers as door bailiff.
 R. E. Debard, W. M. Townes and M. E. Park were appointed riding bailiffs.
 The proceedings of the court during the week have not been of general or local interest, so we omit them.

The grand jury has returned but one indictment, being against J. L. Baldwin for killing of W. L. Yee. On a habeas corpus hearing Baldwin's bail was fixed at \$3000, which he readily gave, and the case was set for June 19th and special venire of 60 men ordered.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post Office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days:
 Brandon, Hugh I.
 Frost, Mrs. A. M. J. I.
 Groves, Mr. W. B. I.
 Kuykendall, Dr. A. R. I.
 O'Keef, Miss Annie I.
 Owens, Mr. Walter I.
 Sears, Mr. T. W. I.
 If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office.
 When calling for the above please say advertised. Respectfully,
 B. H. DODSON, P. M.
 Haskell, Texas, June 1, 1899.

SCHOOL LAND. SCHOOL LAND.

PUBLIC DOMAIN. PUBLIC DOMAIN.
 Forfeited Lands. Forfeited Lands.

DO YOU KNOW that the Supreme Court of Texas has decided that all the Public Domain in Texas belongs to the Free School Fund, and that the Legislature has just passed an act placing all the Public Domain on the market for school land on 4th January at only 1/2 percent interest, which will take effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

DO YOU KNOW about the forfeited list of school lands will be sent out by the General Land Office to the County Clerk of each county placing each forfeited section on the market for sale.

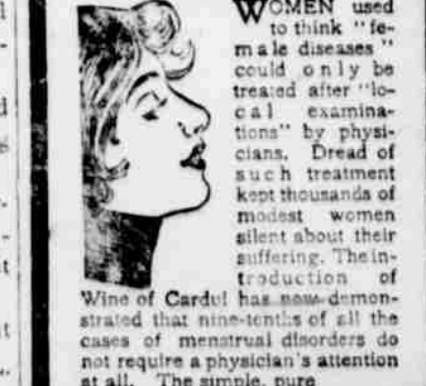
DO YOU WANT a book giving the full text of the State Law in regard to the purchase of Public Free School Land, together with the reasons, one of the various sections of the State and statistics in regard to them of great value to you. DO YOU WANT a map of the State by county?

DO YOU WANT a copy of the act of Legislature just passed placing all Public Domain on the market for sale, which will take effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature. DO YOU WANT to be instructed as to what steps to take in order to place yourself in a position to secure some of this Public Domain, which will be on the market, and to secure some of the forfeited sections which will be forfeited when the list is sent out.

If you are interested in the above then send \$1.00 either by personal check or money order, to the undersigned for a copy of this book with map of Texas, giving School Land Law and telling how to buy same, with list of counties in which it is located, and a copy of the recent act of the legislature which ought to be worth \$100 to you, if you feel an interest in these matters.
 CHAS. P. SCRIVENER,
 Formerly State Comptroller, Draughtsman, Box 460, Austin, Texas.

REFERENCES:—Hon. John H. Reagan, Ball-room Commissioner; Hon. E. P. Wilcox, Pres. Austin National Bank.

THE NEW WAY.



WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after "examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. Their introduction of
 Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

McELEE'S Wine of Cardui

taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, falling of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. \$1.00 at the drug store.
 For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 W. I. ANDERSON, N. D., Cary, Wis., says: "I use Wine of Cardui extensively, and my practice and find it most successful preparation for female troubles."

ADVERSE TO ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Arkansas Supreme Court Sustains the Lower Court as to Extra-Territorial Clause. Work of Cyclones.

Lower Court Sustained.
Little Rock, Ark., May 29.—By a unanimous vote the Arkansas supreme court has handed down an opinion in the anti-trust law case, sustaining the decision of the lower court that the state has no jurisdiction over combinations made outside of Arkansas, and in effect practically nullifies the Rector law. While upholding the constitutionality of the enactment, and declaring that combinations to fix prices are amenable to the law, it is held to be incompetent to reach combinations for regulating the prices outside the state.

Attorney General Davis is disgusted. After the decision he threw up his hands. To a member of the bench he said privately that he would never bring another suit under the anti-trust law. The remainder of the \$5000 appropriated to prosecute the trusts will be converted back into the treasury and the anti-trust law will become a dead letter.

The opinion concluded as follows: "Our conclusion is that the statute does not apply to pools or combinations outside of this state and not intended to affect, and which do not affect persons, property or prices of insurance in this state. In other words we are of the opinion that the legislature, by this statute, did not intend to prohibit or punish acts done or agreements made in foreign countries by corporations doing business here when such acts or agreements have reference only to persons, property or prices in such foreign countries. We therefore hold that the answer set up a valid defense and the demurrer thereto was overruled. Entertaining no doubt of the correctness of the judgment of the circuit court, the same is affirmed."

DIXIE DOINGS.

Edward Dick, a cattle dealer was shot and killed by Rube Thomas at Hazen, Ark. An old feud caused it.

Mrs. Salie Patterson and her son were run over and killed by a train near Sparta, S. C., while walking on the track.

Alexander Broome and his son surprised Agnew McCulloch near Columbia, S. C., in the act of stealing a horse and shot and killed him.

Capt. Julian Myers, who served in the Confederate navy during the civil war, died at Orange, N. J. He commanded the monitor Huntsville during the fight with Farragut in Mobile bay.

C. H. J. Taylor, one of the most prominent colored men in Georgia, died at Atlanta. He was minister to Liberia during the first Cleveland administration and was recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia during Mr. Cleveland's second term.

Judge H. M. Somerville, for years an associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, and founder of the law department of the University of Alabama, addressed the graduating class of that department at Tuscaloosa. The judge is now one of the board of appraisers of customs of New York city.

Bryan Pleas.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—Col. W. J. Bryan expressed himself as much pleased with the result of Thursday's banquet. He said:

"It was a great success. The gathering was immense, enthusiastic and democratic. I was glad to be there." In a signed statement furnished to the Post-Dispatch Col. Bryan said: "To the editor of the Post-Dispatch: The sentiment of the meeting was in line with the sentiment of the party generally. The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed entire and new planks added to cover new questions. The trust issue will be one of the most important of the issues."

The residents of Clermont county are working up a plan to buy 500 acres of land at Point Pleasant, O., and convert it into a national park in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant. Point Pleasant is the birthplace of the general.

Private Melville Bateman, hospital corps, at Fort Adams, R. I., has been ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

To Hold an Inquiry.

Washington, May 29.—The treasury department has notified the International Navigation company that it intends to hold an inquiry as soon as practicable into the standing of the Atlantic liner Paris, and the company has replied offering the government every assistance in its power.

The minimum penalty which can be imposed by the inspector general for responsibility for accident is the revocation of the license of the guilty persons.

Eight Killed.

Waterloo, Ia., May 29.—The train from Chicago to Minneapolis over the Rock Island and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroads was wrecked at 1:15 Sunday morning at the crossing of Sink creek, about four miles south of this place. The train consisted of six coaches, including mail and baggage cars, smoking car, two passenger coaches and sleeper. Eight persons were killed and ten injured.

The liner Paris is ashore off Falgout, Fla.

Work of a Cyclone.

Central City, Neb., May 29.—Probably the most destructive cyclone that ever visited Nebraska passed through the northern part of Hamilton county Saturday night at 7 o'clock, destroying from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of property, including fifteen dwellings, one church, one schoolhouse, two iron bridges, across the Blue river, barns, corn cribs, outbuildings, orchards, fences and stock.

The funnel-shaped cloud first struck the farm of Peter Jacoby on section 8, township 11, completely destroying the house, barn and other buildings. The cloud then rose and did not again strike the ground for two miles. It then descended and caught the dwelling, barn, outbuildings and windmill of W. P. Lantzen, leveling them flat to the ground. It next struck the residence of Josiah Fox, completely destroying all buildings.

Wm. Steele's large two-story house was the next object of the storm's wrath, all buildings and trees being leveled to the ground. C. H. Eastman's house was the next in the path of the storm, which destroyed his barn and other buildings. A number of head of stock were also killed. B. Saac, living just across the road from Eastman, lost all his buildings.

T. L. Clothier's place next and here two fine dwellings and outbuildings were destroyed. Mr. Clothier lost two horses and two cows. Cedar trees sixteen inches through were broken off or uprooted as easily as cornstalks. The family had taken refuge in a cellar. While in the cellar an old-fashioned hay knife stuck in the wall by the side of Mr. Clothier's head. The knife was blown from Eastman's place, a mile away.

The Danish Lutheran church and parsonage were scattered in all directions. Rev. Strandekow and family and the family of Neils Anderson, ten persons in all, took refuge in a cellar under the parsonage. A large steel range dropped to the cellar, but fortunately no one was injured.

In the cemetery adjoining the church every monument was turned over, broken or destroyed.

A little north of the church the storm crossed Blue river, taking the iron bridge, carrying it a hundred feet or more and twisting it out of all semblance to a bridge.

The track of the storm was sixteen miles in length and about 100 yards in width. During the blow a little rain fell, accompanied by immense hailstones, some as large as a tin cup. In nearly every case the families sought shelter in cellars. While there were many narrow escapes, strange to say no one was seriously injured.

Territory Storm.

Ardmore, I. T., May 29.—Sunday afternoon a little after 4 o'clock a tornado and severe hail storm passed through the Indian Territory two miles north of Caddo and thirty-four miles north of Denison, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway.

One train seemed to be in the tail end of it. The coaches on the flyer show what terrific force the hail storm had. One hundred and sixteen lights on the west side of the train were broken. The lights on the baggage car were exposed to the storm and the headlight broken.

Spartanburg Celebration.

Charleston, S. C., May 29.—The revolutionary battle of Spartanburg was the scene of a big celebration Saturday. Amos J. Cummings of New York made the leading address, which was initial in scope. He was followed by Congressman Stanyarns, Wilson, Latimer and Finley, who made short addresses. The Rev. J. D. Bailey gave a description of the battle.

This is the first celebration of the battle since 1856, though congress appropriated money and a monument was unveiled in the neighborhood of Spartanburg in 1881 to Gen. Daniel Morgan and the victors of Cowpens.

Mrs. Martha Ann Field, one of Col. Lincoln county oldest settlers, is dead, aged 89 years.

Doctor Suicides.

Kansas City, Mo., May 29.—Dr. Richmond Cornwall, a prominent local physician with a varied career, committed suicide in the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. C. Whittier, yesterday, shooting himself through the head and dying instantly. He left a note saying that despondency over financial affairs prompted the act.

Dr. Cornwall was 33 years old and leaves a wife and child.

Seven lives were lost by a cyclone near Chamberlain, S. D. The dead are Charles Peterson and six of his children. His wife and two other children were seriously injured.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was formally opened for worship at Dallas on the 28th. This is the first building of this faith erected in Texas.

Tom Smith, colored, was shot to death by another colored man at Dallas on the 27th.

Need Larger Army.

Manila, May 27.—The events of the past week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here, without which, according to the best authorities in Manila, it would be attempting the impossible to expect to establish supremacy in the Philippine islands. The inadequacy of the American forces is said to be responsible for the large total loss in the number of small encounters, without material results as a compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept, but had been compelled to abandon because they could not spare troops to hold it.

The forces commanded by Gen. MacArthur and Lawton held two important lines of communication and commerce, the railroad to San Fernando and the Rio Grande, but much of the country they have swept, including scores of the smaller towns, and some of the larger ones, have been left uncovered, simply for want of men to hold them, and the insurgents have returned and are occupying the towns the Americans abandoned, and are camping in the jungles and woods outside of others, on the watch for chances to harass the garrisons and attack scouting parties or detached companies with greater forces. This is the kind of warfare they prefer to regular battles.

It appears that the Filipinos who attacked the third regiment between San Miguel and Balignag were part of Plo del Pilar's army. They came from the south across the mountains, presumably to meet a wagon train which Gen. Lawton expected along that road. They were also planned to capture several large detachments, and were placed in ambush at different points, he fled from the jungle at a distance of 200 yards, and gave the Americans one of the hardest fights experienced in the campaign. The Filipinos lost more heavily than the Americans in all the recent encounters. The insurgent generals take the loss of arms more to heart than they do the loss of men.

Mrs. Bryan Speaks.

Jacksonville, Ill., May 27.—Mrs. W. J. Bryan, herself a graduate of the academy for young women in this city, made the chief address to a graduating class yesterday. Mrs. Bryan spoke on "The American Women." She said, among other things:

"The public finds the American women an interesting subject. This interest follows from the unique position in which American women stand to-day. The American woman should be sufficiently independent to study her own surroundings, choose her own course and live the life which is best for herself and those nearest her, without regard to the opinions of the outer world.

"While we hear a great deal these days about equality, the real permanent advancement of woman depends on her own individual development. When man finds in woman a thorough appreciation of his work and aims; when the mind of woman becomes the perfect supplement and complement of the mind of man which the Creator intended it to be, then will all the discussions as to the right and privileges cease. Woman has long been a recognized power in the spiritual world and when one looks into a church in any part of our land and sees how much of the work is done by woman, it seems almost superfluous to say that the ideal of American womanhood is attained under a three-fold development of the physical, the mental and the spiritual."

Active Renewal Ordered.

Washington, May 27.—The cabinet yesterday discussed future military operations in the Philippines and the need of more troops there.

The active renewal of the campaign and the garrisoning of the towns were ordered. Secretary Alger immediately posted a bulletin ordering 2000 recruits for regular regiments to sail June 1. The cabinet advised that the regular regiments be filled to their maximum in the islands.

Discharged One.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 27.—The hearing in the case of Col. E. R. Bergman, ex-superintendent of the penitentiary, and others, charged with conspiracy to induce W. H. Gardner, a convict, to swear that he had been employed by Hon. T. B. Catron to poison ex-Gov. Thornton, Superintendent Bergman and other officials, came to an end yesterday. Col. Bergman was discharged, but his son, Henry, and N. O. Merrill were held to answer before the grand jury.

Filled With New Graves.

Manila, May 27.—Foreigners who have arrived here from the insurgent country under the recent order of expulsion, say the cemeteries in all the towns are filled with fresh graves. A majority of the Filipinos wounded die because the insurgent hospitals are inadequate, medicines are scarce and they have few surgeons, except Spanish captives who have been impressed.

Twenty-five buildings burned at Staples, Minn.

Must Be Paid.

Washington, May 27.—The state department insists that Honduras should pay \$10,000 indemnity for the murder of Frank Pears of Pittsburg by a Honduran soldier.

If the indemnity is not paid a warship will be sent to Honduras.

Two deaths are set down to the fire—Miss Cunard and Mrs. Arnold Lowry. The peace conference at The Hague is hard at work.

From Madrid.

Madrid, May 27.—The minister of war, Gen. Polavieja, has received a dispatch announcing the evacuation of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, by the Spanish garrison. The dispatch further says that on the declaration of the Spaniards to assent to the Filipinos' demands that the arms and munitions of war should be surrendered with the city fighting ensued, the Spaniards suffering some loss.

The dispatch adds that the natives continue bitterly opposed to the idea of American annexation, and that the conquest of Mindanao will prove to be a tough task.

Following is the full text of the dispatch which was sent by Gen. Rola, Spanish military representative in the Philippines, from Manila:

"Arrived here on board the Leo XIII. The occupation of the island of Jolo by the Americans was effected without special incident. The American warships saluted our flag with twenty-one guns when it was lowered. The Filipino batteries at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, continued to shell the town and port, causing losses in our garrison, but finally after a lively attack by the Spaniards the insurgents fled. They suffered numerous losses. Our losses were two officers and three soldiers killed and nineteen soldiers wounded.

One company of four troops attacked a battery, which the enemy then abandoned, and two other batteries were dismounted by our artillery. After this reverse the insurgents declared their adhesion to Spain, and suspended hostilities.

The evacuation of Zamboanga was accomplished in the most orderly way, in spite of a violent storm, which caused the loss of several boats and the stranding of the steamer Porto Rico on the enemy's coast. Every one was safely embarked.

Two American warships were placed at my disposal by the admiral, but we did not need them. The Spanish flag was saluted with thirteen guns by the American ships.

"If the minister of war does not order the contrary I shall sail for Spain on board the Saturne."

The cabinet has approved the plans of Gen. Rios.

Seven Arrested.

Griffin, Ga., May 27.—Seven alleged members of the so-called white-cappers were arrested and lodged in jail yesterday.

Yesterday morning the doors of all the mills and factories and several stables and stores were found placarded with the following notice, written in a fairly good and bold hand: "To the negro and to whom it may concern: The object is this to put you on notice that after next Saturday night no negro will be allowed to ask for employment at the following named places, to-wit: The two cotton mills, the oil mill, the machine shops, wood shops, wood yards, or to do any carpenter work on any public or private building, or to drive any public drays, delivery wagons or bread wagons in and around Griffin. We trust the managers and merchants will discharge the negroes promptly, and fill their places with white laborers, which can easily be done, and save us the trouble of 'going through' the negro, for we will certainly do so, with a deaf ear to his groans and petitions. This May 24, 1899."

The city, county and state authorities are operating to send detectives and arresting the whitecaps and regulators.

Letter in a Bottle.

Cape Henry, Va., May 27.—Al Doshier, weather bureau observer, Hatteras, N. C., reports that a bottle was picked up on the beach yesterday near the Chicomico life saving station, thirty miles north of Hatteras, in which was found the following letter: "Stormy all day, both masts gone. Very little hope, going to pieces rapidly; almost gone. No hope, good bye. Ship Vixen, crew eight men, Captain Carter."

In a Critical Condition.

New Orleans, La., May 27.—Private advices received here say that Gen. Reyes, leader of the late Nicaraguan revolution, is lying seriously ill at Bocas del Torro, Colombia, from the effect of an attempted assassination. He was on his way home when parties sprang from ambush and beat him with sticks until he was unconscious. Owing to his age, his condition is critical.

To Issue Clearances.

Havana, May 27.—The collector of customs here, Major T. H. Bliss, has ordered the island collectors to issue clearances to vessels carrying the coasting flag, going to the United States of foreign ports, but he stipulates that the government can not guarantee to protect such vessels either in the United States or elsewhere.

James Wilson, a private in the sixth infantry, died at San Francisco with measles.

All Victims Dead.

Kansas City, Mo., May 27.—Mrs. Jennie C. Bell, the last of the three women whom Levi Moore shot on Sunday in a jealous rage, died yesterday. Mrs. Anna Mesh died Tuesday, and Mrs. Landis succumbed Thursday night.

Bowery district on Coney Island, N. Y., burned. Over two hundred houses were destroyed, principally bath houses and restaurants. Loss about \$1,000,000.

Cannot Visit Texas.

Denver, Col., May 26.—Admiral Schley and wife, accompanied by ex-United States Senator Manderson of Nebraska, reached Denver yesterday. The party were met at the Union station by Gov. Thomas, Mayor Johnson of Denver and other prominent citizens.

The admiral's party breakfasted with the mayor, and the forenoon was spent in viewing the city.

From 4 until 6 o'clock last evening a public reception was held at the capitol, and the admiral was kept busy shaking hands with the several thousand Denverites who passed in review before him.

At 6 o'clock the admiral was escorted to the governor's mansion, where a few minutes later A. T. Wilson of Dallas was presented to Admiral Schley by Gov. Thomas and Senator Manderson.

Mr. Wilson delivered to the admiral telegrams from Mayor John H. Traylor of Dallas, and C. A. Keating, president of the Dallas Commercial club, inviting him to visit Dallas and partake of true Texas hospitality.

The admiral, after reading the telegrams, expressed regret that he would not be able to avail himself of the invitation, and said:

"Please convey to the people of Texas my heartfelt appreciation of their kind feeling, and say to them at no distant future day it will be my pleasure to accept this invitation. I have long desired to visit Texas, and would be glad to do so now but for the fact that my leave of absence expires on June 5, on which day I must report at Washington. You can also say to them that the grand ship that bears the name of Texas covered herself with glory at Santiago, and I am proud of her and her gallant commander."

The Colorado and Southern railroad placed at Admiral Schley's disposal the private car of Mr. Trumbull to convey the party to Texas.

Have Left.

Manila, May 26.—The Filipino commissioners left here by special train yesterday. They were escorted to their lines under a flag of truce.

It is expected they will return soon. President Gonzaga of the Philippine commission, previous to his departure, said: "We greatly appreciate the courtesy shown us. We have spent some time with your commissioners, incidentally considering the American constitution. Its principles impress us profoundly. The plan of government offered the Philippines seems in theory a good colonial system. But why should a nation with your constitution seek to make a colony of a distant people who have been so long fighting against Spain to secure the same rights your constitution gives? You fought the same battle in America when you fought against England."

In the fighting at San Fernando Tuesday, fifty Filipinos were killed and many were wounded. The Americans had two men killed and twelve wounded.

New Officers.

San Francisco, Cal., May 26.—The following officers were elected by the Baptist society: President, A. L. Strong, New York; vice presidents, A. P. Montague, South Carolina; J. F. Forbes, Florida; recording secretary, E. M. Poteal, Pennsylvania; corresponding secretary, H. L. Morehouse, New York; treasurer, E. V. Carey, Montclair, N. J.; auditor, G. M. Murray, New York. Col. J. A. Hoyt, Greenville, S. C.; Henry McDonald, D. D., Atlanta, Ga., and J. B. Gambrell, Dallas, Tex., were elected members of the executive board from 1899 to 1902.

A Conviction.

Athens, Ga., May 26.—Charles Colquitt, colored, who attempted to assault Eugenia Dooley, white, last Sunday night at High Shoals, was tried by Judge Russell at Watkinsville, Colquitt entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to a term of twenty years in the penitentiary. This is the maximum penalty for an unaccomplished attempt at criminal assault upon a woman under Georgia law.

Murder Mystery.

Joplin, Mo., May 26.—The discovery of the mysterious murder of a woman and three children and the supposed suicide of husband and father was made here. The family have occupied a tent in the northeast part of town for some time. An infant child was found outside the tent with his head severed from its body; a girl of 7, a boy of 9 and their mother were found inside with their heads crushed in by a hammer. The husband was found with a revolver in his hand and a bullet hole in his head.

Allegorical and Historical.

Washington, May 26.—A grand, historic street pageant, followed by patriotic addresses, was the chief feature of the last day of the national peace jubilee in this city. The pageant was allegorical and historical and typified the great historic epochs in our country from Columbus at the court of Spain and the discovery of America down to the victory which crowned our arms in the war with Spain.

The Andree rescue expedition has sailed from Helsinki, Sweden.

Moderator Chosen.

Philadelphia Pa., May 26.—Rev. W. J. Robinson, D. D., of Allegheny, Pa., was unanimously elected moderator of the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church at yesterday's session.

Baseball Philippi of the Louisville pitcher club retired the New York club without a hit or run at Louisville on the 25th.

The anti-trust banquet at St. Louis was largely attended.

Castellar Dead.

Madrid, May 26.—Senor Don Emilio Castellar, the distinguished Republican, suffering from an attack of pulmonary catarrh, contracted last winter, is dead.

Senor Castellar passed away at Murcia, capital of the ancient kingdom and modern province of that name. The immediate cause of death was albuminuria.

The news of his death caused profound emotion throughout Spain. The queen regent and the members of the cabinet immediately telegraphed condolences to the family. The body will be brought here, and the chamber of deputies will give the deceased a public funeral.

When King Amadeo abdicated in 1873 Castellar became minister of foreign affairs to the republic (Feb. 12) and president of Spain with extraordinary powers (Sept. 7). On Jan. 27, 1874, he resigned. Serrano came to the front in the military reaction and a year later, when Alfonso XII was called to the throne, Castellar made a second journey to Geneva. In 1875 he re-entered the cortes.

Senor Castellar's republican views became modified so far as their application to Spain went. In 1893, on May 23, just six years ago, he announced his retirement from public life.

Democratic Conference.

St. Louis, May 26.—When the conference of the members of the Democratic national committee adjourned yesterday afternoon at 5:30 it had taken no action regarding the policy of the party in the coming presidential campaign, and planks for the platform were not even discussed. The meeting from first to last was one of discussion regarding methods of work next year and the ways and means by which this work could best be accomplished. All members were urged to see that the organization of the party in their respective states is perfected as soon as possible, and all preparations be made for the fight. The matters of "anti-trust," "anti-imperialism" and silver were not touched upon. No action was taken regarding them and no explanations were made.

The next meeting of the conference will probably be held in Chicago on July 29, and Chairman Jones of the national committee has been asked to call a formal meeting for that date. It is expected that at this meeting definite action will be taken and the question of what is to be the rallying cry of the Democracy in the fall of 1900 will be determined.

In Session.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 26.—The thirty-third biennial Y. M. C. A. international convention was opened yesterday with over 500 delegates present. The afternoon session was devoted to the usual organization features and the presentation of reports, followed by a "quiet hour" devotional exercises, led by Rev. Wm. A. Guerry of Sewanee, Tenn., chaplain of the University of the South.

At the evening session the programme was devoted mainly to the work of the association in the army and navy during the past year, with Rear Admiral John W. Philip presiding, who read a letter from President McKinley approving the work in the army and navy, which was the cause of another outburst of applause.

Capt. Steele of the navy, the only officer who appeared in uniform last night, said that of sixty vessels in the American navy only twenty-four are provided with chaplains.

Lieut. Commander Wadhams of the New Orleans navy yard was the last speaker.

Big Blaze.

St. Johns, N. B., May 26.—Fire that broke out in a building adjoining the general warehouse of P. M. Nase & Sons, Main street, north end, yesterday, caused a loss estimated at \$500,000.

The district ravaged by the fire was composed largely of tenement houses, and probably 1000 persons are homeless, a majority of them laboring people.

Adjourned.

Denver, Colo., May 26.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, having finished its work, adjourned to meet at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the third Tuesday in May, 1900.

In the closing hours the resolution protesting against the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah was taken up and adopted with practical unanimity.

Cubans Disappointed.

Galveston, Tex., May 26.—Registrars of Havana, May 26.—Two hundred Cubans of the command of Gen. Rodriguez near Marianao dispersed, after resolving not to take the \$75 per man. Some of them sold their arms and others took them to their homes.

Telegrams from different points say that the Cuban army in the western province will adopt the idea of the troops in the orient, declining to give up arms or to accept American money.

Jones' Proclamation.

Fort Smith, Ark., May 26.—A proclamation by Gov. Jones of this state, published here yesterday, recites the material points in the history of the miners' strike now pending in this part of Arkansas, and concludes with the declaration that "respectable, well-conducted miners may be brought into the state."

Max Hahn Packing company of Dallas, capital stock \$50,000, filed its charter at Austin.

THREE CENTS AN ACRE

CHICAGO LAND SOLD FOR THAT LOW PRICE.

But the Poor Indians Were the Soldiers and Government Agents the Horses—Chief Pokagon Wants to Have the Ancient Swindler Ajudicated.

When Simon Pokagon, chief of the Pottawatomie Indians, died recently in Michigan he left a legacy to his son, Charles Pokagon, in the shape of an old claim to the ownership of valuable property in Chicago and Iowa. Charles Pokagon has now been chosen as chief of the tribe, and with all the sanguinary energy of a young man, Chief Charles proposes to push the claim of his tribe to the Chicago lands which the Pottawatomies once owned, and which he asserts have never legally passed from their ownership, and also 2,000,000 acres of land in Iowa, on which the Indians once lived. If the claim is successful the Pottawatomies will be by far the richest Indians in the country, every individual owning an independent fortune. "I am not the chief of a poor tribe," said young Pokagon proudly. "We have money and lands. We have 10,000 acres of salable land beyond our needs. It has never been allotted. It is worth \$10 an acre. If we win the suit—but I won't talk about that."

"I am pleased and proud that I have been selected as the chief. My father was chief, but if I were an unworthy man the tribe would have selected another. He was a good man."

"My father was born in Pokagon village, Michigan, in 1830. His father was Chief Leopold Pokagon, who was accused of murdering people at the Fort Dearborn massacre, where Chicago now stands. You have read my father's article, just printed in Harper's Magazine. You have seen that he tells how in many cases the Indians spared women and children who lived to tell the story of their danger and escape, and how the Chicago massacre could never have taken place but for the folly of your people. He shows there how merciless the white people have been to the red man. My father was a most learned Indian. He knew English, French, Greek and Latin, besides the noble tongue of our race. He has written for Harper's, the Century, the Review of Reviews and other magazines. You should have seen my father at the World's Fair! He was the first to ring the Liberty bell. He was the city's guest—the representative of Chicago's oldest family—and he made a great address.

"Our tribe owned the Chicago site. The land was sold to the United States government for 3 cents an acre, but it was not paid for until 1836. My father said: 'I have become an old man trying to get pay for my people for their lost birthright.'"

Judge's World's Fair.

SRI OF PERU.



Valparaiso, in the Spanish lingo, signifies a vale of paradise—Not an inappropriate name, by Jingo! For the nest wherein such beauty lies.

Nestled at the feet of frowning Andes, Bounded by the South Pacific blue, Child of incas and Castilian grandees, 'Thou'rt the living romance of Peru.—Judge.

Foreign Residents in the West.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and California were the four states of the country which by the federal census of 1890 had a larger foreign-born than native-born male population of voting age. The percentages were 53, 59, 65 and 50%, respectively. Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota have a large Scandinavian population; California has many Chinese residents of voting age.

Not Found Yet.

School Visitor (examining scholar)—"Where is the North Pole?" "I don't know, sir." "Don't know? Are you not ashamed that you don't know where the North Pole is?" "Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin and Dr. Nansen and Captains Nares and Markham couldn't find it, how should I know where it is?"

Absolutely False.

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TEXAS TOPICS

News From All Parts of the Imperial State.

Legislature Adjourns.

The last day's session of the senate of the twenty-sixth legislature was called to order at 10 o'clock Saturday.

House bill providing for taxing the International and Great Northern Railway company, commencing in August of next year, was passed to a third reading.

On motion of Dibrell the senate concurred in house amendments to his bill, permitting the railroad commission to charge for certified copies of records on file in that department.

House bill by Childs, providing for the protection of working men by authorizing the formation of labor unions, was next considered.

Kerr offered amendment to strike out section 2 of the bill, which authorizes persons to use persuasion in endeavoring to get persons to quit work. Lewis contended that if this section should be stricken out there would be no necessity for the passage of the bill.

Miller spoke against the amendment and pleaded for the passage of the bill. Lewis offered substitute for Kerr's amendment by providing that it is not lawful for members of labor organizations to invade or trespass on the premises without the consent of the owner thereof. The substitute was adopted in lieu of the amendment and the bill finally passed.

Dibrell, Patterson and James presented resolution, relating to section 2 of the appropriation bill, passed by constraining that it is the intention of the legislature to prohibit superintendents of the state eleemosynary institution and their families from boarding in the said institution out of the appropriation made for the support and maintenance, where it is expressly prohibited, but that where no reference is made to the matter, it is the intention to allow board to come out of the maintenance fund.

After much discussion the resolution was adopted. Tompkins' house bill, increasing the number of students at the Prairie View from 56 to 149 and providing that the students shall pay one-third of the expense, was passed, finally. The bill allows each member of the legislature the appointment of one student.

House bill by Smith of Grayson, which passed to a third reading yesterday, appropriating amounts to retire some state bonds, was passed, finally.

House bill by Chambers, providing that commissioners' courts shall audit claims where glaundered horses are condemned and killed, was passed, finally.

A message was received from the house transmitting a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to inform the governor that the legislature is about to adjourn. Adopted.

The officers and employees of the senate presented President Browning with a handsome gold-headed cane.

Assistant Journal Clerk Napier next presented President Pro Tem Stafford with a cane also as a testimonial from the employees.

The senate considered the vote by which they killed the convict parole bill, and it was passed.

In the house several bills were passed. The speaker was presented by Mr. Bailey on behalf of the members of the house, with a silver service, by Mr. Kittrell, on behalf of the pages, with an Odd Fellows' watch chain, and by Chief Clerk Lee J. Rountree with a clock. The presentations were made in appropriate speeches and were feelingly responded to by Speaker Sherrill. Hon. Lee J. Rountree was then escorted to the speaker's stand and Mr. Wheelless in a neat speech presented him, on behalf of the other officers and the committee clerks, a traveling-case.

Fatal Shooting.

Waco, Tex., May 29.—A fatal shooting affair occurred here at the corner of South Fourth and Mary streets, in which Charles Leonard Marshall was killed, his head and body being pierced with three .45-caliber bullets, either of which was sufficient to destroy life. J. A. Tison is in jail, charged with the crime. The latter is a solicitor for a picture enlarging firm, and the trouble originated over the enlarging of one for Mrs. Marshall. Marshall lived two hours.

Henderson County Affair.

Athens, Tex., May 29.—Deputy Sheriff Henry brought in John Greenhaw and put him in jail. Greenhaw is a prosperous farmer and cattleman of Trans Cedar community and was arrested on an affidavit charging him with assisting in the lynching of Jim Humphreys and his two sons, George and John, on the night of the 23d. The time for examining trials of Greenhaw and the Wilkisons, father and son, has not yet been set. A fourth arrest was made.

Peter Guyson, a prominent citizen of Paris, died at that place.

Whitney, Tex., May 29.—The wife of Luther Hicks, colored, while starting a fire in a cook stove, poured kerosene from a five-gallon can on the smoldering embers, with the usual result.

The can exploded and in an instant she was completely enveloped in flames. Running to the front room of the house, her husband sprang to her relief, but she was fatally burned. Her baby was badly burned also.

Gov. Sayers has signed the Houston and Texas Central consolidation bill.

Presentations Made.

Patterson's bill prohibiting gambling in cotton futures was passed in the senate Friday.

House bill providing for the collection of six months' taxes from the International and Great Northern Railway company, commencing in August of next year, was passed to a third reading.

On motion of Dibrell the senate concurred in house amendments to his bill, permitting the railroad commission to charge for certified copies of records on file in that department.

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Fishing Matters.

House bill, granting W. H. Owens permission to sue the state, to ascertain the amount, if any, due him from the state for services rendered as quartermaster of the fourth battalion, passed the senate Wednesday.

House bill, repealing the special road law for Harris county, was passed to a third reading.

House bill, by Ratcliff, taxing foreign corporations in filing their charters, the same fee as imposed upon domestic corporations, with adverse majority and favorable minority report, was next considered.

Lloyd moved to substitute the minority for the majority report. Lost—yeas, 10; nays, 12; and the bill was thus killed.

Monroe's house bill, punishing the celebration of marriage without a license, was passed to a third reading. Grattan called up the free conference committee report on his bill taxing mortgages and deeds of trust on land and personal property.

After some discussion, the bill and report were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 12 to 10.

House bill, by Bailey, giving the railroad commission authority to make emergency freight rates, effective immediately, instead of three days' notice, as is now the law, was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Chairman Dibrell submitted the report of the free conference committee on the appropriation bill with dissenting minority report by Henderson and Shropshire. The report was adopted by viva voce vote without discussion.

The speaker laid before the house the joint resolution by Mr. Jones to amend section 2, article 6 of the constitution so as to provide that every alien person of foreign birth who shall migrate from any foreign country to Texas, or remove from any state or territory to this state after Dec. 31, 1890, shall take out his final naturalization papers before he shall be deemed a qualified voter.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Jones, Blount, Murphy, Beaty, Lillard and Grubbs in support of the joint resolution, and by Messrs. Meltzer, Wheelless, Kennedy, Adams and Childers in opposition to it.

Mr. Diez moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject to June 19. The motion prevailed—yeas, 56; nays, 42—thus practically killing the joint resolution.

On motion of Mr. Dorroh, the order of business was suspended, and the house took up the senate bill to require the county commissioners' court of any county, or city council of any incorporated city or town, to submit propositions for the issuance of bonds to a vote of the qualified taxpayers of such county or incorporated city or town. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Schuler called up the report of the free conference committee on the general appropriation bill, and moved that the favorable majority report be adopted.

Mr. Henderson of Lamar moved as a substitute that the majority report be rejected and another conference committee be appointed. The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Henderson of Lamar moved against the majority report. The vote on the substitute resulted—yeas, 54; nays, 54. Mr. Smith of Grayson, who was in the chair, voted no, and the substitute was lost. The question recurring on Mr. Schuler's motion to adopt the minority report, it prevailed—yeas, 57; nays, 50.

Galveston, Tex., May 29.—News was received here of the death of Mr. J. T. Cox, traveling auditor of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, which occurred at San Antonio on Tuesday night. Mr. Cox had been in ill health for a good many years. He was taken sick while on a trip over the road about a month ago and went to San Antonio in the interest of his health. An operation was performed a week ago, but death came on Tuesday night.

Doctors Drowned. Dickens, Tex., May 25.—A water-spout, accompanied by a hail storm, carried here yesterday, doing much damage. Drs. Haynes and Davidson of Denver, Col., while trying to get to town in a two-horse buggy, were drowned in a ravine.

Total Amount. Austin, Tex., May 25.—The total amount of the appropriation bill as passed by the legislature for the next two years is \$4,919,956.12.

Successful Meetings. Henrietta, Tex., May 25.—The hoarse meeting which has been conducted here by Miss Bettie Coplin and her assistants is crowded every night. A peculiar feature in these meetings is that no collections have been taken and nothing but free will offerings are received, and these are not solicited. Tobacco and whisky share considerable abuse from this young lady.

The second day of the Washington peace jubilee was a success. El Paso, Tex., May 25.—The Mexican Central railroad depot in Juarez, which was built at a cost of \$40,000, was totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The entire contents were also consumed. The fire originated, it is believed, from a lighted cigarette carelessly thrown by a Mexican, and was well under headway before discovered.

A board of trade has been organized at Cooper, Tex.

State of Texas. County of ... do solemnly swear that I am a resident of the county of ... and state of Texas, and that I am duly qualified to hold the office of ...

Notary Public. My commission expires on the ... day of ... 18...

Witness my hand and seal this ... day of ... 18...

Notary Public. My commission expires on the ... day of ... 18...

Witness my hand and seal this ... day of ... 18...

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Measure in Full as Passed by Legislature and Approved by Governor.

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, and transacting or conducting any business in this state, or any partnership, individual or other association of persons, or any other person, who shall enter into, or be a party to, or be a member of, or be a partner in, or be a stockholder of, or be a director of, or be an officer of, or be an agent of, or be an employee of, or be a representative of, or be a trustee of, or be a beneficiary of, or be a creditor of, or be a debtor of, or be a guarantor of, or be a surety of, or be a co-surety of, or be a co-debtor of, or be a co-creditor of, or be a co-beneficiary of, or be a co-partner of, or be a co-stockholder of, or be a co-director of, or be a co-officer of, or be a co-agent of, or be a co-employee of, or be a co-representative of, or be a co-trustee of, or be a co-beneficiary of, or be a co-creditor of, or be a co-debtor of, or be a co-guarantor of, or be a co-surety of, or be a co-co-surety of, or 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co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-agent of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-employee of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-representative of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-trustee of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-beneficiary of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-creditor of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-debtor of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-guarantor of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-surety of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-surety of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-debtor of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-creditor of, or be a co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-beneficiary of, or be a 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Unauthentic Photographic Picture of the Battle of Manila.

(From the New York Press.)
On last Tuesday there came to the United States cruiser Raleigh a trophy of war which is, in many respects, the most curious that has been acquired anywhere during the entire war. It is the picture which is reproduced on this page.

After the destruction of Montojo's squadron in Manila bay, the sailors and marines from the Raleigh that made up a landing party, found on the shore the dead body of a Spanish officer. Beside him lay a camera. It was a question whether the photographic box contained anything of value or not, but Boatswain Gibbs of the Raleigh, having an investigating as well as a scientific turn of mind, pounced on it as a prize of great value.

His companions laughed at him for his choice of souvenirs. They wanted knives, machetes, bayonets from Mauser rifles and such things to put in their chests and bring back home to their friends in the United States. But Gibbs clung to his camera, and when he got it down in the Raleigh's hold and laid out his own amateur photo-

reputation as a professor of occult science, the sorrowing relatives heartily consented. The sage then obtained three crows, and, after praying very energetically, threw the shells on the ground. Instantly one disappeared, and the spectators were wondering what had become of it when a huge cobra burst out of the adjacent jungle, bearing the missing crow on its forehead. It must have been a humble sort of reptile, for when ordered by the sage to suck the wound on the deceased lady it at once complied, and then died to save further trouble.

Within an hour its human victim had quite recovered, and went on merrily with her husband and relatives, none the worse for her little adventure. "Such was the marvelous treatment," says the narrator, "of the peasant Monsieur Bux, professor of the occult science, which, with the spread of the so-called western civilization, had almost died out of the land." What we cannot understand is why snakes committed more atrocities when occult science

that where there had been solid ground forty-eight hours before, a clean-cut channel, 250 feet wide and 13 feet deep for its full width, through which the tide ran like a miracle, while in the older mouth of the river there was a straight, free entrance to the sea, which is in a more direct line with the flow of the river than even the old mouth of years ago, and through which a good-sized vessel can enter at any stage of the tide.

PORTO RICANS.

Have Strange Marriage Customs and the Poor Do Not Wed.
Marriage is almost unknown among the very poor classes, and the distinction of having the written word and the blessing of the priest carries with it no special badge of honor; it is suggestive only of another poor man goes wrong and a grasping padre a few pesos richer. It is a much easier matter for a man to select his companion partner and set up housekeeping in a new wickup under the ban-

and stow them away in your can. Fish-wooms come out of the ground at night."

Judge's Opinion of a Peace Justice.
Once in a while a justice of the peace is "called down" in good style by his fellow brethren on higher benches. A Georgia justice who had tried a case and decided it in favor of the defendant, found one day, that, upon a retrial, the same case was before him again. So he charged the jury thus: "Gentlemen, this is a case which has been tried by me before, and I decided in favor of the defendant." The jury took the hint and found for the defendant again, though the weight of the evidence was all the other way. Then the case went to a higher court, which reversed the verdict, and added this interesting comment on the importance and versatility of justices of the peace: "A justice of the peace is generally a man of consequence in his neighborhood; he writes the wills, draws the deeds and pulls the teeth of people; also he performs divers surgical operations on the animals of his neighbors."

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.

A New York Poultry Farmer.

About a year ago a report was given of Henry Van Dreser's poultry farming. You were told of the high price he got for his eggs, all of them going to one grocer on Fifth avenue, New York. It was reported also how many hens he intended to have laying this winter, and that all the eggs were contracted at a fancy figure to one dealer. The report seemed almost incredible, but the business goes right on all the same, and the money is rolling in, writes T. B. Terry to Practical Farmer. Mr. Van Dreser is one of the N. Y. Institute force and a man who succeeds when he undertakes anything. He paid for a large, fine farm, and made his mark in the world by breeding Holsteins. A few years ago he became interested in the poultry business. He says they always kept hens, but they never watered them in winter, nor did they feed them properly. The hen house was cold and filthy. It was not cleaned out for years at a time, and their hens were all ages. They did not get any eggs in winter. When he determined to make a change, and take care of the poultry, they first dressed the entire lot, old and young, and sent them to market. Then they bought a 200-egg incubator. Next 200 eggs were procured from an expert. They paid \$20 for these, as they wanted to start with the best money could buy. Mr. Van Dreser says he could not afford to breed up the old mixed stock they had, but desired to take advantage of all that had been done in this line. The eggs came by express. They were allowed to rest 24 hours after they arrived before they were put in the incubator. The fifth day they were taken out and tested. The infertile ones were saved to feed to the young chickens later on. Of course the eggs were turned each day afterwards. The 18th day, along toward night, the chickens began to pick their way out of the shells. This poultry business was started by Mr. Van Dreser partly on account of a boy they were bringing up, and he and the boy sat up all night, so interested were they, watching the chickens hatch out. All of them were out by the 19th day. They were left in the incubator 24 hours. The chickens hatched out numbered 87 to each 100 eggs, in this trial of the incubator; 76 of these were raised, that is, 76 percent. Chickens were obtained from each 100 eggs bought. In due time the little chickens were transferred to a brooder, of course. The first incubator was used in the house cellar. This caused the fire insurance company to cancel their policy. But Henry says they didn't propose to be stopped by any such little matter. They went ahead, but were particularly careful about fire.

Having such good results the first time, Mr. Van Dreser was anxious to increase the business rapidly, and talked the matter over with his friends. Mr. Geo. A. Smith, the dairy expert, begged of his enthusiastic friend to go slow; and he did, although it was hard work for him. He felt his way along gradually, studying and learning all he could. The second year another incubator was bought, and brooder to match. And still they prospered in this new undertaking. They built a two-story house for the hatching and brooding of the little chicks. It is 40 feet long, and the basement has a cement floor and there the incubators are used, four of them now. Three have a capacity of 300 eggs each, and one of 200. They intend to get another next spring. The brooders are in the second story. There are four of them, three of 300 chicks capacity and one of 200. The chicks are kept in these, with the little runways attached, for three or four weeks. Mr. Van Dreser says the brooders will keep the number of chicks they are raised for that long safely, and then the chickens need more room, as they are growing. An educated expert, a graduate of Cornell University, has charge of the business now. It has grown to be so large that one man's constant attention is needed. They are now arranging a system of outdoor brooders to transfer the young chicks to from the brooding house. How many laying hens do you suppose they have this winter? Twenty-three hundred. Yes, a single hen house built last season, to make room for their growing business, is 365 feet long, 15 feet wide and 9 1/2 feet high. The apartments inside are 15x15, with wire netting for division walls. Nine tons of Portland cement was used to make the floor of this one building. So perfectly is the building constructed that it never gets freezing cold inside. In the center of this long building a single large room is built two stories high, which adds to the looks very much and makes an office where the books are kept and the business matters attended to. There is a stove in this of course. I asked Mr. Van Dreser if he considered this system of hatching and raising chickens better than the old way. "Oh, yes," he said, "altogether. You see, good laying hens, such as we want, are too nervous, too unstable, too changeable minded to trust with a nest of eggs. If one will follow directions carefully the incubator and brooder will beat any hens."

Improvement in Western Herds.
The way the western range men are doing business in the matter of improving their herds is opening the eyes of the eastern and southern small farmer who combines stock raising with his farming operations, says Dakota Farmer. The big stock raisers of the west are constantly going east and southeast for their bulls and they secure the best animals, leaving the second rate bulls for the farmers in those sections. They can afford to take the best and pay a high price for what they get, if quality is commensurate, for they have large numbers of breeding cows in their herds, but it does not often occur that the small farmer can make the same sort of transactions, for he has but a few head of females and cannot make

ends meet if he pays as high a price as do the western stockmen. The result is as would be expected—the western herds have the finest bulls and the quality of the whole herd is good, and all the time it is being graded up. The small eastern herds are either standing still or retrograding in quality. As a consequence their western cattle are topping the markets when properly fattened and finished.

Digestibility of Milk.

Feeds do affect the flavor, but flavor and digestibility are different factors, and we have no proof at the present time that milk from a healthy animal fed on clean feed is in any way affected as to its digestibility by any feed or combination of feeds, says Hoard's Dairyman.
The same objection that is made to cotton-seed meal has also been raised against ensilage, but Mr. H. B. Gurler, who is supplying Chicago with a grade of milk especially used by children and invalids, uses silage freely. If care is taken to use feeds that are free from strong flavors, or if high flavored foods are fed after the animals are milked, the milk will have no other than its natural sweet flavor—provided that precautions are taken as to the cleanliness of the animal, stable and vessels holding the milk. That there is a difference in the digestibility of milk from individual cows is well known to every doctor. It frequently happens that several animals have to be tried before one is found whose milk is suited to the stomach of a delicate child. We have not yet, however, arrived at the point where we can say that any clean food, such as cotton-seed meal, or other feeds of like nature, makes the casein of the milk less digestible, and that its use should be discontinued in consequence. At the same time it should be recognized that any food, if given in such quantities as to affect the health of the animal, will in many cases cause the milk to become unfit to use.

Dairy Notes.

The passage of the Dunlap-Lyons pure food bill by the Illinois legislature gives the consumers and producers of dairy products in Illinois some hope that they will be enabled to get some protection against frauds in the form of adulterations and preservatives. The thing that is now needed is to have a commissioner appointed that will discharge his duties with regard to public interests. The task has become almost herculean by reason of the long years of delay. Illinois has proved a rich territory to be worked in the interests of every manufacturer of so-called preservatives as well as for the manufacturers of spurious butter. Give us men that have the energy and honesty that present circumstances require.

The shipment of butter is almost a science in itself. By reason of too little thought in this regard the shippers of butter frequently suffer considerably. If a man is to send forward a good deal of butter of different qualities it is very necessary for the description of his goods to be such that it will be understood by the commission man to whom they are shipped or by other customers. If it happens that two qualities are in the same batch, the whole is likely to be judged by either the good or the bad. If it is judged by the bad, the price he receives will be low. If it is judged by the good, then the bad butter may spoil a good customer. It is best not to try to deceive the commission man or any customer.

The state of Washington has just put into operation a law that will certainly prove effective if it is properly enforced. It provides for a state brand for both butter and cheese. The cheese is to be labeled Washington Full Cream cheese and can be made only from whole milk and must contain not less than 30 per cent of butter fat. No cheese is to be made containing less than 15 per cent of butter fat. Filled cheese will be suppressed with an iron hand. A uniform butter brand stencil reading "Washington Creamery Butter" is to be issued to the creameries and no butter made outside of the state can have the use of this stencil. One good point about the new law is that it prohibits the buying of oleomargarine by any state institution. This will put a stop to the use of oleo in the poor houses and other institutions of like character. All milk dealers in cities of over 1,000 inhabitants must have licenses. Process butter may be made, but must be marked "Renovated Butter."

Regular Crops Needed.—More than anything else, we need regular markets and a steady demand for our apples, says A. B. Barrett in Michigan Farmer. But a regular market naturally presupposes a regular crop, and here we get at the gist of the whole trouble. What can we do to make our trees produce a certain quantity of apples every year? The ability to do this would be worth more than to increase the bearing of the trees. We could then gauge matters accurately and know just what profit there is in the business. At present our trees produce big crops one year, and then half a crop the next. If somebody could remedy this state of affairs our orchards would be more profitable. It is not the nature of the trees to yield such irregular crops, but it is due to conditions that we ought to be able to remove or improve in some way.

Utilizing Skim-Milk.—Skim-milk has heretofore been almost a waste product in many creameries. It has not been utilized to the advantage of either the creameryman or patron. Its value for feeding purposes has been almost entirely destroyed, and the farmer who offered it to his calves or pigs felt almost ashamed of himself to think he would provide such unwholesome, miserable rations for their use. But with better enlightenment on this subject and facilities for doing it in better shape, they are beginning to utilize skim-milk in such a way that many of the farmers now consider it worth from 15 to 20 cents per hundred for feeding purposes alone.—Elgin Dairy Report.

Organic nitrogen is nitrogen in combination with other elements either as vegetable or animal matter. The more valuable sources are dried blood, dried meat, tankage, dried fish, and cotton seed meal.

Horses for the German Army.
Julius Goldschmidt, consul general of the United States in Germany, concerning the horses that are used by the German army, says:

The following report concerning horses for the German army is based on information received from officers and from an experienced veterinary surgeon who has for years supervised the purchase of horses for one of the German army corps. The so-called "remonte" horse markets, public and private, take place in the months of April to September in the parts of Germany where horses are plentiful, mostly in East and West Prussia, occasionally in Posen, Hanover, Holstein, and Mecklenburg, and rarely in the Alsace and the Rhine provinces. Private remonte markets are allowed to horse breeders, who have for years furnished a large and superior quota of animals for the army, and who also offer lots of from 20 to 50 good horses. Such private markets may even be held on the grounds of the horse breeders and occur mostly in East and West Prussia. In Lithuania proper there are more private than public markets.

The buying is done by five army commissariats, consisting each of one preiding officer, one to two assistant officers, one veterinary surgeon, and one secretary. The horses purchased are generally three years old, in exceptional cases four years. The former remain one year at the remonte depots before they are turned over to the regular service. There are no fixed rules as to the weight of the horses, and when horses are weighed in such places it is on account of scientific food experiments or private interests. But it is safe to say that full-breasted, compactly-built horses are used. They will average in weight about as follows:

Artillery draft horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, artillery saddle horses 900 pounds, cuirassier horses 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, Uhlan horses 900 to 1,000 pounds, hussar and dragon horses 800 to 900 pounds.

The common run of horses for the line cavalry are bought at from \$80 to \$100, while the heavier horses for artillery run from \$140 to \$160, and the best horses, which are used for the Kurassier Guard regiments, are seldom bought under \$200. This applies to the remonte commissariat's work. Officers, as a rule, ride East Prussian horses. Those that can afford it buy English blooded stock at fancy prices. The best Prussian horses bring from \$225 to \$240. These are all however bought at an age of from 5 to 6 years and well trained, since the Prussian horse is hardly fit for use before its sixth year is concluded. English and Irish horses, which are largely bought in Hamburg, are, owing to the richer nourishment they receive on their native pastures when young, fit for use at the age of four to five years, and are less nervous, shy and excitable than the Prussian horses. The Irish horse is the easiest to ride under all circumstances, the early wholesome nourishment giving it a calmer and more docile temper. I have reason to believe that under the name of Irish horse many American horses are sold in Hamburg, as the description given of them closely resembles that of the American horse. It would be well for the American horse breeders or horse dealers to correspond with large firms in Hamburg, such as the "English Stall" or the "Oldie Stall," before entering largely in the shipping business.

Alfalfa and Corn for Hogs.—The farmers of the corn belt can get a good pointer on pig feeding from the alfalfa belt. I have seen a pig that was fattened Sept. 20, 1898, and raised on a ration two thirds of which was alfalfa hay, which is as large as any pig I can find in the corn belt fattened in June, July or August. The alfalfa of King Corn and Queen Alfalfa are announced to take place on my farm at an early date. The fourth cutting of alfalfa is the best hay for hogs in winter. This cutting is done late in the fall and is raked immediately and shocked, thus curing without very much sun. The leaves and all are saved in a succulent condition, thus making a feed that is relished by the pigs.—Honested.

Why Fresh Bones Make Eggs.—The different parts of ordinary market bones upon analysis were found to contain in abundance the ingredients which go to make up the growing chick, and in wonderfully close proportion, the different parts of the complete egg. The lean meat and gristle from the white of the egg, and about sixteen per cent of the yolk. The marrow and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The lime phosphates in bone yield all the necessary lime salts for the shell, and the requisite phosphates for the interior of the egg.—A. C. Pickering, in Farm and Home.

Deep Plowing Profitable.—Land that is plowed endures the drouths better than shallow plowed land, as there is a greater absorption of moisture. In other words, the deeper the soil is plowed the greater its capacity for holding water. To prevent loss of this moisture the top soil should be cultivated so as to simply loosen it, which prevents evaporation and at the same time keeps the weeds down. The water in the soil escapes at the surface, and this should be prevented by a mulch of loose dirt over the surface, which is effected by cultivation.—Ex.

Oleo Prosecutions in Pennsylvania.—The butter trade of Philadelphia has taken up the prosecution of the oleo dealers, and have already secured evidence of the violation of both the state and national law, and propose to push the suits to a conclusion. In the investigation fifty retail dealers have been found selling the stuff without even the formality of a government license. In every case they were selling oleo as butter.—Ex.

Asht is what is left when the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorine, and carbonic sulphuric, and phosphoric acids, and is used largely in making bones. Part of the ash constituents of the food is stored up in the animal's body; the rest is voided in the urine and manure.



AN AUTHENTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

graphic outfit he found he had indeed captured a prize.

In the camera was a negative showing the battle of the early morning on May 1, when the Spaniards believed that the guns of Cavite and the guns of the Manila forts would give them ample shelter and protection against the audacious Yankees.

As is evident from the picture that is printed here, the negative needed much "touching up" to clear away obscurities that were not to be avoided in photographing such a scene as this, and nothing could be done with the photograph after it was developed till long after the work of the ships was over. In fact, it was not till the Raleigh reached the Mediterranean on her voyage home that the owner of the picture could have it printed properly, and he had to leave his negative behind him to be fixed up. So, when the Raleigh arrived here nothing was said about the photograph. But on last Tuesday it reached Gibbs through the mails, and officers and sailors promptly put in requisitions for copies.

A fund was paid up to pay for the expenses of the work, and now almost every man on the ship has at least one copy. A few have been presented to favored friends, who naturally prize them highly.

This was probably the first photograph of two great fighting squadrons in action ever taken, showing the ships without the obscuration of smoke. The Spanish officer was killed before he knew whether his photography had been successful or not, but had he lived, his pride in his work should have been great.

Even his name is unknown, but the readers of the Sunday Press will be able to enjoy the picture just as much as if the amateur photographer who died a martyr to his enthusiasm had developed and printed the negative himself.

Dewey's squadron at the break of day that Sunday morning lay seven miles due west from Manila city, and about an equal distance northwest of the little sandy hook called Cavite—a sandy hook which partly incloses a small light in the coast, where were lying the ships of the Spanish admiral stretched out in a line that began behind the hook and led away toward Manila city for nearly a mile.

Passing the anchored squadron at a range of a mile and a half, Dewey led his ships in front of the forts on Cavite Point, and then, turning slowly about, went back at them with the fresh batteries to starboard. Five times in all our ships steamed across the Spanish front, sending death and destruction to Montojo's fleet, killing, burning, sinking and annihilating.

The Spanish officer with his camera was within range of Dewey's big guns. He was exposed to a chance shot or the bursting of a shell near him. The shell came at last, and a piece of it killed the man and spared the camera with its precious negative. It is the amateur photographer's only epitaph. His death has given to the Yankees whom he hated a remarkable picture of a wonderful triumph of the American navy.

A FOREIGN SNAKE STORY.

How a Victim of a Cobra Bite Was Resuscitated.

From the London Globe: American inventors of snake stories must look to their laurels; the educated Bengali has entered into competition, and, judging from the sample given in good faith by a native paper at Calcutta, he will be hard to beat. Some time back the lovely daughter of a wealthy Zemindar was bitten by a cobra, and died in the course of a few hours. As her remains were being conveyed to the Ganges for sepulture a passing patriarch of reverend mien proposed that he should be allowed to experiment with resuscitation. As he bore a high

was in its prime than under western civilization.

MADE A HARBOR.

Effect of One Violent Storm at Marshfield, Massachusetts.

There are many instances by which small coast towns have benefited through the ravages of a storm, but few towns have had the remarkable experience of Marshfield, situated on Cape Cod bay half way between Cohasset and Plymouth. If it had been allowed to work out its own destiny, Marshfield might have been an old-fashioned little town, but nature stepped in and walled the town up in a prison. Originally the mouth of the river was at a point nearly opposite the town, but gradually, as the soil washed down by the river and the sand worked up by the sea met, a bar formed, extending from the north side of the river's mouth across it, thus stopping the swift, direct flow which had always kept the channel free and clear. Then the river turned south, and the sandbar followed it, growing in size as the flow of the river decreased, until it had become a good-sized promontory inside of which the river flowed, with an outlet far to the southward of the original one opposite the town. Being turned out of its regular channel in this way the river also broadened and shallowed. It was not

ana trees without more ado. A legal marriage by license has less in it which meets approval in the native mind than that performed by a church functionary, for the padre might allow nations save them from hell, while the nation's sanction is absolutely a bare-faced robbery. Gen. Grant one day gave hearing to a much-agitated man who stated that the priest would not marry him to the woman he loved without excessive fee, and he prayed that his excellency would order the erring father to marry him at a rate commensurate with the size of his pocketbook. The general sorrowfully told him that he could not pretend to interfere with the church rulings, even, though his sympathies were aroused, and suggested that he be content with the legal form which met all the lawful needs of our own country, and pay the small fee to the civil authorities. The man glared at him and disappeared; the manifest cupidty of American officials was beyond his power to express in words.

To Catch Fishing Worms.

Columbus Dispatch: An old fisherman who had read a recent note in this column telling of a way to catch frogs by using a bull's-eye lantern, had something to say to a business friend of his the other day about another use for the lantern. The friend had just

The justice has played his part on the busy stage of life from the time of Mr. Justice Shallow down to the time of Mr. Justice Riggins. Who has not seen the gaping, listening crowd assembled around his honor, the justice, on tip-toe, to catch the words of wisdom as they fell from his venerated lips? And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew. That one small head could carry all he knew.

Victoria's New Yacht.

In a few weeks Queen Victoria will have a new yacht all her own. It will be called the Victoria and Albert. It is the third royal yacht of that name, and it is built, like the other two, at the Pembroke dock yard. When ready, it will be launched by the duchess of York. Though the present yacht of the queen was built as long ago as 1855, it still is considered a model of beauty. Like her predecessor, she was a paddle steamer, but the new craft will have twin screws and will make twenty knots an hour. Her length between perpendiculars will be 380 feet. On the main deck, amidships, will be the royal cabins. On the upper deck will be a spacious pavilion, and above the pavilion will be a promenade deck. Already the yacht has cost a million and a half dollars, and when it is finished Englishmen hope it will

TWIN ESKIMO GIRLS TO BE MOVED TO SEATTLE.

Little Artmarhoke and Zakriner, the Eskimo twin sisters from Alaska, whose bright faces are seen in the accompanying picture, will soon be taken away from the uncertain climate of New York, and will make their home near Seattle, with Capt. Minot Bruce, their adopted father, who brought them here. In Washington their surroundings, at least so far as being in the open air is concerned, will be more like the land of their birth. New York gave them pneumonia, but they were more fortunate than several of Lieut. Peary's Eskimos, who died of the disease. "That Eskimos can live in our climate is shown by the health of those who came from Labrador in 1893," says Harlan I. Smith of the Anthropological History. "These Eskimos were exhibited at the world's fair, and they stayed in this country for four years, and all but one went back to Labrador as well as they came. That one is still in New York. The little boy, Minik, brought here by Lieut. Peary, is well, although nearly all of his older companions died. Children like Minik adapt themselves to this climate more readily than older people, who have

been lastingly influenced by the climatic conditions of their native land. "What will be the future of these little girls from our most northern possessions? Coming from a primitive race, will they be able to hold their own in our civilized communities? It may be that they will not equal the keenest of the white race, but in all

probability they will surpass many of our weaker people. Primitive peoples seem to strike more nearly an average, while in highly civilized countries there are found greater extremes of success and failure. "Several Apache Indians are competing successfully with us. One is a medical doctor in Chicago; another has



remarked that he was going home from the office a little early that afternoon because he wanted to dig some bait for a fishing jaunt the next day. "Let me tell you an easier way to get your worms," said the fisherman. "Tonight after it gets dark take your bicycle lantern and go out on your lawn. If you throw the light closely down into the grass you will find dozens of worms on top of the ground, and instead of having to dig for them all that you will have to do is to pick them up

simpler, kinder and quieter people than our Indians, and altogether different from the negro, there seems no reason why, under the same conditions, these little girls should not have before them a physical, financial and social future equally desirable with that reached by the average schoolgirl of New York."

be the most sumptuous thing afloat. Her color will be white. She will carry a crew of 278, enough for a fair-sized cruiser.

Feminine Logic.

"How do you manage to find your way across the ocean?" said a lady to the sea captain. "Why by the compass. The needle always points to the north." "Yes, I know. But what if you wish to go south?"—Tit-Bits.

with resuscitation. As he bore a high

Hotel manager—I see that you have given our finest suite of rooms to a man named Binkins. Are you sure he can pay the charges?
Clerk: yes, he's rich enough.
Manager—How do you know?
Clerk—He is old and ugly, and his wife is young and pretty.

Drop the Mastic—Corks are being made for medicine bottles which will drop the medicine instead of pouring it, an air inlet being cut on the opposite side of the cork, with a bulb over the air inlet to control the air vacuum inside the bottle.

Buddhist Temple. There is now in Philadelphia a Buddhist temple as complete in every essential detail as any of the shrines of Buddha in the far countries of the Orient. It was put together by Professor Maxwell Sommerville of the department of archaeology and paleontology of the University of Pennsylvania, and occupies a portion of the new Archaeological building. Professor Sommerville collected all the material from which the temple was constructed while on a recent tour of the world, buying the idols and all the objects of worship and religious rites from the priests of Buddhist temples in China, Japan, Korea, India, Siam and Burma.

The railroad expert believes that the number of revenue tons hauled per mile is the best indicator of a railroad's ability to handle traffic at the lowest cost of transportation. As is well known, the receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have been spending millions on improvement and have not completed the work, the lines west of the Ohio river being in need of a general rehabilitation, which they are to get this year. But the revenue haul per mile in 1927-28 was increased to 314 tons and a special report for the six months ending December 31, 1928, shows an average of 331.9 tons, quite an appreciable advance. It is confidently expected that still further improvement will be shown before long.

A girl is care-free as long as she giggles in church.

A forgetful memory is truly a misfortune.

Lost sight—restored and the eyes cured by using FINDLEY'S EYE SALVE. No pain, sure cure or money back. 25c. box. All druggists, or by mail. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

Many feuds arise from the most trivial of incidents.

A Pure, Vegetable Compound. No mercury, no arsenic, no lead, no opium, no cocaine, no habit-forming substances, no medical discretion. All druggists. 50c. box.

The furnace man now works with the ice company.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease? It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A pair of tight shoes can make one forget his own miseries.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, kills pain, cures wind colic, etc. 50c. bottle.

The artistic home is never the cleanest one.

FRY's Vermicelli. Cured. No salt or preservatives. For use as a vegetable or as a meat substitute. Ask for FRY'S \$3.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KILBY, Ltd., 211 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A woman prefers a walk on her.

We Pay \$15 a Week and Expenses to men with rigs to introduce our Putty Compound. Address with stamp, Jettette Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

Eating alone is the cause of much indignation.

Rev. (now Bishop) Joseph B. Ker, wrote: "We gave your TERTHINA (Teething Powders) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used."

Few there are beyond the power of flattery.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '93.

It is not wise to trust one who has broken faith with you.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Few women deem themselves too old for a sailor hat.

To Laundry Dresses and Skirts. To get best results, mix some "Faulstich Starch" in a little cold water; when dissolved pour on boiling water until it becomes clear. All grocers sell "Faulstich Starch." Large package, 10c.

After a man has told his troubles you know more of his kin.

Sacrificed to Blood Poison. Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the struggle and he died up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my agony of mind during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians advised me to try Bull's Blood. I bought a bottle and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases. S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

SS.S. The Blood

It is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases. S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

SS.S. The Blood

KANSAS CATTLE.

View the Sunflower State Farmer Turns His Corn to Profit.

Topeka (Kan.) correspondence Chicago Record: There are about 2,750,000 cattle in Kansas. Of these about 700,000 are milch cows, a similar number are working oxen, and the remainder, about 1,300,000, are being fattened for food, and at the proper season will be shipped to Kansas City, St. Joseph or Chicago to be slaughtered. Like every other human occupation the cattle trade is undergoing evolution. Experience is teaching new methods by which the greatest profits can be secured by the least outlay of labor and cost. The breeding and fattening of live stock has been reduced to an exact science. There are three kinds of cattle, commercially speaking. The wild or range cattle, mixed cows and steers two years old, are bred in Texas and Indian Territory mostly, and shipped from Elgin and other points of lesser importance to the stock yards of Kansas City. There they are divided into canners, stockers and feeders. Stockers are good breeding cows, which are sold and sent back to the farms of Kansas to multiply and replenish the barnyards and are not considered as part of the business. Feeders are steers that will be likely to take on flesh if well fed, and are sent to the fattening farms, where for a short year they revel in luxury, and then pay the penalty at the butcher's block. It has been found that 150 bushels of corn, more or less, will add 500 pounds of beef to the weight of the steer and increase his value from \$18 or \$20 to \$40 or \$50. When a steer is fattened he is usually sold by the pound according to the rates prevailing in the Kansas City and Chicago markets, somewhere between five and six cents a pound. The difference between the value of the raw material and that of the finished product, less the cost of 150 bushels of corn, is the profit to the farmer. Canners are a low grade that are hard to fatten and are not considered worthy of the honor of assisting to perpetuate their species. It is a case of the survival of the fittest, and they are sent to the executioner without further ceremony. The beef they have carried around on their bones goes to the factories to be corned, pickled, salted, smoked and canned in various forms and by various processes.

MEN WITH STRANGE RECORDS. Odd Things in Which Some Men Excel Their Fellow.

Last March there died at Garnett, in his one hundred and fifth year, a certain William Rees, a native of Maryland, who to within ten days of his death was able to follow the occupation of pig-killing. It was his boast that during his long life he had killed over 20,000 pigs. The same month saw the decease of another rotability in the person of Edward Cooper, "the champion ox-roaster." His services were requisitioned all over the country, his last engagement being at the diamond jubilee celebration at Portsmouth. Count Rocco Dianovich can boast of having been a prisoner in nearly every country in the world. He has, indeed, made the getting into prison the chief aim of his life, in order that he may, from personal experience, gain information for a book on jails he is anxious to write. During a space of thirty-four years he has been incarcerated in Belgium, Prussia, Russia, England, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey. The prisons of India, Japan and Egypt have held him, and in America and Australia he has suffered durance vile. His vast experience inclines him to the belief that the worst jails are in Australia, and the best in America. Not long since a certain Mr. Kinsman died in Melbourne. With his business as auctioneer he combined the pastorate of a body called the "Free Church of England," and in the latter capacity soon became notorious for the expedition and economy with which he celebrated marriages. He became known as the "marrying parson," a title which, from the fact that during a career of thirty-four years he celebrated 11,000 marriages, he may be said to have richly merited.—Golden Penny.

PRODUCTS OF TREES.

Bread and Butter and Milk and Candies

The bread fruit tree of Ceylon is very remarkable. Its fruit is baked and eaten, says Ladies' Home Journal, as we eat bread, and is equally good and nutritious. In Barbuto, South America, is a tree which, by piercing the trunk, produces milk with which the inhabitants feed their children. In the interior of Africa is a tree which produces excellent butter. It resembles the American oak, and its fruit, from which the butter is prepared, is not unlike the olive. Park, the great traveler, declared that the butter surprised any made in England from cow's milk. At Sierra Leone is the cream-tree tree, the fruit of which is quite agreeable in taste. At Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, is a small tree the berries of which make excellent candies. It is also found in the Azores. The vegetable tallow tree also grows in Sumatra, in Algeria and in China. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December, when the tree has lost all its leaves. The bark of a tree in China produces a beautiful soap. Trees of the sapindus or soap-berry order also grow in the north of Africa. They are amazingly prolific, and their fruit contains about 75 per cent of caponin.

Stamping Fire Arms.

Orders issued by the German West African officials that all firearms in the hands of natives shall be stamped and registered have aroused much discontent. Lieut. Eggers, in Damara-land, however, got along with no trouble. He had inoculated cattle for the rinderpest three years before, as the Damaras saw, with good results. He therefore announced that he was ready to vaccinate their rifles so as to insure their shooting straight and doing no hurt to their owners, and the Damaras crowded to him to get their guns stamped.—London Letter to New York Sun.

TREE CLIMBING CRABS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Troublesome Creatures That Annoy Our Soldiers in the Far East.

Recently a correspondent in London sent an article about the troubles that beset King Ross III, of the Cocos and Christmas Islands, in the form of great crabs that insist on climbing all over his domain, including the tree tops, where they bask and occasionally fall with unpleasant thumps on the heads of the king's loyal subjects.

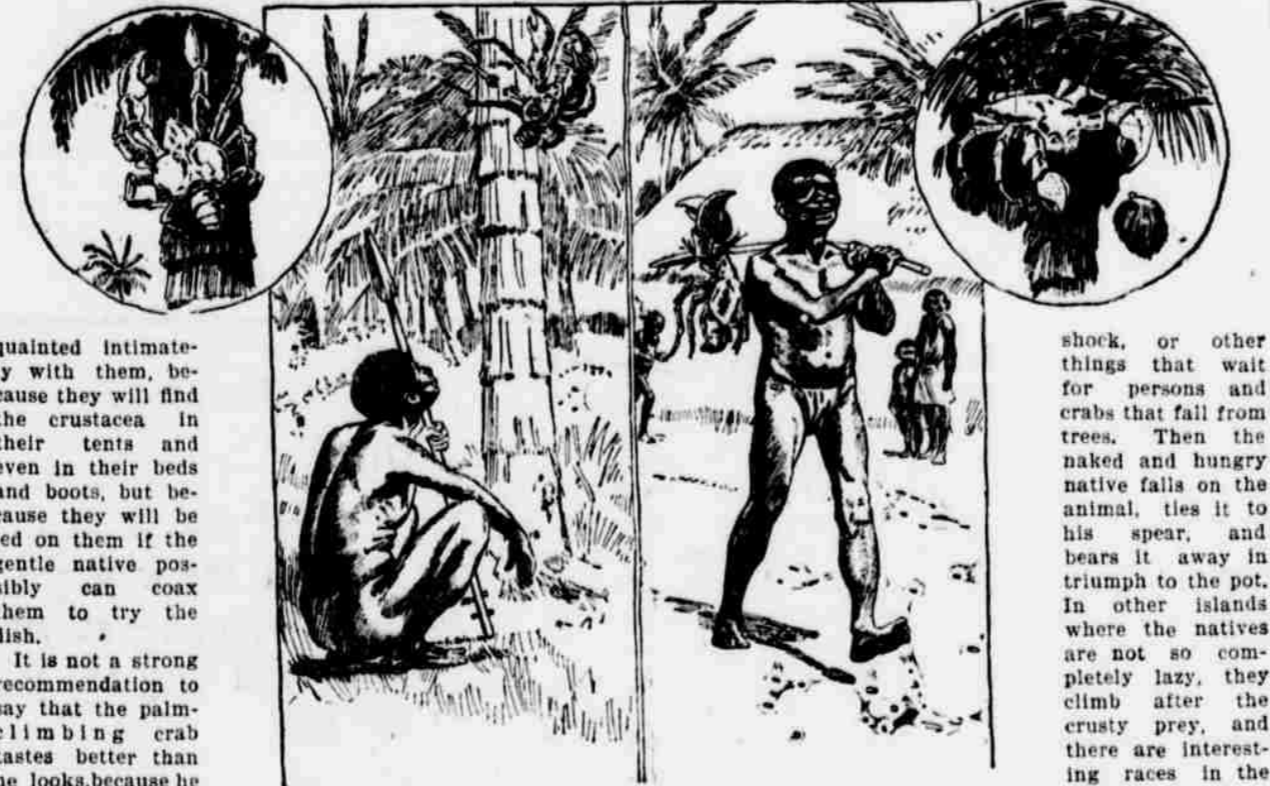
King Ross is not the only person who is troubled by these tree-climbing crabs. Our soldiers in the Philippines will find more than enough of them after they begin to penetrate to the southern and eastern islands of the group. They not only will become ac-

quainted intimately with them, because they will find the crustacea in their tents and even in their beds and boots, but because they will be fed on them if the gentle native possibly can coax them to try the dish.

It is not a strong recommendation to say that the palm-climbing crab tastes better than he looks, because he would not have to taste so very good to be an improvement on his looks. The fact is that the tree crab is not possessed of ravishing beauty of face or form. He looks like the grandfather of all the scorpions in shape

and general outline, and his face is that of the old man of the sea, weazen and wicked and sure "pizen," as the Western volunteers will be sure to exclaim when they see him first.

But the appearance and the uncrab-like habits of the animal which has become part of the American fauna are the worst points in his character. His taste is not so bad. It is not as good as broiled live lobster, but it is a great improvement on army beef. The favorite way of preparing the palm-climbing crab for dinner is to roast him in a hole with red-hot stones. Another good way to cook the



CATCHING THE CRABS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

creature is to split him, and then broil him over the fire.

The tree crab is something like the hermit crab of the North Atlantic coast, with the exception that his ab-

shock, or other things that wait for persons and crabs that fall from trees. Then the naked and hungry native falls on the animal, ties it to his spear, and bears it away in triumph to the pot. In other islands where the natives are not so completely lazy, they climb after the crusty prey, and there are interesting races in the treetops, with fierce battles at the finish, for the palm-climbing crab can get a pretty good grip with those coconut crackers of his.

It never kills a law to execute it.

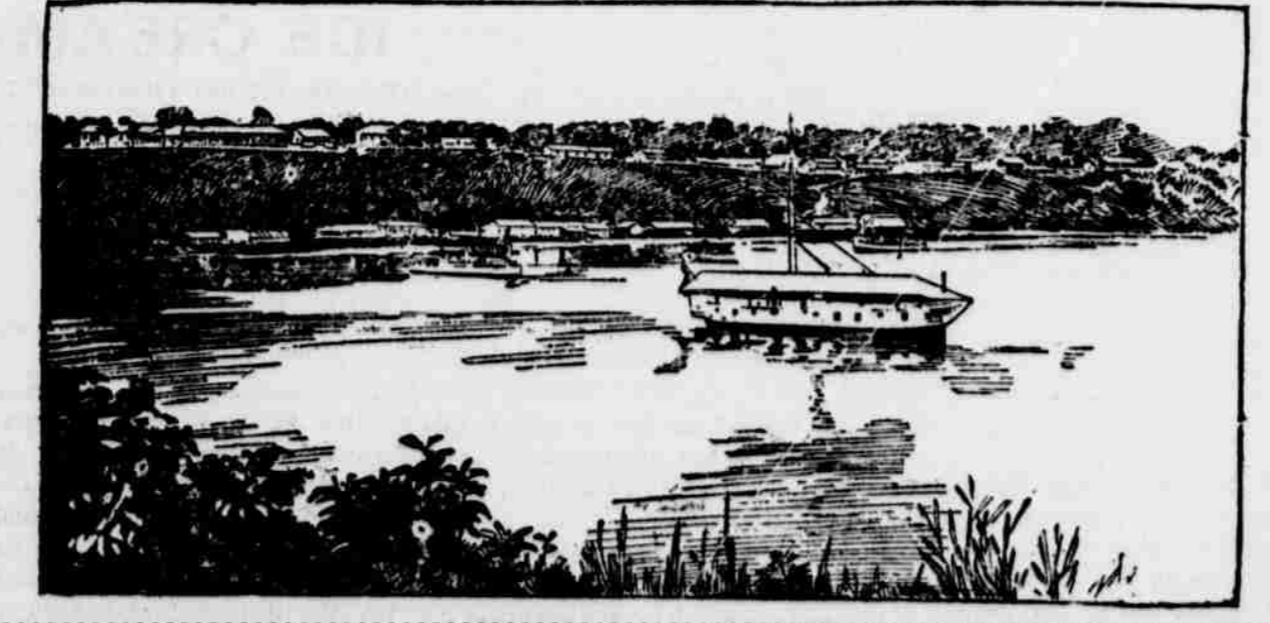
HORRORS OF SPAIN'S PRISON COLONY IN FERNANDO PO.

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines having been rescued from Spain, that nation has been obliged to confine her barbarous acts to such few little islands as are left to her. Wherever in the world she still has a colony she continues to make it the scene of cruelty and oppression. One of the few colonial possessions left to Spain is Fernando Po, an island lying off the coast of the Dutch Kameruns, just where the west coast of Africa, stopping in its eastward curve, turns to the south again. This island is one of the most beautiful and most unhealthy in the world. Therefore it has been chosen by Spain as one of her places of exile for political prisoners. Not

the news that such a cargo of prisoners had been dispatched to the convict island only became known to the world through the report of the touching of the Larache at the Canaries. At Fernando Po the convicts are huddled together in the wooden barracks—men, women and children being crowded together indiscriminately—without beds and without ventilation, where they perish miserably from fever, want, neglect and a complete absence of all sanitary requirements. Spain keeps a force of soldiers on the island, recruited partly from Spanish prisoners. They are of the same class as the guerrillas whose bloody work in Cuba brought disgrace on the Spanish name.

ROBBED THE HAREM.

How a Young Englishman Abducted an Inmate of the Seraglio. The continental newspapers of Europe are full of the story of a young Englishman of wealth and title who has within the last three years succeeded in abducting one of the ladies of the sultan's seraglio at Constantinople. It seems, says a writer in the Washington Post, that he made her acquaintance during the recent festival of the Laliet el Karat, when all men and women alike go to the mosques to pray. Each of the ladies of the sultan's harem who goes to the mass is jealously guarded by a couple



long ago the Spanish ship Larache was reported at the Canaries, bound for Fernando Po with 300 Filipinos on board, who were being carried to the island for imprisonment and almost certain death.

Wherever the flag of Spain floats it shelters conditions which seem to call for the beneficent intervention of the civilized nations of the earth.

of eunuchs, and these in this particular case were won over by the Englishman's gold. He has carried her off on his yacht, and is now cruising somewhere in the Mediterranean. He seems to have been more fortunate than the late Duke of Wellington. The latter, along with one of the Beresfords, was caught in the harem of one of the princes of the imperial family at Constantinople. Beresford lost his life in the adventure, while the duke, who had not at that time succeeded to the title, escaped, after being subjected to a rightful punishment which may be said to have ruined his entire existence.

While Spain was fighting the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines she sent a batch of 271 Cubans and Filipinos to Fernando Po. In the course of the last two years of this 271, 191 have died, 43 have been pardoned and 37 still remain prisoners on the island. Of these survivors fifteen are fed by the government, receiving two cups of rice and a little meat each day. The others have to get their food the best way they can. The 300 Filipinos who have now been added to the island convicts had been prisoners in Spain, or in some of the islands belonging to her near her coast before they were sent out to "Spain's Little Hell," as the place is often called. They were evidently sent to Fernando Po with the idea that in that far-off place they would be so lost to the world that no questions would be asked as to what had become of them.

The average girl's cup of joy is a mustache cup.

What O'Clock.



Age of Ballet Dancers. A German statistician has discovered that ballet dancers, as a rule, attain an age much above the average. Carlotta Grisi is 77 years of age and Amalia Feararis 78. Tagliioni was over 80 years of age when she died and Fanny Elssler was 74. Boitza Mauri, well over 50, is still dancing at the Paris Grand Opera.

Should Make Him Rich. A coffee house should make a man rich, declares Victor Smith in the New York Press. The finest Santos can be bought for 15 cents a pound, Mazarillo for 25 and Mandheling Java for 33. The largest demi-tasse in the city restaurant holds a trifle less than two ounces of the beverage; but suppose we call it two. That would give us sixty-four half-cups to the gallon, or 128 to two gallons. One pound of berries roasted and ground will make easily two gallons of drink, and at 10 cents a cup the profit is anywhere between \$12.47 and \$12.61 per pound, or about 4300 per cent.

Professor and Pork.

Professor Comstock of Cornell, in speaking to his class recently of the trials of scientists, told this authentic tale of the experience of a professor of invertebrate zoology in a sister institution, which had better be left nameless:

Trichinae in pork, the cause of the frightful disease trichinosis in human consumers, give a peculiar appearance to meat, which is studded with little cysts; it is then known to the trade as "measly pork." The learned scientist, wishing some for study, went to the butcher and asked him if he ever got any measly pork.

"Sometimes," said the butcher, cautiously, "but I always throw it away."

"Well," said the professor, "the next time you have any I wish you'd send me up some," meaning, of course, to his laboratory.

The butcher stared at him, but said he would. Three weeks passed, when the professor, growing impatient, again dropped in.

"Haven't you found any measly pork yet?"

"Why, yes," said the butcher, "I sent up two pounds a week ago."

A sickly grin broke over the professor's face.

"Where did you send it?" said he.

"Why, to your house, of course," said the butcher.

Paid Their Debts.

"Biggest revival preacher we ever had here," said the country grocer, "was old Bro. Jarvis. Actually, when that man got through with 'em, the whole blame community turned in and paid all its debts."

The Maid and the Miracle

Miss Lucy Tucker, the daughter of a prominent farmer of Versailles, Ind., was the victim of a serious prostration. Most of the time she was confined to bed, and was on the verge of death. Finally, a doctor prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Her father said:

"We began giving the pills once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. We gave her one pill after each meal until she was entirely well. She has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous."

"FRANK TUCKER, Mrs. F. TUCKER." Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tucker, being duly sworn, state that the foregoing is true in every particular.

HUGH JOHNSON, Justice of the Peace. From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but direct in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT

WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT

Nothing but wheat; what you might call a seed wheat. It is what is said by a lecturer speaking of Western Canada. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Capt. E. Barrett, Houston, Texas.

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THE HODGE FENCE CO., Ltd., Lake Charles, La.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

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IF IT FAILS

Go to your merchant and get

Johnnie Know. "Now, boys, I have a few questions in fractions to ask," said the teacher. "Suppose I have a piece of beefsteak and cut it into sixteen pieces, what would those pieces be called?" "Sixteenths!" answered one boy, after meditating a moment. "Very good. And when the sixteenths were cut in half, what would they be?" There was a silence in the class, but presently a little boy at the foot put up his hand. "Do you know, Johnnie?" "Hash!" answered Johnnie, confidently.

(LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,970)

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; have had as many as nine in one day.

"Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack.

Mrs. Edna Jackson, Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—it is there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

A GROWING GATEWAY

The volume of travel through the Kansas City Gateway shows an enormous annual increase.

This is the first reason for the strong passenger service of the BURLINGTON ROUTE from Kansas City to Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Montana, Pacific Coast.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen'l Pass'r & Art., Burlington Route, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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TEETHING POWDERS

Will make baby fat as a pig.

Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowels, Troubles of Children of Any Age and Costs Only 25 Cents. Ask Your Druggist for It.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm for coughs, colds, and throat diseases.

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The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as Second class Mail Matter. Saturday, June 3 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

The town was full of piano agents this week. Rev. J. J. Horn of Rayner was a visitor in Haskell this week. S. L. Robertson wants your trade in Dry Goods of all kinds. Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald is off on a business trip to Louisiana. Our old time citizen, Mr. J. E. Maxwell, was in town Thursday. JACK FOR SALE.—I have a fine jack for sale or trade, W. H. Parsons. Miss Mabel Daniels came in Thursday for a few days visit with friends. If you want a wind mill, a harvester, or twine see Sherrill. Miss Ella Giddings went to Seymour Wednesday on a visit to friends there. Good work at low prices is the motto of the Coleman Art Co. Judge T. D. Isbell of Knox county spent several days in our city this week. Cash is very desirable and it knocks old credit blind at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. M. V. Guest, a prominent citizen of Stonewall, was doing business in Haskell this week. Bleached table linen, napkins, towels, wide towel crash, draperies, etc., at S. L. Robertson's. We are told that Mr. Pidcock intends moving his horses to New Mexico at an early date. Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them. Capt. Sams, a prominent merchant of Benjamin, was a visitor to Haskell this week. The Coleman Art Co. is still here taking first-class pictures for all comers. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hazlewood left Thursday morning on a visit to Mrs. H's people in Palo Pinto. Mr. J. G. Rayner made a trip to Stonewall county this week looking after his cattle. Groceries received fresh every week. Everything sold at lowest possible prices. S. L. ROBERTSON. Mr. A. P. Oliver, Stonewall county clerk, and daughter were shopping in our city this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones started to Stephens county Monday on a visit to their son Ed. If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's. Mr. Henry Johnson got home Wednesday from Comanche, where he assisted Mr. Rhome in driving his cattle. Mr. S. Beavers brought up from Jones county another bunch of cattle last Tuesday for his ranch in this county. Wire is now as cheap in Haskell as at R. R. points. Buy now if you want any, as it is still advancing. Our former citizen, Mr. M. H. Lackey was down from Amarillo this week looking after some litigation in the district court. A splendid new stock of shoes of all kinds just arrived. Nice slippers as well as heavy and fine shoes for gentlemen, ladies, misses and children at S. L. Robertson's. This week furnished the first opportunity his fellow citizens have had of observing Judge Sanders as judge of the district court and the general opinion seems to be that he bestrides the woollack with becoming dignity. We understand that the Texas Central people have laid off the town for the terminus of their extension about 18 miles south of Haskell and just east of the Haskell and Anson road. Mr. John Robertson took a flying trip to Anson this week; at least that's what the boys call it. And no doubt he wished that he could fly when his hack broke down and he had to make a bareback ride of several miles to get another vehicle.

Miss Stella Dodson, who has been attending Patton Seminary at Oak Cliff, is expected home to-day. Mr. Henry Alexander got home from Georgetown Thursday, where he has been attending the Southwestern University. Mr. M. S. Pierson left on Monday to look after his business affairs at Emory and will be absent several weeks. They say that when Tom Carney wants to rush a load of goods from the railroad he sends his special driver, Boudwell, for them. Mr. W. A. Tomlinson, a stockman and county commissioner of Stonewall county, had business in our city Wednesday. Mr. R. E. Martin has changed the date for his stereopticon exhibition mentioned in the FREE PRESS last week from the 5 to the 6th of June. Mr. W. D. Garren and Mr. J. F. Armstrong have gathered their range horses, about 300 head, and are on the way to New Mexico with them. Mr. Roy Burnett a prominent young stockman of Knox county, spent a day or so in our town this week getting acquainted with some of our young people. Mrs. M. A. Clifton and children took occasion to spend a few days with friends in town this week while Mr. C. was engaged with grand jury work. To those who drink whiskey for pleasure: HARPER Whiskey adds zest to existence. To those who drink whiskey for health's sake: HARPER Whiskey makes life worth living. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas. Mr. W. M. Wood, one of our best citizens and a prosperous farmer of the northeast part of the county, had his name enrolled this week for the FREE PRESS and Houston Post—a combination hard to beat. Mr. J. C. Jones, one of our large woolgrowers, who ranches on the T. G. Carney place, has finished shearing his flock of 4000 sheep from which he got over 30,000 pounds of wool. Mr. Hatcher of Albany, who owns the UK brand of horses, many of which have been starving around town and in the lanes, is here gathering the remainder to move them away. Mr. Roy and Miss Eva Browning of Seymour, on their way home from Claremont where Miss Browning has been teaching music, stopped over a day here and visited the family of Mr. J. N. Ellis. Local items were hard to find this week, notwithstanding district court was in session and there was an unusual number of people in town. However, the grand jury has been industriously gathering news and we presume they got it all. We noticed the following visiting lawyers in attendance on our district court this week: Messrs Fred Cockrell of Abilene, J. M. Morgan of Benjamin, Ed. J. Hamner of Colorado City, J. H. Glasgow of Seymour and W. A. Wilmet of Snyder. Mr. Wat Fitzgerald went to Albany Wednesday to meet his daughter Miss Ada, and Miss Edna Ellis, who are returning from Huntsville where they have been attending the Sam Houston Normal Institute. They arrived home yesterday evening. In going home from Haskell about three weeks ago Mr. W. M. Wood lost his purse with ten or twelve dollars in it. The fact has not been made public before and if any one has found it this will enable them to restore it to the owner. The FREE PRESS made a mistake last week in announcing that Miss Una Foster had returned. Our informant had seen a hack stop at Mr. Foster's residence the evening before we went to press and a young lady alight from it and jumped to the conclusion that it was Miss Una, knowing it to be about time for her return. Mr. F. M. Morton was in town Wednesday and played his old trick on us again—came up smiling and snook hands like he was glad to see us and left a dollar in our hand in the operation. We can always take that sort of a joke in good humor. On the hunt for news items the other day we dropped into R. H. McKee & Co's and all the answer we could get to numerous questions was, dunno, until one of the dispensers of goods, wares and merchandise had an unusual thing happen to him—an idea flashed athwart his cerebrum and he informed us that "the boss is gone to Knox county huntin' dough."

I am receiving this week 10 Wagon Loads of Groceries which I will sell at following prices: 8 lbs. Coffee \$.95 2 lb. Can Imp'd French Peas .12 1 Gro. Diam'd Parlor Matches .12 1 Pk. Crown Flakes05 1 Gal. Extra-Fine Molasses .32 40 Bars of Soap 1.00 Alaska Salmon12 3 lb. Can Tomatos (Best) . .10 100 lbs. Best Four 2.15 100 lbs. Second Grade 2.00 100 lbs Third Grade 1.70 Honey per pound09 6 Boxes Sardines25 Yours for business and more for bargains. T. G. Carney. Phone No. 1.

Dr. J. G. Simmons tells us that a gentleman here from Jacksboro this week told him that grading was in progress on the Circle Belt railroad from Gainesville to Jacksboro and said that it was the general belief in Jacksboro that the Rock Island would move out from Jacksboro ahead of the C. B. and go to Graham or some point west. Rev. W. S. Rogers has been holding night services at the Baptist church during this week as a finale to his pastoral work in Haskell. The regular pastor, Rev. Robt Farmer, will return next week and Rev. Rogers will return to his home at Waco. During his stay of a few months in our town he has made many warm friends and gained the universal respect and confidence of our people by his modest deportment, his earnest work and the sincere christian spirit which he has uniformly evinced. We are sure that the best wishes of our whole people go with him. We are informed that Rev. R. E. L. Farmer will return from Waco on the 9th of this month, where he has been attending Baylor University and will resume his labors as pastor of the Baptist church. The commencement exercises of the University will be held June 2-7 inclusive. Rev. Farmer is in the senior class and will graduate with honors. The subject of his thesis will be "Duty and Destiny" and at the solicitation of the Baptist Young Peoples Union here he has consented to deliver his thesis again here after his return, on Sunday, 11th instant, at 4 p. m. Everybody is invited and the young people especially. Mr. Major Smith started to drive out of town in his buggy Wednesday and stopping at Mr. Glasscock's to speak to him about something released his reins and just then the horses got scared and made a bolt and before he could recover the reins had dashed a wheel against a fence post smashing the wheel and throwing Mr. Smith partly out of the buggy. Continuing their flight they carried him in that position, partly dragging him for some distance, inflicting several bruises and scratches on him before he regained his seat and brought them to a stand in a wire fence. It was a dangerous position and he was fortunate in escaping without a serious hurt. He was able to start to Albany Thursday morning.

BRUSHY CREEK SCHOOL. Teacher and Pupils Complimented.

Mr. Editor, Having waited for over a month for some one of the patrons of the Brushy Creek school to give some account of the closing of the school through your columns and no one having done so, I, as an observer with no direct interest, having no child in the school, think it but justice to Miss Minnie Jones, the accomplished teacher, that a public expression of praise and appreciation be given her for the excellent and efficient manner in which she conducted the school as well as her very pleasing and successful management of the closing exercises. I have heard a number of the visitors on that occasion say that they never witnessed better conducted exercises, and the pupils all showed the effect of careful instruction and training. A recitation given by Miss Buna Wilbourn was decided by every one to be a master effort showing that she possessed high merit as an elocutionist. Rain has been plentiful in our neighborhood and we have fine grass and good prospect for bountiful crops. Yours &c. L. May 26, 1899.

Haskell's Summer Normal.

You will see from a card in this issue of the Western-News, that Haskell has secured a Summer Normal at that place. We are truly glad our sister town has shown so much get up and go as to have this success; now let every teacher in the country give it encouragement and let our young people all over the country, who contemplate teaching, attend this school. You will find everything in Haskell needful for your comfort and for successful study. The teachers are persons of reputation for work in their lines and can give you a good pointing in the way you should go to have success. We shall expect some good results from this summer Normal, and all encouragement should be given it.—Anson Western-News. Haskell is pleased to have this hearty commendation from her neighbors and we are sure that the normal here will not disappoint any who see fit to attend it.

Haskell's Summer Normal.

Just before going to press Friday evening we were informed that Mr. J. A. Clark, an old and esteemed citizen of the Paint Creek neighborhood had died on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and that he would be entered in the neighborhood burial ground where are resting some that were near and dear to him.

McLEMORE'S is the place to buy your Drugs, Paints, Oils, Etc. Have just received a new Tank of CARBON And can give you any quantity at close prices; also all kinds of MACHINE OILS.

NEW SHOE SHOP T. S. Giddings, Proprietor. Boots and Shoes made to order and fit guaranteed. Only best of material will be used in my work. Repairing promptly done. I shall depend on the quality of my work for my recommendation and, solicit your patronage on this basis.

SANDERS-PORTER. Rumor was correct for once. Judge P. D. Sanders returned on last Saturday, bringing his bride with him. At his home where the Judge is so well known and appreciated for his good qualities it is needless for the FREE PRESS to attempt any eulogy on this occasion. We are sure that such a man must have selected a good and worthy woman for his life companion and that she will meet a warm welcome with Haskell people. We quote the following from the Caldwell News-Chronicle, published near Mrs. Sanders' home: Last Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert U. Porter, near Brymer, Judge P. D. Sanders, of Haskell, Texas, and Miss Nelie Porter, were united in marriage by Rev. E. A. Potts, pastor of the Methodist church at Ben Arnold, Milan county. While the contracting parties were both of considerable prominence, they chose to have a very quiet wedding and consequently only a very few select friends were present. Judge Sanders is district judge of the Thirty-ninth judicial district, with Haskell as his headquarters. He lived here at one time and is well and favorably known by a large majority of the people here, and they all congratulate him on his fine judgment in the selection of a fitting helpmate. Mrs. Sanders is the amiable and accomplished daughter of one of Burleson's most prosperous farmers, Robert Porter, who is also probably the oldest settler now living in this county, he having lived here something like sixty-four or sixty-five years. The News-Chronicle joins this community, as well as that of Haskell, in heartiest congratulations to the happy couple.—Caldwell News Chronicle.

The Refrigerator ICE COLD DRINKS all the time! ICE CREAM every Tuesday and Friday evening, and to order for entertainments, etc., any time. FRUIT TREES. To the People of Haskell and Knox Counties: I have accepted the local agency for the F. T. Ramsey Nursery at Austin, Texas, for 12 months. So please reserve all orders for trees and shrubbery for me and my agents and I will be personally responsible for all mistakes, and replace all trees that die, if treated as directed by catalogue. Yours for fruit, B. T. LANIER.

The Emporium, The New Millinery Store, Abilene, Texas. I invite the ladies of Haskell and vicinity, when in our city, to inspect my line of millinery. Most stylish line in West Texas, at the lowest prices. MRS. M. M. BALDINGER, Manager.

Spot Cash and Cheap. That's the way groceries are going at my store—and they are going fast! Feed Stuff I will try to keep on hand a full supply of Corn, Bran, Etc. A fresh lot of corn just in. Yours for business, W. T. Jones.

Money Saved is Money Made.—If you wish to make some money examine our new line of wash goods. Staple Dry Goods.—A full stock of Bats, Domestic, Sheeting, Shirting, Cheviots, Denims, Licks and Coverts. Dress Goods.—Foreign and Domestic. Latest in Wash Dress Goods, Pique, Percale, Duck, Dimities, Organadies, in all shades. Lawns, Nansooks, Embroideries, Dotted Swisses &c. Hosiery.—A full and complete line of the very best brands and dyes for men, women and children. Parasols.—We have a large stock from 50 cents up to extra values. Gloves.—No costume is complete without a pair of perfect fitting kid gloves of good quality. Such gloves can be had here at moderate prices. The drive we are making in prices in this line causes competitors to wonder where they were obtained. Handkerchiefs.—A dainty handkerchief tucked in belt or purse or jacket pocket peeping shyly forth and giving just a hint of its quality and beauty pleases feminine fancy. We supply the handkerchiefs and offer a stock so comprehensive in style and quality that every taste or pocket book can be suited. Millinery.—Paris and London styles at our popular prices, a combination which should please every Haskell woman. We invite each and every one to examine this stock as it is up-to-date in every particular, and the best part is, you can possess your choice at a moderate price. Furnishings.—Whatever Haskell men or women need in furnishings can be found here and it will please in style and price. Our large trade in furnishings has come to us because we have deserved it by catering to the needs of our customers more satisfactorily than have others. We would be glad to have you look at the new things in this line. Shoes.—We have the most complete stock of men's, women's, and children's shoes and slippers of regular goods ever shown in the west, and of the best goods. Also we have 700 pairs of ladies shoes and slippers bought as a job lot. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on them.

Spring Is Here —and so is our large stock of— Spring Goods. To be up with the times you need some of the up-to-date nevelties.

Lowest prices guaranteed in all lines. 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 Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaport with economy, luxury and comfort via The Denver Road (Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.) ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, D. B. KEELER, A. G. P. A. G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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