

The Haskell Free Press.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, July 22, 1899.

No. 29.

The University of Texas Record.

The latest number of the University of Texas Record contains much valuable information concerning the organization, work and development of our great State University, located at Austin, illustrated by a number of fine engravings of the buildings and grounds. The institution is administered by 73 professors, officers and instructors. During the past year there were 800 students in attendance, more than 200 of whom were young ladies. The graduating class number nearly 150 students. Tuition is free; income from the land endowment and legislative grants providing sufficient revenue for the maintenance of the University. Good board may be had for \$12.50 per month; second hand books at half price. These conditions make it the cheapest first class University in the country. Educate the youth of Texas at home.

Copies of this number of the Record will be sent free to anyone upon application to John A. Lomax, Registrar, Austin, Texas.

Try a Fall Potato Patch.

The growing of fall potatoes is becoming a matter of importance in the South, and as matter on this subject is now in season, we give the following from an article by Dr. Ragland which will appear in Farm and Ranch of July 15th:

"We have grown second crop potatoes for four years and used them for planting. So far as our experience goes, it seems safe to conclude that second crop potatoes are as good, if not better, for planting than Northern grown seed. This fact will save the importation of large quantities of Northern grown seed every year for spring planting. Growing second crop needs to be greatly encouraged in the state. In some Southern States second crop potatoes have been grown for twenty years. One grower writes that he has grown it in Texas for fifteen years. At present, however, the grower who uses this second crop for seed is the exception.

"The Soil.—The best soil is, perhaps, a rich, sandy loam, kept in fine tilth. The same soil upon which the spring crop grew can be used. If this soil be not rich it would be better to use soil upon which no crop grew and was plowed two or three times during spring and summer, so as to bring it into fine tilth by plowing and harrowing. Rows should be made across it about three feet apart and four to six inches deep just before it is ready for planting. As a general rule, the best time to plant in this latitude is about the 15th of August. It is best to plant after a rain when the ground comes into proper condition. We have grown a good crop when planted on the 20th of July, after rain had moistened the soil.

"The tubers that are to be used for a second crop seed should ripen thoroughly before they are dug. If they be dug before maturity they will not sprout so rapidly. After the tubers are dug they should be spread out in the sunlight for a day or two so that they will assume a slightly green color. After this it is better to spread the tubers out on the ground, in shade, and cover two or three inches with straw, hay, or pine needles, and keep damp. Eyes of the early varieties will begin to show signs of growth in about two weeks, when they are ready to be planted.

THE FREE PRESS thinks it sees in the West Texas Fair an opportunity for our people to benefit themselves and the county by sending down an exhibit of its products and has said so several times, but time is passing and so far only one living mortal has opened his mouth to us on the subject. He was of the same opinion as the FREE PRESS. We hope there are others and that they will come alive in time to do something.

It is said that the president's friends have found it impossible to make it so hot for Secretary Alger that he would abdicate and they are now trying to freeze him out.

What does a knot on a log, an Egyptian mummy or an ice berg care for cold weather?

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Southwest Corner Public Square,
Haskell, Texas.

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

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

From Farm & Ranch of July 22nd:

"During all the hard times and low prices we have heard so much about in recent years, and the confident but lugubrious assertion that farming don't pay, there is one prominent and promising fact: Some farmers have succeeded fairly well all the while; or, to state it differently, good farming has always paid. The other sort never does; hence the perpetual grumbling that has and will always assail our ears. Hard times when really present press more heavily upon the bad farmer than upon the good, because the former has no refuge from the storm when the latter 'foreseeth the storm' and gets out of the way of it. The farmer who relies largely upon his head to assist his hands will adjust his operations to existing conditions, and as times become worse his farming becomes better, and thus he evens up things and comes out master of the situation. We will always have poor, pessimistic farmers and good, practical and successful farmers."

Prospectors are beginning to come in a steady stream. A good many of them are hunting state school land. To find it they will have to go out on the plains or two or three counties farther west, where it is too dry for farming. Many of them don't seem to know exactly what they are looking for. These people have heard that Western Texas wants more settlers and is holding out inducements for them to come, and we presume, from the way some of them talk, that they are looking for some sort of a soft snap or somebody to hire them to locate. Such cattle are not worth much anywhere. Others have sensible and fair ideas and understand that the inducements spoken of are the cheap and fertile lands, the healthful climate, the various opportunities that are presented by a new country for men of industry and intelligence to gain a footing and establish themselves. These people will make good citizens and Haskell county is getting a fair share of them and is glad to welcome them as co-developers and prosperity builders.

The efforts of the gold demys to get up a presidential boom for Senator Gorman of Maryland turned out a small fizz. If our friends, the enemy, of the yellow hue don't know it now they will know later that nothing but a straight 16 to 1, anti-trust, anti-imperialist will go with the democracy, and his name is—Bryan. If they will just digest this fact and make up their minds to vote for that sort of a democrat or transfer themselves to the republican party at once, they will save themselves a good deal of needless scheming and anxiety.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines.

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by A. P. McLemore, druggist.

The Line of Battle.

The lines upon which the battle of 1900 will be fought are fast becoming definite and clear and all doubt regarding them is being rapidly dispelled. But while this is unmistakably true, the warning cannot be sounded too loud that an insidious enemy is in the field abundantly equipped with the most seductive weapon, one that in a noiseless manner produces marvelous changes in the minds of men.

That ninety-five per cent of the Democratic voters of the nation favor the re-adoption of the Chicago platform with additions to cover developments since it was made, and the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency who are the best exponents of that platform, is not any longer open to question. Every expression from the voters regardless of locality makes the fact plain.

One other thing has become equally plain, which is that the Republicans dread another encounter upon the lines of 1896, and that the gold Democrats will receive all the aid, financial or otherwise, that the republican committee can furnish to further the work of corrupting the Democratic national convention and obliterating the lines established in 1896.

The gold Democrats of the Hill-Whitney-Crocker stripe will leave nothing undone to compass the defeat of the Chicago platform and secure the nomination of candidates by the Democratic convention, who if elected, would be as acceptable to the gold trust, the banks, the monopolies, as Mr. McKinley himself. They are now working with might and main to accomplish that end. They know that such a nomination would cause a disintegration of the forces that opposed McKinley in 1896 and make his election sure in 1900. They hold in utter contempt the will and wishes of the great voting population of the country, and, failing to use the Democratic party in the interest of monopoly, they will seek to compass its defeat and afterwards claim a share of the glory of a Republican victory. These men who formerly exerted such a powerful influence in the counsels of the Democratic party and controlled that party in the interest of monopoly are either interested as capitalists in the exploitation of the people and share in the spoils of monopoly under law or are mere political attorneys, who are allowed a few crumbs from the monopoly table in return for their political services. At all events, the people have these enemies within the fold, and they are to be reckoned with.

They are in a pitiable minority in the Democratic party and stand no chance whatever of succeeding in their wicked schemes if the people are aroused and on guard. But it will not do for loyal Democrats to be overconfident or neglectful of the work that must be done to prevent the Democratic party again becoming the victim of these unprincipled political adventurers.—National Watchman.

The joint high commission representing Germany, Great Britain and the United States in the Samoan islands and which is invested with supreme authority by said governments, has decided to abolish the office of king in Samoa and placed the entire conduct of the government of the islands in the hands of the consuls of the three powers. The whole matter will no doubt wind up by a division of the islands among the three governments.

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

Prof. T. D. Evans.

Prof. T. D. Evans returned last Sunday from a trip to Haskell, where he has been elected principal of the public school.

Prof. Evans has been principal of the Ranger Public High School for four years, and has proven himself fully qualified for the position. The first term of school here under his principalship increased in number of teachers from two to three, the second term increasing from three to four. The enrollment when Prof. Evans took charge was 127, while the enrollment of the last term was 200, the increase being due in a large measure to the attendance of boarding pupils.

Prof. Evans has been a member of the Board of Eastland County Examiners during almost his entire service in Ranger, and has conducted summer normal work for the past four years. He was raised in Brown county and has been teaching in West Texas for fifteen years.

Though Success regrets that Prof. and Mrs. Evans are to leave Ranger we wish them health, happiness and prosperity in their new home, and offer congratulations to both the school board and the good people of Haskell.

Dr. M. L. Mahaffey and family from Glen Cove, Coleman county, arrived here Friday of last week and are domiciled in the J. E. Dickenson residence, the best to be had in the present crowded condition of the town. In conversation with Dr. Mahaffey a day or two ago he expressed himself as well pleased with the town and surroundings and thought them good enough to anchor in. As indicating the estimation in which the doctor and family were held in Coleman county we present below two clippings from the Coleman Voice, the first an editorial and the other from the papers Glen Cove correspondent.

Dr. Mahaffey of Glen Cove will move next week to Haskell. The people of Haskell will find Dr. Mahaffey an excellent gentleman and good physician, and worthy of their confidence and esteem.

Dr. Mahaffey and family left Tuesday for Haskell to make their future home. Their loss to this community is much regretted, as the Doctor was one of our most enterprising citizens. His continued practice during his long stay with us up to the day of his departure has proven him to be a very able physician. We regretfully congratulate Haskell on her good fortune.

The Madison Meteor says that the Southwest Texas melon and truck growers sent four solid train loads of melons out over the Aransas Pass railroad in one day recently and that that road has carried about 1,250,000 melons from Southwest Texas this season.

Reports like this are good to read. If this lick is kept up Texas will soon get from under the dominion of "King Cotton" and there will be such prosperity in the land as was never dreamed of by his subjects.

Dr. Ragland, in Farm and Ranch of July 22nd, gives some good advice about purchasing trees, which, if generally observed, would prevent much disappointment and loss on the part of those who have heretofore gratified an innate fondness for being humbugged, or who may hereafter be so inclined. This is what he says about Northern grown trees for Southern planting:

"Trees from Northern states will suffer just as badly from late frosts as those grown South. And another fact is of greater importance to Texas tree planters, to-wit: Trees from Northern nurseries are grown for planting in Northern latitudes. Nurserymen very naturally select for propagation varieties that do best in their vicinity. It has been demonstrated over and over again that very few varieties that are adapted to and produce well North are of any value in Southern orchards. This well-established fact has caused the Texas State Horticultural Society to undertake the preparation and publication of a catalogue of fruits that succeed in our state."

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Depth,
2ft. 2 inches
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Oak Cases.

Four Pedals and Patent Soft Stop.

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"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, Druggist, Newark, N. J. It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by A. P. McLemore, druggist.

Archer County Copper.

Prof. Potter, geologist of Washington University, St. Louis, was out at the request of Mr. Carver and examined the Little Helen copper mine on the North Fork, taking in also the immediately adjacent country. His observations were in a high degree favorable, and his formulated report will be forwarded a little later. During the investigation a nugget was taken out that weighs 16 pounds and the professor on examination estimated its per cent of pure copper at 70 to 75. So soon as skilled miners can be had from Colorado, Mr. Carver proposes that the work shall proceed systematically and with energy. A smelter on the ground will be a fact of the near future.

The Boston and Texas Mining company, whose land is also in the Carver pasture, will probably ship a car of copper ore the coming week.

The Archer county copper fields are more than meeting expectations; and as actual work has proceeded the theoretical stage has been surely left to the rear.—Review.

If you don't think the FREE PRESS is right on the subject of a Haskell county exhibit at the Abilene fair we would like to know it so that we can quiet wasting ammunition in a hopeless cause.

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.

Hey? Did you speak? No! Well, we didn't much expect you would. We had hoped, though, that there were some among us who could see the benefit to be derived from an exhibition of Haskell county products at the West Texas Fair at Abilene this fall and, seeing it, would have the enterprise, public spirit and get up and git to take hold and push it along—but it begins to look as if we were mistaken, or worse.

NOTICE.
OFFICIAL DISTRICT.
Rev. P. D. Sanders,
R. C. Crane,
OFFICIALS.
H. R. Jones,
Oscar Martin,
G. B. Connel,
J. W. Collins,
J. E. Murfree,
C. M. Brown,
H. M. Rike,
COMMISSIONERS.
J. W. Johnson,
R. M. G. Ellard,
T. E. Ballard,
J. E. Carter,
SHERIFF.
J. W. Evans,
CHURCHES.
Evangelical (Sunday) Preaching every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor.
Methodist (Sunday) Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
Rev. J. E. Murfree, Pastor.
Presbyterian (Sunday) Preaching every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
Rev. J. E. Carter, Pastor.
CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Judge No. 66, A. F. & A. M.
every Tuesday each month.
J. S. Rike, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 151
meets on the first Tuesday of each month.
J. L. Jones, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, sec'y.
Camp of the Woodmen of the World, No. 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
W. E. Stewart, Com. G.
G. R. Couch, Clerk.

Professional Cards.
G. McCONNELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
OSCAR MARTIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office at Terrell's Drug Store.
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.
Office in Rock building at Messers Hotel.
The South Side Barber Shop.
D. W. COURTWRIGHT, prop.
Solicits your patronage with prompt and agreeable service.
Preparations are being made for the annual reunion of the old settlers on the Clear Fork, near Haskell. The grounds are being cleared and enlarged and some improvements added that were not formerly had. Among the promoters are Joe Bailey and W. Hall, the silver-tongued panhandler, have given assurance of their attendance.

L. M. Rose carried to DeWitt a pumpkin that weighed seventy pounds.

A Mr. McMahan of near Forney will raise nearly 1000 bushels of onions this season.

The streets of Durant I. T. are crowded every day with wagons loaded with wheat and oats.

Recent heavy rains in Randall county have caused the grass to grow fast and cattle are fattening.

Mr. St. John of Blanco passed through Mason several days ago with 1100 head of cattle looking for a pasture.

Cameron, I. T., has shipped 251,000 bushels, or forty-nine cars of Irish potatoes at an average price of 40 cents per bushel.

Quantities of peaches are being shipped from Carlisbad, N. M.

A bank has been established at Roswell, N. M., in which the stockholders are nearly all cattlemen.

J. H. Bryson marketed at St. Louis nine cars of cattle from Comanche, including 876 and 888-pound steers, sold at \$4.30 to Swift & Co. and 990-pound steers sold at \$4.50 to King & Co.

The recent flood struck a watermelon patch near Cuero and juicy melons by the wagonload floated to that city. All colors of mankind were represented in the feast that followed.

D. E. Ledbetter, a prominent wholesale grocer and grain dealer of Anderson, S. C., was in Sherman interviewing grain dealers about oats. He says the fame of the north Texas oats has reached the Atlantic coast.

A pest resembling the army worm has appeared in Navarro county in countless numbers and are causing much damage. The worm is about an inch in length, grayish brown in color and has a black shiny head.

The largest corn crop ever raised in Texas were in 1895, when there was produced 197,996,000 bushels, and in 1898, 195,226 bushels. This is according to the report of the United States department of agriculture.

James N. Bush of near Allen threshed this season 2400 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of oats. His wheat yielded seventeen and one-half bushels per acre and oats fifty bushels per acre.

Territorial Livestock Inspector Cantelona has been to Greer county, Oklahoma, where he killed a dozen horses infected with glanders, and quarantined nearly 200 animals. The disease has a good start and many valuable animals are infected and will doubtless die.

Mr. J. Shaw took a load of the finest peaches to Devers, Angelina county, seen there for several years. They are of the Alberta variety. The average weight is nearly eight ounces, and the fruit is free from worms. Mr. Shaw raised about 100 bushels of peaches this year.

A trade in high grade cattle is reported that is of general interest. It was between Messrs. Ike West of San Antonio and Pleasant M. Butler of Kenedy, in which the latter sold between 300 and 400 head of high grade Shorthorn cattle, between 3 and 4 years. They are Durhams and out of a herd of the finest bred cattle in the southwestern part of the state.

The Grayson county oat crop is turning out much better in some sections than in others. It seems that the later sowing of oats is yielding the better crop. The earlier sowing did not make so good a stand as the crop sown later, when there was more moisture, and in consequence the oats came up a poorer stand.

It is estimated by those in a position to know whereof they speak that the corn crop of the Indian Territory this year will be the largest ever grown there. In consequence it is thought many hogs will be fattened this fall.

Watermelons and cantaloupes are coming in at a lively rate at Gainesville, and are being shipped out in large quantities. This season's berry and vegetable crop was never larger or better, and now the melon crop is coming on and also shows an increase over previous years.

Two beans were grown in a Dallas garden, one measuring thirty-two inches, the other thirty, in length, with tremendous pods. Mr. F. P. Gillespie, who raised them, calls them the "Texas Wonder," and has an abundance of them.

J. C. Grantham of Granger marketed five cars of cattle, including 774 pound steers, sold at \$4.15, and 1170-pound steers, stags and oxen sold at \$4.40 at St. Louis. The entire consignment was bought by the St. Louis Dressed Beef company.

About sixty cattle of a herd of 450 that were driven from Alice to Hallettsville died of exhaustion after reaching their destination. It was at first thought they had a contagious disease, but a member of the livestock commission decided as first stated.

George Shelton of Corsicana has about two acres planted in small Mexican peanuts in the western suburbs of that city, the yield of which is phenomenal. The vines are nearly two feet high and the roots are literally loaded with these nuts.

The condition of cotton in the principal growing states of the staple for June was: North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 85; Florida, 90; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 82; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 82; Arkansas, 82; Tennessee, 88; Oklahoma, 78; Indian Territory, 91.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HAVE A HOME LOST, LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"And Brought Him to an Inn and Took Care of Him, and On the Morrow When He Departed, Said I Will Repay Thee"—Luke 10: 35-36.

(Copyright 1899 by Louis Klopsch.)

This is the good Samaritan paying the hotel bill of a man who had been robbed and almost killed by bandits.

The good Samaritan had found the unfortunate on a lonely, rocky road, where, to this very day, depredations are sometimes committed upon travelers, and had put the injured man into the saddle, while this merciful and well-to-do man had walked till they got to bed and cared for. It must have been a very superior hotel in its accommodation, for, though in the country, the landlord was paid at the rate of what in our country would be four or five dollars a day, a penny being then a day's wages, and two pennies paid in this case about two days' wages. Moreover, it was one of those kind-hearted landlords who are wrapped up in the happiness of their guests, because the good Samaritan leaves the poor wounded fellow to his entire care, promising that when he came that way again he would pay all the bills until the invalid got well.

Hotels and boarding-houses are necessities. In very ancient times they were unknown, because the world had comparatively few inhabitants, and those were not much given to travel, and private hospitality met all the wants of sojourners, as when Abraham rushed out at Mamre to invite the three men to sit down to a dinner of veal; as when the people were positively commanded to be given to hospitality; as in many of the places in the East these ancient customs are practiced today. But we have now hotels presided over by good landlords, and boarding-houses presided over by excellent hostesses, in all neighborhoods, villages and cities, and it is our congratulation that those of our land surpass all other lands. They rightly become the permanent residences of many people, such as those who are without families, such as those whose business keeps them migratory, such as those who ought not, for various reasons of health or peculiarity of circumstances, to take upon themselves the cares of housekeeping.

Many a man falling sick in one of these boarding-houses or hotels has been kindly watched and nursed; and by the memory of her own sufferings and losses the lady at the head of such a house has done all that a mother could do for a sick child, and the slumbering eye of God sees and appreciates her sacrifices in behalf of the stranger. Among the most marvelous cases of patience and Christian fidelity are many of those who keep boarding-houses, enduring without resentment the unreasonable demands of their guests for expensive food and attentions for which they are not willing to pay an equivalent—a lot of cranky men and women who are not worthy to tie the shoe of their queeny caterer. The outrageous way in which boarders sometimes act to their landlords and landladies shows that these critical guests had had early rearing, and that in the making-up of their natures all that constitutes the gentleman and lady was left out. Some of the most princely men and some of the most elegant women that I know of today keep hotels and boarding-houses.

But one of the great evils of this day is found in the fact that a large population of our towns and cities are sitting up and have given up their homes, and have taken apartments, that they may have more freedom from domestic duties and more time for social life, and because they like the whirl of publicity better than the quiet and privacy of a residence they can call their own. The lawful use of these hotels and boarding-houses is for most people while they are in transit; but as a terminus they are in many cases demoralization, utter and complete. That is the point at which families innumerable have begun to disintegrate. There never has been a time when so many families, healthy and abundantly able to support and direct homes of their own, have struck tent and taken permanent abode in these public establishments. It is an evil wide as Christendom, and by voice and through the newspaper press I utter warning and burning protest, and ask Almighty God to bless the word, whether in the hearing or reading.

One of the worst damages that comes from the herding of so many people into boarding-houses and family hotels is inflicted upon children. It is only another way of bringing them up on the commons. While you have your own private house you can, for the most part, control their companionship and their whereabouts; but by twelve years of age in these public resorts, they will have picked up all the bad things that can be furnished by the prurient minds of dozens of people. They will overhear blasphemies, and see quarrels, and get precocious in sin, and what the bartender does not tell them the porter or hostler or bell-boy will.

Besides that, the children will go out into this world without the restraining, anchoring, steady, and all-controlling memory of a home. From that none of us who have been blessed of such memory have escaped. It grips a man for eighty years, if he lives so long. It pulls him back from doors into which he otherwise would enter. It smites him with contrition in the very midst of his dissipation. As the fish already surrounded by the long wide net swim out to sea, thinking they can go as far as they please, and with gay toss of silvery scales they defy the sportsman on the beach, and after while the fishermen begin to draw in the net, hand over hand, and hand over hand, and it is a long while before the captured fish begin to feel the net, and then they dart this way and that, hoping to get out, but find themselves approaching the shore, and are brought up to the very feet of the captors, so the memory of an early home sometimes seems to relax and let men out further and further from God, and further and further from shore—five years, ten years, twenty years, thirty years; but some day they find an irresistible mesh drawing them back, and they are compelled to retreat from their profligacy and wandering; and though they make desperate effort to escape the impression, and try to dive deeper down in sin, after a while are brought clear back and held upon the Rock of Ages.

If it be possible O father and mother! let your sons and daughters go out into the world under the semi-omnipotent memory of a good, pure home. About your two or three rooms in a boarding-house, or a family hotel, you can cast nosh such glorious sanctity. They will think of these public caravansaries as an early stopping-place, malodorous with old victuals, coffees perpetually steaming, and meats in everlasting stew or broil, the air surcharged with carbonic acid, and corridors along which drunken boarders come staggering at one o'clock in the morning, rapping at the door till the afflicted wife lets them in. Do not be guilty of the sacrifice of blasphemy of calling such a place a home.

A home is four walls enclosing one family with identity of interest, and a privacy from outside inspection so complete that it is a world in itself, no one entering except by permission—bolted, and barred, and chained against all outside inquisitiveness. The phrase so often used in law books and legal circles is mildly suggested—every man's house is his castle. As much so as though it had drawbridge, portcullis, redoubt, bastion, and armed turret. Even the officer of the law may not enter to serve a writ, except the door be voluntarily opened unto him; burglary, or the invasion of it, a crime so offensive that the law clashes its iron jaws on any one who attempts it. Unless it be necessary to stay for longer or shorter time in family hotel or boarding-house—and there are thousands of instances in which it is necessary, as I showed you at the beginning—unless in this exceptional case, let neither wife nor husband consent to such permanent residence.

The public residence of hotel and boarding-house abolishes the grace of hospitality. Your guest does not want to come to such a table. No one wants to run such a gauntlet of acute and merciless hyper-criticism. Unless you have a home of your own you will not be able to exercise the best rewarded of all the graces. For exercise of this grace what blessing came to the Shunammite in the restoration of her son to life because she entertained Elisha, and to the widow of Zarephath in the perpetual oil well of the miraculous cruse because she fed a hungry prophet, and to Rahab in the preservation of her life at the demolition of Jericho because she entertained the spies, and to Laban in the formation of an interesting family relation because of his entertainment of Jacob, and to Lot because of his entertainment of the angels, and to Mary and Martha and Zachaeus in spiritual blessing because they entertained Christ, and to Paulinus in the island of Melita in the healing of his father because of the entertainment of Paul, drenched from the shipwreck, and of innumerable houses throughout Christendom upon which have come blessings from generation to generation because their doors swung easily open in the enlarging, ennobling, irradiating and divine grace of hospitality. I do not know what your experience has been, but I have had men and women visiting at my house who left a benediction on every room—in the blessing they asked at the family altar, in the good advice they gave the children, in the consolation that looked out from every lineament of their countenances; and their departure was the sword of bereavement. The Queen of Norway, Sweden and Denmark had a royal cup of ten curves, or lips, each one having on it the name of the distinguished person who had drunk from it. And that cup which we offer to others in Christian hospitality, though it be of the plainest earthenware, is a royal cup, and God can read on all its sides the names of those who have taken from it refreshment. But all this is impossible unless you have a home of your own.

Young married men, as soon as you can, buy a place even if you have to put on it a mortgage reaching from base to capstone. The much-abused mortgage, which is ruin to a reckless man, to one prudent and provident is the beginning of a competency and a fortune for the reason he will not be satisfied until he has paid it off, and all the household are put on stringent economies until then. Deny yourself all superfluities and all luxuries until you can say, "everything in this house is mine, thank God!—every timber, every brick, every foot of plumbing, every door-sill." Do not have your children born in a boarding-house, and do not yourself be buried from one. Have a place where your children can shout and sing and romp without being overhauled for the racket. Have a kitchen where you can do something toward the reformation of evil cookery and the lessening of this nation of dyspeptics. As Napoleon lost one of his great battles by an attack of indigestion, so many men have such a daily wrestle with the food swallowed, that they have no strength left for the battle of life; and though your wife may know how to play on all musical instruments and rival a prima donna, she is not well educated unless she can boil an Irish potato and broil a mutton-chop, since the diet sometimes decides the fate of families and nations.

Have a sitting-room with at least one easy-chair, even though you have to take turns at sitting in it, and books out of the public library or of your own purchase for the making of your family intelligent, and checker-boards and guessing matches, with an occasional blind man's bluff—which is of all games my favorite. Rouse up your home with all styles of innocent mirth, and gather up in your children's nature a reservoir of exuberance that will pour down refreshing streams when life gets parched, and the dark days come, and the light go out, and the laughter is smothered into a sob.

First, last, and all the time, have

WIFE AS HIS SISTER.

HUSBAND MARRIED ANOTHER WOMAN.

Led to Do This by Love—She Played Her Part in Silence and in Agony, but at Length Left Her Home—A Strange Story.

It is seldom that a wife will stand quietly by and see her husband wedded to another woman, yet such a story is told of herself by Mrs. John J. McGuire, formerly of Wellston, Mo., but now of Alton, Ill.

As an explanation for her acquiescence in the peculiar arrangement Mrs. McGuire says she was prompted by intense love and confidence in her husband to accept the position of pseudo sister-in-law in the same house with his newly wedded bride, upon his mere suggestion. Now she is sorry that it ever happened, thinks that she has been misled, and the other afternoon journeyed to Clayton to secure a certified copy of her marriage license in order to prove positively that she was his wife, when she asked to have him legally punished, as she declared that she intended to do.

In addition to the marriage license copy Mrs. McGuire also secured a copy of her marriage certificate from Justice Greenleaf, showing that she had been married by him to Mr. McGuire Aug. 15, 1898. To the marriage officials at Clayton Mrs. McGuire said that she had been acquainted with her husband for about one year before she wedded him, and trusted implicitly in all that he proposed to her. Consequently when he suggested that it would be better for them to give their addresses at Hillsboro, in St. Louis county, she readily consented. Mrs. McGuire said that everything progressed smoothly after their marriage until one day after Christmas, when the postman left a letter at their house, which created consternation. According to Mrs. McGuire, the letter was from Miss Frances Bryan, a former acquaintance of her husband, in which she suggested that an immediate marriage would be advisable. "McGuire was very much perplexed," said his wife, "but he finally concluded to make a full confession. He said that he could not absolutely ignore the letter, for he had promised to wed the writer before he had met her. He asked me not to desert him in the hour of need, but to help him out of his embarrassment. When he could settle matters, he said, we would resume the relations of man and wife. He then proposed that I consent to his marrying Miss Bryan, saying that I could live with him as his sister-in-law until an opportunity came for him to safely extricate himself from the difficulty."

Mrs. McGuire says that she stood it as long as possible, living with her husband and his second wife, until about five weeks ago, when she concluded that her husband had no intention of fulfilling his promise, and that her self-respect would not permit her to remain under his roof any longer. She accordingly left him and went to work in Alton. She says:

"We lived together happily enough until my husband received the letter one day from Miss Frances Bryant of Alton. Mr. McGuire did not know what to do at first, but he finally confessed to me that she could make it hot for him if he did not comply with the demand. Then, when he made the proposition for me to help him out of the difficulty, I consented, as I loved him dearly. The marriage ceremony was performed in Alton, and after it was over I went with them to live. I thought it until I became convinced that he would not make good his promise to me. He kept continually putting me off, and finally I concluded that I could not retain my self-respect and live in the same house with them. I accordingly left without a cent and managed to eke out a scanty existence by the little work that I could do in Alton.

"For a long time I did not know what to do, as my husband told me that if I made the facts public we would both go to the penitentiary. He finally denied our marriage altogether and said I could not prove it. Our marriage certificate had been destroyed, and I came down here today simply to get a copy of it in order to have the proof of my marriage. I do not want to get into any trouble, and if I committed any misdeed, did not do it knowingly. I would still like to help him out of this scrape if it is possible to do so."

Family of Musical Tastes. Harper's Bazar: A gentleman of decided and highly cultivated musical tastes, wishing to change his residence, advertised for rooms in "a private family fond of music." The next mail brought him the following reply: "Dear Sir:—I think we could accommodate you with rooms, and as for music one of my daughters plays the parlor organ and guitar; another one plays the accordion and banjo; I play a cornet and fiddle; my wife plays the harmonica, and my son the flute. We all sing and if you are a good tenor singing you will fit right in when we get to singing gospel hymns evenings, for none of us sing tenor. Or if you play the base viol we have one right here in the house. If you want music as well as board we could accommodate you and there would be no extra charge for it."

The Sweet Girl Graduate. "My graduation essay will be just dreadful," said the sweet girl. "Why do you think so, Ethel?" "Well, Aunt Jane wanted to help me, so I am letting her write while ma and I worry about my gown."—Detroit Free Press.

Making Light of Her. The Swallow—Isn't the living skeleton ridiculous? The Snake Charmer—What now? The S. S.—Why, I just heard him call the fat lady 'the light of his existence.'"

A Hard One. A literary society at Florence is discussing the important and pertinent question, "Resolved, That a hamcock is more dangerous than a sofa."—Kansas City Star.

PLANTS THAT SHOOT BULLETS.

Mimic Battles Often Take Place Between Wistaria Vines.

Many common garden plants shoot bullets, not as big nor as hard as those shot from a gun, but they go quite as far and are as effective proportionately. If the plants which shoot them were as big as a gun these vegetable bullets might do great damage. As it is, battles take place between plants, during which the bombardments are fierce enough while they last. The common wistaria has been known to shoot a bullet over fifty feet. This curious property is the result of nature's efforts to scatter the seeds as far as possible. Many plants have seed pods which are held, so to speak, in a state of tension. As the plant grows its fibers become stretched, until when the seeds are fully developed the retaining capsule bursts open violently and the seeds literally are hurled in every direction. The wistaria has seeds which in size and shape are much like the pistol bullet, and as the plant loves to grow on hillside and on eminences, the distance these vegetable bullets travel before touching the ground is very great. When the number of plants is large, and they all shoot off together, a mimic battle takes place which must be alarming indeed to the small animals in the neighborhood. One can imagine the consternation of the squirrels and the birds during the time when the black pods are flying. If one of these bullets were to hit a bird in a vital part it would undoubtedly injure it. The wild geranium is another plant that hurls its seeds in all directions. The story is told of an invalid who had placed some wistaria plants on a mantel near her bed, and forgot them. Some time afterward, when she lay sick in bed, her family heard her scream out, and rushed into the room to find her in a nervous, frightened condition, exclaiming that a bullet had been shot into the room. She was soothed and quieted by assurances that such a thing was impossible. But later in the day she cried out again, this time insisting that a bullet had struck the window pane and had come across the room. Sure enough, the "bullet" was found at the foot of the bed. When examined it turned out to be a wistaria pod. Then she remembered the plants on the mantel. They had ripened and shot their seeds. One had gone across the room, struck the window pane, and bounded back to the bed. The distance as measured was thirty feet.—Pittsburg Leader.

AGAINST CREMATION.

Many Difficulties Met by Its Advocates In England.

Crementation had many more difficulties to meet and much stronger prejudices to overcome in England than have confronted it here, but the British advocates of this method of disposing of the dead were persistent, and already their views, if not exactly popular yet, have ceased to excite active opposition. The Cremation society is now 25 years old. It took four years of work and argument to bring about the building of the first crematorium, and six years more passed before an incineration was publicly performed under the society's auspices. The number of incinerations has increased gradually from three in 1855 to 240 in 1898, and the total has reached 1,283. The argument against cremation upon which most emphasis has been laid by its reasonable, as distinguished from its sentimental, opponents, has been the danger of destroying the evidence of crime. To meet this objection, which is real, though of slight practical importance, the English society has assumed the obligation of investigating the condition of death in the case of every body for the incineration of which application is made, and it has now secured the services of a distinguished pathologist for consultation purposes in cases of unusual doubt or difficulty, and for making necropsies when required. The Medical Record, commenting on these facts, says it is an interesting question whether cremation, "while remaining optional in cases of death from ordinary causes, should not sooner or later become obligatory when death is due to such transmissible diseases as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc., at all events in the chief centers of population." Such a course, it says, would seem amply justified to sustain the active efforts being made in every direction to limit the ravages and retard the dissemination of preventable disease.—New York Times.

THE GULF OF MAINE.

A Great Place for the Breeding of Terrible Storms.

The Gulf of Maine is a geographical division not marked on average maps, for it is chiefly referred to in scientific treatises on the general subject of the tides, says Collier's Weekly. It is defined by the great curve of the American coast from Cape Race, the eastern extremity of Newfoundland, westward and southward to Cape Cod and Nantucket. Into this curve during normal conditions of sea and air a current sets perpetually from the far north, known as the Labrador current. It makes its way southward inside the gulf stream and cools the water, even in summer, as far as Nantucket sound. In the winter months, when northerly winds prevail, a terrific sea is hurled against the rocks about the islands, and when new bars here and there, involving the shifting of myriads of tons in a single day, that may mean destruction to the unwary or even to the most wary of navigators. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia reach well out into the track of these gales, and theoretically it would seem that their bold headlands might form something of a lee along the shores of Maine, and down perhaps almost as far as Nahant. But in point of fact they seem to have very little effect. Possibly the wind is drawn out of its general direction somewhat by the conformation of the shores, but at any rate when a northeaster is blowing there is very little shelter to be found, except in the landlocked harbors or behind the islands, and that are fortunately of frequent occurrence in the exposed region. The government observers of ocean phenomena in their forecasts of North Atlantic weather for the winter months habitually predict gales of greater or less severity at intervals of about seven or eight days covering all this zone and extending southward as far as the Hatteras, or perhaps even till they melt away into the gentle trade winds of the tropics. But not even the hydrographic office ventures as yet to predict very far ahead the approach of phenomenal storms such as visited this coast at the end of November. It could and did give warning several hours before the storm began to make itself felt at the Virginia capes and along up the Jersey shore. Hurricane signals were promptly set at every station away up the coast as far as the jurisdiction of the United States extended, and if the coastwise authorities of the British possessions had only been willing to accept the warning of American weather prophets, they, too, might have shown danger signals for the benefit of their seafaring population.

DOUBLE SPOONS THE LATEST.

A New Fad for Five o'Clock Tea Tables.

The tea ball is out of date. At least so the tyrannous dame who rules us with a rod of iron says, and as we always bow very meekly to her dictates, why, of course we won't use any more tea balls. The New York Herald, today, when clothed in bewitching lace furledown tea gown, presiding at a gem of a tea table, does not use a silver tea ball with which to brew her refreshing Russian tea. In lieu of the ball madame has a prettily designed teaspoon, and this is introduced, stirred around in the boiling water in the shell-like tea cup, and presto! the work is done, and verily it is well done. Of course all these fads are good for trade, and the buyers who are racking their brains for novelties which are going to sell are only too glad to see a new fad introduced and proving in trade vermacular "a good seller." The 5 o'clock teaspoon has proved itself "a good seller" and, being an extreme novelty, has jumped into high favor in great style. Where there were perhaps half a dozen in stock a month ago, there are dozens and dozens of them today, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. The spoon itself is a large-sized teaspoon, having double bowls, which are separate and work on hinges. The bowls are both perforated, as were the tea balls. The tea is placed in the open bowl, the proverbial "teaspoon of tea to a cup," the bowls are closed, and kept closed by means of a sliding ring. Then the spoon is inserted in the cup of boiling water, and your cup of tea brews as you stir it. These spoons come in all prices and designs and can be had of gold or of silver. They can cost much and they can cost little. Just at present they are rather expensive on account of their extreme novelty, but in a short time they will be within reach of nearly all the proud possessors of dainty tea tables, and no table will be quite complete unless it holds among its many accessories at least one of these pretty new spoons.

MRS. LOWNDES BUTTERS BREAD

She Is Kept Busy Because of a Curious Fancy.

Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, wife of the governor of Maryland, is engaged in the beneficent work of curing whooping cough at Annapolis, says the Baltimore Sun. It would be better, perhaps, to state that Mrs. Lowndes is kept busy responding to the appeals of a curious folk-lore fancy of southern Maryland. In the household philosophy of that section it is gravely stated that if the mother of twin children will butter a piece of bread for a patient suffering with whooping cough the little one will be speedily relieved upon eating it. Two of Mrs. Lowndes' sons are twins. Whooping cough is now prevalent at Annapolis. These two statements give an index to her present troubles. Anxious mothers of late have been appealing to the lady of the executive mansion in season and out of season. No social function is too important to be interrupted by them. The door guardian is constantly bringing in Macedonian cries for pieces of buttered bread. Mrs. Lowndes is too kind-hearted to refuse to respond to this curious superstition, and has used in this way many pounds of the delicious butter that is brought to the executive mansion from the governor's fine farm near Pompey Smash, Allegany county.

Has Waited Many Years.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell, who has been elected president of the University of California is a distinguished philologist and Greek scholar, for some time director of the American school at Athens, and has written several books on the history of his special study. The only work, however, in which he has appealed to the general public—a work which has awakened considerable popular interest—is the history of Alexander the Great, now running in the Century. One critic of this scholarly work says so far as to say that the great scholar has waited over 2000 years to be accorded his due as man and empire builder.

Quite Upset Them.

Rear Admiral Kenny, the new paymaster of the navy, has created almost a panic in his staff at Washington by issuing a stringent order against the reading of newspapers during business hours, writing private letters or engaging in conversation except relating to business. As these are favorite methods of killing time with some of the older clerks, the order quite upsets them.

Eden Without Eve.

"Where, asked the female suffrage orator, 'would man be to-day were it not for woman?'"

"The moment and looked around the hall. 'I repeat,' she said, 'where would man be to-day were it not for woman?'"

"He'd be in the garden of Eden, eating strawberries," answered a voice from the gallery.

Governor of Two States.

Preston B. Leslie of Butte, Mont., enjoys the distinction of having served as governor of two states. His first term began in Kentucky in 1870, and in 1886 he was appointed governor of Montana. He is although 84 years old, he is still a lawyer with a large practice.

Great Marine Artist.

"Did you know that Maud Gillington was engaged to a great marine artist?"

"No. How did she ever happen to get acquainted with a painter?"

"He isn't a painter, but a champion diver and bridge jumper."

Our troubles weary everybody except ourselves—that is to say, the recital of the same.

Gray hairs are honorable, but are not always enjoyable.

Beneficial Women

Should have beauty and vigor of health. A strong stomach is the first essential to beauty. Nine-tenths of the sickness comes from weak digestion. Thousands of people have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and regained their health. There is nothing like it. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

What a pity that so many industrious men can not obtain work.

For Housekeepers.

See that your linen is washed clean. Use "Fauless Starch," clean iron, follow directions on package and perfect results will follow. All grocers sell "Fauless Starch," large package, 10c.

"Fauless" seems to be the chief delight of some people.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Powder?

It is the only cure for Bunions, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Humors. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoes, at all Drug Stores and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Some people are guilty of working their consciences.

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked, harassed, anxious people of all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and safe remedy. It restores fresh life through purified blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It restores fresh life through purified blood.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

Form a New Treaty of Utmost Importance to Both of the Two Great Nations that are Interested.

Japan and the United States.

Washington, July 17.—A new treaty between the United States and Japan goes into effect to-day, at which time also new treaties between Japan and nearly all of the European countries and some of the South American republics also go into effect.

It is an event of far-reaching importance in the relations between Japan and the United States, as it does away with the treaty methods which have been in vogue for nearly fifty years and substitutes an entirely new method of procedure.

The same is true in the relations of Japan with other countries. Taken as a whole the many new treaties which go into effect place Japan on an entirely new footing with the world at large, as she is recognized for the first time as an equal in every respect. The treaty with this country was made June 29, 1894, in Washington between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kuroki, who then represented Japan here.

The changes it made were so far-reaching that it was determined the treaty should not go into operation until July 17, 1899. In an interview Mr. Jura Komura, the present Japanese minister in Washington, said:

"The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history, not only of Japan, but of the oriental countries in general. It will be the first instance in which the western powers have recognized the full sovereignty of an oriental state.

"This action of the enlightened nations of Europe and America shows that if any country is ready to assume full share in the responsibility and affairs of the world at large these old enlightened powers are ready to admit such a country to full power among nations. So we regard this treaty as a very important step, not only for Japan, but for all the nations of the east.

The countries with which Japan has made new treaties are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Peru. All of these go into effect except those of France and Austria, which are deferred until Aug. 4. With most of the countries Japan had treaty relations before, but they were crude and unequal.

Regarding about the new system of treaties Japan naturally feels most friendly toward the United States, because she has shown a most sympathetic interest in Japan's desire to adopt modern methods and to deal on even terms with the rest of the world.

Storm in Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 17.—A disastrous storm raged in this city yesterday afternoon. The wind, with a velocity of seventy miles an hour, destroyed huge oaks, swept business buildings of their signs and architectural ornaments, and did other serious damages, removing portions of roofs, etc.

The wind was accompanied by a sweeping rain and electrical display. Telephone and electric light wires were ablaze and falling on the business streets, and at times it was feared fire might be communicated to adjacent buildings.

No persons are reported killed or injured, though several narrowly escaped being struck by falling signs, trees, awnings, smokestacks and the like.

The storm was the hardest known in the vicinity for more than ten years. Reports have not yet been received from the outlying districts, but it is believed here that East Tennessee crops have been heavily damaged.

Medal for Miss Gould.

Toledo, O., July 17.—During the war with Spain Miss Helen Gould of New York furnished a number of cots for the soldiers in Cuba, part of which were received by the sixth Ohio regiment of this city. The boys fully appreciated the generosity and patriotic gift of Miss Gould. They at once decided to show their regard for her by raising a fund among the men, which will be used to purchase a magnificent medal for Miss Gould.

Samoa Commission.

Washington, July 17.—It is stated in quarters intimately acquainted with the recent conduct in Samoan affairs that the abolition of the kingship in Samoa has advanced considerably further than a provisional agreement by the Samoan commission, and the governments have so far acquiesced that this is regarded as a part of the permanent plan for the government of Samoa. It is also said that the report of the report of the Samoan commission is likely to be unanimous.

Plate Workers Resume.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 17.—Tin plate workers throughout the country to the number of nearly 50,000 resume work this afternoon, after an idleness of two weeks. The scale fixed on at Chicago is based on the price of bars, the minimum advance over last year's scale being placed at 15 per cent, which will prevail until June 30, 1900. In addition to the 15 per cent advance, the men will receive a further advance of 2 per cent because of the recent advance of 50 cents per 100 pounds in the price of the plate.

About the Public Domain.

Washington, July 17.—The reports reaching the interior department of a threatened monopolization at a number of points of the land acquirable under the law relating to reservoirs for watering live stock create no apprehension on the part of the authorities.

They say that the rules and regulations recently put in force for the execution of the law have been so carefully framed that there is no danger of individuals getting more than their share of the public domain or of the infliction of any possible injury to the common use of the areas concerned.

The new code of rules, it is stated, restrict filings made previous to the issuance of the rules, taking from them every tendency to monopoly, these previous filings being now returned to the parties with instructions that the applications for such lands must conform to the later regulations.

They are also designed to prevent an exclusive right to the tract taken, giving the land the status of a community property, open to all seeking the water rights, and furthermore they restrict the maximum quantity of land in any section to 160 acres to each individual, but even this is not permissible unless the party has built a reservoir having a capacity of 500,000 gallons, any less capacity reducing the area allowed proportionately.

The lands taken can not be fenced or otherwise inclosed, and must be kept open to the free use of every one wanting to water his animals, any non-compliance with the law or regulations resulting in cancellation of the grants.

Yellow Fever Situation.

Washington, July 15.—The official publication of the marine hospital service issued yesterday contains a summary of the yellow fever situation in Santiago de Cuba up to July 10, prepared by Assistant Surgeon Parker, who is on the ground. He says that up to that date there had been 148 cases with 28 deaths. Dr. Parker also reviews the history of the epidemic. The first case discovered appears to have been that of an American civilian who was ill in a saloon. Soon three other cases developed in the same saloon. Referring to the spread of the disease, he says:

"The foci of infection have increased almost daily. The first cases were removed from the guardhouse and band-room in the barracks; other cases followed these from the same locality; then cases were traced to the barracks, occupied by the various companies, now foci appeared in the town, four cases being removed from a San Basilio house, two doors from this office; several cases have also been taken from the hospitals. The military hospital is one of the greatest sources of danger. Several cases among the hospital stewards being traced to that institution."

Work of Whitecaps.

Little Rock, July 17.—A story of horrible cruelty by a band of white caps has reached here from Montgomery county. James Irwin, a half-witted individual, had incurred the displeasure of a gang of toughs at Black Springs. He was stripped, rubbed with lye soap and shaven from head to foot, being badly lacerated in the fustian operation. He was then beaten with pistols and finally placed in a rain barrel and churned up and down until consciousness left him. Several arrests have been made.

Warrants Issued.

Antlers, I. T., July 15.—Deputy Marshal Bert Brown and posse left Antlers for Alikohi with warrants for the arrest of twenty-five persons, officials and others, for contempt, the officers refusing to grant a stay of execution on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Thomas on Wednesday.

The warrants are for sheriff of Wolf county, the district attorney of the third Choctaw district, the judge, clerk and a number of deputy sheriffs.

Journalists to be Invited.

New York, July 15.—The newspaper men of the country at large will be given an opportunity to participate in New York's reception to Admiral Dewey. The press committee met yesterday at the city hall and decided to send every daily newspaper in the United States and to every prominent weekly and magazine a circular letter inviting the editors and other representatives to come to New York next October and partake of the city's hospitality.

Liberty Rewarded.

Springfield, Mo., July 15.—According to a letter received by Chief of Police Bishop, Robert M. Cooper is heir to \$500,000 in Cripple Creek mining property and Texas real estate left by Capt. Grego, a frontiersman, who died recently in Cripple Creek. Cooper formerly edited a paper here and was at one time prominent in Missouri politics. He became penniless, and has for years lived in St. Louis. Years ago in Texas Cooper saved Grego's life.

Large Shortage.

New York, July 15.—George M. Valente, cashier of the Middlesex County bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was closed yesterday, has surrendered himself and is now in jail on account of a shortage in the bank's funds, which has been variously estimated all the way to \$165,000. The affair caused considerable excitement among the business men of Perth Amboy, where the Middlesex bank was considered as strong as the eternal hills.

Alaskan Gold.

Victoria, B. C., July 17.—The steamer City of Seattle, from Alaska, brought down about 200 passengers and \$600,000 or \$700,000 in drafts and dust. Late arrivals say the officials at Dawson refuse to record any more claims on Bonanza or its tributaries. The White Pass railway has purchased the Dyea Tramway company's interest. It is not known whether they will continue to operate it or not.

The Goings On.

Antlers, I. T., July 15.—The execution of William Goings has brought the Choctaw officials and the United States into a clash, the result of which will be watched by the reading public with interest. The day before the execution the friends of Goings, through their attorneys, forwarded to Judge John R. Thomas, at Tulsa, I. T., the following application for a writ of habeas corpus:

"Hon. J. R. Thomas, United States Judge, Tulsa, I. T.: William Goings, under sentence of Choctaw court to be shot for homicide Thursday at Alikohi, petitions you for habeas corpus on the ground Judge Clayton absent, and under decision in Cherokee cases, Choctaw nation has no authority to execute sentences in murder cases. Telegraph writ to Thomas Watson, sheriff, at Antlers, to have body before you on certain day; will send it to Alikohi Wednesday.

"WILLIAM GOINGS, Petitioner. "By attorneys."

The same day the following writ was received at Antlers by wire from Judge Thomas, addressed to Watson, sheriff:

Tulsa, I. T., July 12, 1899.—Thomas Watson, sheriff, Antlers, I. T.: You are commanded to have the body of William Goings detained in your custody, as it is said, together with the day and cause of his being taken, before me at the courthouse in South McAlester on the 22d day of July, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there state in writing the cause of his imprisonment and producing your answer for so doing; and herein you are not to fail, under the heavy penalty pronounced by law against those who disobey this writ, and to submit to and receive all those things which then and there are adjudged in this behalf. Given under my hand this 12th day of July, 1899.

"JOHN R. THOMAS, "Judge of United States court in Indian Territory."

The writ was immediately delivered to United States Deputy Marshal Clay, who proceeded at once to serve it. He went to Alikohi and delivered it to the Choctaw sheriff, who ignored the same, and Goings was executed on schedule time.

Yesterday morning Deputy Marshal Clay swore out a complaint for murder against Sheriff Watson, the Choctaw judge and district attorney, and twenty-five deputies. The writs were delivered to Deputy Marshal Bert Brown, who immediately went to serve them.

These cases will be tried before United States Commissioner B. F. Hackett of this place. There are quite a number of legal points involved in these cases, and when they are finally adjudicated it will settle forever the legal relation existing between the Choctaw nation and the United States as regards criminal matters.

The Curtis Bill, Atoka agreement and Choctaw law will play a part in the final decision.

Warmly Welcomed.

San Francisco, Cal., July 15.—Not since the departure of the regiment of California volunteers for the Philippines have the streets of San Francisco presented such a scene of animation as they did yesterday, nor have steam whistles, cannon and bells created such a rumpus. The cause of this most enthusiastic demonstration was the landing of the Oregon volunteers and the California signal corps, preparatory to going into camp at the Presidio and the final mustering out.

Prisoner at St. Michaels.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—J. Homer Bird of New Orleans is now a prisoner in the military barracks at St. Michaels, Alaska, charged with the murder of J. H. Herning and R. J. Patterson. Charles Sheffer and a woman named Noma Strong are held under \$5000 bond as witnesses. The entire party came from New Orleans. They were wintering at a coal mine about 185 miles this side of Anvik. They quarreled over the supplies and it is claimed Bird shot and killed Herning and Patterson.

Celebrated Fall of Seattle.

New Orleans, La., July 15.—The French colony celebrated the 14th of July in elaborate style with a festival for the benefit of the school where French is taught free. An official call was made upon the French consul by the presidents of the various French societies, money was distributed to the poor and the officials then adjourned to the fair grounds, where an attractive programme was carried out. The music was all by French composers.

Undoubted Right to Punish.

Washington, July 15.—It is said at the department of justice that if the Choctaw Indian authorities refused to recognize a writ of habeas corpus regularly issued by a judge of the Federal court in the case of the Indian, Walla onka, who was executed in the Indian Territory Thursday, the judge has the undoubted right to punish the offenders for contempt of court.

The department, however, has no jurisdiction in the matter as it now stands.

Judgement Modified.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 15.—The supreme court yesterday, after overruling a motion for a rehearing in the case of seventy-three fire insurance companies, against which writs of ouster were issued because of violation of the anti-trust law, decided to modify the judgment, recalling the writ of ouster and allowing the companies to continue to do business in the state on payment of a fine of \$1000.

Wheeler on the Way.

Chicago, Ill., July 15.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler passed through Chicago yesterday bound for the Philippines on an unknown mission. As he put it himself: "I am ordered merely to report to Gen. Otis, and I do not know what I shall have to do when I get there. I expect to return by December, when congress meets. Being in the army, I felt that I had no right to remain idle all summer and fall, and asked to be sent on active service."

First Bale at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., July 15.—The first bale of the new cotton crop was received here yesterday by Messrs. H. & B. Boer, to whom it was consigned by order of Gov. Sayers of Texas, this firm having generously offered the bale at a high premium and have it disposed of for the benefit of the Texas flood sufferers.

The bale, which was raised in San Patricio county, Texas, was on exhibition at the cotton exchange, where it attracted considerable attention.

The new bale has been placed temporarily in charge of the cotton exchange. The board of trade and the committees from these three influential organizations will solicit subscriptions for the purchase of the bale and see that it is redonated, so that it can be shipped to other markets throughout the country.

The proceeds of all sales will be sent directly to Gov. Sayers.

To be Tried in Mexico.

Washington, July 15.—Mrs. Rich is to be surrendered to the Mexican authorities, to be tried for the murder of her husband. For days past letters and telegrams have been coming to the president and Secretary Hay, some almost hysterical in the strength of their protests against the extradition of the woman. It has been represented that she is insane; that there are impending physical obstacles; that she is innocent of the crime charged against her, and finally, it would be an act of barbarity to place an American woman at the mercy of Mexican law and officialism. All of these considerations have been weighed, and it has been decided that unless Mrs. Rich is surrendered, she can be no hope of securing the surrender to our officers of the many Mexican border thieves and criminals who plunder on our side of the line and retreat into Mexico; so the precedent will be established.

Dewey at Port Said.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Long has received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey:

Port Said, July 14.—Secretary of navy, Washington: Olympia in voluntary quarantine. As soon as coaled proceed Trieste for pratique and recuperation of officers and men.

DEWEY.

Inasmuch as he is silent on the subject, it is assumed that no change has occurred in the health of Admiral Dewey and his men since their departure from Hong Kong, when all were reported well.

It is said at the navy department that the admiral's reference to "pratique" means simply that he is going to Trieste to get a clean bill of health that will enable him to continue his voyage through the Mediterranean without delays from the health authorities at the various ports.

El Reno's Founder Dead.

El Reno, Ok., July 15.—Maj. A. F. Foreman, founder of El Reno and one of the pioneers of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, died here. In 1861 he enlisted at Lawrence, Kan., as a captain and was afterward made major. He was engaged in many fights and wounded a number of times. In 1864 he was commander of Fort Gibson, I. T., and gained quite a reputation as an Indian fighter. At the opening of Oklahoma proper in 1889 he secured the land upon which El Reno was built.

A copy of the first folio of Shakespeare was sold at London for £1700—a record price. The highest previous price was £715.

Discussion Renewed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 13.—A special to the Times from Birmingham, Ala., says:

Since Gen. Joseph Wheeler has been ordered to the Philippine islands a renewal of the discussion about declaring vacant his seat in the house of representatives has begun. The Montgomery Journal was the first to spring the question. This leads to the suspicion that it is sounding public opinion for the governor with a view to his declaring Gen. Wheeler's seat vacant.

Grass Examined.

Denver, Colo., July 13.—The subcommittee of the National Industrial commission held a session here yesterday and examined James Grant, former governor of Colorado, and chairman of the operating committee of the American Smelting and Refining company. He reported the mining industry in Colorado in a satisfactory condition and said that owing to most ore containing a combination of two or more metals, the output would be very little more silver at 90 cents an ounce than at present.

Wants Spanish Ships.

Washington, July 13.—An offer from a prominent firm of ship brokers, doing a large foreign business, to purchase the Reina Mercedes and any and all of the war crafts captured during the late war, has aroused a suspicion that Spain is trying in this indirect manner to obtain possession of the vessels and thus remove the offense to Spanish pride caused by the floating of the American flag over her ships.

Wheeler on the Way.

Chicago, Ill., July 13.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler passed through Chicago yesterday bound for the Philippines on an unknown mission. As he put it himself: "I am ordered merely to report to Gen. Otis, and I do not know what I shall have to do when I get there. I expect to return by December, when congress meets. Being in the army, I felt that I had no right to remain idle all summer and fall, and asked to be sent on active service."

Aguinaldo's Address.

Manila, July 13.—A copy of the independence speech which Aguinaldo made during the recent celebration at Tarlac of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Filipino independence. In substance it is as follows:

"Filipino, beloved daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, commended by Providence to the care of noble Spain, be not ungrateful to her salute who warmed you with the breath of her own culture and civilization.

"It is true she sought to crush thy aspiration for independence, as a loving mother opposes separation forever from the daughter of her bosom. This but proves the excess of love and affection Spain feels for thee. Filipino, delicate flowers of the east, scarcely eight months weaned from the breast of thy mother, thou hast dared to brave a great and powerful nation, such as is the United States, after barely organizing and disciplining thy little army! Yet we reply we will be slaves to none, nor allow ourselves to be deceived by soft words. Let us continue to defend our fatherland until independence is assured, for this is justice. We shall see at last that the great American nation will acknowledge the right which is on our side.

"That doctrine of the great Monroe, that America is for Americans, is not forgotten. Just so we affirm that the Philippines are for the Filipinos. Some states of the American union have arisen in our favor. Especially is the Democratic party convinced that both victors and vanquished will lose precious lives. Thus many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley as inhuman for having ordered his military representatives at Manila to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos.

"These facts prove that they wished to try us, to see if we are able to live up to the second color of our banner, which signifies courage, heroism and martyrdom. Therefore we should not resent this struggle with the Americans. In spite of their expressed desire to dominate all of the Philippines, well convinced are they that we fight with justice and right on our side, and that autonomy is all a show of deceit, only serving to save certain accumulated wealth.

"We have never concealed our aspirations, that we aspire but to independence, that we struggle on to obtain it, perhaps from those who are our enemies and to-morrow will be our allies, as they were for the overthrow of the power of Spain. We might well accept this autonomy America offers, but what can we do with it if our ambition is independence, and if we are to accept only to later overthrow, by force of arms, the sovereignty of America?

"As I believe it is the intent of the autonomists to make us of treachery and deceit, we can not accept such a procedure. We do not wish to be traitors afterward. We wish to show our character of frankness and sincerity, and nothing more. Let us avoid the example of those natives who having at one time been colonists, accepted autonomy to enable them to make their work surer, once everything was prepared.

"History has given us an example of this in recent events. Let us persist in our idea, which is only the legitimate and noble aspiration of a people which is desirous at all cost to preserve its national honor spotless and pure as a crystal. Thus, then, there will not be a single Filipino autonomist. Those who are so are in the eyes of the people but time-servers, fearful of losing their riches, threatened by risks of war.

"Filipinos, let us be constant; let us strengthen the bonds of our nation."

Waived Hearing.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 13.—Angus M. Cannon, the Mormon leader who was recently arrested on the charge of polygamy, appeared before a justice of the peace yesterday and waived a hearing. He refused to say anything about the case.

The American liner Paris is now afloat and securely anchored.

Washington, July 13.—The monthly statements of the exports for June, 1899, of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oils, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows as follows: Breadstuffs, \$19,781,057, a decrease as compared with June, 1898, of about \$9,321,000; cotton, \$8,208,806, increase of \$547,000; cattle and hogs, \$2,244,456, decrease \$156,000; provisions, \$15,056,528, increase \$2,205,000; mineral oils, \$5,481,991, increase \$509,000; total \$51,037,748; net increase \$6,215,000.

First Act of Violence.

Birmingham, Ala., July 13.—The first act of violence in the history of the ore mine strike of the Robinson Mining company at Ishkooda, which has been in progress for three weeks, occurred between Oxmoor and Ishkooda Tuesday night. Gus Miller, a Negro mule boy working for the company, is seriously wounded in the face and body with birdshot, and may die.

Bryan Given a Loving Cup.

Denver, Colo., July 13.—Wm. J. Bryan passed through Denver yesterday en route to Boulder. He was met at the depot here by Gov. Thomas and Mayor Johnson who escorted him to Boulder. At Cripple Creek Mr. Bryan was presented with a loving cup by the ratio of 16 to 1.

Bars for Billets.

Chicago, Ill., July 13.—The wage conference between the American Tin company and the Amalgamated association has resulted in an agreement to substitute bars for billets as a basis of the sliding scale, the new ratio to be one-seventh instead of one-fifth. It is believed the scale will be signed and the company's mills will reopen Monday.

It is rumored the Gould lines will soon consolidate.

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A McDowan, an ex-Confederate soldier, died at the Confederate home at Austin, aged 69 years.

Washington, July 13.—Admiral Dewey, on his arrival here on board the Olympia yesterday, said he was in very good health. He appeared to be in excellent condition, which was also the case with the officers and men. Most of them have suffered from malarial fever, but have now quite recovered. The Olympia has been quarantined, no direct communication with her being allowed.

Nine British warships are enroute to St. John, N. F.

Washington, July 13.—Acting Secretary Birgham of the agricultural department had a conference with the president yesterday. Both the agricultural and state departments have received information that Belgium has removed its restrictions as to the importation of American cattle beef. The agricultural department has been informed that Germany, upon learning of Belgium's action, immediately issued a decree unfavorable to beef products from Belgium, thereby preventing American beef from reaching Germany by shipment from Belgium. Secretary Hay said yesterday that the state department had not yet received advice as to Germany having taken the action charged.

Lie Passed.

Concord, N. H., July 13.—Yesterday afternoon's session of the hearing in connection with the charges of violating the civil service laws against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger preferred by ex-Gov. Chas. A. Bushiel, was productive of a warm colloquy between the two New Hampshire senators. The lie was passed between Senators Chandler and Gallinger, and Senator Chandler and Commissioner Brewer have become involved in a dispute, which, the senator says, will lead him to ask President McKinley for the removal of Mr. Brewer from the civil service commission.

Postmaster at Carlsbad, N. M., received authority from the postoffice department at Washington to finally drop the name of Eddy and substitute Carlsbad in its place.

The customs receipts at the port of Havana for June were \$1,012,899. The total receipts for six months of 1899 are, to be exact, \$5,146,830. The monthly average for six months is \$857,805.

It is announced that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company of Pittsburgh will build works at Manchester, Eng., and employ 5000 men. George Westinghouse will direct the enterprise.

The Scott paper mill, located at Sixth street and Glenwood avenue, Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000, fully covered by insurance. About 2000 persons are thrown out of employment.

Martial law has been declared throughout the department of Belgrade, including that city, owing to discoveries made during the course of the recent inquiry into the attempt upon the life of former King Milan.

Manchester, Clay county, Kentucky, famous by reason of the Baker-White feud, is to have telephone connection with the outside world. Articles of incorporation have been filed for the London, Livingstone and Manchester Telephone company, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The navy department dispatched to Admiral Dewey the medal awarded to him by act of congress to commemorate the battle of Manila bay. The admiral's medal is identical with those sent to each man in the fleet, with the exception of his own name engraved upon the edge.

Bishop Morrison, in an address before the Masons at the First Methodist church, Atlanta, Ga., said that in his opinion many of the deaths of to-day are caused from eating adulterated foods; that lies are put up in packages, sent out in barrels and hung up on hooks.

There is much comment at Boston upon the letter which former Gov. George S. Boutwell wrote to the Clann-Gael association, which was to have been read at a recent meeting of the society, but which was delayed in the mails. The letter has come to light and it severely criticizes what Boutwell terms the "un-American and un-Republican policy" of President McKinley.

The palace at Havana has been completely renovated.

The secretary of war has appointed Majors William L. Marshall, William H. Bixby and Captain Edward Burr of the corps of engineers a board to examine and report upon the proposed bridge to be built at St. Louis across the Mississippi river.

The order of the war department permits the immediate family of a regular or volunteer soldier who is absent abroad, to purchase at cost prices fuel and subsistence stores which are for the immediate use of the family of the soldier.

Since the discovery of rich placer gold deposits in the Jariko mountains, fifty miles north of El Paso on July 4, the rush of prospectors to that region has been phenomenal. Claims have been staked out in all directions, and many good strikes reported.

The United States government has declined the proposal of the government of Austria-Hungary to arbitrate the claims for damages arising from the death of Austrian-Hungarian subjects during the rioting at Hazelton, Pa., in September, 1897.

The Rev. Mr. Dickie met with good success on his recent visit to the United States in raising money to build an American church in Berlin. The fund now amounts to \$40,000. Work on the church begins in the fall or early winter.

Spaniards now in Cuba say that by October July \$130,000,000 of Spanish capital will have been withdrawn from the island of Cuba. Some of it will return to Spain and some to be sent to Mexico, for investment, it is thought by them.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Hon. W. B. Hill was elected chancellor of the University of Georgetown.

The United American Glue company, capital \$25,000,000, has been organized. Secretary of War Alger says he will not resign and the attacks on him are cruel.

Polish residents of Chicago, at a meeting denounced the Anglo-Saxon alliance.

A largely attended meeting in the interest of factories was held at Fort Smith, Ark.

The prospects are there will be an unusually large sugar cane acreage in Cuba this year.

The steamer Portia struck on Big Fish shoal, near Halifax, and sunk. An Assyrian lad was drowned.

Frank Tippey, a Bohemian farmer, near Staunton, Neb., killed his wife with a hammer and then suicided.

The Distillery Company of America, with an authorized capital of \$125,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carr, paymaster general of the army, has been retired. He was succeeded by Gen. Alfred E. Bates.

The war department has let the contract for repairing and refitting the transport Thomas to the Cramps company, Philadelphia, at a cost of \$239,500.

A 3-year-old son of Harvey Black of O'Keefe, O. T., drank the liquid off a plate of fly poison and died in great agony from the effects in spite of the efforts of physicians.

The postmaster at Carlsbad, N. M., received authority from the postoffice department at Washington to finally drop the name of Eddy and substitute Carlsbad in its place.

THE AFRICAN GOLD COAST.

A Land of Mystery to the White Man. Weird Customs of the Natives.

The Gold Coast is a land of mystery to the white man. Although this west African colony has been more or less in touch with civilization for five centuries and has been the scene of several historic events, it is still a terra incognita to the bulk of the American people.

It is in the Gold Coast that the notorious fetish temple and grove of the Ashanti kings are situated. The fetish grove is just about a mile outside of Kumassi. This place of a thousand horrors is made up of large and stately banyan trees, and up to the time of the last British expedition was enclosed in high palisades. Inside these palisades were the sepulchre of the Ashanti kings and a collection of the state ornaments and treasures attached to the royal stool, or throne.

But what has always made the place gruesome in the eyes of the white man is a certain large brass bowl which stands under one of the banyan trees of this fetish grove. It was the custom of the natives that the bowl must be kept constantly filled with human blood. As the contents of the bowl dried up fresh victims were led out and slaughtered and their blood carefully placed in the sacred bowl. Should this important rite be once neglected the aborigines believed that the god of the grove would descend in his vengeance upon the Ashantis. In order to appease this deity it is estimated that over 25,000 human beings have been put to death beneath the banyan trees that sway and whisper over this open air temple of death. Every forty days it was customary for the kings of Ashanti to visit this mausoleum for the purpose of paying their respects to the shades of their departed ancestors, but during the last expedition of the English forces to this part of the Gold Coast the temple and the mausoleum were demolished, and nothing now remains but the stately trees to commemorate its gruesome history.

Although much has been done by the white man to improve and civilize the native of the Gold Coast, the condition of most of these African villages, with the exception of two or three coast towns, is as primitive and backward as it was five centuries ago. Land is held in common among the natives, and, although individuals exist with the title of chiefs, their authority and power are very shadowy, and every man is practically his own master. They are lazy and shiftless, and no wonder, for their streams are swarming with fish, and their cocoanut groves and small plantations yield them an abundant supply of food. The climate, however, is miasmatic, and the death rate is high. As for clothes, in such a climate they are scarcely necessary. The villagers pay no taxes and no rent, and if it were not for their atrocious religious beliefs and practices would be called a very enviable people. But they have a terrible dread of their fetish gods, and each year slaughter hundreds of their children to appease these malignant spirits. The ordinary Ashanti temple is a peculiarly constructed building. It is made of poles placed in the ground in a circular form and then tied together at the top and thatched with hay. Inside is a raised platform of sticks, and on this platform is a rude representation of a man's figure. This is ludicrously modeled in clay, and over it is plastered a paste made of red ochre and the yolks of eggs. Each village has its temple and, according to native belief, shelters the tutelary deity of the settlement. Under the benign protection of this strange god, sickness, ill luck and disaster are supposed to be kept from the people.

The only handicraft that these Ashanti people engage in is the art of weaving. This they do in a primitive loom that would never lead one to suspect that really fine cloth could be manufactured by such a people. Such is a fact, however, the warp of the cloth being made about three inches in width. The pieces are placed side by side and sewed together to make a garment of whatever size required. The weaving is performed by two sets of warp threads, which are alternately raised and depressed between each throw of the shuttle by a treadle arrangement fitting between the large and second toe of the operator, and after the shuttle is thrown through with the web the latter is beaten up by a swinging grating made of bamboo.

The Ashanti women are a light-bearded, ornament-loving lot and each day spend some time in the making of their barbaric toilet. They are especially fond of bathing and romping in the water, and it is a very common sight to see a dozen of them, quite destitute of all clothing, splashing and diving about in one of the numerous streams of the Gold Coast country. Their skin is a glossy bronze color, though their features are invariably heavy and unattractive. They are also fond of fishing, and strange to say, have adopted the white man's style of angling for the finny tribe.

On Hot Weather. "Funston's a remarkable man," said the cheery citizen. "Yes," answered the man whose voice is always keyed to a high tone of complaint. "I suppose so. But there's lots of people about as heroic, only you never hear of 'em."

"Why, look at the way he swam that river." "Swam a river? You just take me down and show me a river,"

and see how long I'll linger on shore. If you want to see some real heroism, you want to watch a man who is waiting ankle deep in the hot asphalt in order to pay his gas bill.—Washington Star.

BEGGAR DIES.

In Apparent Poverty, Leaving a Fortune of \$40,000.

Poughkeepsie Special Chicago Chronicle: Alexander De Witt, who lived in this city, practically upon the bounty of his friends for many years, died at his will, which has just been filed in the office of Surrogate Dorland, of Dutchess county, shows that he leaves an estate of \$40,000 in excellent securities. The old man wore clothes given to him by pitying friends and lived with a charitable acquaintance, Edwin C. Southwick, on Main street. He had several nephews and nieces in various parts of the country, but in his supposed poverty and obscurity he never heard from any of them, except one. This was a nephew, Amos Harrison, of Tonawanda, N. Y., who visited the old man once a year and tried to better his condition. He once sent De Witt \$15, with which to buy a suit of clothes. It was a good investment, for Mr. Harrison is left about \$23,000 of the estate. The old man had another nephew, a resident of Indiana, who visited him a few years ago, and afterward De Witt learned that his relative had endeavored to learn at the banks if his apparently poverty-stricken uncle had any money. This nephew is left \$100 legacy in the will.



ALONG THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.

When 500 pound shells charged with lyddite tumble over a bank with the mules which are drawing them and the men who are driving the mules, and men and mules regularly survive, the Lord may be said to be good to man and beast. At Gibraltar a new battery is being constructed on the highest part of the rock. The shells are placed separately in small barrows

likewise consideration and courtesy. They pounded on the doors and beat a tattoo on the windows in a frenzy of hope and fear. The assuaging of the thirst that consumed them seemed the only thing on earth of any importance. When the landlord finally appeared—in bright-green pajamas and a linen nightcap—and demanded "Wat iss de matter?" they almost mobbed him, pleading, threatening and clamoring. He disappeared and lighted candles, escorted his customers out to the extreme end of his boat-landing and went back to don slippers and slip a white linen coat over the pajamas, and in this costume he served nectar and ambrosia such as never before was eaten or drunk on land or sea. When the time of reckoning came and the thirsty souls were being sent off comforted with a big piece of ice to assist in the making of more cool things at home, that one of the party who had pounded hardest, said: "Too bad to wake you up, Herr Schuter." "Too bad!" exclaimed the innkeeper. "Ach, himmel, I was glad to wake und get a drink myself abtreyt."

WHEN ICE GIVES OUT.

He Declared That He Was Glad to Wake Up.

Midnight swimming parties and all-night stanzas on piazzas and upper balconies have moved to mild surprise the natives of Whitestone and Bayside of late, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. One little German who keeps a wayside inn for bicyclists and other scorers of coolness and repose

Providence Takes Care of Them. When 500 pound shells charged with lyddite tumble over a bank with the mules which are drawing them and the men who are driving the mules, and men and mules regularly survive, the Lord may be said to be good to man and beast. At Gibraltar a new battery is being constructed on the highest part of the rock. The shells are placed separately in small barrows

Fair Cyclist—Where do these roads lead to? Native—One on 'em leads to my 'ome, and t'other goes straight on.—Boston Traveler.

The four largest Protestant denominations are as follows: Methodist (all branches), 15,062,490; Baptist (all branches), 13,012,892; Presbyterians (all branches), 4,747,232; Lutherans (all branches), 4,308,752.

Doctor, my husband says black and red spots appear before his eyes every night. What do you advise? "I advise that he stop playing poker."

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drawn by a mule, with a man holding the handles. The paths are narrow, and in some places not more than three feet wide, with deep ruts in them. Many accidents have happened, and in some cases mule, man and shell have fallen over the side, but explosions seem not to have resulted.

MANEATERS.

Tricks of the savage Lions in Their Native Jungles.

Outing: "When lions become maneaters these inert and treacherous brutes take no unnecessary trouble to catch men, and while human beings are plentiful, none of them undertake perilous expeditions. They know what to do and where to go that prey may be procured with the least amount of risk or exertion. Such a lion is well aware of who tills this corn field or that melon patch. He has informed himself of how many men accompany the village herds, where any outlying camps are situated and how they are guarded. There is no route by which travelers proceed or traffic is carried on that such animals have not studied with reference to the facilities for attack they afford and their own bodily powers. If otherwise good strategic positions present natural difficulties the lion not only considers how these can be overcome, but perhaps practices his part beforehand. At all events he has been watched while engaged in exercises that can only be explained in this way. So puny a creature as man is, when unprovided with effective implements for offense, stands a little chance against such a foe—an assailant having forty times his strength, backed by marvelous activity and an intense passion for carnage. Under these circumstances savages can only shut themselves up or assault their enemy in large masses. On the other hand, those precautions taken by a murderer lion might not seem to comport with that bold and often reckless temper attributed to this species. But such a discrepancy has no real existence; it only appears when a judgment is made without taking all the facts into consideration. This animal's intelligence, developed in maneaters to its highest point, together with an organic stealthiness of nature and proclivity toward unexpected attacks and stratagems, fully accounts for everything a lion does in the way of guarding against failure."



MANEATERS. Tricks of the savage Lions in Their Native Jungles.

Modern Manna. In Arabia, says a writer in La Nature, the Arabs sometimes find in the sandy deserts a kind of fungus which apparently resembles the manna of the bible, and which serves as food for both men and camels when no letter is to be had. It appears upon the sand after every rain, sometimes in little heaps. It is of a grayish color and the separate masses are about as big as peas. It has a sweetish taste, and is nutritious.

Ten Spots, Etc. "Doctor, my husband says black and red spots appear before his eyes every night. What do you advise? "I advise that he stop playing poker."

Signboards Needed. Fair Cyclist—Where do these roads lead to? Native—One on 'em leads to my 'ome, and t'other goes straight on.—Boston Traveler.

The four largest Protestant denominations are as follows: Methodist (all branches), 15,062,490; Baptist (all branches), 13,012,892; Presbyterians (all branches), 4,747,232; Lutherans (all branches), 4,308,752.

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CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.) Most of the houses are built of good stone, but have all their windows iron-barred with iron and barricaded within. The population (of which our shipmate Antonio was a striking specimen) consists of about thirty thousand olive-skinned Spaniards and double that number of slaves and free mulattoes, all loose, reckless, fiery and apt to use their knives on trivial occasions.

There was not a ship lying there for England, or any other craft by which Weston could have sent me home. A Spanish steam-ship was on the eve of departing for Cadiz, but being worried by the monotony of my long voyage, I was scarcely in a mood for the sea again, and wished to spend a little more time on shore instead of leaving with her.

However, I wrote to my family by the Spanish mail, acquainting them of my safety, with the strange incident which had so suddenly torn me from them, and adding that I would return by the first ship bound for any part of England; if possible, with the Eugenie, which would probably be freighted for London.

After the packet sailed with my letter in her capacious bags, I experienced an emotion of greater happiness and contentment than I had ever done since leaving home, for the sorrow which I knew all there must have suffered, and would still be suffering, hung heavily on my heart.

As we were returning to the brig, which had now been warped alongside the mole, when passing through the street which contains the great hospital, we heard the sound of trumpets, and saw the glittering of lances with a dense crowd of people of all shades of color—black, yellow and brown—and we had to doff our hats with due respect as they passed, for in the midst, surrounded by a staff of officers, epauletted and aquilleted, their breasts sparkling with medals and crosses, and each of them riding with a cocked hat under his left arm, came the present Captain General of Cuba, a marshal of the Spanish army, Don Francisco Sarrano de los Rios, attended by a number of Spanish horses.

He was a fine-looking man, and although aged, had all the bearing of what he was, or, I should say, is—a grandee of old Castile.

On returning to the Eugenie we found Antonio the Cuban working among the crew as lustily and as actively as any man on board. Weston now offered me a recommendation for a berth that he had been with us, with a hint that he might find a berth elsewhere; but our castaway evinced the greatest reluctance to leave the brig, and begged that he might be permitted to remain on board, as three of our best hands had been sent ashore, sick, to the hospital.

So short-sighted is man that Captain Weston, despite the dislike of the crew and the advice of Marc Hislop, ordered that the name of Antonio be entered on the ship's books as foreman man.

Three weeks after our arrival the brig was careened to starboard, when clear of all the cargo, and had her copper scraped and cleaned, an operation which the constant rains of the season greatly retarded.

There was much in Cuba to feed an imaginative mind, and mine was full of the voyages, the daring adventures and the vast discoveries of Columbus, with the exploits of the buccaniers, whose haunts were amid these wild and, in those days, savage shores.

I thought of the gallily plumed and barbarously armed caciques whom Columbus had met in their fleet pirogues, or had encountered in the dense forests which clothe the Cuban mountains—forests, old, perhaps, as the days of the siege of the yellow-skinned women with their long, flowing black hair and with plates of polished gold hanging in their ears and noses; of the fierce warriors streaked with sable war paint and armed with cane arrows shod with teeth or poisoned fish bones, that fell harmless from the Spanish coats of mail; of the wild Caribs, who devoured their prisoners—with whom a battle was but a precursor of a feast; and of the famous fighting women—the terrible Amazons of Guadalupe.

I thought of the story of Columbus writing the narrative of his wonderful discoveries, his perils and adventures, on a roll of parchment, which he wrapped in oilecloth covered over with wax, inclosed in a little cask, and then cast into the sea, with a prayer, and the hope that if he and his crew perished this record of their achievements might be cast by the ocean on the shore of some Christian land.

As I sat by the sounding sea that rolled into the bay of Matanzas, what would I not have given to have seen the waves cast that old cask, covered with weeds and barnacles, at my feet!

But now the plodding steam tug and the rusty merchant trader ploughed the waters of the bay instead of the gilded Spanish caravels, or the long war pirogues of the Indian warriors; and where they fought their bloodiest battles on the wooded shore, or in the green savanna, where the painted cacique and the mailed Castilian met hand to hand in mortal strife, the smoke of the steam mill, grinding coffee or boiling sugar, darkened the sky, and the songs of the negroes were heard as they hoid in the plantations, or in gangs of forty trucked mahogany logs, each drawn by eight sturdy oxen, to the sea.

And so, in a creek of the bay—the same place where the Dutch Admiral Heyn sank the Spanish plate fleet—I was wont to sit dreamily for hours, with the murmur of the waves in my ears, with the buzz of insects and the voice of the mockee-birds among the

palmettos, while watching the sails that glided past the headlands of the bay on their way to the Bahama Channel or the great Gulf of Florida.

This was my favorite resort. A wood of cocoanut and other trees shaded the place and made it so dark that I have seen the fire-flies glance about at noon. The cocoas are about the height of Dutch poplars, and are covered with oblong leaves, which, when young, are of a pale red. As spring drew on, the branches became covered with scarlet and yellow flowers.

Over these the vast coral tree spread its protecting foliage, whence the Spaniards, in their beautiful language, name it La Madre del Cocco, the smallest of which has at times a thousand lovely scarlet blossoms.

CHAPTER XVII.

An Evil Spirit.

We sailed from the Bay of Matanzas at 2 o'clock a. m., on the 3d of April, bound for the Cape of Good Hope, which we were fated never to reach.

The Eugenie had been freighted for that colony with a rich cargo of molasses, sugar, coffee, and tobacco, and arrangements had been made that from Cape Town she would be chartered for London. Thus I had a fair prospect of seeing nearly a half of this terrestrial globe before I repassed my good old father's threshold at Elmere.

I earnestly hoped that we might encounter no more waterpouts or tornadoes, as they were not at all to my taste; but from other causes than phenomena or the war of the elements it was my fortune, or, rather, my misfortune, to undergo such peril and suffering as were far beyond my conception or anticipation.

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

BY JAMES GRANT.

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narrowly escaped Hislop, for whom he had a regard.

"Aye, he has a hang-dog look about him that I never liked," replied the latter. "He seems to be always dozing by the head, somehow. We should have left him in his skiff, just as we found him, like a bear lying on a log, or a pig in a washing tub."

On another occasion he injured White, one of the crew, by letting topmaul fall from the foretopmast. It usually lay, for driving home to the mast.

His dreams again became a source of annoyance to all in the forecastle bunks; and on being closely and severely questioned by Captain Weston and the men as to whether he had ever killed any one, by accident or otherwise, after being long badgered, he drew his ugly knife from his shark-skin sheath and replied solemnly: "Only a Chinaman or so, when in California."

"Well, I wish you would clap a stopper on your mouth when you go to sleep, or turn in out of carabot in a topgallant studding sail—as far off as you choose, and the further off the better," said old Roberts, sulkily, after the ravings of the Cuban had kept him awake for several nights.

"You seem to dream a great deal, Antonio," said Weston, with a keen glance, beneath which the Spaniard quailed.

"Si, Senor Capitan," he stammered. "How is this?"

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR RURAL READERS.

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

Dairy Notes.

We have heard frequently of preservatives that contain salicylic acid. Some idea of the obtained by reading the testimony of the witnesses before the congressional pure food commission that has been holding its sessions in Chicago. It was found that this acid was used extensively in beer. Dr. Prun Strangfield, professor in the Northwestern University Medical school, said: "Its effect is to stimulate the action of the heart, and within a few minutes a depression of both the heart action and of respiration follows. I have had cases in this city where I believe death was directly traceable to the effect of salicylic acid drunk in beer. It is likely to paralyze the heart." This should be sufficient to convince people that all kinds of preservatives are dangerous. Even the mildest of them have the effect of medicine and must not be taken at random and in great quantities.

The value of inspection of dairy products is seen in the world's market for butter, cheese and milk. America has been very backward about enforcing rigid laws against adulterations and false brands. We have been afraid of interfering with individual liberty, and it has taken years of argument to persuade even a part of the states to pass laws protecting honest dairy products. But Canada was not thus backward, and soon made laws against the making of filled cheese and laws to ensure that all butter sent across the border was free from all suspicion of adulteration. We had a large success in England, but during the years when we were debating whether or not it was good morals to attempt to suppress the making of filled cheese, Canada drove us out of the English cheese market and herself took possession. We will have to enact more rigid national laws yet, before we can hope to regain our lost prestige, for we must not only make good products, we must convince our foreign customers that we are making them. Our system of inspection of dairy products, not all food products, should be both rigid and thorough.

The use of butter cultures is a thing that has drawn the attention of our better makers both east and west. The stations have been interested enough to take up extensive work in this line, but the results have been rather average to the idea that it is necessary to use cultures in butter-making in this country. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has recently issued a report on their experiments along this line. It is the opinion of the experimenters at that station that the results obtained by pasteurization have not, as a rule, justified the expectations based upon the theory of the process and upon the results obtained in other countries, and the results of these trials, so far as they go, agree with the general experience. Of course, only tentative conclusions can be based on so few experiments, although they corroborate the results obtained by other students of this question, but it may be safe to conclude that pasteurization and the use of pure cultures do not, according to our present standard of perfection in flavor, promise to materially aid the American butter-maker, where the conditions are favorable for making butter by the usual method. It may be, however, that if our country should become as thickly populated as some of the countries of Europe, and we have difficulty in making butter uniformly good, pasteurization and pure cultures would be an advantage in overcoming the trouble. But for the present at least, even for our export trade, the outlay necessary for the purchase and use of a pasteurizing outfit and pure cultures for butter-making hardly seem warranted." Such is the opinion of the Pennsylvania station, based not only on its own work, but on the work as reported of Madison and other stations that have done much along dairy lines.

Around the Poultry Yard.

During the hot weather the farmer should see that his fowls are comfortably cool at nights. We know what it is to be sweltered in the July and August heat, and we should have compassion on the fowls shut up tight in the pens. Some take their chances on the birds being killed by prowling animals and leave the windows open, but this is never a wise thing to do. Wire mesh would cost but a few cents to put over the windows. The window sash can then be taken out, and not even a weasel can get in. The writer has found that by taking out windows in two adjoining sides of the henhouse a good change of air is allowed without exposing the birds to drafts, which should be under suspicion even in the summer time. Colds are produced by a cool breeze blowing over a wet surface. Sometimes the weather in mid-summer is such that the fowls sweat and are too warm to make exposure to a draft safe.

Grease as a means of fighting lice on little chicks needs to be used with caution. Too much grease will prove very destructive to the chicks, as well as to the lice as it seems to blister the skin. A little should be put on the top of the head and a little under each wing. Even a small amount will be found to be very destructive to the parasites, and even if all the lice are not killed at once, it is better to make a second application than to blister the skin of the little things as they are trying to protect. The use of kerosene is not to be considered, as it is entirely unnecessary.

Overfat hens are not profitable, and the fat becomes not only a detriment to them as producers of eggs but is a positive danger to the lives of the fowls. Hens that are too fat should have their ration of corn taken from them entirely, and if possible should be made to hunt for a living for a

time. The exercise and the suspension of the fat-forming foods will result in a speedy decrease of the fat and a corresponding increase in the profitability of the fowl.

Raising Turkeys.

In nothing does a good beginning count for so much as in raising turkeys. Says a writer in the Homestead, "Many are not very successful in turkey growing, and after they have given up as good care as they know how, they wonder why they fail. The beginning should be good. What does that mean? It is a common practice among short-sighted turkey growers to pick out all the best for market, keeping the small-ones, under the impression that they will grow larger broods. This is a grave mistake. In a flock of turkeys there will be those that are better developed, bigger boned—and these are just the kind needed for breeding purposes. To achieve success in turkey growing it is well, therefore, to make a good beginning by selecting the best birds in the flock—good, deep, blocky hens, with large bone and short legs, and dispose of the long-legged, loose-boned ones. To make a success does not really mean the selection of a certain breed, for the breed of your choice may make you more money than any other. The Bronze is a very excellent breed, and any of the breeds which has a large sprinkling of the wild blood in it will do very well. The greatest trouble with the sorts with wild blood in them is that they are harder to keep near home, and are very easily frightened. Having selected the breeding stock, which should be done in the fall, they should be wintered in the best condition without too much fattening, which can be done by letting them run out all the time. You will be in a position to start in right.

Small Flocks.

Small flocks of poultry usually do better than large ones, and there are several reasons why this should be so, says an exchange. They receive more care and attention in proportion to their number. One could scarcely keep a flock of 15 without devoting a half hour per day to them. At this rate one would only care for 500 in a day of 10 hours, yet many think they can take care of about a thousand in that time and not keep very busy. Spending so much time among a few, one gets to noticing the personal peculiarities of each one. He can soon tell which ones lay five eggs a week and which only three, and if one does not visit the nest at all for weeks he knows it and is soon rid of those that are all expense and no income. If he desires to raise chickens, he can by a little care select eggs from those hens which matured earliest and have been the best egg producers, and thus he is breeding for eggs. And last, but not always least, the item of table scraps and waste vegetables for which usually no charge is made in itemized accounts, are really valuable to the small flock as furnishing some variety to the ration and an amount that may really deduct something from the grain bill, while in a flock of 100 or more there would not be in an ordinary family enough to give each hen a fair bite. This makes the expense of keeping each fowl something greater in the large flock if the variety of food is bought for them, and the returns a little less if it is not.

Dairy Possibilities in Louisiana.

W. L. Foster, a Louisiana farmer, says: "I said I believed we here could raise live-stock to compete with those sections that seem to have had credited to them a natural adaptability for the business. Let me give you a few illustrations: We milk at our house from four to seven grade and thoroughbred Jerseys. No attention is given to their feeding and milking. A negro boy attends to that entirely, having been shown a few times how to milk their feed of cotton seed hulls, meal and bran. In winter they run on about two acres of barley and oats, and in summer on about five acres of Bermuda. From accounts I have kept at various times against these cows, I came to the conclusion that the milk and butter used by my family, and the milk and cream sold in my neighborhood, are really valuable to the small flock as furnishing some variety to the ration and an amount that may really deduct something from the grain bill, while in a flock of 100 or more there would not be in an ordinary family enough to give each hen a fair bite. This makes the expense of keeping each fowl something greater in the large flock if the variety of food is bought for them, and the returns a little less if it is not.

Romney Marsh Sheep—A writer in the Pastoralist's Review has this to say of Kent, or Romney Marsh sheep: "I have been a breeder of Romneys in New Zealand for more than twenty years, and the first origin of my flock was direct from Kent by importations some thirty years ago. I find them most hardy, prolific, and profitable in every way. It is a very surprising fact that my flock of 1,500 pure ewes, which is depastured upon rich river flats (very wet in winter) survive the wet, cold, and snow of a South New Zealand climate without turnips or any artificial food, and walk into the shearing shed in October in robust health, carrying heavy fleeces of wool, and often with 115 per cent of lambs by their sides."

Carefully-Bred Animals.—The superiority of the English, Scotch and French horses is due to their being raised almost as part of the family. Behind their docility, size and adaptation to special work, the plow, the saddle or the buggy, is a long line of kindly care, patient training and careful breeding. The marvelous capacity for producing milk, possessed by the Holstein cow, and the superlative richness of the milk of the Jersey, are the results of judicious feeding, handling and breeding, and of wise selection for many years in sections where a few cows are kept by each family as a valued treasure. The same is true of all the better breeds of horses and other domestic animals.—Prof. S. A. Knapp.

Fat, or the materials dissolved from a feeding stuff by ether, is a substance of mixed character, and may include, besides real fats, wax, the green coloring matter of plants, etc. The fat of a cow is either stored up in the body as fat or burned to furnish heat and energy.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Cruelty to Flowers—It is Shown by Wearing or Carrying Them in the City—Reigning Styles—Married Ladies' Titles.

"She Loves Him Yet." She loves him yet! I know by the blush that rises Beneath the curls That shadow her soul's cheek; She loves him yet! Through all Love's sweet disguises In timid girls, A blush will be sure to speak.

But deeper signs Than the radiant blush of beauty, The maiden finds, Whenever his name is heard Her young heart thrills, Forgetting herself her duty; Her dark eye fills, And her pulse with hope is stirred.

She loves him yet! The flower the false one gave her, When last he came, Is still with her wild tears wet. She'll never forget How'er his faith may waver, Through grief and shame, Believe it—she loves him yet!

His favorite songs She will sing—she heeds no other; With all her wrongs Her life on his love is set, Oh, doubt no more! She never can wed another; Till life be o'er, She loves—she will love him yet!

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

"Nannie's Boy," a True Story by Alma Schreiber—What Happened to a Little Girl Who Had the Good Luck to Be Traveling in Italy.

New England's Mountain Child. Where forms the fall—a timeless storm—Through Nature's wild and rich accord, Which forest trees, entwining form, Three trips the mountain maid.

She binds not her luxuriant hair With dazzling gem or costly plume, But gravely wreathes a roselike braid, To match her maiden bloom.

She clasps no golden zone of pride, Her hair and simple robe around; By flowing rind, lightly tied, And thus graceful forms are bound.

And thus attend a sportive thing, Pure, loving, unselfish, bright and wild— Proud Fashion! match me in your ring, New England's mountain child!

She seems to call her rich, warm heart For poetry good of haughty rank, But gives her love, untaught by art, Confiding, free and frank.

And, once bestowed, no fortune change, That high and generous faith can alter, Through grief and pain, too pure to range, She will not fly or falter.

Her feet will bound as light and free In lonely but as palace hall; Her sunny smile as warm will be, For love to her is all.

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She felt afraid, too, although she did not know exactly of what; but she would have been ashamed to confess she knew that it was silly for a young lady who was grown-up enough to be traveling about Europe to have any; still, she couldn't help having them all the same. Every night she kept wondering, supposing anything should happen to her, how she could make the people downstairs hear.

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FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Cruelty to Flowers—It is Shown by Wearing or Carrying Them in the City—Reigning Styles—Married Ladies' Titles.

"She Loves Him Yet." She loves him yet! I know by the blush that rises Beneath the curls That shadow her soul's cheek; She loves him yet! Through all Love's sweet disguises In timid girls, A blush will be sure to speak.

But deeper signs Than the radiant blush of beauty, The maiden finds, Whenever his name is heard Her young heart thrills, Forgetting herself her duty; Her dark eye fills, And her pulse with hope is stirred.

She loves him yet! The flower the false one gave her, When last he came, Is still with her wild tears wet. She'll never forget How'er his faith may waver, Through grief and shame, Believe it—she loves him yet!

His favorite songs She will sing—she heeds no other; With all her wrongs Her life on his love is set, Oh, doubt no more! She never can wed another; Till life be o'er, She loves—she will love him yet!

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KEYSTONE WONDERS.

ODD THINGS AMONG MAN AND BEAST.

Snake with One Body, Two Heads and Two Tails—Then There's a Bear That Logs Off a Big Pork Barrel, and a Negro Who's Turning White.

One Carrington, a New Milford (Pa.) farmer, recently succeeded in capturing a snake, or pair of snakes, hitched together like the Siamese twins. The reptile has two heads and two tails. All the rest of the body is like that of a single snake, with the exception of a slight depression above and below extending the entire length. The body is joint about six inches from the head. Each tail is almost a foot long. The length of the joined body is two feet nine inches. The twins were discovered last summer by a little son of Carrington, who told his father about them and showed him the track across the road. Carrington ran across it a few days ago when blasting a rock and succeeded in taking it alive. The twin snakes are jet black, with a yellow ring just behind the head. Both mouths take food.

A Calicoon (Pa.) farmer bought a barrel to pack some beef in, and left it in the barnyard, one night recently. Next morning it was gone, to his great vexation, as pork barrels are not plentiful in that neighborhood. There was no one in the neighborhood whom the farmer suspected of stealing it, and the disappearance was a mystery that he tried to solve for a long time. In the other day the secret came passing along a scrub-oak ridge a brook he saw his missing barrel follow. He went to the barrel, he laid his hand on it there was rumbling inside and out popped which gave a startled look and fled away rapidly into the bush. Was no explanation of the press the barrel in that spot except theory that the bear had stole the night and rolled it all the the ridge, where the barrel had for a snug resting place for him.

In slavery days Susquehanna Wayne counties had many a "underground railroad" for escaping from the South to Among the slaves to escape was Harris, who was owned by Col. of Culpeper, Va. As soon as declared, Tom returned from to Wayne county, where he lived, doing odd jobs on farms. Tom came to Wayne county as black as the "hue of Spain" for the last three years which have appeared upon his person today he is more than two-thirds white.

Each succeeding white spot is larger and whiter than the one preceding, and their coming is accompanied by intense pain and itching. Tom's hair, once twisted and "kinky," is gradually straightening, and he expresses the belief that, before long, he will be "as white as any man in Wayne county." Tom's singular transformation is interesting the scientists of the State—Susquehanna Co., New York Press.

Malayan Traits. Points of Character Seen in the Philippine Islanders. The Malay race is impulsive, reserved and even bashful, so that, until one knows the race better, one can scarcely credit his blood-thirsty reputation. Says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "The Malay is entirely unemotional. If he has any feelings of surprise he never shows them. Perhaps he experiences none, no matter how wonderful the sight which meets his gaze. He is slow and deliberate in speech, and circumlocutory in introducing a subject to be discussed. Even the children and women are timid, and scream at the sight of the men they are silent and taciturn. Even when alone the Malay neither talks nor sings. In this respect differing much from the Papuan, who has all the negro traits for chattering and singing to himself for company. Over a Malay for some trifling and insignificant betrays no sign of emotion; a Papuan will be grave for a moment out of perfect astonishment at the mistake made, and then burst into peals of grinning laughter, while he bends in two, and finally rolls on the ground in ecstasies of merriment. The Malays, when in company in a canoe, chant a plaintive, monotonous song; at other times they are silent. The Malay is cautious of giving offense to any one, and accordingly will hesitate to quarrel about money matters, and rather abandon a just debt due to him than run the risk of a feud with his equals. In his ordinary life he is as impulsive as the typical Scot and as fond of the nil admiral line of conduct as the American Indian, though, unlike him, the Malay does not dissemble his feelings or play a part. He has really little, if any, appreciation of humor and does not understand a practical jest. To all breaches of etiquette he is very sensitive and equally jealous of any interference with his own or any one else's liberty. To such an extent does he carry this idea that a Malay servant will hesitate to waken another, even his own master, though told to do so. The higher classes are exceedingly polite, possessing all the repose and quiet dignity of the best-bred Europeans. There is, however, another side to the character of the Malay. He is reckless, cruel and careless of human life, possesses but a poor intellect and has neither taste for knowledge nor any indigenous civilization.

Unkind. Candidate (who is not making a favorable impression on the meeting)—And now, gentlemen, I ask myself one question—Voice (from the hall)—And a d—d silly answer you'll get!—Life.

First Electric Road Was in Ireland. The first electric road in the world was built in Ireland from Bushmills to Giant's causeway. There are about 800,000 houses in Ireland.



Skirt of palest gray crepe, having an accordion-pleated skirt and plain tulle, over a foundation of lemon yellow satin. The bodice of gray is covered with bands of orange velvet, fastened in the center with big roses.

Cruelty to Flowers. A woman who loves her garden says she cannot understand how people can bring flowers to town these days, especially when they carry them in the hand or wear them as bouquets. "They take them out of the shady, cool garden, fresh, dewy and fragrant, and hold the delicate stems in hot hands or pin them in coats or gowns to fade and die," she says, plaintively. "Wild roses, which city people do on, will before the railway station is reached, and pansies are dying of thirst long before the train arrives in town. Pansies are hardy and will perk up and take a fresh hold on life if placed in water before they are quite dead, but most country-bred flowers are more fragile, and I always feel sad when I see them going off to the grime and dirt and hot breath of the city, to be forgotten in a man's buttonhole or dropped and trampled on in the car. Maybe I am supersensitive on the subject, but I try to do my duty and send the blossoms I love best to the children's missions in the slums every week. But I send them packed in cotton and paper and plentifully sprinkled before they are placed in the box. I never do up a box of blossoms without hoping, almost unconsciously, that they will have a comfortable journey. It's just the same yearning solicitude book lovers have when they are handling books or when they see a beloved book ill treated. And I think anxiety and tenderness over flowers is a more natural emotion." And then she placed a great branch of cream-white blossoms in a shining blue bowl and the room was redolent as of the perfumes of Araby.

Charming Summer Frocks. A pretty colored canvas, made with a pointed tunic, over a double petticoat of heliotrope glass silk, having an attached blouse of the canvas. The striking bodice is of embroidered silk net, showing the tulle lining through the coarse meshes, and has a French



bolero of canvas, finished on the edges with tiny frills and rows of heliotrope stitching, like the bottom of the tunic. The hat is of black and violet.

Oliver Puffs. To two cups of flour add one teaspoonful of ginger, one-fourth teaspoon of nutmeg, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a cup of white wine. Beat three eggs, add them to the mixture. Pour into buttered cups and bake in a quick oven. Before sending them to the table pour over a little wine sauce.

Whitebait. Put the tiny fish in a cloth

THE GOVERNOR

Corrects an Erroneous Report About the Flood.

An Erroneous Report.
Austin, Tex., July 17.—The following card was given out by the governor:

The impression has gone abroad that a large portion of Texas has been inundated. This is erroneous. The damage from the flood caused by excessive rainfall has been confined to the valley of the Brazos river, which is a very small part of this great state. The crops in other portions of the state are in excellent condition and have been benefited by the recent rains. They promise a most abundant harvest.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor.

The governor received a large number of cash contributions from charitable people outside of the state of Texas. Most of them were in small amounts, but in the aggregate they make a considerable sum. He received the following telegram from the Simmons Hardware company of St. Louis:

"We appreciate the spirit of Texas in not calling for outside aid, but we desire to contribute to the relief of the sufferers. Draw on us for \$1000."

The governor received the following telegram, signed by a number of prominent citizens of Hammond, Robertson county:

"At a mass meeting of the sufferers of this section held Saturday, we appeal to you for assistance, and represent that there is great suffering and destitution; that we need food, clothes, seed, money, anything to relieve the distressed in this section. There are at least 7000 acres in crops destroyed, 800 head of stock lost and 1000 sufferers in need that must be fed to keep from starving, and your prompt action is requested."

The governor received the following telegram from J. M. Steele, Millican, Brazos county:

"One thousand people here have no provisions. Can't you do something?"

In response to the governor's appeal the above appeal, Mayor C. A. Adams of Bryan wired the governor that the situation at Millican has been relieved.

Little Girls Poisoned.
Athens, Tex., July 17.—Two little girls, one 8 and the other 10 years old, the children of Mrs. John Moore, a widow lady who lives on the Parmlee ranch, in the Marshall Prairie community, in this county, died suddenly. The ranch on which Mrs. Moore lives is under the control of Mr. J. W. Jenkins, a prominent farmer of that county, and is about five miles from the place where the Humphries tragedy occurred on May 23.

It is understood here that Mrs. Moore and her children were sick and sent for medicine, and it is thought that the fatal dose was prepared for the mother, but she did not take any of it, and gave it to the two little girls, resulting in almost instantaneous death.

The children having died under such suspicious circumstances, an autopsy was held by Dr. John K. Webster and other physicians of Malakoff, and the poison was found in their stomachs, which were preserved and are undergoing further analytical examination. Drs. Hodges and Larkin having gone from here to assist in the investigation.

Allen Jenkins, son of J. W. Jenkins, was arrested by Sheriff Richardson and Ranger Oids on an affidavit charging him with being a party to the murder of the two little girls. Jenkins is 23 or 24 years old, and is now in the Athens jail.

James Wall, an orphan of 12 years, was thrown from a load of hay near Brady, McCulloch county, and his neck broken.

Killed Instantly.
El Paso, Tex., July 17.—Harry Barr was shot and almost instantly killed at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in a restaurant which is attached to a dance hall. Maxwell Smith gave himself up to a policeman and said he did the shooting. He is now in jail. Two shots were fired and one of them passed through Barr's heart. Smith, when seen in his cell, said that Barr had been following him all day, waiting trouble, and came into the restaurant with his hand on his six-shooter, which he endeavored to draw.

Irish Potato Shipment.
Gainesville, Tex., July 17.—Eleven cars of Irish potatoes have been shipped from Gainesville this season. This is the largest shipment of potatoes ever made from here by two cars, and another car or two will likely be shipped, as that vegetable is still plentiful. Other vegetables have been and are being shipped out in large quantities.

Pleased Oil Producers.
Corsicana, Tex., July 17.—The refusal of the railroad commission to withdraw the present rates on crude petroleum and apply the rates on refined petroleum to the crude article is pleasing to oil producers here. They claim that had the decision been otherwise it would have given a black eye to any movement looking to the establishment of outside refineries and would compel all producers to depend on one market for the sale of their oil.

Fatal Fight.
Texarkana, Ark., July 15.—Battles county Texas, has again been made the scene of a desperate battle between its citizens, and as a result one man is dead, two fatally wounded and three badly hurt.

The shooting occurred at New Boston, Tex., the county seat, twenty-three miles west of Texarkana.

Last Sunday some parties had trouble at a church, but no one was hurt. All were arrested, however, and yesterday they appeared for trial at New Boston.

Both sides entered Sheriff's drug store, and before long a fight started. For a few minutes the battle was a hot one. When it was over it was found that Ira Smith was dead, Will Hayes was mortally wounded, and Simon Hayes and Tom Fricks were badly hurt, having been knocked senseless.

Pink Hart, a merchant, was struck in the arm by a stray bullet. Joe Manning, an attorney, was shot through the body with two backshots and will die. He was formerly county attorney of Bowie county.

Brown Shot and Killed.
Cuero, Tex., July 15.—At last the minds of the people are content, as the colored murderer and assaulter of the Bohemian girl in Goliad county has been punished, having been overtaken two miles from Yorktown yesterday morning.

For the past week excitement has run high, with a posse from each neighborhood of determined men, who intended to camp on the trail until he was captured; and now that he is a corpse, with forty bullet holes through his anatomy, the public pulse has again been cooled.

This is the first occurrence of the kind in this section.

Yorktown, Tex., July 15.—About 10 o'clock yesterday Constable R. Metz and posse found Abe Brown, the colored man who murdered the girl near Weser on Monday last, about two and a half miles south of Yorktown.

Brown made a fight with his butcher knife and was shot and killed.

Falls and Milan Again.
Austin, Tex., July 15.—Judging from the cries of distress that reached the governor yesterday, the area of the flooded and destitute region is greater than was supposed. It had been the impression here that the suffering was confined to about half a dozen counties along the lower course of the Brazos river, but telegraphic appeals reached the governor yesterday from Falls and Milan counties, which had up to that time been considered as having escaped serious damage, calling for assistance. The appeals were signed by county officials.

Gov. Sayers has purchased large quantities of Kaffir corn, millet, field peas and turnip seed, and sent them where needed.

Works Burned.
El Paso, Tex., July 15.—Fire broke out in the sampling works of the Kansas City Smelting and Refining company yesterday morning and totally destroyed the sampling works building and the valuable machinery therein, at a loss of \$25,000 fully covered by insurance. The fire engine from this city was loaded on a flat car at 2 o'clock and taken to the scene of the conflagration, but arrived too late to subdue the flames. It succeeded, however, in preventing them from spreading to the \$1,000,000 plant close by.

The second bale of Texas cotton was signed at Karnes county on the 14th, and weighs 487 pounds.

Awful Accident.
Cisco, Tex., July 15.—A horrible accident occurred near here. Bud Stevens, who lives near Delma tank, six miles west of Cisco, was mowing cane near his house with a mower, when his 3-year-old boy approached, coming through the tall cane, and was not seen by Mr. Stevens. The blades of the machine struck the child, completely severing his left foot and right leg. Two physicians from this place hurried to the scene and dressed the wounds, and at last accounts the child was resting well.

Confederate Reunion.
Clarksburg, Tex., July 15.—The John C. Orlin camp of Confederate Veterans will hold its annual reunion here on Aug. 3 and 4. The eleventh Texas cavalry will also hold a reunion here at the same time and join in with the camp. The sons and daughters of the veterans also have a part in the programme. The following named speakers have been invited: Senator Horace Chilton, Hon. Joe W. Barry, Gen. H. M. Wynne, John Peter Smith and Judge O. C. Dunlap.

Carved by Colored Men.
Corsicana, Tex., July 15.—Acting Sheriff Charles Weaver received a telephone message from Powell stating that James Green, a white farmer in that section, had been stabbed three times in the body and was fatally wounded. He was then in Powell's tender treatment. The message stated further that the stabbing was done by three colored men who had not been arrested. Deputy Sheriffs Hammond and Story were sent to Powell to investigate.

Bad Boar.
Sulphur Springs, Tex., July 15.—A gentleman from Hunt county by the name of Nix, visiting the family of Jeff Garrett, eight miles southeast of town, while passing through a rice lot was attacked by a boar, thrown to the ground and a slash cut in his left side and on the thigh three inches long, the wounds being serious. It took two men with rails to beat the infuriated boar away. The gentleman was about 65 years of age.

First State.
Linton, Tex., July 15.—The first bale of the season was raised in San Patricio county and brought here.

Up to the 12th fifty-three Confederate veterans, residents of Navarro county, have filed application under the new law with County Judge J. T. Stout of Navarro county for pensions.

An absolute quarantine has been established at Santiago by Gen. Wood.

Texas postmasters held a meeting at Waco on the 12th.

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Commemorated.
Bielefeld, Prussia, July 12.—On the unveiling here yesterday of a tablet commemorating Emperor William's speech in 1897, in the course of which he promised protection to national labor, the Kaiser telegraphed his intention of presenting to the city the coat of the statue of the great elector, intended for Berlin, as a memorial of his reception and a reminder that he, like his great ancestor, has an inflexible will, and in spite of opposition pursues without deviation a course of recognized right."

Not Liable.
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Los Angeles, Cal., July 12.—The National Educational association was called to order yesterday by Hon. F. Q. Story of the local executive committee. The pavilion was crowded, and numbers of visitors failed to gain admittance.

After an invocation by Rev. C. Pierce Clark, the delegates were welcomed by Gov. Henry T. Gage on behalf of the state, Dr. Elmer E. Brown on behalf of the University of California, and Mayor Fred Eaton on behalf of the municipality, who told the visitors that they had the freedom of the city during their stay.

Responses to the welcoming addresses were made by N. C. Daugherty, superintendent of schools at Peoria, Ill.; Dr. Emerson E. White of Columbus, O.; and J. H. Phillips, superintendent of schools at Birmingham, Ala.

After the orchestra had played Mozart's overture to "Don Juan," President Eliphale O. Lytle of Millerville, Pa., delivered an address.

At the evening session, Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, delivered an interesting address on "An Educational Policy for Our New Possessions."

Henry S. Townsend, inspector general of the schools of Hawaii, spoke on the subject, "The Educational Problem in Hawaii."

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The guns have been shipped from the Brooklyn navy yard to the Washington gun shops, where they will be fitted for service. The guns will be shipped to San Francisco in due time to be used on the outgoing transports, the first of which will also carry guns for the transports which may hereafter leave Manila with valuable material, returning volunteers or discharged or sick soldiers.

Express Messenger Scott says the robbers did not secure any money.

Folsom, the scene of the robbery, is sixty-eight miles north of Texline and seventy-five miles south of Trinidad.

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Baltimore, Md., July 11.—Following are the new southern enterprises reported by the Manufacturers' Record:

Arkansas.—An ice factory at Forest City, the purchase of 19,000 acres of timber land, the development of which for lumber will necessitate the erection of two sawmills and the building of from eight to ten miles of railway.

Alabama.—Waterworks at Oneonta, the erection of between 600 and 700 coke ovens upon the properties secured in the recent large deals.

Florida.—An electric light plant and telephone exchange at Monticello; machine shops and roundhouse at Miami.

Georgia.—An ochre mill at Cartersville; a cotton mill of 5000 spindles and 160 looms at Greensboro; a crocheting plant at Augusta; a planing mill, sash and door factory at Macon.

Kentucky.—Stove foundry at Augusta; distillery at Louisville.

Louisiana.—A \$30,000 rice mill at Gueydan; a rice mill at Easterwood, with daily capacity of 300 barrels.

Maryland.—A mill to develop timberlands at Friendsville; telephone factory at Baltimore; butter dish factory at Cambridge.

Mississippi.—Waterworks and sewerage at Aberdeen; rebuilding of fertilizer factory at Meridian.

North Carolina.—Rice mill at Fayetteville; addition to sash-cord factory at Rockingham; factory at Elizabeth City; enlargement of cotton mills at Mayodan; grain elevator of 20,000 bushels' capacity at Raleigh; two-story cotton mill with capacity of 5000 spindles and 250 looms at Shelby.

South Carolina.—Flour mill at Yorkville; saw mill with daily capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber; dry kilns at Montclair.

Tennessee.—Three hundred coke ovens in connection with the development of 300,000 acres of coal land in Cumberland, Roane and other counties; addition to the plant of zinc mines at Mossy Creek.

Texas.—Distillery at Fort Worth, doubling the capacity of the cotton mill at Cuero; round bale ginney at Ferris.

Virginia.—Increasing capacity of the iron furnace at Bristol; replacing a fire-proof laundry at Lynchburg; a stove mill at Roanoke; increasing capacity of flour mill at Dublin; saw mill at Radford.

West Virginia.—Sixty coke ovens at Benwood; waterworks at Montgomery; electric light plant at Point Pleasant.

Provisional Recognition.
Washington, July 11.—Acting under instructions from the president, Adjt. Gen. Corbin has sent telegraphic instructions to Gen. Brooke, commanding in Cuba, Gen. Otis in the Philippines and Gen. Davis in Porto Rico, to give provisional recognition to the Spanish consular officials in those islands. They have been notified of the appointment of various consular officials of Spain accredited to the military department under their jurisdiction, and directed them to permit them to exercise their appropriate consular functions.

Well Pleased.
Seattle, Wash., July 11.—The congressional party, including Messrs. Payne,

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, July 22 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

Watermillions of them! A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones on Sunday last. Go to S. L. Robertson's for fresh groceries. Judge P. D. Sanders visited Stonewall county this week. Fresh turnip seed in bulk at McLemore's drug store. Capt. B. H. Dodson is home again this week. If you have cash to spend S. L. Robertson will always give you FULL VALUE for it. Mr. J. B. Wadlington's mother from Cooke county is out on a visit to his family. Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them. Mrs. T. G. Marks left on Monday on a visit to relatives at Marysville, Cooke county. If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's. Mr. R. C. Chisum made an addition the other day to our supply of white metal.

ORGAN—for sale, price low. Terms specified on application. Apply to M. L. MOODY.

Mrs. Pollard, of Bowie, is here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Jones.

Mrs. Ed Robertson after spending a week or ten days with her parents here returned to Seymour Thursday.

Remember that S. L. Robertson is the only place in town where you will find a fresh stock of new and seasonable summer goods.

Mr. F. M. Morton's father from McGregor is up on a visit to his family. A married sister also, whose name we failed to learn, is visiting him.

Mr. R. M. Dickenson went out to his pasture after the heavy rain and thunderstorm and found nine dead yearlings lying along near one line of the fence that had from all appearances been killed by lightning.

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.

The debate which was to take place here on the 29th inst. between Messrs. Jno. Couch and Marshall Pierson of Haskell and Messrs. Alex Britain and Lee Hill of Seymour has fallen through. Mr. Britain, who is a practicing attorney, has decided that he hasn't the time to give to the debate.

They say the trusts and combines have advanced prices, but I am holding the prices of groceries down to the same low notch I put them at some time ago, and will keep them there for some time to come. Yours for business, T. G. CARNEY.

Sheriff J. W. Collins and wife were presented with a daughter Saturday night. Mr. C. is accused of misrepresenting the case by saying that he had a new deputy coming on, and some of his constituents say that if that is the kind of deputy he is going to have they won't vote for him any more.

One of the Robison brothers who bought the Lackey place in the northwest part of the county last winter and is farming on it this year, was in town this week and said they had 125 acres of corn that was good for at least 5000 bushels. How's that for West Texas, O ye easterners of little faith?

Mr. T. J. Lemmon, one of our prominent and progressive cattlemen, returned a few days ago on a business trip to Fort Worth and Dallas. He says that noticing the crops all along the line and even in the blackland country he saw no more flourishing crops than are growing all over Haskell county.

Fresh turnip seed in bulk at McLemore's drug store.

The young folks were given a pleasant entertainment at Mr. A. C. Foster's on Thursday night.

Mr. Jas. W. Smith treated us to a fine melon Thursday, which we ate with much satisfaction and wondered who would be next!

I am now opening up the largest stock of men's boys' and children's hats and caps that I have ever had in my store at Haskell. If you need a hat call on S. L. Robertson.

Miss Maud Best of Albany is spending a few days with her friends, the Misses Johnson, of this place this week.

A Mr. Delong has bought Mr. R. E. Debarde's farm in the western part of the county—the one known as the old Vernon place.

A Mr. Long, a cousin of Mr. J. R. Jeter, is visiting him and has about decided to make his home in Haskell county.

Mrs. W. B. Anthony and children and Miss Edna Ellis went out Wednesday to attend the picnic in the Clifton neighborhood.

Mr. S. W. Scott, one of our legal lights, left Wednesday on a business trip, but was failed to get his point of destination.

Mr. Huse Cunningham and family of Kent county are here on a visit to the family of Mr. J. N. Ellis. Mrs. C. and Mrs. E. are sisters.

Since the big rain of Monday night, following previous big rains, the oldest inhabitant says this country is as thoroughly wet as he ever saw it.

Mr. Gus Miller and sisters, Misses Oretta, Rachel and Nellie left last Saturday on a visit to old friends and relatives in Cooke county.

Mr. Edgar Farris and wife of Hill county, who have been visiting Mr. J. A. Davis in this county, left Thursday for Greer county where they think of locating.

I am opening this week another very large consignment of boots and shoes especially suited to the wants of all classes and sexes of our people. When you want shoes or boots it will be to your interest to call on S. L. ROBERTSON.

They say the magic lantern man had a crowd out to see his "show" Thursday night, to wit; Henry Post, Sheriff Collins and Wilber Wright.

One of the most pleasant social events of the season was a lawn party given the young people at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Frost on Friday night of last week.

Mr. C. R. Marchbanks and family of Summerville county are visiting his brother, Mr. R. P. Marchbanks, in this county. We understand that he is immensely pleased with our county and will probably buy land and locate here.

Mr. J. D. Conley writes us from Colorado, Texas, to inform the people of Haskell that he will be here soon with a stock of pianos, and to say that any person wanting a real good instrument at a very moderate price should wait and see his pianos.

Mr. J. J. Head from Comanche county arrived here this week and decided to locate in this county. He has a well born outfit and expects to engage in the boring of wells.

Mr. Walter Wright left Thursday on his return to the I. T. with the remnant of his horses, about 45 head. He was accompanied by Mr. J. C. Bohanan, who wanted to take a look at the country.

New arrivals: A nice line of new and seasonable dry goods, shoes, etc., is being opened up at S. L. Robertson's just in time for the FREE PRESS to make the announcement this week.

Mr. Arch Eastling was in town Tuesday and said it rained for 48 hours at his place Monday night. Asked how that could be he explained that the rain fell for six hours eight times harder than he ever saw it rain before, 6x8=48!

Masters Fred and Frank Robertson spent last week out on the farm with Mr. Ben T. Lanier and family and had a regular picnic of a time—just such a time as only a pair of town boys can have when turned loose on a farm in watermelon and roasting ear time.

Mr. Allen of Montague county, who recently purchased the F2 ranch of 1280 acres on the Brazos in northwest part of the county, arrived this week with his family and went out to occupy the place. We understand that he was accompanied by his son-in-law and family—whose name we failed to learn—who will also locate here.

Mrs. Mart Lynch who has been visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Vee, left Thursday on her return to the I. T.

That Long, Fitzgerald, Fields, et al, fishing party mentioned last week came in a day or two ago and report the biggest time on record. They talk about eating fish, squirrels, roasting ears, wild grape pies, wild honey taken from two bee trees found by the party, etc., etc., until they were tired.

Tailor made Suits, Pants and Overcoats, guaranteed to fit. My new book of fall and winter samples shows the best quality and styles of goods at lowest prices I have ever been able to quote. If you want something good and a perfect fit you should call and place your order with me before the choicest patterns are sold out. S. L. ROBERTSON.

That was a jolly crowd of equestrians that catered out to Mr. Tandy's ranch Tuesday evening for supper in camp with the ranch boys. There were in the party Dr. J. F. Tomlinson and Miss Laura Hale, Mr. Lee Pierson and Miss Bernice Fairbairn, Mr. Walter Tandy and Miss Maud Best. They say they enjoyed the ride and the supper, too.

Mr. J. N. Vaughn of Nesbitt, Robertson county, a son-in-law of Mr. S. R. McCreary of this place arrived Thursday on a visit. We understand that he came with the purpose of buying land on which to establish a stockfarm, or will buy land and stock together, if he finds them to suit him. He will also want a residence in town for convenience of the school, church, etc. We are always glad to see 'em come loaded for business that way. We extend to Mr. Vaughn and family a hearty welcome in the name of Haskell people.

There are many grades and kinds of pianos of various degrees of excellence and worthlessness. Comparatively few people are really qualified to select the good from the poor ones when varnish and polish have made both look well, hence they must depend largely upon the representations of the agent and the guarantee of the manufacturer and it is of the first importance for them to know that these are reliable. There can be no mistake on this point when dealing with a financially responsible and reliable home house of long standing like that of Thos. Goggan & Bro., of Galveston and Dallas.

Mr. D. H. Hamilton who is now making his second crop in this county, was in town one day this week feeling very enthusiastic over the fine crops this year. He says about everything that is growing is as fine as it gets to be anywhere, and such things as Jerusalem and Kaffir corn beat anything he ever saw in that line, but crop or no crop he would rather live in the invigorating, health giving atmosphere of this country if he had to come down to a dug-out than live again in the sultry malaria laden atmosphere of his old county in a mansion. But with his experience so far he has no fear of ever having to resort to the dug-out.

We understand that a number of farmers are thinking of sending abroad for a new stock or strain of seed wheat, believing that the wheat being used here now has about run out, as it is said wheat and various other things will do after being cultivated in the same climate and soil for several years in succession.

It is possible that deterioration is as much responsible for the short yield here the past year or so as anything else. We believe it a good plan to get new seed and will suggest that by all who want to do so forming a club and having some person to get it for them in one order they might effect a considerable saving. We will also suggest that, before deciding upon what variety they will get, it would be well to get the report of the Texas experiment station on the result of the tests made under the direction of the Station with some forty or fifty varieties near Wichita Falls during two years. This paper will gladly render any assistance it can in the matter.

We believe that such a display of Haskell county's agricultural products as we could make at the Abilene fair this fall would operate as an invitation to many a homeseeker to come and see our county, which is the first step toward getting them located.

AGENTS WANTED—For "The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By Murray Halstead, the lifelong friend and admirer of the nation's hero. Biggest and best book ever published, 8x10 inches, nearly 100 pages, halftone illustrations, only \$1.50. Free Outfit. Chance of a Lifetime. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 3rd Floor Canton Bldg., Chicago.

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.

It Was Funny.

Scene—West side of square, front of store, floor covered with melons. Characters—Strange old gentleman seated on box, idle clerks, reporter nosing for an item, numerous bystanders, young gentleman faultlessly attired and sporting a patriarchal beard passing: Clerk to young gentleman—"Come in and let me sell you a nice melon." Young Gent.—"Don't need any to-day."

Strange Old Gent.—"Well, you might get a nice one and give your old woman and children a treat." Suppressed snigger goes around. Y. G.—(Stammering) "But I haven't got any."

S. O. G.—(Drawingly) "I hope ye ain't one 'o these fellows that's too stingy to take care of some good woman!" Y. G.—(Backs off, confused) "Well, 'tain't my fault, I've had my consent a long time."

S. O. G.—"Glad to hear that, but I never saw a man as couldn't git married, nor a woman nuther, and I think it's the duty of every man to take keer 'o some good woman!" But the Y. G. is half a block away and the crowd is roaring.

Lines.

In memory of little Edna Joe Baldwin, who died at Haskell, Tex., July 11, 1899.

One by one the loved ones leave us, Leave us for the golden shore, Where, however this parting grieves us, We may meet to part no more. Edna Joe, sweet laughing baby, With her dancing eyes of blue Was the choice of death's dark angel, When he came earth's buds to view. It was when the shades of evening Deepened into nightly gloom, That he came and took the darling, Leaving sorrow in her home. It was best—for God decreed it, And He is too wise to err; She has gone, and now the loved ones Can but strive to go to her. For in Jesus' arms she's resting, Free from every earthly pain, And we, when our work is finished May behold her face again. Help, O God, to quell the murmurs Which without Thy help will rise; And for each uprooted murmur Plant a slope of Paradise. Elsie Malone McGillem.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of the Haskell National Bank at Haskell, in the State of Texas, at the close of Business June, 30 1899.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, U.S. Bonds, National Bank notes, and Capital stock paid in.

We never before saw such a crop of sorghum and feed stuff of various kinds as is growing in Haskell county. This means good cattle well fed next winter, consequently money for the farmer and stockman.

Sorghum twelve feet high and still a growin'—that's the way we heard some farmers talking the other day—tons and tons of feed to the acre, and the second crop from the stubble will be better than the first one.

It is doubtful if anywhere in the broad state of Texas to-day there can be found finer or more luxuriant crops of corn, cotton, millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn, milo maize, etc., than are growing in all parts of Haskell county where farming is done.

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

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

There is room, a welcome and prosperity waiting in Haskell county for hundreds of farmers and small stockmen to engage in stockfarming, and they should not delay their coming. Never was there a more propitious time for the move. A year's, possibly a few months', delay will see lands that can be bought at bargain prices now going up in price.

A \$40.00 Bicycle Given Away Daily.

The publishers of THE NEW YORK STAR, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a High Grade Bicycle each day for the largest list of words made by using the letters contained in "T-H-E N-E-W Y-O-R-K S-T-A-R" no more times in any one word than it is found in The New York Star. Webster's Dictionary to be considered as authority. Two Good Watches (first class time-keepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, and many other valuable rewards, including Diamond Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sterling Silverware, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2-cent stamps must be inclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription, with full particulars and list of over 500 valuable rewards. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 26th, and closes Monday, August 21st, 1899. Your list can reach us any day between the 26th and 31st, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of The New York Star. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at THE STAR'S business offices. Persons securing bicycles may have choice of Ladies', Gentlemen's or Juveniles' 1899 model, color or size desired. Call or address Dept. "E," THE NEW YORK STAR, 236 W. 23rd St. New York City.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconan Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by A. P. McLemore, Druggist. 30

FRUIT TREES.

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

The Refrigerator

ICE COLD DRINKS all the time!

ICE CREAM every Tuesday and Friday evening, and to order for entertainments, etc., any time.

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.

Money Saved is Money Made.—If you wish to see some money examine our new line of wash goods.

Staple Dry Goods.—A full stock of Bats, Domestic Sheetting, Shirting, Cheviots, Denims, Licks and Coverts.

Dress Goods.—Foreign and Domestic. Latest in Wash Dress Goods, Pique, Percal, Duck, Dimities, Organadies, in all shades. Lawns, Nansooks, Embroideries, Dotted Swisses &c.

Hosiery.—A full and complete line of the very best hosiery and dyes for men, women and children.

Parasols.—We have a large stock from 50 cents up to extras.

Gloves.—No costume is complete without a pair of perfecting 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 case 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 tailor 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.

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

Shortest Route!

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

The Denver Road

(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.)

ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. F. P. A. FORT WORTH, Texas.



CANS OF B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO

3 of any Other BRAND

3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25¢ 2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20¢ SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5¢

INSIST ON HAVING

B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye.