

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 15. Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, March 10, 1900. No. 10.

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Y. P. U. Program.

Leader—Prof. Evans.
Song. Prayer.
Lesson—Rejecting Christ, Mark 12:1-9.

Who Owns the Vineyard?—Miss Etta James.

God's Right to Expect Fruit—Mrs. Evans.

Duet—Misses Eulah Hudson and Robbie Lindsey.

Rejecting Christ—Miss Minnie Lindsey.

The Rejector's Doom—Mr. Phillips.

Song.

JUNIOR PROGRAM.

Leader—Fratie Smith.

Song—Prayer—Lesson

Recitation—Mable Smith.

Select Reading—Fred Lindsey.

Trio—Hazel Hudson, May Harris and Florence Couch.

Recitation—Jessie Evans

Song by Union

Reading—Tony Chisum

Paper on Lesson—Dannie Phillips

Roll call with scripture responses

Bible Reading—Eula Poole

Banker Hunts a Robber.

J. R. Garrison, Cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any Throat, Chest or Lung trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J. B. Baker's drug store.

The ship subsidy bill is only another republican scheme for grinding taxes out of the masses to fatten the favored classes. Yet there are poverty stricken fools who will continue to vote for the supremacy of the republican party. The only man who is justified by common sense in voting the republican ticket is one who is in a business or position to profit by its favor, or expects to be given a seat to suck.

A Friendly Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his back. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain in a chair except propped. No remedy helped until he tried Electric Bitters. He writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Regular February Term.

On petition of citizens an election was ordered to be held in School Dist. No. 11 on April 7 to determine whether or not a tax of 15 cents shall be levied on property in said district for school purposes.

On petition of citizens of School Dist. No. 7 an election was ordered to be held in said district April 7 to determine whether or not the school tax of 15 cents in said district shall be abrogated and no longer levied.

An order was passed authorizing the sheriff at his discretion to allow the use of the district court room for the following purposes: For political meetings; for religious meetings; for debating societies; for persons residing in Haskell county to give concerts for pay when the net proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes, provided, the sheriff or deputy be present, preserve order and prevent injury to furniture or building, and sheriff shall collect from persons using the room sufficient to clean and put same in good order. This order shall in no wise exempt the sheriff from his liability for the care of the building and he may prevent any persons from using said building at his discretion.

Taxes were levied for 1900 on the \$100 valuation of property as follows: 25 cents for general purposes; 5 cts for purpose of paying the annual interest and creating a sinking fund to liquidate \$13,000 road and bridge bonds; 9 cents for road and bridge purposes; 17 cents to pay interest and create sinking fund for \$42,000 court house and jail bonds, and 8 cents for a fund for the erection of public buildings, streets, sewers water works and other permanent improvements.

A tax of 15 cents was levied in school districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9 and 20 cents in districts 5 and 10.

Petition of 215 tax paying voters asking that the road overseer system be abolished and one road superintendent for the county be appointed, as provided by Rev. Statutes, Arts. 4763 to 4785 inclusive, was granted and bond of superintendent fixed at \$1000, and that salary be \$2.50 per day for himself, wagon and team for each day's actual service, to be paid monthly upon sworn account, to be approved by county judge, if presented in vacation, when clerk shall issue warrant for same against the road and bridge fund. W. J. Sewell was appointed road superintendent for two years.

Further ordered that county judge ascertain what tools, etc are necessary for superintendent and purchase same on best terms. Supt. was directed to collect all scrapers belonging to the county and file his receipt for same with county judge.

The proposition of W. E. Kaye to purchase the four leagues of Haskell county school land situated in Hockley county for \$16,000 was rejected. County Att'y ordered to bring suit on convict bond of Corb Black given by N. Gullatt, C. D. Long, T. S. Wright and S. C. Donahoe.

Clerk ordered to issue warrants to county judge, county clerk and sheriff for quarterly salaries.

Ordered that county treasurer pay interest due April 10 on the bonded indebtedness of Haskell county. Also ordered that \$260 be transferred from road and bridge sinking funds be applied to pay off one court house and jail compromise bond, balance due being \$890. And that any further amount necessary to pay said bond be transferred from court house fund.

Dr. E. E. Gilbert, county physician was authorized to rent a place at not more than \$4 per month, on which to dump the filth from town of Haskell.

County judge was authorized to have all sub-divided surveys in county platted in Assessor's Abstract book, plat to show acreage and number of subdivisions, so that correct assessments can be made.

County Att'y ordered to sue for all back taxes as soon as delinquent list is published.

Quarterly report of J. W. Collins, tax collector, examined and approved.

Quarterly report of J. E. Murfee, Co. treasurer, examined, accompanying vouchers cancelled and report approved. (This report was published two weeks ago.)

Quarterly report of J. W. Evans, J. P., examined and approved.

Quarterly report of G. R. Couch, Co. and Dist. Clerk, examined and approved. Also his annual report of county finances.

Reports of McCrary & Ellis and Ell Keister, butchers approved and ordered recorded.

Bills and accounts against the county were approved to the amount of \$1005.61.

Following persons were appointed to hold elections for school trustees: Dist. No. 1 W. E. Sherrill, J. D. McLemore, Levi McCollum, at court house.

Dist. No. 2 T. A. Mays, J. F. Albin, W. T. Simpson, Idella school house.

Dist. No. 3 J. D. Ewing, L. C. Irick, J. F. Ross Brushy school house.

Dist. No. 4 J. A. Calloway, J. M. Perry, J. W. Gardner, at Ward school house.

Dist. No. 5 W. F. Smith, W. H. Scott, J. A. Clendennen, at Fairview school house.

Dist. No. 6 S. W. Vernon, J. T. Bowman, J. W. Peeler, at Wildhorse school house.

Dist. No. 6A W. R. Carothers, J. C. Bohanan, J. W. Smith, at Ivanhoe school house.

Dist. No. 7 B. H. Owsley, J. E. Wilfong, P. B. Broach, Lake Creek school house.

Dist. No. 8 Z. M. Marcey, J. M. Speck, A. B. Carothers, at Mesquite school house.

Dist. No. 9 D. C. Brown, E. C. Mixon, Jacob Hemphill, Westphalia school house.

Dist. No. 10 M. A. Clifton, T. G. Marks, A. B. Lowery, Clifton school house.

Dist. No. 11 J. D. Roberts, W. M. Wood, J. T. Miller, Gray Mare school house.

Orders were made remitting taxes on double assessment of land of R. E. Sherrill and over assessment on land of N. Harris.

Ordered that all county convicts not otherwise employed be required to work on the public roads under the road superintendent.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin,—all signs of Liver trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cts at J. B. Baker's drug store.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF } In Bank-
MAJOR SMITH, Bankrupt. } ruptcy.

To the creditors of Major Smith of Haskell in the county of Haskell, and District aforesaid, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of March, A. D., 1900, the said Major Smith was duly adjudged bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in the city of Abilene, in Taylor county, Texas, on the 21st day of March A. D., 1900, at 4:30 o'clock, in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

K. K. LEGGETT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Abilene, Texas, March 5th 1900.

They say Quay's personal popularity will give him the seat he claims in the senate. Then what sort of fellows are they that are "hail fellows" with a scoundrel like Quay? Republicans of course.

It troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25 and 50c at J. B. Baker's drug store.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

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

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

J. I. & L. W. CAMPBELL,
Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Blinds, Sash,
and all other kind of building material.
Stamford. Avoca.

THE GOSSETT HOTEL,

(The old Court House and Meadors Hotel.)
Haskell, - - Texas.

Having taken charge of this Hotel and refitted and refurnished it, it now offers to the

Local and Traveling Public
the best and most comfortable accommodations to be had in Haskell, but without a corresponding advance in prices.

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.
M. H. GOSSETT, Proprietor.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by J. B. Baker druggist. 13

RELIGIOUS COLUMN

BY
REV. R. E. L. FARMER.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Obligations arise from relations and I have relations and obligations, not only to the world that lies beyond the stars, but to the little one in which I find myself today. I am not only a citizen of the kingdom of God, but of the government of the United States; and I can no more evade the responsibilities of the one than of the other. Under despotic governments like ancient Rome and modern Russia I might excuse myself on the grounds of helplessness. But this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. What the government does I do, either by active participation or culpable neglect. I believe in preaching the gospel, but the gospel rightly understood has to do with everything under heaven that is not right, even though the devil calls it politics. I believe in the pulpit, but also in the polls. I believe in the prayer meeting, but also in the primaries. Jesus Christ came to destroy the works of the devil and it is to this task that he summons his followers. We have no business to let the politicians and the devil run this world. Our mission is to take the stumbling blocks out of the way of every weak brother, to stop up the hell-holes, to drain the marshes and cleanse the Augean stables, to strangle every hydra-headed monster that is destroying humanity, and to make way for the coming of him whose right it is to reign.—Philip S. Henson, D. D.

HINDERED PRAYERS.

Christian parents may very properly and effectually pray for the conversion of their children. God loves to save souls, and it is his good pleasure to answer such prayers. However, the parents must be consistent in their lives, and do all they can to lead their children to Christ. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman gives the following sad illustration on this point: "At the close of an afternoon's service in the city of S— a woman came to me to say, 'Please pray for my boy.' As she turned away, her pastor remarked, 'It would be useless to pray for him until she rights herself with her boy.' This was the story: One year before, her boy, seventeen years of age, came into her room to say, 'Mother, I have been going to the special meeting in the Central Church, and have about decided to be a Christian. If you will go with me to-night, I think I can decide it.' The reply she made was, 'My son, I cannot go tonight; I have an engagement.' 'To my shame,' said the mother, 'he found out what the engagement was. It was at a euchre party. I kept my engagement, but I lost my boy. He has not been into a church for a year. No word of mine can affect him. My

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SADDLES and HARNESS

Full Stock. Work Promptly to Order.
Repairing done neatly and substantially.
Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.
Your Trade is Solicited.

THOS. COGGAN & BRO.

Established in 1866

The Piano House of Texas.

We buy more Pianos than several factories can produce, hence we give better value for less money than any house in the South.



Don't be deceived by the absurd statements made by irresponsible agents who handle consigned instruments which manufacturers cannot sell to legitimate and reliable dealers. We are state agents for the celebrated CHICKERING & EMERSON PIANOS and several other makes.

The Goggan Pianos

bearing the name "Goggan" on the case, are specially made to our order, they possess superior tone qualities and other essential attributes of high grade Pianos.

Absolute safety against imposition with a guarantee worth having can be secured by buying PIANOS and ORGANS from our house. We refer to any Bank in Texas.

We carry a complete stock of Violins, Mandolins, Guitars and other musical goods, and the largest stock of sheet music in the South-West. We have houses in Dallas, Waco, Houston, Austin, San Antonio and Galveston.

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Wholesale Prices to Users.

Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1100 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 70,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Michigan Av. & Madison St., Chicago.

prayers have been of no avail, and I am heart-broken.' At her pastor's suggestion, she wrote to the boy her confession, which he refused to receive. I saw her pastor not long ago, and he told me that the boy was still unsaved, and the case seemed hopeless." Alas! how much sorrow has that poor mother inflicted on herself by her keeping the euchre party engagement.—Ex.

Old Master Brookes says, "If you only have candlelight bless God for it, and He will give you starlight; when you have got starlight, praise God for it, and he will give you moonlight; when you have got moonlight, rejoice in it, and He will give you sunlight; and when you have got sunlight, praise Him still more, and He will make the light of your sun as the light of seven days, for the Lord Himself shall be the light of your spirit."

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, prevents gravel, cures diabetes, seminal discharges, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all troubles of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of 50c. One small bottle is two months' treatment and will cure any case above mentioned.

H. W. HALL,
Sole Manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo., Summary of
St. Louis, Mo.,
For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

READ THIS.

Weathered, Frayed, June 8, 1898.—For seven years I was suffering with kidney trouble and found no remedy until I tried Hall's Great Discovery, and came to the conclusion there is no cure for it. I tried and used to try 100 different medicines, and had that I am cured by the use of one bottle.

J. C. MACDONALD.

To Cure La Grippe in Two Days.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Publisher.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

1875, RANCH, GARDEN.

Farmers are hard at work.

Wheat grows better and better.

Shiner is shipping many eggs.

Cattle thieves are operating in Bexar county.

Harrison county farmers are busy breaking land.

Truck gardeners about Denison are actively at work.

Market gardeners are pushing operations with a vim.

Average steer yearlings are selling in Brown county at \$12.

Volunteer oats were more or less injured by the last freeze.

Bland & Robertson of Taylor are fattening 1800 head of hogs.

A gratifying increase in price of cotton is noted at several points.

A large acreage of oats will be sown in the vicinity of Sterrett, L. T.

Denison last week paid 40 cents per bushel for corn, the highest price since 1886.

Scotfield & Walker shipped seven carloads of hogs to San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., from Hillsboro.

Tobacco culture in Lavaca county has proved so profitable that a cigar factory is to be established at Hallettsville.

A Fannin county farmer hauled in to Bonham several days ago a wagon load of cotton-tail rabbits, 650 in number, for which he received 5 cents a head.

Mr. J. T. Needham shipped two carloads of beef cattle from George town to the St. Louis markets. They had been fed near there and were in fine condition.

F. G. Oxshier, of Fort Worth, sold to different parties 104 head of fine Hereford and Shorthorn calves off his Martin county ranch at from \$40 to \$50 per head.

Richmond, Chiles & Manning shipped eight carloads of hogs and cattle from Celeste to Kansas City, and Jim Nail of the same place shipped seventeen cars of cattle to St. Louis.

T. A. Coleman of San Antonio has sold his interest in the Coleman & Tumlinson stock of cattle to his partner, Ben. F. Tumlinson, at \$19 per head. There were 1900 head in the deal.

Evans & Edwards have probably the largest exclusive goat ranch in the world. It is located in Uvalde and El Dorado counties, Texas, and embraces 80,000 acres. They have about 8000 head.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo bought from J. O. Taylor his Beaver Lake ranch, consisting of seventy-eight acres and 1600 head of cattle. The price was \$10,000 for the ranch and \$20 around for the cattle.

Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, Mex., has notified the state department that owing to the lack of rain the corn crop has been cut short in that district and the cereal will have to be sent from other parts of the country.

Coleman & Keeran have bought of Col. P. F. Dunn of Corpus Christi, a choice lot of 1-year-old steers, being Col. Dunn's crop of steer calves of 1899 numbering about 1000 head, at \$15 per head, they to be delivered before May 20.

George Miller of Corsicana, the com-messers Ben Sweetman and Thomas Wilson sold a lot of cotton each to sideration being \$5.50 per hundred pounds. Mr. Sweetman sold fifty bales of the fleecy staple and Mr. Wilson forty-seven.

This is what T. C. Conley, living near Ebenezer, Ellis county, raised last year with the aid of a two-mule team: Wheat, 153 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; oats, 300 bushels; corn, 400 bushels; cotton, 15 bales, getting for latter 7.10 cents.

Deputy Sheriff J. P. Odom, who owns a farm at Byron, Ellis county, stated that from his observations over the county most of the volunteer oats are seriously damaged and that a great many farmers will plant their oat lands in cotton.

The next exhibition of the New Orleans Horse Show association will take place in that city April 25 to 28. The dates have been sent to every horse-man of prominence in the United States, with notice that the value of prizes will be increased.

Farmers in Lamar county report that volunteer oats, thought to have been killed by the recent hard freeze, are coming out all right. The tops were bitten down but the roots were not killed. Several farmers who sowed oats, however, are replanting.

Felix Shaw, a prominent stockman of Encinal, a few days ago sold to Geo. M. Berry of Austin 1000 head of stock cattle at \$20 per head. Mr. Berry, it is stated, also leased one of the Spanish pastures, containing 15,000 acres near Encinal.

Two firms of Sulphur Springs shipped to New Orleans for export 256 cases of eggs. Each of these cases holds thirty dozen, or a total of 7680 dozen. Grayson county has 462 road overseer districts, covering an aggregate of about 2000 miles of highway.

The road work being done at present in Grayson county is all of a permanent character. The old wooden drain culverts are being taken out and stone and tiling are being altogether substituted.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIR

Matters as They Now Stand in that Country.

REPORTED RETREAT OF BOERS.

It is Given Out that President Will from This Time Pursue a Strictly Defensive Course.

London, March 5.—Beyond the signs of a general retreat of Boers throughout Cape Colony, there is little news from the front. Lord Roberts, in his dispatches to the war office thus far published, says little, but he is undoubtedly active in some direction.

The Onsland, the organ of the Afrikanerbund says: "The Boers will now confine themselves to the defensive, abandoning an offensive policy."

Abrahams Kraal, as shown in the war office maps, is a group of three kopjes, situated at the junction of Kraal Spruit with Modder river. It is a natural point of concentration which the Boers could make exceedingly strong, but after the proofs of the mobility of the army of Lord Roberts, it may be doubted whether they will make a really serious attempt to bar his advance there.

A noticeable feature of all the recent operations at the theater of war has been the active employment of colonial forces, which is in marked contrast with the policy adopted at the beginning of the war. The Australian colonies have decided to provide the 2000 men Mr. Chamberlain recently asked for.

It is now seen how near Ladysmith was to starvation and the exhaustion of ammunition. The town could hardly have withstood another Boer assault or have held out much longer. The Daily News has a dispatch from Ladysmith which says that the supplies on hand were only enough to provide full rations for four days. The town might have held out another week, but scarcely beyond that.

Attacking Boers.

Dordrecht, Cape Colony, Sunday, March 4.—Gen. Brabant's colonial division, after a night's march, is now attacking the Boers in a strong position at LaBouchanges Nek, on the road from Dordrecht to Jamestown.

The engagement is proceeding with great vigor and the Boers are gradually retiring before the British shell fire from three positions.

A heavy rifle fire is being exchanged where the British are engaging the Boers on the right flank.

So far the Boers have had no big guns in action. By evening Gen. Brabant's advance had been most satisfactory. After marching and bivouacking over night the force reached the strong entrenched positions which they no wincey and hold, the Boers being on the opposite hill.

The British will remain to-night in the captured positions, although the Boers have brought two guns into action and made determined efforts to retake them.

The British losses are six killed and eighteen wounded.

Rev. Homer T. Wilson has resigned the pastorate of the Third Christian church of Fort Worth, Rev. J. S. Myers of Philadelphia is his successor.

At Hanover, Germany, a British flag was torn down.

Red Flag Run Up.

Omaha, Neb., March 5.—An incident of the heated municipal campaign was the tearing down and destroying of an American flag and the substituting thereof of a red flag on a flagpole in Mayor Moore's yard some time Saturday night. Sunday morning the mayor was astounded to see the red cloth flying where erstwhile the stars and stripes floated.

As the rope was cut his honor had to call on the fire department to run up a ladder and take down the red cloth.

Charged With Drunkenness.

Washington, March 5.—Sensational charges are contained in an anonymous letter received at the navy department from Manila. The communication relates to the wrecking of the Charleston and makes the serious statement that a number of officers of the vessel at the time of the disaster were under the influence of liquor. The correspondents who furnished the information claims to have verified the allegations by diligent inquiry among the officers of the Charleston.

Serious Charge.

New York, March 5.—Controller Coler Saturday attacked the office of corporation counsel in a way that is likely to create a storm. He charges wholesale robbery and does not hesitate to say that bribery is rampant among city officeholders, who, he avers, sum to have made the trade of theft respectable and thereby avoid the fate of the late Wm. M. Tweed.

"Robbery of the City of New York is now perfectly legalized," he began.

Under Adversement.

Louisville, Ky., March 5.—Argument in the suit to determine the rights of the rival claimants for the office of governor was concluded Saturday before Judge Field, who took the cases under advisement. When the decision is announced an appeal will be taken to the state court of appeals. The Democrats claim this is the court of last resort. The Republicans, however, will try to get the case before the United States supreme court if the decision is against them.

BEFORE THE BUCKEYES.

President McKinley Delivers an Address at the Gotham Banquet.

New York, March 5.—The Ohio Society of New York held its fourteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night. Wm. McKinley, president of the United States, was the guest of honor. More than 400 covers were laid.

Before the banquet President McKinley, with President M. I. Southard of the society and Henry L. Burnett, chairman of the banquet committee, held a reception and shook hands with members of the society and guests.

President McKinley spoke in part as follows:

"There are unfortunately those among us, few in number, I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times and who when good times overtake them in the United States, feel constrained to put us on bad terms with the rest of mankind. With them I can have no sympathy. I would rather give expression to what I believe to be the nobler and almost universal sentiment of my countrymen in the wish, not only for our peace and prosperity, but for the peace and prosperity of all the nations and peoples of the earth."

"After thirty-three years of unbroken peace, came an unavoidable war. Happily the conclusion was quickly reached, without a suspicion of unworthy motive or practice or purpose on our part and with fearless honor to our arms. I cannot forget the quick response of the people to the country's need and the quarter of a million men who freely offered their lives to their country's services. It demonstrated our mighty reserve power and taught us that large standing armies are unnecessary when every citizen is a 'minute man' ready to join the ranks for national defense."

"No great emergency has arisen in this nation's history and progress which has not been met by the sovereign people with capacity, with ample strength and with unflinching fidelity to every honorable obligation. Partisanship can hold few of us against solemn public duty. The national sentiment and the national conscience were never stronger nor higher than now. There has been a reunion of the people around the holy altar consecrated to the country newly sanctified by common sacrifices. The followers of Grant and Lee have fought under the same flag and fallen for the same faith."

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it. So that there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. Our only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency, while we believe that the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them faithless and irresolute, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions those distant peoples who have through the issue of battles become our wards. Let us fear not. There is no occasion for faint hearts, no excuse for regrets. Nations do not grow in strength and the cause of liberty and law is not advanced by the doing of easy things. The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any government which they foster and defend."

At Brambleton, Va., a burglar assaulted G. W. Miller seriously. Also Mrs. Miller. Mr. Miller may die.

Boer Sympathizers.

Chicago, Ill., March 5.—A mass-meeting was held in Central Music Hall Sunday, the 122d anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists, to protest against the war waged by Great Britain in the Transvaal and to express sympathy with the Boers. Miss Maude Gonne was the chief speaker of the evening and her address evoked great enthusiasm. The hall was filled with an audience of 2000 people.

Fatal Fire.

New York, March 5.—Five persons were burned to death and three injured Sunday morning in a fire which occurred in a seven-story lodging-house at 44 to 48 Bowery.

Dead: Charles Butte, 40 years of age; John Clark, 59; Edward Doyle, 35; Henry Jackson, colored, 35; one unidentified man, about 50 years of age.

Stephen Carney, 75 years of age, was burned about the body, face and hands and died.

Bound Over.

New Orleans, La., March 5.—Julius Moyses, whose sensational marriage to Miss Bertha Warnick of Dayton, O., under the name of "Capt. Clark," was tried before Commissioner Craig of the United States court Saturday on the charge of impersonating a government officer.

He was committed to the higher court under bond of \$1000. Moyses says his father will come to this city at once to sign his bond.

Bitterly Denounced.

New York, March 5.—In a speech lasting nearly two hours at the 122d anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, which was celebrated last night at the Academy of music by the combined Clan-na-Gael organizations of the city, W. Bourke Cochrane bitterly denounced the attitude of the administration at Washington toward England in her South Africa trouble.

Prince Salm-Salm is fitting out an ambulance corps for the Transvaal war.

A NEWSPAPER FAMINE

SCARCITY OF PRINT PAPER MAY BRING IT ON.

Great Shortage of the Material from Which It is Made—Canadian Supply of Wood Pulp Shut Off Entirely for the Present.

(From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.)

A serious famine threatens the paper industry of the United States. Various causes have conspired to lessen the product of the mills, while the demand for print paper and the other ordinary grades is unprecedented.

The conditions led to a secret meeting of the leading paper manufacturers of the United States yesterday at the Great Northern hotel, to consider what could be done to avert the famine threatened by the shortage in wood pulp, which, if it is not relieved, will cause the vast paper mills of the country to shut down and cripple seriously every industry which depends upon the product of the mills. Nearly all of the leading paper manufacturers of the country were present, and the principal topic of interest was a new fiber for the manufacture of paper, to take the place of the wood pulp now in such universal use. What the new fiber is, the paper manufacturers would not say. They averred that at present the process by which it is manufactured is in a crude stage, but they discussed it as the only visible solution of present difficulties.

Great Lack of Material.

"Not for twenty years has such a serious condition confronted the manufacturers of paper, and there is great danger that we may be forced to close our mills for lack of material," said A. D. Schaeffer, of the Hartford City Paper company, who presided over the meeting. "Various causes are responsible for this condition. The principal one is that wood pulp, from which the lower grades of paper is manufactured, is so hard to get that there is a constant scramble for material. Recent inquiry of the pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie, the largest pulp mills in the world, develops the fact that there is not a pound for sale there, and other mills are as hard pressed. The rapid cutting of the forests of the Eastern and middle Western states, and the stopping of the supply from Canada is largely responsible for the threatened famine. Added to the scarcity of timber is the recent mild weather, which has made it impossible to bring the pulp wood which has been cut to market. A large part of the season's cut of the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan, upon which the middle Western states depend for pulp wood, is now lying on the bare ground and cannot be moved until snow comes. Another great danger comes in the possibility of a heavy fall of snow following this long dry season. A fall of eighteen inches of snow would cover the pulp wood already cut so that it would be next to impossible to dig it out and float it down the river to the mills."

Labor Also Scarce.

"A great scarcity of labor in the pineries has also made the movement of timber to the mills slow. Companies cutting pulp wood have spent thousands of dollars importing men into the pineries to cut pulp wood. Only to lose them when they got there. Boys of eighteen and nineteen are being largely employed in the work."

"Canada has been the source of supply for many of the Eastern mills, but that source of supply has been cut off as the cutting of timber on crown lands has been prohibited and the province of Quebec makes the importer pay \$1.90 per cord duty, which makes the material too expensive. The only solution we can see is to adopt a new fiber as a substitute for wood fiber. That is the subject of discussion. We have one in view, but I do not care to talk of that now."

"Another difficulty which confronts Eastern manufacturers is a lack of water upon which they depend for power. That, too, is the result of the cutting away of the forests. The mills of the middle West are not embarrassed in this respect to the same extent as the Eastern mills."

"We have not come together to form any combination or to raise prices. The demand naturally governs prices. The sole object is to avert a famine if possible, for a famine would hurt the producer as much as the consumer."

J. C. Brockelbank, vice president and Western manager of the Manufacturing Paper company of New York, with offices in the Rookery building, confirmed the statements made by William Schaeffer concerning the trade.

Condition Is Serious.

"If present conditions in the pineries continue, there will be a serious shortage of pulp wood in the West until next fall," he said. "It has been simply impossible to get the spruce, from which wood pulp is made, to market. It grows in the swamps of the pineries, and the winter has been so open that it has been impossible to haul it to the rivers, down which it is floated to the mills, as wagons would sink to the hubs in mud and water. Only continuing cold weather can relieve the condition."

The stock of paper now on hand is extremely short. The export trade, which was large, has been abandoned entirely, and the jobbers have very little free paper on hand. The mills have no free paper and will see that they are in condition to meet contracts already made before they sell to any one else. There is serious danger that the mills may have to shut down entirely for lack of pulp wood. The greatest danger to the trade is likely to be during March and April, and May, but the famine will continue until next fall.

Divorce a Luxury.

In the state of New Jersey divorce is a luxury. The New Jersey Legal Aid society says so. It has just given out this opinion in answer to numerous appeals for freedom from the toils of matrimony. This opinion is the result of the growing practice of marrying and then separating. To all these applicants the society is now returning answer that divorce is a luxury and not a necessity, and that the applicants must save up enough to pay for their own divorces if they wish to escape the effect of too hasty matrimony.

CHOCOLATE IN MANILA.

How It is Prepared for Use in the Presence of the Purest.

In Manila they make your chocolate while you wait. Right into the house a Chinaman comes with his basket and rolls the crushed cacao bean and sugar, and then makes a supply of chocolate that is sweeter and more palatable and cheaper than the commercial brand sold in the Chicago stores. When the Chinaman comes he lays aside his hat and shirt, and, stripped to the waist and barefooted, he begins his work. In the basket is the chocolate or cacao bean, from which the rancid oil has been extracted and which oil long ago has anointed the hair of some Filipino belle or lighted some Filipino home. The beans first come on the board bitter and brackish. With a rolling pin the Chinaman grinds them into a fine powder. This takes time. When it is done, he opens another basket and dips out the sugar for the sweetening and the final mixture. The sugar is what would probably grade coffee "C" if it were in commercial circles. Like the bean, it grows on the island. Industriously the Chinaman rubs, and gradually the chocolate forms on the bottom of the board and drips off in sticky sweetness into the basket beneath. The family gathers about to sample the product and the Chinaman stops to smoke a cigarette while judgment is being passed. Cups of the beverage are handed around and all "taste." If it is not sweet enough the manufacturer throws more sugar on his board and drops in another pinch of vanilla and cinnamon for the flavoring. When it is "right" he goes to work, and for several hours rubs away at his task. The deposit below the rolling pin is a brown substance that is soft and moist, while above it is to all appearances a dry powder and sugar. The little ones gather about, and if there is an older daughter, perhaps she sits down on the floor in front of the Chinaman and watches the growing pile. Such was the case in the house of a Spaniard today when I called. The young lady sat there and idly watched the manufacturer of the edible, and when a little brother came she took his head in her lap and was at his side with her, watching the picturesque Chinaman rub the sugar into the other ingredients. It was insisted that I should sample the finished article, and I found it very good.—Chicago Record.

VIVID FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

Peenlicity of the Thunderstorm That Visited South Africa.

A very few days after my arrival at Maritzburg at the end of 1875, I was standing one afternoon in the shade of my little house on a hill, anxiously watching the picturesque arrival of an ox wagon laden with my boxes. It was in the very early summer, and the exigencies of settling in left me no time to worry about the thunderstorms, of which, of course, I had often heard. A more serene and brilliant afternoon could not be imagined, and it was not even hot—at all events, out of the sun. My two small boys, as usual, trotted after me like dogs, and clamored to assist at the arrival of the wagon; so I lifted the little one up in my arms and stood there, with the elder boy clinging to my skirts. Suddenly, out of the blue, unclouded sky, out of the blaze of golden sunshine, came a flash and a crash which seemed as if it must be the crack of doom. No words at my command can give any idea of the intolerable blinding glare of the light which seemed to wrap us round, or of the rending sound, as if the universe were being torn asunder. I suppose I flung myself on the ground, because I was crouching there, holding the little boys beneath me with some sort of protective instinct, when in a second or two of time it had all passed, for I heard only a slight and distant rumble. I do not believe the sun had ceased shining for an instant, though its light had seemed to be extinguished by that blaze of fire. Never can I forget my amazement, an amazement which even preceded my deep thankfulness at finding we were absolutely unharmed. The fearless little boys only inquiring, "What was that, mummy?" There had been no time for their rosy cheeks even to pale. I wonder what color I was? I looked at the little storehouse with astonishment to find it still there, for I had expected to see nothing but a heap of ruins. Nay, it seemed miraculous that the hills all around should still be standing.—Lady Broume in the Cornhill Magazine.

Hear is a Peroxide Blonde.

It isn't the fault of one of the most respected guests of Moor Park, Los Angeles, Cal., if, as is suspected, his hair has been shamelessly dyed. He is only a bear and could not protest. Nobody knows how much the ambitious park commissioners paid to add a grizzly to the park menageries. The commissioners were inclined to be extravagant for once, because they had long wanted a grizzly, and grizzlies are hard to get. What many persons claim to know quite definitely, however, is that this bear is not a grizzly. As the story goes, this animal was once a common black bear, or "buzard," a worthless, cowardly, ill-esteemed scavenger that, according to the hunter who captured him, had not the right to live. So he tried to get up a fight between the bear and the dog. As this was interfered with, the hunter permitted a flippancy minded barber who claimed to have effected hair dyes to try his hand at the bear. Well fortified with whiskey, the barber undertook to "bleach" the bear. The result was wonderful. From a greasy black he was transformed to a reddish brown. Before the bear's owner sold to the Los Angeles park commissioners the only "blondined" bear in the world.—New York World.

Peace or War.

In the olden days, when the spear was used as a weapon of war, men had to be very careful how they carried it. If they were in a strange country and bore their spears with the point forwards, it was supposed they were bent on mischief, and was regarded as a declaration of war. If, on the other hand, they carried it in their axles, with the point backwards, their visit was taken as a visit of friendship, and there was no disturbance of the peace.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY

RICHEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

A Complete System of Irrigation Relieves the Anxiety About Rain That Prevails in Other Parts of the United States—East and West Compared.

We are permitted to publish an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman who has recently been devoting his time to the personal investigation of practical farming by irrigation in the west. His vivid portrayal of the advantages of that system will no doubt interest our readers. He says:

"There is a vast, an immeasurable difference between farming in the east and farming in the west. If the farmers of the east could only be made to understand the advantages enjoyed by their western brethren, I verily believe there would soon be no land for settlement in the great irrigation states. The irrigation farmer has absolute certainty of crop, and certainty of its perfect maturity. He never plants that he does not reap, and when I say reap I don't mean the reaping of scattered stands of half matured grain such as the eastern farmer cuts at the close of a dry season; but the reaping of fields that frequently average 50 bushels of wheat to the acre—every grain of which has reached the perfection of development. There is no anxious scanning of the skies for the 'cloud no larger than a man's hand' and fervent prayers that it may envelop the heavens and send down water to the thirsty fields of the irrigator. He watches his growing crops, and the day and the hour moisture is needed, he is out with his hoe flooding his fields with water from canals that skirt them."

"Everything grows in the west that grows anywhere else in the United States north of Tennessee. Potatoes frequently yield 500 bushels to the acre, and barley is grown far better than any raised in the east. The fruits are delicious. I never saw any to compare with those grown in Idaho, where apples, peaches, plums, cherries, pears, apricots abound, and where there are thousands of acres of Italian and German prunes which I am told have made fortunes for their owners. To my mind, farmers in the best watered and most inviting arid state in the Union. I made a careful investigation of the great Snake River valley in that state, along and tributary to the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and saw there evidences of prosperity such as I have never seen elsewhere in the United States. This wonderful valley is said to contain over 3,000,000 acres of arable land. It is irrigated with great irrigation canals in every direction, and there are vast tracts awaiting only the touch of the farmer to make them productive. The sun doesn't shine on finer or more fertile land. When I saw the happy homes, the well filled granaries, the sleek, fat stock, and the smile on the face of nature reflected in a smile of contentment on the faces of the farmers, my heart went out in pity to the thousands in the east who are struggling along from year to year, tolling against adverse climatic conditions, and never knowing how soon a drought will wipe out the profits of prosperous years."

"Lands can be had in this Snake River valley almost for the asking, but they are going, day by day. The Oregon Short Line is making extraordinary efforts to bring the advantages of Idaho to the notice of eastern farmers, and is flooding the country with conservatively written descriptions of the state. Write to the General Passenger Agent of this Railroad at Salt Lake for printed matter about Idaho, and read it carefully. It will be a revelation to you and I sincerely believe will end in your removal to the west."

Rabbits should make good mathematicians—they multiply rapidly.

Some people richly deserve to be swindled and frequently place themselves so this can come to pass.

A Desperate Case.

"May I offer you a tract?" The speaker was a mild, benevolent-looking man, considerably past the middle age.

"I suppose you may," replied the elderly citizen whom he had addressed, "but I don't believe I can use it in my business."

"I can think of no occupation, my friend, that should be beyond the reach of those influences that I am offering to a better life. If you are following an unrighteous calling there is all the more need of such influences. May I ask what your business is?"

"My business, sir, is as respectable as yours. I am a musical director. In my time, sir," responded the other, with evident pride, "I have taught eighty-three mandolin orchestras!"

"And you boast of it!" exclaimed the man with the tracts, passing his hand tremblingly across his forehead. "My friend, I—I have nothing in my value, I fear, that can reach you!"

And he walked away, dazed.

Names of Denmark's Kings

Denmark's kings for 384 years have all been named Christian or Frederick. This is not the result of accident. It is the law of Denmark that a Christian must be succeeded by Frederick and Frederick by Christian.

To attain this, and without the changing of names, in case of death or other reason, every Danish prince, no matter what other names he may receive, always includes Christian and Frederick among them.

Selfishness is a heart disease, but is not uncommon.

He who does his duty in some cases does it at great earthly cost.

Our Increase of Inanity.

Much discussion has been aroused lately by the alarming increase of inanity. Our high living is the chief cause assigned. In the rush for money, men and women neglect their health until the breakdown comes. The best way to preserve the health is a full diet of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures stomach ills, such as constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Helpless.

He—would you say: am I were to take you in my arms and kiss you?

She—What good would that do? Papa and mamma are away, and the walls and floors and ceilings of this flat are all deadened.

Blood Humors

Are Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It Purifies the Blood.

Cures All Eruptions.

Eradicates Scrofula.

Beginning of Greatness.

"It was here in this old schoolhouse," mused the man in the fur trimmed overcoat, who had returned, after an absence of thirty years, to the scene of his boyhood days, "that I learned my letters. It was here I laid the foundation, so to speak, of all my success in life. Ever then," he continued, "I gave indications of the business career I was since followed."

"Yes," said the old schoolmaster with a note of interrogation in his voice.

"Yes," pursued the other, pointing with his cane to the paper wadded visible on the smoke blackened ceiling. "Do you see those?"

"Yes."

"Well, I threw them there."

"And now?"

"And now I am the owner of a large paper mill."

WINGCHESTER

"NEW RIVAL"

SHOTGUN SHELLS.

Loaded with Black Powder. Superior to all other brands for

RELIABILITY AND STRONG SHOOTING.

Wingchester Shells are for sale by all dealers.

DONE WITH DYNAMITE.

Dastardly Attempt to Blow Up Colored People at Piano.

Piano, Tex., March 5.—About 9:30 o'clock Saturday night a stick of dynamite was exploded under the north-

The weatherboarding on the north side of the building was torn loose for a distance of fourteen feet and about six feet above the floor line.

At the corner of the room where the caption took place the ends of the floor were torn loose and the ends broken off for five or six feet and several pieces of weatherboarding on the south side of the house were torn loose, besides eighteen small window lights where the explosion occurred.

Drake's little 3-year-old boy and a girl 5 years old were asleep on a bed in the corner of the room where the floor was torn up and were pitched headforemost to the foot of the bed, seemingly unhurt that night, but the little boy Sunday complained of pain in his shoulder and chest.

Several slats in the bed where the children were asleep were broken and splintered and it is a miracle how they escaped being killed; their heads being directly above where the explosion took place.

About three minutes after the explosion took place in the yard of a negro cabin occupied by a negro named Smith about 150 feet south of the first explosion. The only damage done was a large hole in the ground.

The shocks of both explosions were felt all over town and greatly alarmed the citizens.

The scene of the explosion was visited by a large number of citizens Saturday and again Sunday and all denounce it as an outrage and most cowardly attempt to kill innocent people.

Drake has been in the employ of a milling company for the past three years and is an industrious colored man who attends strictly to his own business and is sober and pays his debts.

The dastardly attempt to kill him and his family can hardly be accounted for.

Strong measures will be taken by the citizens to find out the guilty parties.

How Bryan Spent Sunday.

Galveston, Tex., March 5.—Col. and W. J. Bryan spent Sunday quiet-ly. They breakfasted at one of their host, Col. W. L. L., and there spent the morning at the home of Col. Walter Gresham, where they dined. There were no other guests at the dinner. A daughter of Col. Bryan and a daughter of Col. Gresham are roommates at Monticello College, near St. Louis, and therefore they had an extra bond to draw them together.

The Jetties were visited in the afternoon.

At the close of business of the Topeka (Kan.) capital countingroom Saturday night, the subscriptions for the Sheldon edition, beginning with the issue of March 13, passed the 10,000 mark, with a bushel basket full of letters unopened.

Ash Wednesday was generally observed by Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Lutherans.

Greenville has had another destructive fire.

Ex-Sheriff Jones of Gonzales county was shot and killed near Medina City. A party surrendered.

Denied Bail.

Beaumont, Tex., March 5.—Jack Martin, who was first arrested in connection with the lynching of Peter Sweeney at Port Arthur, was given a hearing before Judge West of the district court Saturday upon habeas corpus application to be released on bail. The entire day was spent in the trial, and considerable evidence was heard, after which Judge West gave his decision refusing to grant a release upon bail. Attorneys for Martin gave notice of an appeal.

Itasca's Enterprise.

Itasca, Tex., March 5.—This little city has raised the money and about perfected all arrangements for the erection of a first-class cottonmill, with no previous agitation whatever. In one week's time a total of \$100,000 was subscribed by the citizens. Organization will be at once completed, a board of directors elected and a charter applied for, and from that date no halt will be made until the mill is in full operation.

Browned in a Tank.

Belcherville, Tex., March 5.—Miss Shirley Autram, a beautiful and cheerful girl, aged 16, was found, drowned, in the mill tank at this place. Miss Autram is the daughter of F. L. and C. B. Autram, postmaster, and granddaughter of Capt. G. A. Knight, who is well-known all over Texas and principal cities of Ohio.

She had some little jewelry belonging to others which she left with some notes which she had written to her parents, in which she also bade the family goodbye, and that they would see her.

Age Burns.

Belcherville, Tex., March 5.—The child of a man and the boy's father with much of the furniture, were destroyed by a fire which broke out in the night. The child was educated in this city and the boy was educated in the city of Belcherville. The father is a doctor and the mother is a teacher.

FIELD, RANCH, GARDEN.

Farmers are hard at work. Wheat grows better and better. Shiner is shipping many eggs.

Cattle thieves are operating in Bexar county. Harrison county farmers are busy breaking land.

Truck gardeners about Denison are actively at work. Market gardeners are pushing operations with a vim.

Average steer yearlings are selling in Brown county at \$12. Volunteer oats were more or less injured by the last freeze.

Bland & Robertson of Taylor are fattening 1800 head of hogs. A gratifying increase in price of cotton is noted at several points.

A large acreage of oats will be sown in the vicinity of Sterrett, I. T. Denison last week paid 40 cents per bushel for corn, the highest price since 1886.

Seoffel & Walker shipped seven carloads of hogs to San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., from Hillsboro. Tobacco culture in Lavaca county has proved so profitable that a cigar factory is to be established at Halle-taville.

A Fannin county farmer hauled in to Bonham several days ago a wagon load of cotton-tail rabbits, 650 in number, for which he received 5 cents a head.

Mr. J. T. Needham shipped two carloads of beef cattle from George town to the St. Louis markets. They had been fed near there and were in fine condition.

F. G. Oxsbeer, of Fort Worth, sold to different parties 104 head of fine Hereford and Short-horn calves off his Martin county ranch at from \$40 to \$50 per head.

Richmond, Childs & Manning shipped eight carloads of hogs and cattle from Celeste to Kansas City, and Jim Nail of the same place shipped seventeen cars of cattle to St. Louis.

T. A. Coleman of San Antonio has sold his interest in the Coleman & Tumlinson stock of cattle to his partner Ben. F. Tumlinson, at \$19 per head. There were 1600 head in the deal.

Evans & Edwards have probably the largest exclusive goat ranch in the world. It is located in Uvalde and El-dorado counties, Texas, and embraces 80,000 acres. They have about 8000 head.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo bought from J. O. Taylor his Beaver Lake ranch, consisting of seventy-eight acres and 1600 head of cattle. The price was \$10,000 for the ranch and \$20 around for the cattle.

Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, Mex., has notified the state department that owing to the lack of rain the corn crop has been cut short in that district and the cereal will have to be sent from other parts of the country.

Coleman & Keeran have bought of Col. P. F. Dunn of Corpus Christi, a choice lot of 1-year-old steers, being Col. Dunn's crop of steer calves of 1899 numbering about 1000 head, at \$15 per head, they to be delivered before May 20.

George Miller of Corsicana, the con- Messrs Ben Sweatman and Thomas Wilson sold a lot of cotton each to sideration being \$8.50 per hundred pounds. Mr. Sweatman sold fifty bales of the fleecy staple and Mr. Wilson forty-seven.

This is what T. C. Cooley, living near Ebenezer, Ellis county, raised last year with the aid of a two-mule team: Wheat, 153 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; oats, 300 bushels; corn, 400 bushels; cotton, 18 bales, getting for latter 7.10 cents.

Deputy Sheriff J. P. Odom, who owns a farm at Byron, Ellis county, stated that from his observations over the country most of the volunteer oats are seriously damaged and that a great many farmers will plant their oat lands in cotton.

The next exhibition of the New Orleans Horse Show association will take place in that city April 25 to 28. The dates have been sent to every horse-man of prominence in the United States, with notice that the value of prizes will be increased.

Farmers in Lamar county report that volunteer oats, thought to have been killed by the recent hard freeze, are coming out all right. The tops were bitten down but the roots were not killed. Several farmers who sowed oats, however, are replanting.

Felix Shaw, a prominent stockman of Encinal, a few days ago sold to Geo. M. Berry of Austin 1000 head of stock cattle at \$20 per head. Mr. Berry, it is stated, also leased one of the Spahn pastures, containing 15,000 acres near Encinal.

Two firms of Sulphur Springs shipped to New Orleans for export 256 cases of eggs. Each of these cases holds in thirty dozen, or a total of 7680 dozen. Grayson county has 462 road overseer districts, covering an aggregate of about 2000 miles of highway.

The road work being done at present in Grayson county is all of a permanent character. The old wooden drain culverts are being taken out and stone and tiling are being altogether substituted.

Charles N. Smith, a building contractor of Dallas, is accumulating, by purchase and natural increase, a goodly herd of fine cattle. By purchase he has acquired an elegant Jersey calf of the male persuasion. Mr. Smith is a great admirer of fine stock.

TEXAS AND TERRITORY.

Snow, Rain, Hail, Wind, Thunder and Lightning in Evidence.

Denison, Tex., March 1.—Wednesday was the severest of the winter for the operation of trains in north Texas and the Indian Territory. For the first time this winter the Katy has had trouble on account of the weather. Tuesday was a calm, serene day and everything moved like clock work.

In the Indian Territory, where the extra gangs are working, laying the heavy rails, work was proceeding uninterruptedly, but Wednesday morning the men in the extra cars were confined to their boarding cars, work had stopped entirely, and there is no telling when weather conditions will be such as may permit the resumption of work.

The Indian Territory is covered with snow to a point forty miles north of Denison. From South McAlester to Muscogee the country has six inches of snow—the heaviest in two years. At Savanna, where the extra gangs are located, there is nothing whatever being done, the track being under five to six inches of snow and the weather still very severe and threatening. A high wind prevailed all over north Texas and the Indian Territory, according to reports received at the Katy superintendents' offices in this city, and in Kansas and Missouri, along the Katy route, very severe weather prevails.

Kansas has nearly a foot of snow, and Missouri is provided with about the same amount. All trains on the Katy are late as a result of the snowstorm. No. 1, south bound, due here at 12:15, did not arrive till 2:30 on account of the snowstorm, and No. 5, due here at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, was six hours late.

The operation of freight trains is under the same difficulties or worse than the passenger trains. The storm is so severe and so general and the snow is so heavy and drifts so large in some places that it will take time to get through them.

Cattle in the Territory are reported suffering. The snowstorm came so suddenly, and caught many of the ranchmen unprepared for so severe a storm, that there will be great losses from the herds over the Territory country, most especially in the northern portions, where the storm has been most severe, and little protection or shelter is provided.

The storm in Denison has been quite severe. Tuesday was a warm and balmy spring day, and in the evening a very severe hailstorm pelted for about fifteen minutes, the hailstones covering the ground with stones about the size of partridge eggs. All window lights exposed to the shower of hailstones were broken out and considerable damage done.

In the Chickasaw Nation, just north of here, the hailstorm was very severe and did considerable injury to cattle that were not provided with shelter.

All trains from the north are coming in covered with snow, and trainmen say the weather is very severe.

Stormy Weather.

Dallas, Tex., March 1.—Advises received here state that stormy conditions prevailed Wednesday. At Gainesville snow, hail and rain prevailed. Green-ville had hail, snow and rain, Paris rain and Hillsboro had a terrible wind. Marshall had a heavy rain. A heavy storm raged around Texarkana, accompanied by thunder and lightning, while at Waco, Houston and Galveston the wind nearly assumed the proportions of a hurricane. A howling norther struck Corsicana and McKinney had some snow.

Found in a Box Car.

Kaufman, Tex., March 1.—The remains of I. P. Wolf were shipped to Bryan, where some relatives live.

Mr. Wolf was last seen alive about 10 o'clock Monday morning. He stated that he was coming up town to check up some goods that had been damaged in a wreck. Not coming back at noon, inquiry was made and it was learned that he had not been to do the work at all.

Little children found his body in a boxcar.

Her Life for Her Child.

San Antonio, Tex., March 1.—News was received here Wednesday morning of a double drowning yesterday afternoon about ten miles from this city, on the Seguin road, in which Mrs. Ferdinand Dietz and her 4-year-old daughter were the victims. At what hour the tragedy occurred no one knows, as the unfortunate woman's husband was absent at the time. The child fell in a cistern and the mother tried to rescue it.

Badly Scared.

Houston, Tex., March 1.—During the prevalence of a windstorm Wednesday the iron railing surrounding the cupola of the colored high school blew down. It rattled down the slate roof with almost deafening noise, causing a stampede among the pupils, who thought the building was tumbling down. In their endeavor to effect an exit several girls were knocked down and trampled upon in the crush. Nobody, however, was seriously injured.

New Trial.

Dallas, Tex., March 1.—Once more will the evidence in the Mexia will contest case be heard in Judge Eckford's court. After arguments of unusual length had been made by counsel inter-fered on the motion made by pro-ponents for a new trial the prayer of the letter was granted. The first trial of this case was recently held in this court, and it is said to have been by far the most prolonged civil contest ever held before the Dallas bar.

BARBER'S BROTHER.

The barber's second brother—that was what he gave himself out to be, not that the barber knew anything about him. He appeared at the little shop one day at noon when the barber's assistants were all away.

"Shave me," he said, and settled himself in the chair. His beard was a full black one and handsome.

"You wish to sacrifice your whole beard, sir?"

"Every hair down to the roots. And you may also cut my hair, and do it rather close." The hair was luxuriant and a degree longer than that worn by most gentlemen of fashion.

When the barber had completed his appointed tasks, his patron arose, shook himself, and laid ten \$100 bills on the counter which contained the pomades and the bay rum.

"I like your conversation," said he, "and I like the way you shave. I am going to remain and learn the trade from you. I am your second brother."

"Excuse me," said the barber, politely, the hand with which he stroked his pale mustache trembling perceptibly, "but what is the nature of the trouble you are in? It will depend upon that whether I give my consent or not."

"One thousand easy dollars," mused the man, spreading out his bribe attractively. "Are they likely to come your way again, and for a thing so agreeable as the acquirement of a new relative?"

"But I have a wife," cried the barber, "what am I to tell her?"

"Tell her I am your second brother, friend. No, stay; I will tell her myself. Where is she?"

"In the room behind."

The man went to the door and called. A black-eyed woman with a sharp nose entered. She was tidy, and her elbows jerked as she walked.

"Is this she?"

The barber nodded.

"Madam," said the stranger, gravely, "it has come to my ears how poorly provided your husband and yourself are with desirable relations. Also I have learned that there is a dearth of barbers' apprentices. Therefore, I have come to offer my services in a double capacity. I desire to learn this ancient trade of your husband, and also to call myself his second brother."



In consideration thereof I tender him those ten bills, each, as you see, of a noble denomination."

"We may get ourselves in a peck of trouble," said the woman, shrewdly. "I think it is worth more."

An almost imperceptible sigh of relief escaped the stranger's lips.

"How much more?" he asked.

"I should like as much more as there is there for pin money for myself."

"A reasonable request. If I give it to you I shall trust you to refrain from letting the world know of my generosity."

The tone was jesting, but the man was really a terrible thing to look at at that moment.

There was a menace in his eye that made the pale-haired barber faint.

"I shall never mention it myself, and I shall undertake to see that my husband keeps still, too."

"Thanks, sister-in-law. It is an oath."

"No familiarity, if you please."

"Pardon me, none was intended. It was a jest. Do not let me detain you any longer."

The woman may have wondered how it came about that she was tacitly dismissed from her own shop. But she left without protest, having gathered up the bills the man had laid out for her. At the door she turned.

"Why are you our second brother?" she inquired. She was smiling. The bills had been a spiritual emolument.

"Why not?" said he. And he smiled, too.

All that afternoon he took lessons from the barber.

"This is my second brother," said the barber to everyone who entered.

"He has grown tired of professional life—he was on the stage, you understand—and he has come to me to learn the trade."

But he was not an able apprentice. That evening, while scraping his own cheek, the razor slipped and made a hideous gash in his cheek, almost letting his eye slip from its socket.

"You will carry the reminder of that piece of awkwardness to the day of your death," said the physician, who took five good stitches in his face.

"Thank you. You have been an excellent brother."

The man lived with the barber and his wife six years—slept in the little bedroom off their kitchen, ate at their table with them, walked with them to the park, and read aloud to them evenings. At the end of those six years he remained as much a mystery as the day he came, but he had inspired affection and even gratitude in the hearts of the barber and his wife, who by all reckoning should have disliked him mightily. One day he disappeared.

My brother has gone back to the stage," explained the barber. He said it sadly. He was really lonesome. He tried to keep up the habit of reading evenings, but he could not be interested. He endeavored to make the shop look as it had for the six past years, but he could not succeed. Trade began to fall off. Everything seemed dull. The barber sought fault with his wife and she found fault with him.

"He ought not to have left us," they sighed. "He might have known how lonesome we would be."

They were like children who have suddenly become orphans.

One day a letter came from them from a distant city—a city at the under side of the world.

"Shave no more chins, dear brother," it read. "I send you and Miranda the means of rest. And I wish, by the way, if you have the desire, you would come over here and see me. I have a palace here beside the sea, and a servant for every different want. But I am lonesome. I do not require it of you—but I long for you. It is easy for me to send you the enclosed."

Your Second Brother.

"He had lost all his old friends, I suppose—the friends he had before—the barber's wife got no further."

"I think we'd better get at once," said the barber. "He may be needing us. Besides, it will be pleasant living in a palace."

"I always liked the shop well enough," said the woman rather wistfully, "but it's easy enough for us to go, having no children." She sighed and looked about her.

The barber wiped his razors and put them in their cases.

"We might make a present of the shop to poor little Bill," said he. Bill was the assistant.

The next day the barber and his wife held a sort of reception and said goodbye to everybody.

"We are going to our brother," said they. But on the verge of going a message reached them.

"It is all over. Have been apprehended. No hope, farewell."

"Why didn't he stay here, where he was safe," sobbed the barber.

"Poor lamb, poor lamb," she wept. They never heard from him again. They never learned his true name. They went away and lived in a quiet place upon the fortune he had sent them. They had no compunctions of conscience about using the money.

"What was good enough for him is good enough for me," said the barber.

GLASS BUILDING STONES.

They Have Been Used to Advantage in a German Hospital.

Glass building stones will no doubt soon become a substantial building material. These "stones" were invented in France, but are now made in Germany. They are hollow and filled with rarefied air. They vary in shape; some are cubic, some are hexagonal, and some are brick shape. They are laid like bricks in special mortar, the corners being filled out by half or quarter stones. These smaller patterns are necessary because it is impossible to trim the stone. An operating room at the Elizabeth hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in Cassel, has recently been constructed of these stones. There are no windows, excepting those above. The walls are air-tight, keeping out heat as well as cold, while vapor is not condensed upon them. They permit the entrance of daylight and at the same time diffuse the direct light of the sun. They also act sometimes like mirrors, reflecting light into the room. Although they allow light to pass through them they are not transparent, and one on the outside cannot see what is going on within. The walls may be readily washed and thus kept aseptic. If this building material should become popular we may yet live in glass houses despite the old proverb, but it wouldn't do to throw stones.

Kinsmen Across the Border.

Many Americans gladly acknowledge their kinship with the Anglo-Saxons beyond the water, but we must remember that we are still more literally cousins of the great people to the north of us. For a century and a quarter Canadians and Americans have inter-married freely, and the border cannot divide ties of blood. Not long ago the dispatches from South Africa announced the death of Lieut. Wood of Halifax, the first Canadian to die for the British empire in the Boer war. It is an interesting comment on our relations with Canada to note that this young lieutenant was the great-grandson of Zachary Taylor, who was a major in the war of 1812, and fought against the British with all the zest for fighting that was in him, and that his great-grandfather was Jefferson Davis, who, as a young man, married Taylor's daughter. It is usually represented as a runaway match, but Mr. Davis himself wrote that it was nothing of the sort. In spite of such American antecedents, Lieut. Wood lived a loyal subject of the queen, and died for her majesty's empire.

Fossils Proliferous in Wyoming.

Wyoming is the graveyard of vast numbers of enormous fossils. The bones of animals and great reptiles that flourished in the Jurassic and the triassic period of the earth's geological history are now being dug out of the sandstone strata and the shale. Fossil mining has become quite an industry in the state.

A Friend in Need.

Jones—A friend in need is a great thing. Bones—indeed it is. Jones—Yes, indeed; I met one this morning and he cost me \$5.—Detroit Free Press.

Be Content with Going with Calmness.

In the beginning God ignited for self-murder besides those found along the poisonous highways of opium.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TALKS OF NEEDS OF THE CHURCHES.

Lessons From Fast—Pentecostal Season May Be Helpful to All Churches—Importance of an Observance That Leads to Reflection.

Text: Acts II, 1: "And when the day of pentecost was fully come they were all with one accord in one place."

The blessings of Episcopal Lent from a Presbyterian minister's standpoint is the theme of this sermon. The histories of hermits, ascetics, penances, macerations, sackcloth and ashes, pilgrimages, monasteries, juggernauts, human sacrifices, and medicine men prove that days of fasting and supplication have been among the sacred customs of all nations. St. Agnes day, Candlemas day, St. Blaise day, Valentine's day, Hoke day, St. Patrick's day, St. George's day, Shrove Tuesday, Maypole day, Holy Innocents' day, All-hallow E'en, St. Urban's day, Royal Oak day, St. Nicholas day, St. Vitus day, SS. Swithin, Margaret, Bridget, Catherine, Andrew, James, Ethelburgh, Elizabeth, Barnabas, Simon, Jude days, Holy Rood day, Martinmas day, Corpus Christi day are only a few of the many we could name in the gleaming constellations of past holy days, as well as holidays.

The present close communion of the Covenanters dates back to the time of Scottish bigotries, when Lord Claverhouse, like Paul, persecuted them even unto strange cities. As it meant life or death if an enemy discerned the worshipers, they had their tokens or little pieces of leaden metal about the size of an English penny. When these Covenanters came to the door where the communion was to be held they presented these tokens, which were the same as a soldier's countersign. So the modern custom of ending hot cross buns on Good Friday finds its origin in heathen times when the devotees would bring the sacred bread to lay upon the altars. Down to the reign of Henry VIII, the Catholic church, in order to celebrate the triumphant entry of Palm Sunday, made a wooden ass, and astride this ass they placed the wooden figure of Jesus Christ, and the people would drag it through the streets before which the worshippers bowed in holy rapture. As was quaintly expressed in the ancient poem:

"A wooden ass they have and image great that on him rides. But underneath the ass's feet a table broad there slides. Being borne on wheels which ready I dress and all things meete therefore. The ass is brough abroad and set before the church's door."

Fest of the Jews.

Not only did the Jews have the feast of the Passover, the feast of the Tabernacles, the feast of the Pentecost, the feast of the New Moon, the feast of Charity, the feast of dedication, the feast of trumpets, the feast of the Sabbath, for these feasts were only another name for fast, but in Zechariah we read, "The fast of the fourth month and the fast of the fifth, and the fast of the seventh, and the fast of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness and cheerful feasts." After the ascension, when they were all with one accord in one place, the little band of 120 disorganized followers of Jesus Christ gathered together in an upper chamber in Jerusalem, and there they fasted and prayed day after day until at last the Holy Ghost came in the sound of a mighty rushing wind and it filled the house where they were sitting, and there appeared unto them the cloven tongues of fire and it sat upon the heads of each.

"The sacredness of the Lenten season is the natural outgrowth of heathenism as well as Christian worship. Though we hold not allegiance to any bishop, nor reverence the idea of apostolic succession, and use not the Liturgy, let us gather next Ash Wednesday in the different parishes under the shadow of the cross, and for forty days bow the knee in worship, side by side with those who are merely sheep of another fold, of whom Jesus Christ is the same shepherd.

"In the first place the text honors the Episcopal Lenten season because it is a protest against social disaffiliations. In order to dissipate some people believe one has to be a drunkard like Edgar Allan Poe, a libertine like Lord Byron, or an opium fiend like Thomas de Quincey, who on account of his physical infirmities made that marvelous mind so weird and unbalanced in his dreams he wandered among the clouds. The stars were the shining knobs which opened the dark doors of the night. In the strange palaces of vision which fatal narcotics built, he heard his little baby playmate, the loving sister who died in childhood, sing the songs of the nursery. As an artist he painted his pictures, and as a magician waved his wand until vast processions passed along in mournful pomp, friezes of never-ending stories, that to my mind were as sad and solemn as if they were stories drawn from time before Memphis. And at the same time a change took place in my dreams; a theater seemed suddenly opened and lighted within my brain, which presented nightly spectacles of more visions than earthly splendors.

Visions Faded at Last.

"But at last in Thomas de Quincey's visions the angels of heaven and the sweet incense of the fields and the bright eyes of hope were driven away by the Satanic influences which sent him flying and shrieking through space. He was a maniac shivering in the clutches of despair. The cemeteries were turned into mobs of chattering skeletons. The resurrected spirits of loved ones were stretching forth their protesting arms across the dark chasms of horrors into which he must fall and they could not change the eternity of his woe.

"But there are 500 different ways of read: 'And God said, Let there be light, and there was light. And God saw the light that it was good, and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light day and the darkness he called night.'

Too Much Light.

"In other words, those verses mean this: In the beginning God ignited for self-murder besides those found along the poisonous highways of opium.

liquor and moral weakness. The de-pleased worm destroys the monster oak as well as the woodman's ax. The little seed or the frozen stream cracks the solid rock as well as the angry dynamite. The flowing waters of Niagara river dissolve the mountains.

"In the first chapter of Genesis we see this planet two suns. The moon is nothing but a burnt-out sun. But after the creation God felt too much light would destroy the human race, so he practically said: 'My children must have a time to sleep. The flowers close their petals in slumber. The trees become torpid in a winter nap to give forth the spring buds. Even the machinery must have a rest or it will soon wear out. The angels bell without quiet will cease to chime, so, in order to have man and woman sleep, I will show them my will. For ten hours at least I will envelop the earth in total darkness.' Like our grandmothers with a candle-snuffer, God reached down and put out the light of that sun which we call the moon. And this is the reason we ought to go to bed

BOBS AND BOERS.

The British General Confronted by His Opponents.

EXCELLENT TRANSPORT SERVICE

Gen. Roberts Surprises Military Authorities—Lively Operations Will Probably Soon Be Resumed.

London, March 3.—Lord Roberts, at Onofstein, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the reformed Boer army, 6000 or 6000 strong. This may be merely a corps of observation, intending to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and from other points.

Whatever the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it. As a heavy rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving, this will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers.

Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait some days before going further.

The Boers presumably will use this delay for all it is worth, pulling their resources together. Dr. Leyds gives out the opinion that the British entry to Bloemfontein is daily expected, as Commandants Dewet and Delarey had been instructed to retard the advance of Lord Roberts only until the concentration under Gen. Joubert had been accomplished.

No adequate explanation is made of the 50,000 reinforcements that are preparing for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest rather that the Cape Dutch have become more restive or that the imperial government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the allied republics.

The admiralty board has telegraphed to the Cape commander an expression of admiration and thanks on the part of the lords of the admiralty, to the marines and blue jackets engaged in the war, "for the splendid manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service and have added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion."

Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Onofstein, under date of March 2, as follows:

"I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding the enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and wounded. All the houses have been converted into hospitals and the men had been made most comfortable."

London, March 3.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Ladysmith, Friday, March 2, 6:30 p. m.—I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely cleared of them, and, except at the top of Van Reenen's Pass, where several wagons are visible, I can find no trace of them."

Their last train left Modder Spruit about 1 o'clock yesterday, and then they blew up the bridge. They packed their wagons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith, so that we had no chance of intercepting them, but they have left vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts, herds, grass, camp and individual necessities. They have got away with all their guns except two."

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INDIAN TERRITORY ITEMS.

United States court will convene at Pauls Valley March 5.

Judge Vancey Lewis says Indian Territory conditions are fast improving. Minola has been shipping on an average one car of hogs per week to Dallas.

Ben Meeker, 17 years old, was fatally stabbed in front of the Broadway Methodist church, Ardmore.

Rails for the Frisco extension from Sapulpa to Denison have been purchased, and work will soon begin.

Chief Buffington and the Cherokeee delegation have gone to Washington to urge the ratification of the Cherokeee treaty, now pending.

The strict quarantine which has been enforced against the smallpox infected towns by Ardmore has been raised and that city again welcomes all comers.

J. C. Williams' grocery and contents at Rush Springs burned, also the grocery house of J. H. Haynes. The Landmark newspaper office was likewise destroyed.

Much enthusiasm prevails in many parts of the Territory over the work of the late South McAlester meeting, and the feeling is expressed that great good will result.

On a plantation in the bottom near Caldwell D. Fowler, a six-year old boy, had a lamp on the floor and was picking a splinter out of his foot. The lamp exploded and he was frightfully perhaps fatally, burned.

Will Little, in charge of the land appraisers, working in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, says the work of appraising is progressing well and there is considerable of it ready for allotment so far as the appraisers are concerned.

Dr. J. A. Sterrett, chairman of the Choctaw towns commission, says it will require a long time to finish up the work of platting, appraising and selling the townsites in the Choctaw nation, and that upon the work of the commission depends the allotment of lands.

Puerto Rican Message.

Washington, March 3.—The president Friday sent the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 13th of October of 1898 the United States has collected on products coming from that island to the ports of the United States the duties fixed by the Dingley act and amounting to \$2,955,455.88, and will continue to collect under said law until congress shall otherwise direct. Although I had the power and having in mind the best interests of the people of the island used to modify duties on goods and products entering into Puerto Rico, I did not have the power to remit or modify duties on Puerto Rican products coming into the ports of the United States.

In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Puerto Rico for conducting the government there and for the extension of public education and in view of the principle of legislation just inaugurated by the house of representatives and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past as well as to the immediate future, I recommend that the above sum so collected and the sums hereafter collected under the existing laws shall, without waiting for the enactment of the general legislation now pending, be appropriated for the use and benefit of the island.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 2, 1900.

The reading of the message was greeted with Republican applause in the house, and Mr. Cannon asked unanimous consent for the immediate passage of a bill to carry out the recommendation. There was no objection, and it was agreed that there should be twenty minutes debate on a side.

El Paso Case.

Washington, March 3.—The following telegram was received at the war department:

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 2.—Adjutant General, Washington: The following telegram was received from Fort Bliss:

Have all the guilty and evidence to convict them except McElroy, who deserted. Corporal Powell confessed.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Commanding.

McKIBBIN.

This refers to the recent riot at El Paso between some negro soldiers and jail officials.

T. J. Richards killed a man named McKay at Paducah, Ceilin county.

Bridge and Station Destroyed.

Orange River, Cape Colony, March 3.—The restrictions preventing newspaper correspondents from using this station have been removed.

The news of Gen. Cronje's surrender was received with the greatest jubilation. Trains to Kimberley are now running regularly.

The stationmaster at Fourteen Streams passed through here Wednesday. He says the Boers under Commandant Dutoit, passing north with a 100-pounder, completely destroyed the bridge and station there.

Argument Begins.

Louisville, Ky., March 3.—Argument in the cases involving the title to the office of governor and lieutenant governor was begun before Judge Fields in the circuit court Friday. Counsel for Gov. Beckham, President pro tem, L. H. Carter and Gen. John B. Castleman, filed a demurrer and motion to strike out the answer and reply of W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, the Republican incumbents, after which an order of argument was agreed upon, and Attorney David W. Farleigh opened for the Republicans.

BRITON REJOICES.

Ladysmith Relieved and the Event Duly Celebrated.

EXCITING TIMES IN METROPOLIS.

Peers and Laborers Wave Union Jacks, the Streets are Crowded and All Else Relegated to the Rear.

London, March 2.—When the news of the relief of Ladysmith became generally known London literally went mad with joy, and throughout England the scenes witnessed have no parallel in the memory of this generation. The pent up jubilation at the relief of Kimberley and the defeat of Cronje could no longer be controlled, and with Thursday's crowning triumphs the national trait of self-restraint was thrown to the winds.

The lord mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Gen. Buller and the Queen. When the Queen received the news at Windsor the bells of the curfew tower of the castle were rung in honor of the event.

This storm of jubilation centered around the Mansion house and by noon thousands of persons blocked the main approaches to the grim building. It was a dense, black mass, composed chiefly of business men, the majority of them carrying little union Jacks. Never before was there such a sale of flags. Through this cheering throng there was only one avenue open to traffic, and this was utilized by the busses going from east to west. All traffic in other directions was killed for hours. Grave old financiers weaved and yelled frantically and clambered the Mansion house steps because England's honor had been saved.

The strain that for 115 days had kept the nation in terrible anxiety was removed. The lord mayor showed himself at a window out of which hung a huge city volunteer flag, and the crowd yelled itself hoarse. Staid magnates grabbed flaring posters from newsboys and brandished "Ladysmith Relieved" to the roaring throng. All thought of business was forgotten. Nothing could be done on the stock exchange except sink "God Save the Queen," and cheer. Business at the Baltic (wheat market for cargoes) closed at 1 o'clock. No one wanted to trade on such a day as this. The stores put up their shutters and gave their employes a holiday. Great ensigns floated in the sunlight from hundreds of buildings and little union Jacks lit up the murky city windows.

The Lord mayor of London at once issued the following:

"My sincerest congratulations on your gallant husband's achievement."

All over the United Kingdom there scenes were duplicated.

At Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh and in fact in all the cities, big and little, flags float everywhere, whistles tooted, bells chimed and crowds paraded the streets singing patriotic songs. Business was given up for the day, the schools were closed, in the harbors all the vessels dived ship, and at the military and naval depots scenes of the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

At Liverpool, the lord mayor addressed a crowd of 20,000 people assembled around the town hall.

March Outing.

Outing, the apostle of fresh air and sunshine, of healthful exercise and exhilarating sports, defies, in its March issue, the conventional aspects of winter and dispels its influence. Whilst other publications are rendering the feelings with human slaughter in South Africa, it presents the peaceful landscape and the ways of "Big Game in Matabeleland," its forests, its flora and its fauna, with illustrations that are a revelation. It follows the "Leaping Tuna" in our Pacific Waters; describes "The Irish Wolf Hound," destined to play a notable part in ridding the northwest of a scourge.

Manila, March 2.—One hundred insurgents seven miles from San Fernando de la Union ambushed ten men of the third cavalry who were escorting a provision train. The Americans scattered, and while returning to camp one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions. A subsequent reconnaissance of the locality developed the fact that there were entrenchments and a force of Filipinos estimated to number 800.

Buller's Cablegram.

London, March 2.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Lytelton's Headquarters, March 1, 9:05, Morning.—Gen. Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Nelthorpe, on the road to Ladysmith."

Frank Cane, a Mincola merchant, dropped dead.

President William Goddell Frost of Berea college, Kentucky contributes to the Review of Reviews for March a study of those interesting people, the mountaineers of our southern states. The article is illustrated from photographs of Kentucky and Tennessee mountain people in their home life and at Berea students.

Mary Williams, colored, scalded near Elive, Hardin county, by drowning in a well.

"CAPT. CLARK'S" CAPERS.

The Crescent City Treated to a "Succession of Sensations by a Stranger."

New Orleans, La., March 2.—The arrest at the St. Charles hotel Thursday of a man partly dressed in the uniform of the United States army and representing himself as "Capt. Clark" of the battleship Texas, developed a sensational and interesting romance, in which a beautiful girl of Cincinnati is the principal victim.

Among the visitors who came to New Orleans to the carnival were Mr. Alexander Aronson of Cincinnati and wife; and the beautiful sister of the latter, Miss Bertha Warten. The party were apparently people of means and registered at the St. Charles hotel. Three days ago the young man in the army uniform, lounging in the lobby of the hotel, saw the pretty face of Miss Warten in the throng of visitors. It was a case of love at first sight on his part. He introduced himself as Capt. Clark of the battleship Texas by means of a note in which he confessed undying love for the lovely object of his affections. Miss Warten showed the mischievous to her brother-in-law. Delighted that so distinguished an officer should have been impressed so deeply at first sight with his fascinating sister-in-law, Mr. Aronson at once introduced them. Miss Warten was also smitten at first sight, and on Mardi Gras, when Capt. Clark proposed a walk through the carnival crowds she readily consented. During the walk Capt. Clark made desperate love, proposed marriage and received a conditional acceptance. When the couple returned to the hotel Miss Warten consulted her brother-in-law and sister and both agreed that it would be desirable to have a high officer of the army in the family.

Wednesday Capt. Clark got out a license and with witnesses proceeded to the residence of Dr. John Percival of the Church of the Annunciation, on one of the fashionable avenues of the city, and the couple were married. Mr. Aronson and his wife were present at the ceremony. After Mr. Aronson went down to the St. Charles and engaged a suite of rooms for the bridal couple, and Capt. Clark said that there should be a reception on the battleship and the Texas should be specially illuminated for the occasion. The reception was set for 7 o'clock.

Just before that hour Capt. Clark excitedly joined his little family party and announced that one of his lieutenants, George J. Colson, had died on the battleship, and that the reception was off. He had undertaken Lynch called for and the funeral director responded with a coffin and embalming materials. Then Capt. Clark and Mr. Aronson jumped into a carriage and with the undertaker and his paraphernalia hurried out to the river. He was full of excitement and wanted a tug. One was gotten and the captain was hurried out to the ship. He boarded her and then, calling himself a captain at Jackson barracks, demanded to know if Lieut. Colson was really dead. The officers of the Texas, taking him for a lunatic, promptly hustled him ashore. When he rejoined Mr. Aronson and Mrs. Lynch on the levee he said Colson was not yet dead, and, dismissing the undertaker, was driven back with Mr. Aronson to the hotel.

Aronson had "Capt. Clark" arrested. The bride is prostrated with grief.

"Capt. Clark" took his arrest coolly. When arrested he had many telegrams in his pocket. One he had written at the Western Union office when Mr. Aronson was with him.

It had apparently not been sent, but read as follows:

"Secretary Corbin, U. S. A., Washington: To-day wedded and happy Texas illuminated for the bride."

"CAPT. CLARK," "Commander of Texas."

Known at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., March 2.—J. E. Moyses, arrested in New Orleans for impersonating Capt. Clark, is well known here. He was convicted in this city last summer of beating a board bill and sentenced to a term on the county farm. While here he passed himself off as an army officer and had a woman with him who posed as his wife. Moyses served about four months on the county farm, being released about Nov. 1 last.

Not Taken Up.

Washington, March 2.—In the senate Thursday Teller's amendment, providing for a district court and judge in Hawaii, was adopted.

Mr. Clay of Georgia spoke to the Philippine question.

The house refused to consider the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case from Alabama.

Public Debt.

Washington, March 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued Thursday, shows that at the close of business Feb. 28, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,697,457,028, a decrease since Feb. 1 of \$4,750,168. This decrease is largely accounted for by the increase in the amount of cash on hand.

During the last eight months the total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$37,763,000.

About 6000 cutters, blacksmiths and tool sharpeners employed in New England granite quarries struck for a new schedule of wages, providing for \$2 per day and an eight-hour day.

The commission appointed to investigate the prisoners in the Havana district has finished its labors. Out of 793 persons waiting trial the committee has recommended 319 for liberation and 136 who were under conviction have been recommended for liberation.

COSTLY THE COST.

Pieter's Hill Taken, but Slaughter Most Terrible

RESULTS AS A CONSEQUENCE.

The British and the Boer Forces Were Mowed Down by the Opponent's Deadly Shots.

London, March 1.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Colenso, dated Tuesday, says:

"The condition of the wounded who were unattended on the hillside Sunday was so painful that Gen. Buller sent a flag of truce to the enemy and it was arranged that throughout Sunday military movements should continue on both sides, but there should be no shooting. This truce terminated at dusk. The Boers then resumed a furious musketry attack on the British left. The attack was repulsed. Fighting continued vigorously. We shall see who will stand 'bucketing' best, the Briton or the Boer."

Mr. Churchill goes on to say that there is abundant proof of the Boers using a large proportion of illegal bullets, no fewer than five different kinds of exploding or expanding bullets having been found. He also asserts that the Boers are employing armed Kafirs, and adds:

"I have always tried to be fair to the Boers, but after making every allowance it must be said that they show when in stress a very dark, cruel and vindictive underside of character."

The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

Headquarters, Hlangwana, Feb. 28.—Finding that the passage of Langwag Spruit was commanded by strong intrenchments, I reconnoitered for another passage of the Tugela. One was found for me below the cataract by Col. Sandbach's royal engineers on Feb. 25. We commenced making an approach thereto, and on Feb. 26, finding that I could make the passage practicable, I crossed the guns and baggage back to the south side of Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on Monday night and reconstructed it at the new place, which is just below the cataract.

During all this time troops had been scattered, crouching under hastily constructed small stone shelters and exposed to a galling shell and rifle fire, and throughout they maintained the most excellent spirits. Tuesday Gen. Barton, with two battalions of the sixth brigade and the Dublin fusiliers, trekked about a mile and a half down the banks of the river and ascended an almost perpendicular cliff of about 600 feet, assaulted and carried the top of Pieter's Hill. This hill, to a certain extent, turned the enemy's left, and the fourth brigade, under Col. Northcott, and the eleventh brigade, under Col. Kitchener commanding, the whole under command of Gen. Warren, assailed the enemy's position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire regiment about sunset.

We took about sixty prisoners and scattered the enemy in all directions. There seems to be still a considerable lot of them left on and under Bulwana mountain. Our losses, I hope, are not large. They certainly are much less than they would have been were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served and the guns manned by the Royal naval force and the Natal naval volunteers.

Later reports say the British losses were frightful.

Beval's Cronje's Surrender.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The newspapers here outdo the rest of the continental press in bewailing Cronje's defeat and in virulently abusing Great Britain. They declare the Transvaal has fully demonstrated its right to complete political independence, with an outlet to the sea. They suggest that the best help for the Boers would be to create a diversion against Great Britain elsewhere and maintain it is the duty of Europe to intervene and end the most infamous of all wars England has ever waged for predatory purposes.

The body of Express driver Cox was found at Dallas with a bullet hole in the head.

At Durban, Natal, the Stars and Stripes have been flying alongside the Union Jack over the town hall.

Departed.

London, March 1.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

Paardeberg, Feb. 28.—Cronje with his family left here yesterday in charge of Major Gen. Pretorius and under the escort of the City Imperial volunteers and mounted infantry.

Later in the day the remaining prisoners went in charge of the Earl of Errol and escorted by the Gloucesters and 100 Imperial volunteers. The women and children are being sent to their homes.

Further Prognosis.

Cape Town, March 1.—The governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, has further prorogued the Cape parliament to April 6. He has also issued a proclamation announcing that the military authorities are authorized to impress wagons, oxen, provisions and other necessities in Rhodesia, the articles thus taken to be paid for at a fair value. This is taken to mean that Col. Plumer's column, advancing to the relief of Mafeking, will be enabled to seize supplies.

White's Flight.

London, March 1.—Gen. Buller's distinct success in storming Pieter's hill brings the rescue of Ladysmith near, but the war office intimated late last evening that an immediate announcement of relief need not be expected.

The going to and fro at midnight of official and messengers suggested that important news had been received. If this were the case Lord Lansdowne obviously desired to sleep on it before taking the public into his confidence.

As his message reveals, Gen. Buller's successful attack came after the hard fighting of Friday.

In proposing the armistice the British commander stipulated that both sides should be free to move, but that neither should do any shooting. He was therefore within his privileges and began to transfer his troops.

Gen. Buller's tidings come weighted with his long list of casualties. His losses in the endeavor to get Gen. White out aggregate 4000.

Ladysmith is in desperate straits. Chas. Williams, the military expert, says he learns on high authority—presumably that of Lord Wolseley—that "Gen. White's force is almost at its last gasp."

Casualty Lists.

London, March 1.—The rapidly growing casualty lists are being classified as quickly as possible. The total number so far is 12,834, of which 2319 were added during the last fortnight. Ten of the eleven Scotch regiments lost just about 2000 men, and eight of the Irish regiments 2000. Then come the Gloucesters and Northumberlands and nearly 200 Colonials. The Royal Canadians lost 121, and the Victoria mounted contingents 26.

The casualties are classified thus: Killed 1983, wounded 6838, missing 3173, disease 830.

Puerto Rican Bill Passes.

Washington, March 1.—The battle royale of the Puerto Rican tariff bill in the house ended in a victory for the Republicans. The bill amended as agreed upon in the conference of the Republicans on Monday night so as to reduce the tariff from 25 to 15 per cent of the American tariff, and limiting its life to two years, was passed by a vote of 172 yeas to 161 nays. Six Republicans voted in the negative and four Democrats for it.

The senate discussed the Hawaiian bill.

Severe at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—The snow fell Tuesday to a depth of several feet and was followed by sleet and rain that froze as it came down and covered everything with a thick coating of ice. Under foot the snow was reduced to slush.

As a result of this storm, which extended for a distance of twenty miles about the city, the conditions are worse than at any time this winter. Wires and poles in every direction are down with the weight of ice and hundreds of trees are broken.

Blinding Blizzard.

Chicago, Ill., March 1.—Local traffic is blocked in parts of the city by the snowstorm Tuesday night, and trains were delayed. The weather bureau announced to-day that the snow fall was the greatest since the winter of 1898, averaging nearly seven inches in the middle western states. The greatest snow fall is in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, southern Michigan, northern Indiana, southeastern Iowa and southeastern Wisconsin.

Canadians Praised.

London, March 1.—The performance of the Canadians under an absolutely withering fire which caused them to retire fifty yards until the engineers had dug trenches, was splendid. The dim moonlight and cloudy sky alone rendered the enemy's point blank fusillade ineffective. The Canadians held the position until dawn. The greatest admiration is expressed for their valor and it is felt that a new era has been opened to the empire now that the Canadians have avenged Majuba.

Imperative Order Prevented.

London, March 1.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Paardeberg says: "The Canadians were only prevented from carrying Gen. Cronje's laager at the point of the bayonet by imperative orders to the contrary. Their gallantry is the universal theme of conversation."

"We captured 5000 small arms. Our tremendous shell fire had scarcely any appreciable effect on the Boers' trenches." They had eighty wounded.

Elgin, Tex., will soon have a canning factory.

Storm in the South.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—A storm of considerable energy prevailed over Alabama, southern Georgia and eastern Florida, Tuesday night and Wednesday. Heavy rains have fallen, accompanied in some places by high winds. A southeast gale accompanied the heavy rain at Pensacola, Fla., and although there is some apprehension for the safety of shipping, no damage has yet been reported. A gale also prevailed at Mobile, Ala.

Deep Snow.

Kansas City, Mo., March 1.—The whole southwest is a mantle of snow from two to three feet deep on the level. Trains are late in all directions, telegraph and telephone facilities are badly interrupted, and at some points in Kansas where the wind had a clean sweep, and piled the snow in high drifts outside business has been abandoned. In Kansas City street car service is almost at a standstill.

TEXAS INDEPENDENCE.

The Anniversary Duly Observed in Many Lone Star Cities.

Dallas, Tex., March 3.—The anniversary of Texas independence was observed here by the postoffice officials and the Shakespeare club.

At Corsicana.—The banks closed. Patriotic exercises were held at the state orphan's home.

At Ennis.—The railroad men gave an oyster roast at the city lake.

At Houston.—The Daughters of the Republic had a celebration.

At Mineola.—Anvils were fired and the schools closed.

At Sherman.—Banks closed and Texas flags were hung to the breeze.

At Greenville.—The banks and postoffice closed.

Indian Woman Burned to Death.

Mason, Tex., March 3.—An old Indian woman who has lived in this county for many years met with a horrible death on the road between Mason and Hedwig's Hill. She was in a little cart, or open buggy, which she often used, and it is supposed her clothing became ignited from her pipe. The horse ran away and when caught the front part of the cart was burned and the horse's tail was burned off. Poor old "Aunt Amy," as every one called her, was found a mile from where the horse was caught, burned almost to a crisp and already dead. Aunt Amy came here with her tribe, the Cheyennes, many years ago, and is said to have been over 100 years old.

Gulf City's Guests.

Galveston, Tex., March 3.—Hon. W. J. Bryan, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan and their little son, arrived in Galveston Friday night.

Mr. Bryan reached Houston from Shreveport Friday morning and spent the day in Houston awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Bryan from Austin. They were met at the passenger station by the local committee on reception. The committee had with it a brass band to aid in the demonstrativeness of Mr. Bryan's welcome and several hundred people crowded the station to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. From the time he left the train until he entered the carriage he was greeted with cheers. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were driven to the residence of Col. W. L. Moody.

Worst of the Season.

Amarillo, Tex., March 3.—It began snowing here Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock and continued until dark that night and all the time a perfect rain blew from the north, causing the snow to drift in places as deep as six feet. All the cuts in the railroads were practically filled and in consequence the passenger train on the Fort Worth and Denver railway, which was due to arrive here at 9:40 Tuesday stuck in the snow in sight of town and had to be plowed out. Great alarm is felt by cattlemen, as the mortality among cattle is bound to be heavy. Each ranchman has an abundance of feed, however. This has been decidedly the worst blizzard of the season.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

How to Clean Ribbons—Stylish Waist—Theater Gown—Value of Space in Rooms—When You Hang Your Pictures, Few Good Hints.

She Walks in Beauty. (Old Favorite Series.) She walks in beauty like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies; And all that's best of dark and bright Meets in her aspect and her eyes.

One shade the more, one ray the less, Had half impaired the nameless grace Which waves in every tress, Or softly lightens o'er her face—

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow, So soft, so calm, yet eloquent, The smiles that win, the tints that glow, But tell of days in goodness spent, A mind at peace with all below, A heart whose love is innocent.—Lord Byron.

How to Clean Ribbons.

Now that ribbons are so extensively worn it is quite worth while to know how to clean them successfully and easily. The two methods here given have been put to the practical test many times over, so there need be no hesitancy about trying either one through fear of failure or of unsatisfactory results.

Fill in glass fruit jar about half full of gasoline—more or less, according to the amount of ribbon to be cleaned. Place the soiled ribbons in it—all colors, lengths and kinds may go in at once—and screw the cover on tightly. Shake the bottle occasionally and leave it closed for from two to six hours or over night. Then take out the ribbons, shake each one well and hang it to dry in the open air. The ribbons will be clean and the dirt will be found on the bottom of the jar.

When You Hang Your Pictures.

By hanging pictures low you increase the apparent height of the room. Colored pictures should not be hung in hallways or on staircases unless there is plenty of light for them. In such places strong photographs, engravings, and drawings in black and white go best.

Value of Space in Rooms.

The season is rapidly approaching when it may be necessary to move and for those intending to change their place of residence this little notice is prepared. In selecting new apartments it should be the aim of the housewife to economize on space.

Place a Brac.

A better decoration for a room is a brace, yet nothing so much as a New York society recently started a man just beginning and just beginning to be

STYLISH WAIST.



It is of embroidered crepe in the palest salmon tint, the dots being done in black silk. The decoration is composed of bias folds and rosettes of black mirror velvet and revers

of richly embroidered chiffon. Worn with this fascinating bodice was a dainty turban in all white chiffon, with fluffy turbans tied at the throat in a smart bow.

The Wholesome Girl.

"Cleanliness and neatness go hand in hand in the care of the person, and one cannot be too particular as regards one's appearance in that respect. There is much truth in the Spanish proverb that 'no woman is ugly if she is well dressed'.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Apple Glace. Take two pounds hard apples, two pounds loaf sugar, one and one-half pints of water, one ounce of tincture of ginger. Boil the sugar and water to a syrup, adding the ginger when it boils.

Mix half a pound of flour with a quarter of a pound of fine chopped suet. Add half a pound of sops chopped into small pieces, one tablespoonful of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of allspice.

Steamed Lemon Fodding.

One teacup of self-raising flour, one teacupful breadcrumbs, one teacupful sugar, one teacupful of beef suet, three-quarters cup of sweet milk, the grated rind of a lemon. Mix and put in a buttered bowl, and tie a greased paper on the top.

Celery Fritters.

All the green stalks and tender leaves from the bunch of celery used for salad may be utilized in celery fritters. Clean and chop fine, and to one cupful of this chopped celery add one scant pint of flour, one beaten egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of baking powder and sufficient milk to make a thick batter.

A Way Around It.

"I shall never be able to find another husband like dear John," said the widow. "I know," replied the persistent suitor. "But wouldn't you like an entirely different one, just by way of contrast?"—Philadelphia North American.

Presence of Mind.

Professor—Suppose you were engaged in the autopsy of a subject, and it gave signs of life, what would you do?—Student—I think I should change the subject, sir.—Brooklynian.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Man with the Wooden Leg—Why They Hiss—Cats Try to Make Their Foes Believe Them to Be Bunkos—Mischievous Monkeys.

Don't. I might have just a little fun, if it wasn't for a word, I'm sure the very baddest one As ever I have heard, I hope as it would go away, But suppose it won't— I fears as it will always stay, That dreadful word of 'Don't.'

It's "Don't you make the slightest noise," And "Don't lie on the floor," And "Don't you break your pretty toys,"

And "Don't you open the door," And "Don't you near the press," And "Don't you touch the cat," And "Don't you make your clothes a mess,"

And "Don't do this and that." I'm only six, but yet I've found There's nothing I would do But what there's someone close around Has got a "Don't" or two.

The Man with the Wooden Leg.

It was Saturday morning, and a fine lot of snow had fallen during the night—two facts which, taken altogether, suited Danny exactly, and very soon after breakfast he took his sled out for a grand good time. But when he reached the gate he stood still in surprise.

Mischievous Monkeys.

At Benares, India, there is a temple belonging to the monkeys who are held sacred by the people and a party of Americans visited this temple not long since. We had provided ourselves with popcorn and goodies, writes one of the party, which we intended to offer the monkeys, but they did not give us a chance to give them the dainties.

A Bird's Barber-Wire Fences.

In Central America are many strange birds with stranger habits, but probably none are more interesting than a little brown wren who may be seen along the roadsides or on fences. This little bird, about the size of a canary, builds a nest out of all proportion to his apparent needs.

Ginseng in Vermont.

Considering that ginseng hunting has been a source of income to some in this state, and that effort has been made to cultivate the root here, it may be of interest to give a few details concerning the plant in Tennessee, where the plant is indigenous in certain sections.

Why They Hiss.

Hissing and spitting by young kittens, even before they see, was in the first place probably an attempt to intimidate enemies by making them think that the hole where the helpless wild kittens resided contained a venomous snake. It is a very curious and remarkable fact that many different kinds of creatures which have their homes in shallow holes have a similar habit of spitting when an enemy approaches.

vantage to the cat. Curiously enough, cats of all species have their tails marked transversely in a way which resembles the marking of serpents, and several naturalists have marked how similar are the sinuous, waving movements of the tail of an angry cat to the movements of the tail of a snake in a state of excitement.

Long and Short Days.

According to the latitude in which one lives are the longest days comparatively long or short—that is, the hours of actual daylight or the time between sunrise and sunset of the longest day in the center of the United States differs greatly from that of the longest day in northern Canada.

The following list shows the duration of the longest day in various places over the world: New York has, so to say, the shortest longest day, which is about fifteen hours long, while in Montreal it is sixteen. London and Bremen have a sixteen and a half hours' length of day, closely followed by Hamburg and Dantzic with thirty minutes more.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Horticultural Observations.

As spring approaches the mind of the farmer naturally turns towards the planting of seeds and the setting out of plants. At this time do not permit the practical to entirely eclipse the beautiful. Take another step in advance in the ornamentation of the farm and home.

From Farmers' Review.

It is somewhat remarkable that in the preparation and the application of Bordeaux Mixture, operations that the orchardist and the gardener are now pretty well acquainted with, there should be complaint as to the efficacy of the fungicide. It is said that the compound is sometimes no more useful than mere water and that a substance like chalk settles at the bottom and will not dissolve and mix readily with the liquid part.

There are many old orchards that might be galvanized into life by a thorough pruning.

When they are in their last stage the danger of such an operation is small; for their usefulness is near an end anyway, and if a few extra crops can be obtained by heroic methods, they should be applied. It is no unusual thing to see a decadent orchard given up to the woodman. A few issues ago we referred to some experiments by H. A. Aldrich, in which the results of pruning an old orchard were shown.

The writer remembers an old Greening apple tree in the East that had lived and borne fruit till its trunk had been split open by some process of nature, revealing a heart falling into decay.

A great gale came and tipped the tree over till it rested on its branches. One would think that such a tree had lived out its entire life and that here the case had not been the tree in a place that was in every way suitable to stimulate its recovery. It was sheltered to some extent by the farm outbuildings and more by a board fence. It also received the drainage from the barnyard, and in fact its roots extended to the barnyard. So it continued to live, and year after year it bore a small quantity of very large apples, which were fine in texture and superior in quality.

Listed Potatoes and Corn.

Last summer I was greatly interested in watching a field of "listed" potatoes and corn, says L. B. Pierce in Country Gentleman. A town Irishman had under his charge a small farm just outside the city. He rented it, but when plowing-time came the tenant gave up the contract, and left him with a piece of land of rather doubtful fertility and no one to work it. It had been in corn the year before, and my Irish friend, with but one horse, set his wits to work to get another crop with a minimum of labor.

Preferable Plan.

Aged Admirer: Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you! Miss De Young: Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother.—New York Weekly.

vator he worked as only an Irishman can work, and the result seems to point to a fine crop of potatoes, and as good corn as could be expected with two seed failures. I might explain that the crop the previous year had been kept very clean, and the land not being reversed there was but little trouble with early weeds.

This is the first case of "listing" which has come under my observation, and the inference I should draw would be that where corn is to follow corn it might, with some modification, be practiced even in Ohio. Had the man started cultivating across the furrows the day after planting, while the marks were fresh, and put the cultivator down deep close to the hills, there would have been but a very small spot not loosened. The other way, the old cornhills would guide the cultivator at any time before the crop came up, and it would be possible to have the whole under clean, mellow cultivation before the crop came up. It is a quick way of putting in corn or potatoes, and if I had a rush job on hand I should not hesitate to try it.

Had Bordeaux Mixture.

From Farmers' Review: It is somewhat remarkable that in the preparation and the application of Bordeaux Mixture, operations that the orchardist and the gardener are now pretty well acquainted with, there should be complaint as to the efficacy of the fungicide. It is said that the compound is sometimes no more useful than mere water and that a substance like chalk settles at the bottom and will not dissolve and mix readily with the liquid part.

The chalky powder is found only in old mixture or at least in that not freshly prepared.

Its formation may be explained as follows: When the solutions of lime and of copper are united in the formation of Bordeaux mixture there is a chemical as well as a physical combination, but the fine particles of the combined lime and copper commence to collect in little masses which gradually become too heavy for the water to hold up and they fall to the bottom of the powdery, chalky mass. It may be seen, then, that if these particles are too large to be held in suspension they will not be as effective when applied to the plants as if they were smaller. The following will prove the case.

Some Bordeaux was made and allowed to stand for a few weeks. It was then applied to plots of potatoes, as was also some freshly mixed fungicide. Some plots were also left unsprayed. It was found that the plots sprayed with the old mixture were at the ends first sprayed as free from disease as were the plots sprayed with fresh mixture, but that the last ends of the plots were as badly diseased as were the plots not sprayed at all. This shows that the effective part of the fungicide in the old mixture rapidly settled to the bottom and was pumped out at once, thus leaving only water, and that in the newly made stuff the poison was evenly distributed and thus uniformly effective.

It is clear from these experiments that this fungicide should be applied as soon after being mixed as possible. In fact, some growers make the year going to mix only what can be applied in one day. It is believed by some of them that the throwing away of whatever is left at the close of the day's operations would be an economy in the end.

Clover Hay.

We notice in a contemporary an assault on clover hay. The writer of the article in question seems to think it an impossibility to get clover hay in good order, and says he had "rather raise three bales than one clover hay crop." That is an odd comparison, and we are inclined to think that he knows about as much about raising one as the other. The complaint is made that it is difficult to get a catch, and after the catch is made it is difficult to know when to cut it. After that the rain always comes, with him, and soaks the hay, making it moldy and unfit to use. Well, we would advise a little experience in the matter. It is indeed often difficult to get a catch, and in some years no amount of forethought can prevent a failure. Many of our best farmers succeed in getting a start by sowing on the snow in March.

As to cutting clover, it has long been a settled tenet with our scientific farmers to cut at the time of the earliest blooms, unless the field is a small one, when it may be cut at time of full bloom. The reason for mowing at time of first blooms is to get the whole field cut and in process of curing before the blooms begin to fade. This prevents the stalks becoming woody and gives us the fodder in the best possible shape. The curing of clover hay is not such a difficult feat, with good weather. If foggy New England can cure clover hay, we see no reason why it should be a difficult task in the West, where the amount of sunshine per month is much greater. In recent years, too, we have the help of a new invention—the hay cap. These caps can be made for a few cents each, and are a complete protection against storms that may come at time of curing the clover. They will last a long time, for some years they will not have to be used at all.

We would like to hear from our readers as to the amount of damage that has been done trees this winter by rabbits and other rodents. When the snow covers the ground the animals that attack fruit trees have their supply of food shut off and have to resort to the bark of trees for sustenance. But this winter has been exceptionally mild with no snow to cut anything throughout most of the west. According to the accepted theories there should have been no damage done to the trees. What are the facts in the case?

Panics do not, as some people think, need a great deal of shade.

MME. CALVE'S "OPHELIA."

The Great Actress Has Made a Triumph in the Mad Scene.

(By William Judson.)
One of the greatest creations of the lyric stage is Emma Calve's Ophelia. Of course, her triumph was reached in the famous mad scene, which has been used as a piece of vocal fireworks in the concert room so frequently that its dramatic possibilities were not known until Calve showed the world that this mad scene was one of the opportunities of a dramatic singer's career.

The many technical difficulties she overcame in a manner which proved that as a vocalist pure and simple she had few equals and no peers.

But her conquest lay in her ability to imbue every measure, every note, with emotional eloquence, while she accompanied her flight of song with look and action suited to the word.

Calve's Ophelia is one of her striking characterizations, though the majority of opera-lovers know her as Carmen. Her Marguerite approaches the heroine of Goethe more than that of Gounod. Her Sappho, after Daudet's heroine, is her last creation which she has sung successfully in Paris.

Others would prefer to have her confine herself to the narrower list and wider range of highly emotional roles upon whose complexity of feeling she might better expend the splendid resources of her temperament. It remains, however, a fact that no artist who has appeared before New York audiences has so "got the start of the majestic world" without the use of a large repertoire.

The name of Calve is in the public mind indissolubly united with Carmen and Santuzza, and the impresario of the Metropolitan opera house, M. Maurice Grau, naturally gives the public what it demands.

But it will not be possible to circumscribe the genius of Emma Calve. She has expressed herself as weary of Carmen and eager to conquer new worlds. She will explore and she will discover. Whatever she does, she will not fail.

Many pretty stories are told of her methods. Perhaps most of them are apocryphal. It is said that she went to Spain and spent much time in studying the Spanish gypsies at short range. She herself has sanctioned this story by permitting it to stand uncontradicted. The story, indeed, is to her credit. It shows that she went out to see whether there was anything in a Spanish gypsy that might help her to make an illusion for her public. In all human probability she found nothing. Certainly there is nothing of the coarse and cheap nomad of the peninsula in her Carmen. She did better when she spent some of her days and nights in the study of Prosper Merimee's story. There she found a complete, concrete personality. But Calve's Carmen is a creature of her own imagination. Frequently she is the exhalation of a passing mood.

This Carmen is in the main the result of study and artistic composition; but sometimes she is only a pouting Carmen and at other times she is as stormy and as fathomless as the seven seas. But after all, if one goes often to study the impersonation, he realizes that it is always in the mass the same Carmen. There is a difference only in detail. It is a better Carmen always when there is a Don Jose of equal note for Mme. Calve requires the restraint of an art equal to her own to prevent her from giving free rein to the impulse of the moment.

That she is the greatest Carmen that ever trod the stage is indisputable. Her dramatic temperament is overwhelming and her means of expression are beautiful and eloquent.

But remember that Mme. Calve is not simply a lyric actress. She is a singer, and within her field a great one. Her voice is not one of the notable organs of operatic history, but it is a very good one, and has the loveliness of a distinct musical individuality. The very quality of her voice is in itself embodiment of her warm and magnetic personality. And Mme. Calve possesses in a marked degree the admirable faculty of coloring her tones to meet the emotion of the words. Listen to her singing in the second act of "Carmen." Note how the quality of tone changes when she ceases to storm at Don Jose and begs him to fly with her to the gypsy camp. There one finds an art of song that lies far beyond the methods of the schools.

Winter in Switzerland.
There is no doubt that the plan of

taking a winter holiday in Switzerland is being more largely adopted of late years, for all who try it discover the country is more lovely in winter than in summer. During December, January and February in the high Swiss altitudes there are never any stormy days, and winter sports, such as tobogganing, skating, hockey on ice and sleighing all offer ample opportunity for fun. All the gayety has developed within a few years. Fifteen years ago a shrewd man opened a big hotel at Grindelwald in winter and the inhabitants around about were filled with amazement at the wild idea, for nobody ever imagined it would be anything but a big failure. Yet last winter guests had to be turned away. New roads are being built, new hotels springing up for the express accommodation of the winter travelers. Skating and tobogganing on the Engadine have become famous and the growth in popularity of St. Moritz is marvelous. Anything more beautiful than the lake there after the first frost before the snow has fallen cannot be imagined, while the ice-tobogganing is the fastest in the world.—Chicago News.



MME. CALVE AS OPHELIA—THE ACTRESS HAS MADE ONE OF THE GREATEST TRIUMPHS OF THE LYRIC STAGE.

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Onions and Garlic as Perfume.
In Tartary onions, leeks and garlic are regarded as perfumes. A Tartar lady will make herself agreeable by rubbing a piece of freshly cut onion on her hands and over her countenance.

New Estimate of Geologic Time.
An ingenious theory for the estimation of the time of the various geological periods has been propounded by

an engineer whose work on Western railroads takes him into primitive country. He says that in one great depression in Wyoming the trees have been recording the rate of erosion of the slopes for about 300 years so accurately that the data to be obtained by a careful study of them will be a factor of extreme importance in enabling scientists to convert geological time into years. While he has not yet had time to collect those data properly he makes the rough deduction that, according to their records, the Pliocene and Pleistocene periods would represent about one and one-half mil-

KILLED BY OWN MEN.

HOW MANY ARMY OFFICERS MEET DEATH.

Soldiers They Have Humiliated Take a Terrible Revenge—French, Spanish and German Officers Were Thus Slain—One of Many Tragedies.

The recent cruel and utterly unfounded rumors to the effect that Maj. Logan was killed in the Philippines by a bullet from the rifle of one of his own men recalls cases of this kind which really did happen. It seems a very unlikely thing that in the heat of a hard-fought conflict the origin of a man's death can be determined. It is to say, whether he died by the hands of the enemy, consequently men with a grievance against their officers have often made use of such opportunities to wipe off old scores and have gone undiscovered.

A notable instance of this occurred just before the battle of Woerth, in the Franco-Prussian war. A certain officer of considerable repute had got himself generally disliked by his perseverance in bullying those under him. A few days before this, the first great battle of the war, when the French were nearing the border in their hopeless endeavor to reach Berlin, a rumor ran through the camp late at night that the Prussians were advancing and would shortly be up. Instantly pandemonium reigned and scouting parties were sent out in all directions. One of these was under the officer in question, and when some way from camp was fired upon, the bullet bringing him down. The Frenchmen, thinking they had got into an ambush, retired in an invisible way, as they did not see any other shots were received they grew courageous again, and after being reinforced, advanced to the fatal spot. The body of the officer was found, but not so that of his assailant, who had evidently escaped unscathed. On returning to the camp it was found that no trace of the enemy had been discovered; in fact, at that time the Prussians were far away from the spot on either side of Woerth. Accordingly a post mortem examination was held on the officer's body, and a French service bullet extracted therefrom, but the murderer was never detected, although he was doubtless in the camp and had slipped out unawares to commit the crime. But this is only one of many tragedies which took place during the war, and it is said that at least two per cent of the French officers killed fell by hands of their own men, and a little over half that number in the Prussian army. In the former instance the crimes were due for the most part to the national failing of never forgetting a grievance and in the latter to the rigidity of discipline which sometimes amounts to bullying. Even Marshal Bazaine was nearly murdered before he capitulated at Metz. He was by no means a popular man, and on this account always stood in dread of the assassin, and his fears were not lessened when a plot was discovered to put poison in his food, the scheme being hatched by his own men. The offenders, or some of them, were promptly tried and shot before many hours were over.

A rather sad case is recorded in connection with the Italian disaster at Adowa a few years ago. During the melee a man was seen to shoot in the direction of his captain, who at the same time fell mortally wounded. When the battle was over the man was charged with the crime and, after a scant trial, shot by his comrades, despite his protests of innocence, one of the chief reasons for his condemnation being that he was known to have a grievance against the officer. Nevertheless the affair was soon forgotten till some nine months afterward, when a soldier came forward from the same regiment, self-charged with the crime. He related the facts in detail, giving his motive as petty tyranny on the part of the officer some years previously when he, the murderer, was a recruit, and stated that he would never have given himself up had not another man died in his stead. Needless to say, this did not excuse him, and he perished in the prison yard at Naples.

Not many months ago three Spanish soldiers were executed at Madrid for the alleged murder of an officer during the hostilities in Cuba, although the evidence against them was very meager.

How Sicilian Carts Are Decorated.
In the rural districts of Sicily the people, though poor, take the greatest pride in the decoration of their carts and the mules that draw them. The carts, which are only roughly constructed, are remarkable from the fact that almost without an exception the woodwork of each is elaborately carved and painted with scenes from Bible stories, each panel having its picture with a portion of the scenes represented. The paintings cannot be said to possess much artistic merit, the hot Sicilian sun playing havoc with the brilliant colors, which are applied unsparingly and without much regard for harmonious blending. The Bible characters represented are invariably in Oriental or Arabic dress, which is one of many facts that are held by Sicilian history to point to Arabic occupation of the island in former times. Some of the art-owners decorate the shafts of their vehicles and even the spokes of the wheels. The rim of the wheel is always painted or carved.

Motto on our Coins.
The word "God" never appeared in any government act until the year 1864, when, at the suggestion of the director of the mint, ex-Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, "In God We Trust" was stamped on the copper two-cent piece. Before that time "E Pluribus Unum" had been the motto. Strange to relate, "E Pluribus Unum" on coins never was authorized by law.

Curious Arabian Practice.
When an Arab woman is tired of widowhood and decides to marry again she goes at night before the wedding to her husband's tomb and prays him not to be offended.

COCOA PALM'S MANY USES.

From It Philippine Get Food, Drink, Shelter, Roads, Bridges, Soap.

There are several species of cocoa palms growing in the Philippine archipelago, but the ordinary cocconut tree (Cocos nucifera) is the most important. The Indians make use of it in a good many ways, but only the principal ones need be enumerated, says the Journal of the Society of Arts. The kernel of the nut they use for food, while the liquid the shell contains makes a refreshing drink. If allowed to stand for some time this liquid forms a very agreeable milky juice that is relished not only by the natives, but by Europeans as well. After this juice has coagulated it is mixed with sugar and made into bombs, known as cocoa sugar, and also into various other delicacies. According to a recent report of the United States department of agriculture, by tapping the central bud that crowns the cocconut a kind of wine called tuba, of an agreeable pungent taste, is produced. This tuba, when allowed to ferment, produces vinegar, and when distilled a kind of brandy, that is highly relished by the natives. From the husk of the cocconut the Tagals make rope and cords and a material for caking their boats. From the woody shells they carry many other articles. The leaves they use to cover the roofs of their houses. Roofs made in this manner are thick and tight, but they have the disadvantage of burning readily, so that in the towns and villages where the houses are thus covered conflagrations spread with great rapidity. The veins and smaller ribs of the leaves are used to make brooms, the midribs serve as fuel and the ashes are utilized in making soap. The trunk of the palm is made to serve as a pillar to support the houses that its leaves overshadow. Oil barrels, tuba casks and water pipes are fashioned from hollow sections of the trunk. From the roots the natives extract a red dyeing material, that they chew in place of the areca palm nut or bonga when the latter cannot be procured. Large quantities of cocconut oil are manufactured in the Philippines. This oil is much prized by the natives. The men and women both use it to anoint the thick growth of hair that adorn their heads, and it thus finds a ready sale at remunerative prices. It is also used in the lamps that take the place of gas burners in the streets and in those used by the natives and Chinese in their houses. Manila exports annually about 150,000 pesos (\$125,000) worth of cocconuts to China and British India, and about \$25,000 worth of cocconut oil to China.

AWAITING A CLAIMANT.

America's Rich Tropical Island With No Inhabitants.

A tropical island of nearly 10,000 acres, forty-two miles due east of Porto Rico, is waiting for some enterprising homesteader to stake out a claim. This island belongs to the United States, but no one lives on it except a lighthouse keeper. It is known on the map as Mona island. It has luxuriant vegetation, well watered, and drained. Every variety of tropical fruit will grow there and it possesses every natural advantage. It is in the middle of the Mona passage. Mona island became the property of the United States by the second clause in the treaty, which cedes "the island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." The officials of the general land office in Washington say that, while our land laws have not been extended by statute to the West Indian islands, they undoubtedly will be, and American methods of homesteading pre-emption and entry will obtain there. To this extent the lands are free to any one applying. Under the homestead act heads of families may enter 160 acres of public land set aside for that purpose. Mona, while one of the most interesting of the small islands taken from Spain, is not the largest. Vieques, or Crab Island, east of Puerto Rico, about five miles from the mainland, is twenty miles long and about fifty miles in area. It is not well suited for cultivation, but affords good pasture.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Commercial Opportunity.

In view of looking with apprehension to China as a possible competitor in the markets of the world, it should be the earnest and constant effort of our government and people to stand for the maintenance of the equality of commercial opportunity which we possess under existing treaties with that empire. We have our share to do in building the thousands of miles of railroads still wanting in China, of supplying her with all forms of machinery, with electric plants, and with all the appurtenances of productive industry and civilized progress for which China offers, and will continue to offer, for generations to come, the greatest market in the world. Never, surely, was the bogey of over-production invoked with so little reason to frighten enterprise and to repress the growth of commerce as with reference to an industrious race of 350,000,000, of a nation just awakening from the slumber of centuries.—"Commercial Possibilities of China," by James S. Fearon, in the January Forum.

It Refused to Be Comforted.

Mr. Henry Irving, the well-known actor, once took a fancy to a beautiful collie dog belonging to a Highland shepherd. The man was very unwilling to part with his dog, but the sum offered for it—£100—was a little fortune in his eyes, and he resolved to sell it. There are two in the making of a bargain, however, as the saying is, and when the collie reached London it refused to be comforted. In fact, it was so unhappy in its new life, and its miscommoder as with reference to an uncomfortable, that he determined to restore it to its old master. Imagine the dog's joy, and the shepherd's, too, when the creature returned to its Highland home. One is reminded of the love of the Arab for his steed in reading of this pretty story.

Bliding Was Good, Too.

Critic—Oh, Mr. Pennington, there is one thing I do so like about your novels. Mr. Pennington (much pleased)—Yes! And what is that? Critic—They are printed in such clear type.—Stry Stories.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Dairy Notes.
The butter makers of the United States will never be able to get a foothold in the foreign butter market without the help of better inspection. Whenever an attempt is made to secure for American dairy products abroad a good market, the little mean men take advantage of it to send over poor stuff with high sounding names. Not till the government sends with every consignment a certificate of inspection will we find the way clear. Even under the best of conditions the foreign market will be hard to hold; for the reason that our own market always bids high for the first-class goods.

The Sibley Cows at Toronto.—A curious trouble cropped up at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, held in August last. A dozen valuable cows died early in the show week, and it was at first suspected they had been poisoned. The investigations of the veterinary surgeons, who made the post-mortem examinations of the animals, showed that death had been caused by the milk having been pumped back into the cows' udders through the teats after they had been milked out in accordance with the rules. The stale germ-laden milk being absorbed into the blood circulation set up blood poisoning, some of the udders turning black with mortification in a short time. The board of the association decided to withhold the prizes won by any of the animals which died. The fraudulent attempt to obtain prizes by such a gross and ignorant violation of the laws of nature brought its speedy punishment.—Ex.

New York is making a vigorous fight against illegal dairy products. It is reported that comparatively few of the grocers are handling oleomargarine, but that it is being quite extensively sold by peddlers from wagons. These wagons come over from New Jersey and sell largely to private and boarding houses. The officers of the law have caught a number, and the traffic seems in a good way to be stopped. So say some of the reports. It was, however, but a short time ago that it was currently reported that oleomargarine was being extensively sold in New York city by the grocers. Either the first reports were erroneous or there has been a sudden reform. It is of interest to watch the New York situation as that state has taken the position that oleomargarine shall not be sold at all, either colored or uncolored. In most of our states the dairymen are contending only for a law that shall make it impossible to sell oleomargarine for butter. If New York succeeds in enforcing her radical law and keeping it on the statute books there would appear to be no good reason why a national law directed only against colored oleo should not be passed and enforced.

Few are aware that filled cheese is still being manufactured in Illinois, yet such is the fact. Recently ten cars of "neutral" were sent to one of the cheese making firms in the Elgin district, and an inquiry on the matter elicited the information that filled cheese is being made for export, and made under the revenue law. The makers say that not a pound of the stuff is sold in this country, but that all goes abroad. At the last convention of the Illinois dairymen's association Professor W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin Agricultural college remarked that we were now regaining our foreign cheese trade, having stopped the manufacture of filled cheese. Evidently he did not know that the stuff is still being made for export. Since the manufacturers have complied fully with the law, it is doubtful if much can be done to improve the situation. It is said that every cheese is stamped in large letters "Filled Cheese," so no fraud is perpetrated on the first buyer; but the English retailer does not probably warn his customers that they are about to eat filled cheese. However, so far as it affects American trade, it is difficult to see how we are to suffer more than Canada, for the stuff is more likely to be retailed in England for Canadian than for American cheese. It is to be hoped that the English authorities will see that it is sold only under its real name.

Poultry Notes.

Pure Breeds as Layers.—It is no question of fad, but a commercial fact, that the pure breeds lay as well, they fatten as well, as the mongrels, and the contingent charges of profit in extra prices obtained for pure breeds gives them the decided advantage. First crosses with pure breeds may actually give higher averages in egg production for the season, but one has to set against this advantage the breeding losses in the second season. It pays best to keep to purity, and breed amongst your pure breeds for the best layers, or table birds, whichever may be your particular object. So many breeders have no object. They do not much care either way. To such, of course, we have nothing to say.—Rural World, (Eng.)

In these columns we have repeatedly asserted that corn is not the proper thing for a hen to live on. Sometimes we find a man that does not believe this, asserting that he gets good returns from a whole corn diet. On investigation, however, you will generally find that the hens that do well on this ration have the run of the farm and are constantly foraging for green grass and everything in that line that an enterprising hen can utilize. Really the hen has in that case balanced the corn by other things and thus renders the corn a good feed. Corn itself is a very valuable food, and we would not in any way discourage its use, only advising that it be not fed to excess.

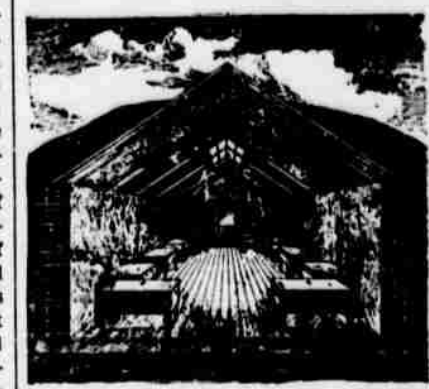
The man that has a desire to exhibit birds for prizes at the poultry shows must expect to pay the price. If he wants to stand a chance of winning anything he must buy and breed only the highest class of birds. We hear of people buying cheap stock and attempting to raise prize winners from

them. The policy is a foolish one. If a man desires to own the luxury of prize winning fowls there is no cross-cut—he must breed good standard lines and from birds that have scored well up towards the hundred points mark.

Incubator Cellar.
Herewith we illustrate an incubator cellar described in the catalogue of the Reliable Incubator Company. We quote part of the description:

"It costs only a small amount of money to construct a first-class incubator house or half cellar, such as is commonly used on the extensive broiler farms and duck ranches in the eastern states. Herewith is shown such a cellar, a reproduction of one in use on W. E. Crandall & Co.'s farm, in Floresville, Texas, and a number of other large poultry farms, on which Reliable incubators are operated. The exact plans for building such a cellar are at the discretion of the person chiefly interested, but in the way of general directions, we submit the following:

"Choose a well-drained location, free from deep water, and excavate to a depth of two or three feet. Two feet is ample. For the walls brick or stone can be used. If these are not available, hardwood, or even pine plank will answer first-rate, except that they will not be as lasting. Where the ground is dry, plank will last several years.



Build the side walls up to a height of four or six feet, as desired, having these walls half way below and half way above the surface of the ground. Build the end walls up to a peak to fit closely under the roof. The roof will need to be well built. Use for the roof 2x6 pieces and if thought necessary brace it with two uprights, one placed at each end of the fairly good-sized skylight which is placed in the center of the roof. Cheap sheathing will answer for covering the roof. On this place six inches of loose straw; on the straw throw from six to ten inches of earth—that excavated and pack it down well. Use double windows for the skylight, leaving four to six inches between them, and protect the top one with a wire screen. It is no doubt, best to have a double or vestibule door, as there will be less loss of heat when entering and coming out, but this precaution is not really necessary. The floor can be of natural earth or cement, as desired. An incubator cellar, built as above, will preserve a remarkably uniform temperature, regardless of outside atmospheric changes, and in such places hot air and hot water incubators are on a par with both naturally being at their very best. On the large eastern farms the incubator house or cellar is considered of first importance in the matter of successful incubation, and where persons in the west, northwest or south think of embarking in the business on a large scale, we advise the use of a regular incubator cellar similar to the one here described."

Proper Location of Crops.

There are few farms that do not have a variety of soils. Especially is this true on hilly land and even on some rolling land. There is the sandy loam and the clay loam and some soils that cannot be called loamy in any sense. Where varieties of soils exist the crops should be placed on them according to the nature of the crops to be grown. One would not suppose this advice necessary, but it is. The writer has seen sugar beets grown on the sandy loam of a farm one year and give immense results, and he has seen the same crop put on heavy, lumpy clay the next year and give almost no results.

This practice not only destroys the usefulness of the crop that is placed on ground unsuited for it, but it displaces some other crop that would thrive on that same ground. The cabbage crop is one that will do well on these heavy clay soils, and the parsnip crop, as every farmer knows, demands clay to do its best. The trouble is that with the parsnip crop the demand is small and no large area can profitably be devoted to growing the root. There are, however, many kinds of farm produce that will do well on such land.

A little study of the adaptability of soils will do much to remedy the evil. When a farmer must raise every kind of produce on one kind of soil he will do well to eliminate a few crops that are especially adapted to soil other than that he has.

Easy Way of Feeding Calves.

There is no boy that has lived on a farm where dairying is done but has trouble feeding the calves their milk. This I have found out by experience, writes a contributor to Dakota Farmer. To remedy the trouble I made some small stanchions. Six-inch boards are strong enough up and down, with a 2x4 and a 1x4 at the top and bottom. The width of the stanchions should be four inches for very young calves and five inches for old calves as large as they are usually fed milk. Allowing twenty-two inches for each calf, will give room so that the one next to the one that is drinking can not reach the pail and tip it over. A boy can feed a dozen calves this way without getting mad. It is a good plan to have a manger and feed some oats as soon as the calves are turned drinking, and when they are turned loose they will not suck each other. They can be fed after the oats and the stanchions will serve as a feed rack. When calves are fed in this way there is never any trouble about breaking the heifers to the stanchions when they become cows.

Some men are so busy trying to avoid work that they have no time to earn bread for their families. The man you consider a fool probably has a similar opinion of you.

CHILDREN'S FLOWER PARTY.



What is more charming than children and flowers? Nothing. Consequently, can any one imagine a prettier sight than a children's flower ball, at which the little tots are dressed to represent flowers? Such a party was lately given by a fond mamma to her charming daughter. A large room was cleared of its furniture and decorated with flowers in every conceivable way, the walls being hung with garlands of evergreen, among which various kinds of flowers were interspersed.

The little boys represented the leaves and grasses in green satin dress coats with long tails, green gloves and shoes. Several represented bees and butterflies, and a few were Cupids, who in their tight and gaudy wings were charming as they danced with the fairies.

Most of the gowns were of tulle, with artificial or real flowers for trimming. One charming costume represented the violet. The skirt was of accordion plaited tulle; each plait had the edge sewn with violets. The bodice was of violet leaves, entirely overlapping each other, and the sleeves were just puffs of tulle. A beautiful yellow tulle represented a double buttercup, and there were several girls who represented pansies.—Home Magazine.

Liars should possess good memories.

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Saturday, March 10 1900.

Announcement Rates

The following rates will be charged by the FREE PRESS for announcements of candidates for office and will include placing their names on a sufficient number of the party tickets for the general election in November. Terms cash.
For State & District offices, \$10.00
For county offices, . . . 5.00
For precinct offices, . . . 3.00

Announcements.

For District Atty., 39 Judicial Dist.
A. C. WILMETH of Scurry Co.
Subject to the action of the Democratic party.
For County Judge,
D. H. HAMILTON.
For County and District Clerk,
C. D. LONG.
H. S. POST.
For Sheriff and Tax Collector,
J. W. COLLINS.
For Tax Assessor,
S. E. CAROTHERS.

LOCAL DOTS.

—You must be sure to see "Triss."
—Buggy whips 15cts and up at Riddell's.
—Mr. Chas. Kirby came home this week.
—A fine stock of new hats at S. L. Robertson's.
—If you love to laugh you must go and see "Triss."
—The Star Hat is the best on earth. For sale by McKee & Co.
—Flour at the same old price at Carney's.
—Mr. Dave Lindsey left Wednesday on a visit to Kaufman county.
—Figure with T. G. Carney when you want groceries.
—For a good, honest hand made saddle see Riddell.
—Nobby new spring goods at McKee & Co's.
—Mrs. W. E. Sherrill left Thursday morning on a visit to relatives at Waco.
—Everything in dry goods and groceries sold at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's.
—Most stylish shirts and neck wear in town. McKee & Co.
—For a choice assortment of spices, sauces, pickles, catsup, etc., go to T. G. Carney's.
—The best stock of groceries in Haskell for sale at the lowest prices by S. L. Robertson.
—Mr. A. W. Springer was up from Stamford Thursday to see the folks.
—Mr. J. B. Edwards was over the other day and made a substantial contribution to our cash pile.
—New crop Louisiana molasses, fresh and good, just received at Fields & Bro's.
—Mr. W. K. Howell, a young gentleman from Henrietta, is spending a few days in Haskell.
—Complete line of work shirts, pants, jumpers and overalls, cheap for cash at McKee & Co's.
—Those California dried peaches at T. G. Carney's are the nicest thing in town.
—Mr. J. H. Standefer made a cash enrollment on our subscription list this week.
—Now is time to plant Irish potatoes, onion sets and early garden seed, all of which are for sale by S. L. Robertson.
—A farm and pasture for sale also two pastures to lease. Call on or write W. H. Parsons, Haskell.
—The band boys are preparing to play that laughable and mirth provoking farce "Triss" at their next performance.
—My new spring shoes and slippers for men, ladies and children are superb, call and see them.
S. L. ROBERTSON.
—Mr. A. C. Foster returned Wednesday from Austin, where he went to present a case in the supreme court.
We want cotton seed, corn, oats, sorghum, millet, threshed Kafir corn, fire wood, etc. on subscription account. If you haven't the money this will enable you to settle.
—Mr. Percy Lindsey went to Stamford this week to take a position in the grocery house of D. O. McRimmon.

—"Triss" will make you laugh.
—Mr. Roscoe Riter arrived home Monday from Ranger, the term of his school there having expired last week.
—Call and see our beautiful Braids and Embroideries. McKee & Co.
—A full stock of canned goods, cheaper than the other fellows' and just as good. This is at T. G. Carney's.
—You don't have to go to Stamford or any where else for dry goods and groceries. They are guaranteed just as good and just as cheap at S. L. Robertson's store.
—Messrs Lee Pierson and John Couch went to Benjamin Tuesday, taking Mrs. D. R. Couch and Miss Bertie Berry home.
Does it pay? Yes, because in case Dr. Simmons' Cough Syrup fails to cure or give satisfaction the purchase money is returned. Try a bottle. For sale by J. B. Baker druggist. 10
—Mr. B. L. Frost got home Thursday night from an absence of two weeks, during which he visited Vernon, Henrietta, Dallas, etc.
Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla effectually aids weak, impaired and debilitated organs of both sexes. Its action is quick and lasting. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at J. B. Baker's. 10
—Miss Effie Shannon, a niece of Mr. J. B. Baker, arrived here Saturday last and now fills the place of "Central" with the Haskell Telephone Co.
—S. L. Robertson is receiving stacks of new dry goods this week and will get in lots more next week. You all like to get first choice so don't wait, but come straight along—his goods and prices can't be beaten.
—They have had to put in several new three-story cross counters at Messrs F. G. Alexander & Co's to accommodate the overflow of goods in their new stock.
You can be cheerful and happy only when you are well. If you feel "out of sorts" take HERBINE, it will brace you up. Price, 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store. 13
—Dr. J. E. Lindsey was called to Stonewall county Wednesday to see Mrs. Marr, mother of Mrs. Keister of this place, who was reported very sick with pneumonia.
To allay pains, subdue inflammation, heal foul sores and ulcers, the most satisfactory results are obtained by using BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. Price 25cts and 50cts at J. B. Baker's drug store. 13
—Mrs. McCollum will begin the spring term of the ladies' class in Home Physical Culture on Monday, March 19, at 4:30 p. m. All wishing to join this class will please send in their names as early as possible.
—We will have in a car load of salt in a few days and will be able to sell it in any quantity at a very low price. W. W. FIELDS & BRO.
—Grandpa and Mrs. Sowell returned Wednesday from a three weeks visit to their daughter, Mrs. Costephens, residing out near Flat Top.
50 doses for 50 cents. Is the same size of other \$1 bottles, and money refunded if Dr. Simmons' Cough Syrup fails to give entire satisfaction. Try it; costs nothing if not satisfied. For sale by J. B. Baker. 10
—Mr. Major Smith left last Saturday to attend the republican State convention at Waco as a delegate from this county. He was accompanied by his wife. They returned Thursday evening.
The results of an over indulgence in food or drink are promptly rectified, without pain or discomfort, by taking a few doses of HERBINE. Price 50 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store. 13
—The Haskell Telephone Co. is establishing a telephone line out to Mundy in the southern part of Knox county. The line will run on wire fences, only short connections having to be made between pastures.
—PARENTS.—Don't cut your boy's hair with a butcher knife and send him to school to be gayed by other boys, but bring him to the Paragon shop and have his hair cut in an up to date style. Yours to serve,
GEO. O. MAKEIG.
—Messrs R. E. Sherrill and J. F. Jones made a trip Tuesday and Wednesday through the north part of the county and over into Knox county in the interest of our north and south railroad. They secured a number of subscriptions to the bonus, even some Knox county farmers subscribed.

—Sheriff Collins left Friday morning with Mrs. Stenson for the Terrel asylum
—Mr. J. B. Baker has bought Mr. J. W. Wright's residence—the one now occupied by Mr. Long.
Have you a cough? A dose of BALLARD'S SHOREHOUND Syrup will relieve it. Price 25 cts and 50 cts at J. B. Baker's drug store. 13
—Mr. W. H. Parsons has purchased the business lot on west side of the square next to Capt. Dodson's store.
—A Mr. Avery from Fannin county is here on a trade with Messrs J. L. and John Standefer for their two sections west of town
—Mr. J. A. King spent two or three days with his Haskell friends this week, being on his way from Fannin county to Roby to testify in the Casner case.
If your child is cross or peevish, it is no doubt troubled with worms. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will remove the worms, and its tonic effect restore its natural cheerfulness. Price, 25cts at J. B. Baker's drug store. 13
—Judge Sanders was home a few days this week, but will resume the session of court at Roby again Monday, when the Lew Casner case will be tried.
—Mr. J. C. Jones returned Wednesday from his trip to the Devil's river country in search of a location for a sheep ranch. We understand that he failed to find a place to suit him.
—You know that High Patent flour is down to bedrock when we sell it at \$1 a sack, but that is the way we sell groceries. Try us and see. T. G. CARNEY.
—Mr. F. W. Park, who now resides near Aspermont, was over here a day or so this week. He said he hadn't been getting the FREE PRESS lately and he wanted us to get it over to him, as he couldn't do without it. We'll see that it goes.
—We are informed that a man named Clemmer who has recently come to the county is preparing to put up a store at Mesquite school house, also that the people of that neighborhood are trying to get a blacksmith shop located there and will make an effort to get a postoffice.
Much pain and uneasiness is caused by piles, sparing neither age nor sex. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT cures the most obstinate cases. Price, 50 cts in bottles, tubes 75 cents at J. B. Baker's drug store. 13
—When Mr S. L. Robertson had received his new stock of goods and opened them up he found that his shelves and counters were so packed and crowded that there was great inconvenience in handling and showing the goods, so he is having an addition of 20 feet put on the back end of his store, which will give him a building 24x90 feet and greatly relieve the crowded condition of his goods.
—Haskell merchants didn't stampede worth a cent. Instead of that they have put in larger stocks than ever, so much so that some of them have had to provide additional facilities for displaying them. They would like to have peace and a reasonable profit if they can get it, but the town that attempts to cut prices and take their trade will have to cut so deep that there will be no profit left for it and nothing gained in the operation.
A. R. DeFluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by J. B. Baker druggist. 13
—Some of our east side citizens are kicking like rip about that side of town being made a dumping ground for the dead animals and garbage of the town. They say that with warm weather and the time for easterly winds approaching they will be stunk out or made sick, and they threaten in dead earnest to see that somebody is prosecuted and made to pay the penalty if an immediate stop is not put to the practice of dragging dead animals out there. It certainly is not right, and should be stopped.

Hunt's Care

Cures all skin diseases in all its various forms. No internal treatment necessary. Failing, money returned to purchaser. For sale at J. B. Baker's drug store. 10

—A Mr Wyman and family arrived here last Saturday and are occupying Dr. Mahaffey's residence. Mr Wyman has rented Mr. Parsons' old stand and will open a racket store
Cheatham's Chill Tonic is peculiarly adapted to persons in enfeebled health and invalids. It assists digestion and is a perfect strengthener and appetizer. Satisfaction or money refunded. Put up in both tasteless and bitter styles. 50 cent size at J. B. Baker's drug store. 10
—On account of the unexpected absence of some of those who are on the program of the joint entertainment of the B. Y. P. U. and Epworth League, announced for Monday night, March 12th, at the court house, the entertainment has been postponed for one week to Monday night March 19th.

JOHN B. BAKER

is the Northeast corner druggist

He tries to keep everything the people want, or expect to find in a first class drug store, and will do everything possible to make it pleasant and profitable for those who trade with him

No one will appreciate your trade more than he.

At McLemore's Old Stand.

If it's a STOVE

You Want

We can supply you. Besides a full line of box heaters, we have the "ECONOMY"

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

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

To the People of Haskell

and adjoining counties:

We now have a full stock of Pine and Cypress Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Moulding, Blinds, Cement, Brick, in fact every thing kept in a first-class lumber yard, and we respectfully solicit your valued patronage. We will sell you lumber as cheaply as the cheapest, and we promise you good grades and honest and fair treatment. Give us a trial order; we will appreciate your business. Brazleton & Johnson. Chas. Brewington, Mgr. STAMFORD, LUDERS.

—The Lasso is no more. It is the third newspaper venture that has come to grief in trying to take the place of the FREE PRESS. Haskell needs more people and more business before it needs another newspaper. Many towns are afflicted with too many papers, making a heavy tax on business, as business men think they must advertise in all in order to reach the patrons of all. One good paper will cover the field as well or better than two or three weaklings can do it and at a less tax on business for advertising.
—Dr. Rodney Neathery of Farmersville was here this week and assisted his brother, Dr. A. G. Neathery, in performing a serious surgical operation on Harry Dickenson. As the result of a hurt about a year ago his left arm had become diseased and enlarged near the shoulder. Upon being cut into the bone was found honeycombed and rotten, including the joint. The doctors removed the joint and about three inches of the arm bone. They think the arm will now heal and be of some use to him. It is a serious misfortune and Harry has many friends who sympathize with him.

—In our announcement column this week will be found the name of Mr. D. H. Hamilton, who comes before the public as a candidate for the office of county judge of Haskell county. While Mr Hamilton has been a citizen of the county for three or four years our acquaintance with him is limited so that we can not speak of his attainments from personal knowledge, but we have found him a man of good intelligence and one well spoken of by his neighbors, and those who know him, as a good citizen, and we presume he is qualified to properly discharge the duties of the office he seeks. He has held other positions of emolument and trust at the hands of the people among whom he has previously lived, among which were two terms as justice of the peace and one term in the legislature from the 38 district.
Our information is also that he is a native Texan and served in the civil war on the side of the Confederacy, being a member of the intrepid Hood's brigade under Lee and Longstreet, and was surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Va. When voters come to decide upon filling the important office of county judge, they should give Mr. Hamilton's claims fair and impartial consideration.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.
—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by J. B. Baker druggist. 13

He Fooled the Surgeons.
All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. Suresst Pile cure on Earth. 25c a box, at J. B. Baker's drug store. 13
Epworth League Program.
Leader—S. W. Scott.
Opening Song—Chorus.
Scripture lesson by leader.
Subject—Rejecting Christ.
Prayer.
1 God's Claim on Us—Miss Georgia Riter.
2 Treatment of the Messengers—Miss Lillie Rike.
3 Rejecting the King's Son—Miss Allie Frost.
4 Doom of the Rejectors—W. H. Parsons.
5 Bible Readings on Unbelief by the members of the league.
Recitation—"Rejected" by Mrs. McCollum.

—We had more evidence this week of Haskell's drawing power as a trade center. First we saw a stove leaving one of our hardware stores for a party living in or very near Stamford, because it was purchased cheaper here than it could be at Stamford. And later we learned that Messrs Sherrill Bros. had closed a deal for the sale of the lumber for a good residence and a church 34x70 feet at Rheinfeld, which is the German settlement on the Brazos in Knox county, about 30 miles from this place, and as near, or a little nearer, the railroad town of Seymour than to Haskell. This leads us to remark that Haskell is still "in the ring" but in nowise disfigured.

Bigger

—and—

Better

That is, the mammoth stock of goods now going into our large store rooms, filling the shelves and stacking up on the counters in both the upper and lower stories until there is no room left for anything else—with still more to come.

No Line Has Been Neglected.

We may make a long story short by saying that in
Staple Goods
Dress Goods
White Goods
Notions and Fancy Goods
Clothing
Men's Furnishings
Underwear
Boots and Shoes
Hats for Men and Boys

and, in fact, all the way through, our customers will find the quantity, quality and variety and style to suit any taste or requirement for the plainest to articles or fabrics suitable for the most expensive and stylish costumes.

LINE OF MILLINERY

unexcelled west of Dallas for style, quality and variety, presided over by our accomplished artist in this line, Miss Lena Wilson, who has recently taken what we may term a post graduate course in the largest and most stylish millinery trimming house in Chicago, where she won the highest praise of the head of the establishment.

AS TO PRICES: We know that having bought in large quantities in the best market for cash that we got the best prices going and that we can and will compete with any town or store west of Dallas in the matters of quality and price.

This is not empty boast, you have only to see and to compare to be convinced. Your money back if it isn't so!

So saying, we subscribe ourselves yours, in the middle-of-the-road for business.

F. G. Alexander & Co.



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

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

INSIST ON HAVING
B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure Potash or Lye.

Seymour, Mch 7th 1900
Let me say through the FREE PRESS that I am here in a great meeting—the people say the greatest Seymour has ever had. Interest increasing at every service. Our Haskell quarterly conference will be on Saturday night. Let all be ready. I want to be there if possible—to be at my post of duty. I am sure you all rejoice that Bro. Wiseman is with you again.
Yours,
J. T. BLOODWORTH

Hillsboro is to have a cotton mill. Itasca in Hill county is to have a cotton mill and a cotton seed oil mill. Texas is coming alive; let the good work proceed.

It is alleged by prominent Indians that the recent highhanded acts of the republican majority in congress have turned Indiana into the democratic column by an easy majority.

Start An Orchard.

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

It will soon be costing you more to hurry that old horse into a trot—whip manufacturers have organized a combine or trust.
Recent report says there are over 67,000,000 people in the famine district of India, while relief has been afforded to but 4,000,000.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Hoarseness in the Head by Dr. Higginson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the "Ear Drum" may have them free. Address No. 1188 The Nicholson Institute, 700 Eighth Avenue, New York.