

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 9.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, June 30, 1894.

No. 26.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. C. P. Woodruff.
District Attorney, W. W. Beall.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

County Judge, P. D. Sanders.
County Attorney, F. P. Morgan.
County & Dist. Clerk, J. L. Jones.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. B. Anthony.
County Treasurer, Jasper Milhollon.
Tax Assessor, H. S. Post.
County Surveyor, J. A. Fisher.

COMMISSIONERS

Pres. No. 1, J. S. Rike.
Pres. No. 2, B. H. Owsley.
Pres. No. 3, C. W. Lucas.
Pres. No. 4, J. B. Adams.

PRECINCT OFFICERS

J. P. Prec. No. 1, J. S. Rike.
Constable Prec. No. 1, T. D. Suggs.

CHURCHES

Baptist, (Missionary) Every 1st and 3rd Sunday, Rev. W. G. Caperton, Pastor.
Presbyterian, (Cumberland) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before, No. Pastor.
Christian (Campbellite) Every 2nd Sunday and Saturday before, Pastor.
Presbyterian, Every 2nd and 4th Sunday, Pastor.
Methodist (M. B. Church) Every Sunday and Sunday night, N. B. Bennett, Pastor.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
F. D. Sanders, Superintendent.

Christian Sunday School every Sunday, W. E. Standley, Superintendent.
Baptist Sunday School every Sunday, W. P. Whitman, Superintendent.
Presbyterian Sunday School every Sunday, M. E. Sherrill, Superintendent.
Haskell Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., meet Saturday on or before each full moon, G. R. Couch, W. M., J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 181, Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month, A. C. Foster, High Priest, J. W. Evans, Secy.

Professional Cards.

J. E. LINDSEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Haskell, Tex.
Office in a share of your patronage.
All bills due, must be paid on the first of the month.

J. F. Bunkley, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Office at McLemore's Drug Store.
Residence N. W. from square.

A. G. NEATHERY
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Haskell, - - Texas.
Offers his services to the public and solicits a share of their patronage.
Office in Parish building, - N. E. Corner square.

OSCAR MARTIN,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law
-AND-
Notary Public,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

ARTHUR C. FOSTER,
LAND LAWYER,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Land Business and Land Litigation specialties.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Office in Haskell National Bank.

S. W. SCOTT,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent
Notary Public, Abstract of title to land in Haskell county furnished on application. Office in Court House with County Surveyor.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

H. G. McCONNELL,
Attorney - at - Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
BALDWIN & LOMAX.

Ed. J. HAMNER,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Practices in the County and District Courts of Haskell and surrounding counties.
Office over First National Bank.

P. D. SANDERS,
LAWYER & LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Notarial work, Abstracting and attention to property of non-residents given special attention.

F. P. MORGAN,
Atty and Counselor at Law
AND LAND AGENT.
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.
Will practice in all the District and Supreme Courts of Texas, and the U. S. Circuit and District courts.
Any business entrusted to his care will receive his prompt and careful attention.

ARE YOU A WORKER
in Wood or Metal? If so
use our Catalogue of
BARNER FOOT
POWER MACHINERY.
Pumps, Drains, Discs, etc.
W. P. & John Barners Co.,
160 Ruby St.,
Rockford, Illinois.

THE CONSUMPTION OF HUMAN FOLLY.

Populist Extravagance.

Our Populist friends are having a great deal to say about democratic extravagance and favoritism. Good Lord! think of that for a moment. If a pop has introduced a bill in congress that was not the germ—quintessence of extravagance and favoritism—I have failed to see or hear of it. Listen! Listen! O! do hear me! Senator Peffer now has a bill before congress asking for an appropriation of \$65,000,000 for the paupers of our land, which according to the statistics, would be \$1,000 for every pauper in the land. What an inducement to pauperism!

The mantle of oblivion has not yet been thrown over Peffer's little bill to donate to the farmers of Indiana \$100,000,000.

Seven out of ten pop representatives voted to increase the pension of federal soldiers \$110,000,000.

Pop Davis, of Kansas, introduced a bill to give Coxe and his army \$50,000,000. What an inducement to tramps! Those four bills amount to the net sum of \$325,000,000 and not a dollar of it needed. Talk about extravagance, favoritism! A pop posing as a reformer is a spectacle to make the gods laugh. Weep for joy, we tax-burdened people, that the pops have not the power to put their reckless principles into laws. Yes shout aloud that the pops have not the power to bankrupt this government by extravagant legislation for a few.—Peter Snipes in Merkel Mail.

In reading the above, one not acquainted with the facts would be led to believe that Mr. Snipes had been trying to play a great joke on our populist friends, but investigation shows that he has only given a few innocent intimations of what really exists. We make the following statements from copies of original bills as introduced by the populists, and printed by authority of congress.

The results are too glaring to admit of much comment.

There is a long succession of bills, some of which are as follows:
Senate bill No. 1651 introduced by Mr. Peffer appropriating one million dollars for the purpose of improving the dirt roads and sewers of the District of Columbia.

Senate Bill No. 1788, introduced by Mr. Peffer to issue \$500,000,000 as a general county road fund, and making it the duty of the secretary of War to take charge of the construction of said roads and to employ labor at the rate of \$1.50 per day for common labor and \$3.50 for team and labor, and that all citizens of the United States making application shall be employed, and that eight hours shall be a legal workday.

House bill No. 6767 introduced by Mr. Davis a populist, of Kansas, authorizing the issuance of \$300,000,000 of legal tender notes and providing for the organization of an industrial army of 500,000 to be enlisted, clothed, fed and paid under the same rules as military discipline required of recruits in the regular army but instead of being drilled at arms to be employed on public improvements such as canals, harbors, highways, etc.

Senate bill No. 1787, introduced by Mr. Peffer, providing "that any state, territory, county, township municipality or incorporated town or village deeming it necessary to make any public improvements, shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States non-interest bearing bonds, not to exceed one-half the assessed value of such state, territory, county, municipality, or town or village," whereupon it shall be mandatory to deliver legal tender notes to said state, territory, county, etc., in an amount equal to the face value of said bonds, reserving one per cent for printing. The amount of money that would be issued under this bill could, of course, not be estimated, but would only be limited by the cupidity and avarice of man.

Senate bill No. 1892, introduced by Mr. Peffer to authorize the issuance of two thousand five hundred millions (\$2,500,000,000) of legal tender notes to be furnished to the people as follows:

To be paid out on government ex-

penses and to be furnished to the states, counties, townships, municipalities, incorporated towns, villages and individual citizens through agents on non-interest bearing bonds on time not to exceed twenty-five years and not to exceed one-half the value of the property on which they are based.

House bill No. 3430 introduced by Mr. Davis (Sept. 23, 1893) provides for the issuance of \$50,000,000 of fractional notes to be kept and distributed by post-masters, we presume as a matter of convenience in change.

Senate bill No. 1300 introduced by Mr. Peffer appropriating \$6,300,000 to be distributed free among the poor and distressed.

Senate bill No. 436, introduced by Mr. Peffer August 16, 1893, providing for the issuance of \$600,000,000 legal tender money to be paid out in redeeming government bonds.

Senate bill No. 976, introduced by Mr. Peffer, September 21, 1893, which is an embodiment of the sub-treasury idea endorsed by the populists.

House bill No. 3436, introduced by Mr. Davis, September 23, 1893, for the relief of certain mortgage debtors. It provides that when a man fails to pay off a mortgage on his house the government shall pay it off for him, retain a lien on the property, and allow the owner 20 years to pay it off in, with interest at 1 per cent per annum,—this law to cease to be operative when the amount issued under it had reached \$50 per capita. This would not apply to Texas, where Democratic legislatures have passed laws forbidding homesteads to be mortgaged.

House bill No. 3437, introduced by Mr. Davis September 23, 1893, to allow a pension for all ex-union soldiers, the same to be a service pension and to be given in addition to any disability pension to which they may be entitled, and to be paid as follows: To those serving three months and less than one year, \$10 per month; to those who serve one year and less than two years \$15 per month; to those who serve two years and less than three, \$20 per month; to those who serve three years or more \$25 per month.

A bill introduced by Mr. Peffer at the extra session of the present congress which provides for the creation of a department of education, the construction of a college in the District of Columbia, the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the foundation, and the further appropriation of \$800,000,000 for the support of the institution, making a total of \$820,000,000 to be expended in the city of Washington, and to bring there the sons of the rich to spend millions more during the coming ages.

You will now think that surely the populist statesmen (?) have done enough to show their recklessness in financial matters, but the crowning act of their insanity, for certainly such men cannot be rational, is yet to come. It being a short bill we publish it in full.

Senate bill No. 1900, introduced by Mr. Peffer on April 14, 1894: A bill to enable the public authorities to establish systems of public co-operation, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed to prepare a sufficiency of the declaratory, promissory, full, not partial, legal tender money of this Republic on sheets of aluminum or silk-threaded paper, as the people may prefer, and cover the same into the Treasury for the purpose of enabling the Treasurer of the United States to pay the drafts of the Treasury of each public authority, such as municipalities, counties, and states (including territories and districts) of this Republic, annually, for any amount of money not in excess of the sum of one thousand dollars per capita, according to the next preceding federal census, in order that the said public authorities may not only pay their debts forthwith, but immediately seize, condemn, appraise, and purchase or construct, as well as operate property for public uses, free of rent, interest, and profit.

Sec. 2. That the money required to

carry this act into effect be, and is hereby, appropriated.

Sec. 3 That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be, and they are hereby, repealed, and this act shall take effect when approved.

Some of these bills it will be remembered, were introduced "by request," but the "request" always came from populist source. The millions above provided for when calculated and summed up, of course, extend far beyond human comprehension and project far out into the infinite; and the period in which they could be made good in what they are intended to represent (something of value reaches far beyond time and takes hold on eternity.—Anson Western.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Forty Years the Standard.

D. B. GILLILAND of Jack county is the populist candidate for congress in this district.

THE anarchists should be by law declared human hyenas and hunted from the face of the earth.

HILL fought, bled and died in his efforts to down the income tax in the senate, but it would not down.

THE republican state convention will be held at Fort Worth on Monday, Aug. 6th, to nominate a full state ticket.

THE Throckmorton Times remarks: "A few sour souled sore-heads can raise an amount of sheol in a community for which Christ's entire stock of grace would be only a partial antidote.

If the assassination of President Carnot so arouses the impulsive French people as to cause them to pursue and drive anarchy and anarchists out of France the president will not have been a useless martyr.

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown," and by the light of recent history it may be said it is unsafe in the tenant of the presidential chair; Lincoln, Garfield, Carnot have fallen under the hand of the assassin.

SENATOR HILL of New York is playing the role of a wolf within the fold by preventing the party of which he claims to be a member from redeeming its pledges and from taking final action on the tariff bill.

"Many of the citizens of Rainsville, Indiana are never without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house," says Jacob Brown, the leading merchant of the place. This Remedy has proven of so much value for colds, croup and whooping cough in children that few mothers who know its worth are willing to be without it. For sale by A. P. McLemore, Druggist.

ACCORDING to the figures of the Dallas News, the vote for governor is as follows, up to and including last Saturday's primaries:
Reagan, 174.9 votes
Lanham, 67.9 "
McCall, 65.2 "
Uninstructed and doubtful 66 "

Gov. HOOGE and his party of Texans are probably not being wined and dined as extensively in the north as they expected to be on leaving home. In some places it seems that their presence has not been discovered until they are about ready to leave, and they have in many instances been asked to speak and eat too late for acceptance.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURY.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and that it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at McLemore's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

THE pencil pushers are holding their annual meeting at the Panthe city this week. Fort Worth is gaining their lasting gratitude by the royal manner in which she entertains them.

The Texas Woman's Press Association also convened at the same city on the 26th.

After disposing of all matters of interest to the craft it is probable the editors will be ready for the excursion to Washington, D. C., Niagara Falls, Mammoth Cave and other points of interest.

IN Paris, France, no meat is allowed to be sold to the retailers without first having the seal of a government inspector placed upon it. All slaughtering is done under the official eye. The main abattoir is in the city surrounded by masses of buildings, but so admirably kept that no bad odor is perceptible from either the live stock market sheds or adjacent slaughter pens. In a recent article a writer brought out the fact that fully 20,000 horses, mules and donkeys are annually slaughtered for the Paris market.

I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work, Mrs. W. L. DUNAGAN, Bon-aqua, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by A. P. McLemore, Druggist.

THE question of the abrogation of the two-thirds rule came up before the last democratic state convention and that body refused to act on the matter on the grounds that it had been a party usage for so long a time that it had become a part of the party doctrine in Texas and it was not thought proper for the convention to set it aside without a direct expression from the people on the matter and it was by a resolution referred back to the people to be voted on at the primaries this year. The great majority of counties that have voted on it so far have gone in favor of retaining the rule, but the majority of the counties that have held primaries have not voted on the question at all, which action must be construed as favoring non-interference with the rule.

"THE BUCKSKIN BREECHES" are the best Jeans Pants made. Every pair warranted. Ask your dealer to show them to you.

ADJUTANT GEN'L T. J. TARSNEY of Colorado was kidnapped from the Alamo hotel, Col. Springs, Col. on last Saturday night by masked men and taken a few miles out of the city in a carriage and a coat of tar and feathers applied to him.

He had made himself very obnoxious to one of the factions in Denver a few weeks ago during the police board troubles as the representative of governor Waite in attempting to oust the old police force and also in championing the rioting Cripple Creek miners recently, when, under the direction of Gov. Waite, at the head of the militia he prevented the sheriff's forces from making an assault on the miners and arresting the leaders.

Gov. Waite has offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest and conviction of any of the perpetrators of the outrage, and it is to be hoped for the sake of law and order, that they will be brought to justice, although Gov. Waite has shown himself a poor supporter of the law when it has stood between him and the accomplishment of his designs.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. SIMON GOLD-SAUM, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by A. P. McLemore, Druggist.

Have Your CLOTHES made to Order by...
M. BORN & CO.
The GREAT ...Chicago Merchant Tailors.
They Guarantee to Fit and Please You.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES.
LOOK AT THEIR SAMPLES AT
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO'S.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
HASKELL TEXAS.
All business pertaining to legitimate and conservative banking solicited.
Prompt attention given to collections. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS—A. H. Tandy, J. C. Baldwin, E. Hill, J. S. Keister, B. H. Dodson, R. E. Sherrill, J. V. W. Holmes.

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.
DIRECTORS—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, P. D. Sanders.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET,
DICKENSON BROS., Prop.
DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF
Fresh Meat.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

NEW SEED HOUSE.
SEED ON TRIAL.
WE wish to introduce our Field and Garden Seed this season, and to do so we offer the following GREAT INDUCEMENT
Will send prepaid to any address in the United States 25 EXTRA LARGE packages of Field and Garden Seed. 1 package containing mixtures of 20 annuals producing a beautiful mass of flowers.
All delivered at your door for \$1.00. These seeds are guaranteed fresh and true to name. Send for full information if this does not satisfy you. Address RICHMOND SEED CO., Richmond, Va.

THE CITY HOTEL.
—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL KEPT—
BOARD BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, NICE CLEAN ROOMS, BEDS, ETC. YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
"COME ONE! COME ALL!"
R. W. Meadors, Proprietor.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.
Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—direct with privilege to examine before any order is made. We pay freight both ways if not satisfied for 60 days for your money. Write your order. Nothing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.
No. 1. Farm Wagon, \$21 to \$25. Guaranteed as well as for 1000. Carriage, \$45 to \$100. No. 2. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 3. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 4. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 5. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 6. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 7. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 8. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 9. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 10. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 11. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 12. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 13. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 14. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 15. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 16. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 17. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 18. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 19. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 20. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 21. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 22. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 23. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 24. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 25. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 26. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 27. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 28. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 29. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 30. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 31. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 32. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 33. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 34. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 35. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 36. Road Wagon, \$35. No. 37. 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This, announced that the crisis has passed in Bulgaria, but one crisis shades into another in such a way that it is pretty hard to tell.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY says that the more money he has the better the poetry he writes. But James shouldn't feel bad about it. Poverty is no disgrace.

SNOW has appealed to a San Francisco court to protect his name. Those who have seen him lift a horse and two ponies will wonder why he did not protect it himself.

The faculty of the University of Virginia has also yielded to the inevitable by deciding to admit ladies to all the advantages of the great institution which Thomas Jefferson founded.

The world can just imagine how John Bull would grieve at his loss and how down the safety valve when there is any territory in the race, even though it be only a lonely rock in mid-Pacific.

Brazil will erect a monument to James Monroe. There is a doctrine named after Mr. Monroe, and celebrated for its justice and wisdom. Americans are slow on monuments, but they respect the doctrine so greatly that it is sometimes hoped that they will live up to its precepts by and by.

A MARYLAND farmer who has dug down ten feet on his farm finds the earth full of locusts at that depth. This story gives up the surface. This story gives up the surface. This story gives up the surface.

In a dispute about the quality of some butter an intending purchaser threw a two-pound package in a grocer's face. For the first time in the long and wide career of the quality of this commodity known as the boarding-house brand was properly designated by law. The assailant is under arrest charged with using a deadly weapon.

The Columbia college sophomores who went out on a general hazing and trouble-making expedition got all the amusement they could be asked for. They were ably assisted in the effort by the New York police, who carried the joke to its logical conclusion by doing a little hazing of their own on methods prescribed by the city ordinances.

At a Sunday bull fight in Madrid a matador received a horn in the midst of his stomachic machinery, greatly to the disarrangement thereof and died in the ring. The pampalace was sore distressed, fearing the incident would stop the sport, but it went merrily on, the tender-heartedness of the management being manifest in a disinclination to disappoint anybody.

It sounds odd, simply because it is novel, the announcement made from the pulpit of a Newark, N. J., church that storage for bicycles during service had been provided, so that hereafter worshippers coming on their wheels need not be uneasy about them while in their pews. After all the number of the wheels is the only difference between bicycle lockers and carriage sheds.

A PROMINENT seedman of Philadelphia recently said that last spring he found that the good syndicate was not going to advertise much and he concluded to advertise more extensively than ever; that he did it and the result was that he never did such a large business as he has done this season. He is not troubling himself at all about hard times. Nor is any other extensive, persistent advertiser.

GREAT BRITAIN and Hawaii appear to be having a neck and neck race for Necker Island, four hundred miles from Honolulu. The syndicate which is advertising the race is led by John Bull making a consistent record. As soon as he sees an unprotected spot of territory anywhere on the earth, or in the ocean, he reaches for it. And his reach is long. This time, however, it looks as if little Hawaii was too nimble for him.

THE New York society of the Sons of the Revolution has offered to the high school pupils of Brooklyn and New York and ten other cities of the state medals of gold, silver and bronze, as first, second and third prizes for original essays written on New York in the war of the Revolution. The medals will bear upon their face the fac simile of the society's seal and upon their reverse side the recipient's name with an appropriate inscription.

SINGULAR how utterly and altogether people who seriously housed about affairs financial, forget their moral responsibility when in the suburbs, in the season of flowers. They invade private grounds and despoil flower gardens as if the grounds were commons and the decorations all accidental and without owners. And it often happens that the flower thieves are not content with taking the blossoms as booty, but they break down the shrubbery and destroy the bush that bears the blossoms.

The warden of the church in Stamford-upon-Avon, where William Shakespeare used to worship, has been detected in an attempt to sell the ancient church doors as relics. The incident suggests that the warden is about the same kind of a worshiper as William was.

The attempt of the Gould family to evade the payment of taxes shows that the present generation is not equal to the late lamentable. The Goulds not only made the attempt, they succeeded. George is a Jay.

END OF THE WORLD.

PAST AND PRESENT STORIES OF THE GREAT EXIT.

Frank H. Norton connects the Pyramids of Egypt with the Appearance and Re-Appearance of the Messiah—What Will Happen in 1901.



GREAT DEAL has been written concerning the Great Pyramid of Egypt. It has been made to prove the antiquity of the "British inch," to predict the Declaration of Independence, and to declare the spiritual origin of the American flag.

about ten years ago I contributed, by request to a scientific publication, which has since passed out of existence, a short paper on the celebrated "coffer" in the king's chamber, in the interior of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh. It is the hypothesis alluded to in that paper with which I purpose dealing briefly in the present article.

Pyramid measurement has been widely recognized by astronomers, and other scientific persons, as having an obvious relation with the exact distance from the sun, as well as with other important measurements and proportions. Certain writers have claimed for the Pyramid also a prophetic mission bearing upon a Messianic reappearance. One such claim is that as the birth of Christ occurred at the period "when shepherds watched their flocks by night," it must have been in that latitude at or about the September equinox, when the sun is in the sign Capricorn, the way.

Another writer contends that the origin of the Pyramid is antediluvian, holding that the theory of its having been constructed by King Cheops (Shoofu, or Kufu, fourth dynasty) and in B. C. 2,570, is based on an infirm foundation. This theory depends, partly, on the astronomical fact that the star Draconis was the pole star at that time, and was visible through the angular passage in the Pyramid extending from the subterranean chamber. Partly, also, it is based on the existence of a cartouche (assumed to be that of King Cheops) inscribed in the interior of the Pyramid, and also in a rock tablet at Wady Magharah, a quarry whence the stones for its construction were taken. The cartouche is of the most archaic form known; it may be observed that it bears some resemblance to a fish.

As is shown, this cartouche contains the figures of a bird, a snake, a goat, a vulture or pitcher, and a disk with a point in the center. The pitcher certainly suggests water—and the sign Aquarius—just as the goat does the sign Capricornus. And as the circle with the dot is the equivalent of the Egyptian "Ra"—the sun—it does not require a very violent stretch of the imagination to assume that the ideographic message that is some portion of the sun was in the sign Capricornus an event of a watery character would happen. Taken in connection with the curious prediction of Herosus, the priest of Bel, in Alexandria, that when the planets coincided in Capricornus, the world would be destroyed by water, the existence of this cartouche within the Pyramid is not without a certain value as coincident testimony.

There is no need, however, to draw on the imagination for suggestion in the case of these hieroglyphics, for we have in such an authority as M. Champollion the exact definition of the different forms employed in the cartouche; thus, the bird means "to guard, to preserve," and the pitcher and the goat stand for the letters N and B, and mean the god Neou, or Noum, who was the Egyptian primordial deity, instead of King Cheops. But not only this. The disk, with the point in the middle, and the goat, taken together, symbolically, also mean Noum, as the sun-god. The snake is a symbol which stands for the masculine nature of the god, as many of these deities expressed both sexes.

THE COFFER. THE CARTOUCHE. or either of them, at will. Finally, Noum was the "Nile god," and specially designated the heliacal rising of that river; he would consequently be the natural god to select as a symbol of a general flood.

But the evidence that the intent of the Great Pyramid was to note the fact of such catastrophe occurring at certain periods, increases when we examine the "coffer" by the same light. This coffer stands in the "king's chamber," and is an oblong box, cut out of a solid block of granite, and 90 inches long, 41 inches high, 39 inches wide outside, the walls being 6 inches thick. Its capacity is four Anglo-Saxon quarts, or 32 bushels.

This coffer was long ago conceded not to be a sarcophagus. It has no lid, though there are grooves for a sliding lid, and a peculiar feature regarding it, is that it is too large to have ever been carried into the place, where it is, through the entrance passage. The use of this receptacle for something has never yet been divined by any of the Pyramid students. The suggestion is here offered that it was designed to contain water, and thus signify the medium by which a future great earth destruction was to be accomplished. It will be seen in the cut that the coffer has been badly damaged by some means; and as it is known that it does not now stand in the same spot in the chamber that it did originally, and as there is evidence in the rock underlying the Pyramid that it has suffered from some terrible earth convulsion, this change of place is not remarkable. The temperature of the king's chamber never varies, and if the coffer had once contained water,

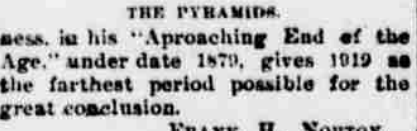
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

RE-RELIEF OF WASHINGTON ON ANDRE'S TOMB.

Belongs Don't Like It There—The Head of the Statue Has Been Knocked Off Several Times—Think Americans Regret Andre's Death.

Forty odd years after his execution the remains of Major Andre were removed from their place of interment at Tappan to Westminster Abbey, and a marble tablet, ornamented with a group of figures, was raised above them. In this group two persons are conspicuous; one is Andre, apparently waving a farewell to his British companions in the distance; the other is George Washington, seemingly refusing an entreaty for the prisoner's release. Few people know that the father of the American republic stands in the effigy in Westminster Abbey, and probably still fewer are aware that occasionally his head is knocked off by some fervent Briton who resents the intrusion of so distinguished a rebel among England's loyal dead. A glance shows that Washington's head has been freshly replaced, and the information is given that the last of these emphatic vivifications of Saratoga, "the field of the grounded arms," occurred a dozen years ago.

It is striking to find that on both sides of the Atlantic, despite the protestations of friendship of these later days, the memories that hang about this incident of Andre's death are still intensely bitter, says the Pall Mall Magazine. Fourteen years ago Cyrus Field, an American of wide reputation, erected a monument to Andre on the spot where he died, bearing an inscription composed by the late Isaac Hayes. One night, a few months after, this statue was overthrown with dynamite. There was nothing in the words it bore intended to ruffle American sensibility; nor, probably, would this slight memorial of a brave man's last moments have been molested had it been raised by English hands. The offense lay in that an American in the year 1850 should commemorate with graven stone the enemy who in 1776 carried his hair's breadth of overturning the embryo American commonwealth. Public antipathy to the prostrate plinth was not lessened when Mr. Field caused it to be restored to the perpendicular, and a few weeks elapsed before a violent explosion again started the neighboring village from its slumber, and daylight revealed the objectionable stone blown to such fragments as to preclude its further restoration. It is a coincidence that the destruction of Andre's monument in America and the latest breaking off of Washington's head in Westminster Abbey should have happened during the same year.

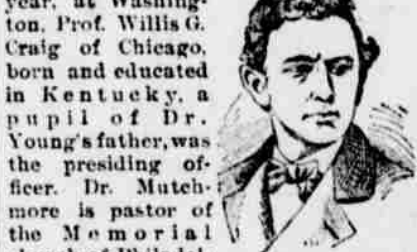


THE PYRAMID. In his "Approaching End of the Age," under date 1870, gives 1919 as the farthest period possible for the great convulsion.

FRANK H. NORTON.

A LEARNED PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. Mutchmore, who presided at the recent Saratoga Assembly. The election of Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore of Philadelphia as moderator of the recent Presbyterian assembly at Saratoga upset the calculations of the liberals. Of the four original candidates, Rev. Arthur J. Brown of Portland, who was supported by Dr. Briggs' friends, had the lead when the balloting began, but on the second ballot he was defeated by twelve votes. The election of Dr. Mutchmore placed a representative of the Danville seminary in the moderator's chair of the general assembly for the third time in three years. In 1892 Dr. W. C. Young, the president of Center college at Danville, was chosen moderator at Portland, Ore. Last year, at Washington, Prof. Willis G. Craig of Chicago, born and educated in Kentucky, a pupil of Dr. Young's father, was the presiding officer. Dr. Mutchmore is pastor of the Memorial church of Philadelphia and editor of the Presbyterian. He is a native of Ohio and comes of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Philadelphia church of which he is pastor was built through his efforts. He became proprietor of the Presbyterian in 1874, and has contributed weekly to its columns ever since. He is the author of two volumes of travel and observation in Europe and of "A Visit to Japan and Siam and Hainan," and "The Mogul, the Mongol, the Mikado and the Missionary," also a volume of sermons now in press, entitled "Spiritual Voluptuaries." Dr. Brown, the unsuccessful candidate, is one of the youngest men ever mentioned for the important office of moderator. This fact alone led to his defeat, for several men said they would have voted for him if he had been older. He was born in Holliston, Mass., in 1846. He is a graduate of Lane Theological Seminary, and this additional fact may be credited his defeat, as not a few men were afraid of one graduated in his line from this institution. In 1884 he was installed pastor of a missionary church in Wisconsin. After a successful work there he accepted a call to the Oak Park Presbyterian church, in the suburbs of Chicago, where in three and one-half years he erected a church and built up a congregation of nearly two hundred members. Though only about 30 years of age when he left Chicago, he had already been permanent clerk and moderator of the important presbytery. From Oak Park he was called to Portland, where his work has been even more prosperous than of any previous pastorate. In 1891 Lake Forest university gave him the degree of D. D. Dr. Brown's church is the most influential in the northwest and one of the most important from a missionary point of view in the denomination.



DR. MUTCHMORE.

A Versatile Preacher. Rev. W. V. Walker, now living in Virginia, but formerly pastor of a large Methodist church in Baltimore, is a very versatile man. Besides being an unusually eloquent minister, he is a graduate of medicine, a lawyer and a farmer. He devotes but little time now to his functions as a minister. He does not practice medicine, but devotes the bulk of his time to his farm. Occasionally he takes part in a big lawsuit for some client and often appears on the stump for democratic principles in a campaign.

Baltimore's Big Project.

Baltimore is still agitating the question of a ship canal across the Maryland and Delaware peninsulas to shorten her route to the sea 200 miles. It is urged that the canal should be 100 feet wide and carry 27 feet of water throughout. The existing Chesapeake and Delaware canal, connecting the heads of the bays, is one of the deepest canals in the country, and it shortens the water route from Philadelphia to Baltimore by at least 250 miles.

A Big Big Inches Long.

The Hercules beetle (Dynaastes Hercules) is one of the largest, if not really the largest, known species of the Coleoptera or beetle family. They are not found in the United States proper, but I understand that a fine specimen is occasionally picked up on the islands of the coast of Florida and in the West Indies. I have two dried specimens of Dynastes one of which is 6 1/2 inches in length measured from the tip of its upper mandible or "horn" to the end of its body. The head of the "varmint" is jet black, and the upper mandible or pincer is notched and covered with stiff, golden-colored bristles. The under mandible is perhaps an inch shorter than the upper, and the two form a pair of nipper that would crush the stag beetle or common June bug to do with envy.

SHE WANTED TO KNOW.

A Pretty Girl Who Has Only Herself as Evidence That she is Married. She was in appearance about 19 years old, says the Albany Express, and wore a booming dress and butterfly cape a la mode, which set her form to good advantage. Besides being the possessor of a form perfect enough for a sculptor's model she had a pretty face and luxuriant brown hair. This pretty girl occupied a seat in the police court and as she waited her turn to borrow Judge Stephens' ear she nervously wiggled her fingers and an ordinary observer could tell at a passing glance that a question of momentous importance to her at least was weighing heavily upon her mind. When Judge Stephens had disposed of his last case the young woman walked shyly up to the desk and said: "I want to know if I am legally married?" "Oh! What! You want to know if you are married?" Well, I want to present the ceremony, and besides I should think you would be able to answer the question yourself," replied the judge. "Well, I'm not, and I came here to see if I was," replied the girl. She then told the now interested judge her story. She said her name was Maggie Hale, and that she lived in the south end. Several evenings ago Maggie went to a party and met one of her male acquaintances, who both drank more than enough wine, which rose to their heads. They became hilarious, and not late in the evening left the house and took a walk. During the walk, Maggie says, the young man says: "I called at a minister's house and was married. Having completed her narrative the woman said: "Now, judge, I want you to decide whether I am married or not; for this young man insisted as late as this morning that I must live with him. I again ask you, judge, am I a married woman or a single girl?" Judge Stephens has run up against tough questions of law and struggled with deep and difficult technicalities, but this was too much for him. He thought a moment and then said: "That is too hard a conundrum for me to solve. You had better call a jury of women to render the proper verdict. However, if the young man wants you and you like him, I don't see any reason why the ceremony, whether one was performed or not, could not be said over."

HEMAXIMUS HAS BACTERIA.

M. Max Schuler is said to have discovered, in the joints of persons attacked with chronic articular rheumatism, bacteria, which are always identical in like cases. These bacilli are short and thick, having at each end bright grains which aniline colors make still more evident. The discoverer has been able to cultivate these bacteria in bouillon, on gelatin, or on a piece of potato. Their culture requires a temperature of at least twenty-five degrees, and darkness is indispensable.

HOW HE WAS CRUCIFIED

AND REMAINED IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

Savage Sinophos in India Nailed Him by His Hands and Feet to the Cross, and Then He Died—The Awful Wounds of an American Miner.

Dr. William Bredemeyer, a Prussian by birth, was once crucified by an uncivilized tribe in Burmah, India, survived the ordeal and lived many years afterwards. Bredemeyer was a quiet, uncommunicative Prussian. Members of his family and his close friends know of his crucifixion, but Tacoma people were in absolute ignorance of the facts until Bredemeyer's record of his own life was found among his papers after his death. He was a graduate of the university of Bonn, and had previously qualified as a member of the Prussian pioneer engine corps. That was in 1862. The next year he entered the Dutch-India service as a mining engineer and expert and advanced step by step in his chosen profession until in 1868, when the king of Upper Burmah made him chief engineer of the famous ruby mine district, where big sapphires are also found. The mines are jealously guarded, and all the precious stones belong to the king. From the ruby and the sapphire harvest the king realizes from \$50,000 to \$70,000 a year. North of Meade in the lofty mountains there were some ruby mines which the king had not had prospected by such an eminent expert as Bredemeyer. In fact, no white man had ever ventured into the mountains of the North, where dwell the half civilized Sinophos, who, while recognizing the authority of the king, were unruly and barbaric. Bredemeyer's advent was the signal for great excitement among the Sinophos. They had never seen a white man, and notwithstanding Bredemeyer proclaimed his mission under authority of the king, the Sinophos were not satisfied. Their cupidity got the better of their loyalty; they thought more of their rubies and sapphires than they did of the king's mandates. They decided to crucify the white man if he did not flee from the country. A handful of soldiers were with Bredemeyer. In all the country which then had 3,000,000 inhabitants, the king had but 19,000 soldiers. The Sinophos were not afraid of the country until he had carried out the orders of the king. The Sinophos declared war. The soldiers went into ambush, only to treacherously surrender the mining expert when the natives swooped down upon them. While the soldiers were scurrying about for reinforcements, the natives nailed Bredemeyer to a cross made of two pieces of the native oil wood. Crude pieces of iron with sharp edges and slightly sharp at the end were brought, and, using stones for sledges, the natives drove the irons through Bredemeyer's hands and feet. The barbarians were beside themselves with fiendish fury. In their haste they horribly mutilated the engineer's toes and fingers. Before the brutal work of nailing Bredemeyer to the cross was finished he became partially unconscious. The shock was almost fatal. The last thing he remembered was the swarming Sinophos, with their flat faces, broad skulls, straight black hair and deep brown skins, grinning like demons, uttering wild shouts and dancing and gesticulating at the foot of the cross. Some of them were entirely naked, having stripped off their apparel in the hysterical excitement of the capture and crucifixion of the hated victim. As a rule the natives wear linen wrapped about their hips. These cloths are called ingles, and as Bredemeyer lapsed into unconsciousness the masters of the barbaric ceremony were besmeared with his own blood. When Bredemeyer had been nailed to the cross, the natives prepared to raise it and fasten it into the ground. At this instant the soldiers happily returned with reinforcements and routed the natives. Bredemeyer was carried back to Meade.

The crucifixion occurred on July 16, 1868, at about noon. At noon the next day his wounds were dressed. The rainy season had not set in and it was very warm, and under these unfavorable conditions it was feared gangrene would set in. The sufferer was cared for tenderly, under the directions from the king, and being accustomed to great hardships, he speedily recovered, but never again ventured into the land of the Sinophos.

When Bredemeyer was crucified there was no antiseptic surgery to kill the putrefying microbes in the air while wounds were being treated, and thus avoid irritation and unsightly scars. For twenty-four hours after he was crucified he received no treatment of any kind. When his wounds were dressed he was unclean, and for several days it was thought he would die. The right hand scar was not so long as the left hand one by an inch. Both were between the bones of the thumb and forefinger, in the thickest part of the palm. The left hand scar was two and a half inches long, and on both sides of the hand the scars stood out like miniature mountain ranges, compared with the size of the hands. The serrated top ridges of the ugly marks were white and pronounced, like snow-capped peaks.

The Treat of a True Artist. The Theater Manager—I don't see why that eminent baritone singer, Vogelsang, is valued so highly. His voice is no good. The Scenic Artist—Oh, but he has an admirable faculty for being taken suddenly ill when the management wants to change the bill.—Chicago Record.

His Skull on Fire. The skull of a man who has died from delirium tremens contains an alcoholic gas. A small opening in the skull, soon after death, permits this gas to escape, and it can be ignited, and burns with a bluish flame.

TITLES AND BIG INCOMES.

Dukes, Barons and Commanders of England Who Are Well Provided For. The earl of Derby draws from his tenant farmers upwards of \$600,000 a year. This is supplemented by his Liverpool property. This fortunate family owns nearly all the town of Bury. The total income of the earl of Derby is close on \$1,750,000, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. The earl of Sefton's is another family which has done well out of Liverpool, for in addition to estates producing \$215,000 a year and ground rent \$350,000 more, they receive \$1,255,000 for 370 acres of land required by a corporation for a public park. Mr. Gladstone, in addition to \$500,000 left him by his father, has the rent roll of the Hawarden estate, which came into the possession of his wife on the death of the last male Glynes. Add to the estate, which has a worth \$90,865 a year, another \$10,000 for royalties and \$25,000 when he was prime minister, and you have in round numbers an income of \$125,000 a year. Earl Vane has \$50,000 a year in addition to his coal royalties, which extend over 12,000 acres. Coal is worth to the earl of Fitzwilliam \$50,000 a year in addition to another \$69,000, the value of his estates in Yorkshire and Ireland. The marquis of Londonderry, who sells his coal in wholesale and retail, has with land rent a roll of \$915,000 a year. The marquis of Salisbury's London property in the neighborhood of St. Martha's lane and the Strand is said to bring him about \$350,000 a year. The marquis' other estates produce \$165,000 per annum. As the duke of Devonshire owns 133,315 acres of land, producing an income of \$245,000 a year, he is not likely to access the million which has been offered for Devonshire house and grounds in Piccadilly. The duke of Hamilton's mining royalties amount to no less than \$570,000 a year. His other estates bring in \$385,000 per annum. Lord Burton, of Bass fame, is worth over \$500,000 a year, and the family of the late Mr. Crawshaw, the Welsh iron master, has the mining of \$10,000,000. What the iron trade was worth the earl of Dudley netted yearly \$150,000. The Dudley diamonds are worth \$2,500,000. The duke of Norfolk has an income of \$1,845,000 a year, the duke of Northumberland \$890,000 and Earl Rosebery \$180,000, to say nothing of \$10,000,000 his late wife brought him.

To Fit Harness on Potomac Falls.

It is doubtful whether in a few years hence any of the great water powers in this country will be longer running to waste. The next to be harnessed in the service of man will be the falls of the Potomac, a company having been incorporated in Virginia for the purpose of constructing works to utilize this most valuable force. Many years ago a company was organized for this same purpose, in which the late Benjamin E. Butler was very much interested, but notwithstanding the proximity of the falls to the city of Washington, nothing was accomplished because of the lack of a practicable method of transmitting or distributing the power. The progress of electrical science has furnished all of these waste forces of nature.—Philadelphia Record.

The Wretched Man Objected.

The following story is going the rounds about Senator Joe Blackburn, originally told by vice President Stevenson at a dinner. In a Kentucky town where Joe was going to speak there was a hanging set for the same afternoon. Joe's arrival was heralded abroad, and a large crowd was on hand to hear the words of wisdom and of eloquence which always flow from a Kentuckian's lips. Finally the speaker arrived. The hanging was a side-show, and for the moment was forgotten by the society. Near the famous orator. But it was not forgotten long. The condemned man suddenly interposed: "Mr. Hangman," he said, "if I remember right I was sentenced to be hung, not to hear Joe Blackburn speak. I request that you go on with the hanging."—Washington Times.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

Step-ladders are now made so that when not in use they may be folded up and kept in a small box. Many dealers in pickles have tried to make of horse-radish a proprietary article by resorting to the trick of putting bottles and special labels on New York dealer has a printed label bearing a rude effigy of a horse and the inscription "pure horse-radish." Near Rio Bravo, Kern county, Cal., a patch of ground with so much alkali that a man would sink to his shoes tops while walking on it, was irrigated and sown with corn and grain. The rankest growth followed, and after three years of irrigation and cropping there is no trace of the alkali except on the tops of the cheeks, which stand over the line, on unimproved land the ground is as white as a bank of beautiful snow.

UNUSUAL HAPPENINGS.

Blood poisoning, it is said, from a lead pencil prick resulted in the death of George S. Croft of Norfolk, Conn. In 1761 a Glasgow paper announced the marriage of David Lincoln to Catherine Crow, his fifth wife, and continued: "He is 71. His first wife was a Dutch woman, whose name he has forgotten. The rest were Scotch." William Bruce, a Scotch railway employe, while repairing a bridge at Ellon station, near Glasgow, noticed as a goods train was approaching that an iron bar was lying across the rails. He made a dash for it, but the engine was upon him and he is instantaneously killed. William Manning, a fellow from the State of Florida, got arrested in Jacksonville and was so indicted over it that he began kicking the walls of his cell. Then they took his shoes away from him, but he continued to kick till his feet were so sore that he had to be taken to a hospital. Mrs. Petrie, daughter of Mr. M. Kimbrough of Clarke county, Ala., was accidentally shot at her residence near Thomaston lately. She was cleaning a secretary when a pistol fell from it to the floor, sending one of the cartridges to strike her. The ball entered at the left nipple and passed entirely through the body.



GRANDMA.

A stitch always dropping in the everlasting knitting. And the needles that I threaded, no, you couldn't count today. And I've hunted for the classes still I thought my head was splitting. When there upon her forehead as calm as a stock they lay.

There's always somebody at home when every one's scattering. She spreads the jam upon your bread in a way to make you wonder. She always takes a fellow's side when every one is battling.

And when I've been in a swimmer after father and mother had her slipper off according to the rule. It sounds as sweet as silver, the voice that says "I would be."

Sometimes there's something in her voice as if she gave a blessing. And I look at her a moment and I keep still as a mouse.

And who she is by this time there is no need of guessing. For there's nothing like a grandmother to have about the house.

Georgia Willis, who helped in the kitchen, was rubbing the knives. Some one had been careless and let one get rusty, but Georgia rubbed with all her might; rubbed and sang softly a little song.

And Georgia's guardian angel said to another angel, "Georgia Willis gave \$25 to our dear people in India to-day. Twenty-five dollars," said the other angel. "Why, I thought she was poor."

"Oh, well, she thinks she is, but her Father in heaven isn't, you know. She did what she could and he did the rest."

But Georgia knew nothing about all this and the next morning she brightened her knives and sang cheerily: In the world is darkness, So we must shine.

Overheard in the Toy Closet. "Heigho!" said the wax doll, wearily. "I'm awfully tired. I sat through two dolls' teas this afternoon, and then stood on my head in the corner for one mortal hour. I don't know which is stupider—tea, or standing on one's head."

"They're both hard work," said the rubber doll. "But think of me. The burning and I was under water for forty minutes. I never got such a soaking in my life. I'm afraid I caught cold. Doesn't my whistle sound a little hoarse?"

"It is sort of squeaky," put in the hoop; "but I'd rather be squeaky in my voice than dizzy. I was going round and round for an hour and a half steady this morning; and the worst part of my work is that the children hit me with a stick."

"I'm very sorry to have to hit you," said the stick. "It hurts me just as much as it does you."

"I know, my dear," returned the hoop. "You are as gentle with me as you can be. I suppose I ought to be glad you are not made of hard-wood, like the bat."

"Yes, indeed you ought," cried the baseball. "I'm nearly dead being hit in the head by that old bat."

The Farm.

Immense Loss of Butter.

An Iowa bulletin says: In studying the question of how to make the dairy most profitable, two problems are presented for solution. The first of these problems is, how to produce the greatest amount of butter fat at the least cost; the second, how to save all the fat produced and market it in the form of high-priced product.

Both of these problems are being studied, not only on thousands of dairy farms, but at many experiment stations. During the past nine months we have been devoting special attention to a study of the loss of fat in the buttermilk in churning, with the hope of ascertaining the causes of the loss, whether it can be avoided, and if so the conditions necessary to secure the best results.

The results of the work we have done so far in this line, and the value of the butter fat annually lost in the buttermilk in the creameries and dairies of the state of Iowa alone could be accurately ascertained the figures would reach such astounding proportions as to be almost incredible to those who have not investigated the matter.

It is not possible that all cases of honey-poisoning could be traced to the pollen? I know many old bee-keepers advise eating the "bee-bread" with the honey, consequently some are made sick, especially by honey taken from the tree at the famous bee-tree cutting picnic.

Is Yellow Jasmine Honey Poisonous?

Mr. C. L. Rice of Lansing, Ia., writes to American Bee Journal as follows: I have seen the several articles in the Bee Journal and Gleanings, about the poisonous yellow jasmine honey of the south, and thought I would give our experience with it.

In 1883 we cut out comb from our hives, which was filled with pollen (or bee-bread), with a few cells of honey interspersed. Two of our children ate freely of this "bee-bread," as it is called by old bee-keepers.

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National Stockman says:

It won't pay to let the cows fall off their yield for want of grain feed; the corn meal and cottonseed meal may be reduced somewhat, but bran, middlings and linseed meal must be fed as usual.

There is nothing equal to a top dressing of fine manure to give grass seed a start, and the more manure the sooner the grass will be ready for grazing and the better the feed.

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Buckwheat for Green Manuring.

Some years ago at an agricultural convention in Massachusetts, Mr. J. Smith related his experience in turning under buckwheat for green manure. As it is but a single experiment it cannot be counted as a standard. Nevertheless we would like to hear from readers of the FARMER REVIEW as to their success with buckwheat.

I will state my experience with buckwheat as a fertilizer. Some thirty years ago I had a lot of land a little distance from my barn that had been cropped for a long series of years with but little manure returned, and of course, crops were light.

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THE ILLUSTRATION IS OF A FLORIDA PINE-APPLE FIELD.—FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

found that the creamery that is not suffering a loss of several dollars a day from this cause alone is the exception, while in some creameries, where large quantities of cream are handled, the value of the fat lost in the buttermilk would pay for several extra men and then leave a very comfortable profit.

FIELD CHEESE.—One of the prominent cheese dealers in Minneapolis has heard a good deal of the low prices at which pure full cream cheese was being offered in a town about four hundred miles east of here, and ever eager to be in line, and handle the best goods at the lowest prices, ordered a trial box, which was duly received, and billed at 9 cents per pound.

THE yearly average of the crops for Ontario for twelve years ending 1903 are given in the United States department of agriculture report for December. The average per acre was for wheat 18.3, for oats 24.6, for barley 25.7, for rye 16.1, for peas 19.2, for beans 17.1, for potatoes 115 bushels, for carrots 251, for turnips 417 bushels, respectively.

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FOND OF PICNICKING.

Carefully Planned and Decently Executed Outings of the Parisian bourgeoisie is seen at his best when engaged in picnicking, says a writer in the New York Tribune. His eagerness to enjoy himself is tempered by his sense of dignity as head of the family.

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Had to Save Her.

She—That was a brave act of Biltors, wasn't it—rushing like the water to rescue a woman? He—I don't know. You know who she was, don't you? She—No, I didn't learn. He—She was a cook that had been with him for two years.

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HE IS ASSASSIN AN ITALIAN

While in the Carriage at the Head of a Procession in Lyons, the Assassin Sprang Forward and Stabbed Him in the Heart.

LYONS, June 25.—The most intense excitement has been caused everywhere in France by what has proved to be a successful attempt to assassinate President Carnot. The president was visiting Lyons in connection with the international exhibition. Upon his arrival here he was tendered a reception at the prefecture, after which he visited the exhibition. After spending some time at the exhibition he proceeded to the Palais de Commerce, where a banquet was given in his honor. At 9:25 o'clock last night he started for the theater, where a gala performance was to be given because of his presence in the city. Several carriages were in the procession, the first one being occupied by the president. M. Carnot's carriage was driven slowly along in front of the Palais de Commerce and then turned into Rue de la Republique, still following the facade of the palace. When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people, who were loudly cheering, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the stairs of the president's landau. Just at this moment M. Carnot was waving his right hand and saluting with his hat in his left hand in response to the ovation that was being given to him by the crowd. The people close to the carriage saw that the man standing on the step had a knife in his hand. By the glare of the electric lights they saw the bright blade in the air as the assassin's arm descended, and then President Carnot was seen to fall back in his seat. His face deathly pale. One of his hands was pressed over his heart where the steel had entered. The assassin is an Italian named Cesare Giovanni Sante. Instantly cries of "le president est assassiné," "mort a la assassiné," was heard on every side and the crowd in the vicinity of the carriage swelled to enormous proportions, every member of it seeming intent on killing the assassin. He was grasped by a dozen hands and his life would have been there had it not been for several sergeants of Deville who seized him and attempted to draw him away from his captors. It was with great difficulty that he was landed in prison. Shortly after midnight last night the archbishop of Lyons was summoned to the bedside of the dying president to administer to him the last rites of the church. He was in the room but a short time when he emerged and retired to an adjoining room. Here he remained until 12:30 o'clock, when he was again summoned to the president's room, where he administered to him the sacrament. Mr. Carnot remained conscious to the last. He realized that his life was rapidly ebbing, and twice he said: "I am dying." Dr. Ponceau leaned over the bed on which the president was lying and said to him: "Your friends are here, Monsieur le president." M. Carnot replied: "I am grateful for their presence," and in less than a minute he gasped for breath. There was a convulsive shuddering of his body and the president of France was dead.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—The steamer Belgic arrived yesterday with more complete details of the black plague now at Hong Kong. When the vessel cleared the water there was the result of the first disclosure of the epidemic's progress had subsided considerably and it was vainly hoped that the disease would soon be stamped out. The mortality statistics, however, revealed the terrible character of the disease. Despite the operations of the sanitary staff and the police, assisted by the army and medical staff and soldiers from the shanghai regiment, about 500 new cases had been reported within a week, and there had been 493 deaths. To cap the climax the outbreak of smallpox was dreaded. For a day or two the people thought the epidemic was losing its virulence. Another favorable indication appeared to be the co-operation of the Chinese, who were said to be assisting in the detection of cases and the removal of patients to the hospitals. The rate of mortality dropped temporarily and the sanitary authorities gained encouragement, and while the rainwater washed out some public and house drains, disinfectants were scattered about and infected houses were cleaned and white-washed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23.—A special from Delta, Miss., says that Mose Harris, a negro, who was bitten by a mad dog some weeks ago, showed symptoms of hydrophobia, frightening his family and friends away. A posse secured the maniac and chained him. He succeeded in breaking loose and attacked one of the posse, who in turn felled him with a club and killed him.

KILL BY A TROLLEY. ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 22.—Stephen Kirk, a telephone company's fireman, was killed by coming in contact with a trolley while at work yesterday. He was a brother of Charles Kirk, foreman of the Western Union telegraph company in Pittsburg, Pa.

THROUGH A BRIDGE. CALDWELL, O., June 20.—A freight train went through a trestle on the Belleair, Zaneville and Cincinnati railroad near this place Monday night, instantly killing fireman Theo Allen and seriously injuring Engineer Smith. The train is a total wreck.

THEY ARE DISMANTLING. JEFFERSON, Col., June 19.—Fifty Coffeys, all that remain of the army of 1500 which left Denver two weeks ago for Washington, started down the Platte river yesterday. Gen. Coffey said he intended to return to Salt Lake at once.

CYCLONE AT LINCOLN. LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—This city was visited by one of the worst storms in its history Wednesday night and it occasioned rumors outside that Lincoln had been destroyed. The wind blew eighty four miles an hour and the rain fell in torrents. The streets were well occupied with humanity when the storm broke. The wonder is that there were not more people injured. As it was, one or two narrow escapes from death were reported, and many painful accidents. The greatest damage was probably to shade trees along the streets and the loss in this respect is almost incalculable. Trees were broken off close to the ground in many instances, and almost denuded of branches in others. Many buildings were unroofed and sidewalks torn up.

Copy or Get Out. HARTSHORN, L. T., June 20.—As a result of the miners' strike the Choctaw treasury is empty. There is not more than enough money in sight to pay current expenses. The owners of coal lands and all Choctaws generally are agitated over the condition of affairs and will insist that the laws relative to the intruder question are followed to the letter. The majority of applicants are refused permits because of having been previously listed for election. A prominent Choctaw states yesterday that every man within the nation would have to conform with the permit law or get out. Three intruders were escorted to the Arkansas line by soldiers who were in the first list. Work will be commenced on another additional list tomorrow.

Stabbed by His Employer. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Dr. C. F. Simmons, president of the Simmons Medicine company, and superintendent of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, the largest in the city, in a quarrel with his bookkeeper, John McMain, stabbed the latter over the heart, inflicting a fatal wound. It seems that during a disagreement over the accounts of the company the lie was given. McMain says Simmons stabbed him instantly, while Simmons says McMain started toward him while he was sharpening a pencil. Simmons threw out his hands in self-protection and thereby inflicted the wound.

Arkansas Lynching. MAGSOLA, Ark., June 23.—Henry Capus, the negro who attempted an assault upon three young ladies, was caught near Homer, La., and brought back to the neighborhood in which he had attempted the assault and was fully identified. He confessed his guilt and was swung to a limb and about 100 bullets put into his body. He implicated another negro in the neighborhood, who has skipped out with the same parties in pursuit, and it is thought he will likely meet a similar fate. An inquest was held over Capus' body, the jury returning a verdict of death at the hands of unknown parties.

Lynched for Theft. COLUMBUS, O., June 21.—A special dispatch says seventy-five farmers of Mason county, Kentucky, Tuesday night hanged Archie Bort and William Haines, negroes, who are said to have been stealing horses and sheep. Five of the Haines boys live at Gallipolis. The negroes are said to have been terrorizing that vicinity. They were seen stealing by several stockmen, who were compelled to move on at points of the desperadoes' revolvers. This enraged the people of the neighborhood, and Sunday they concluded to organize a lynching mob, with the above result.

A Woman Sentenced to Die. MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 23.—Lizzie Falliday, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. McQuillan, was yesterday sentenced to die by electricity during the week beginning August 6. The condemned woman showed not the least evidence that she understood what was going on in the courtroom and exhibited, as she has throughout her trial and since her imprisonment, an appearance of imbecility that has impressed many as genuine.

Double Tragedy. MACON, Ga., June 22.—News was received here yesterday of a double tragedy in Crawford county. Wert Dent and O. P. Wright had a difficulty in Dent's store. Wright cut Dent across the abdomen. Friends interfered and Wright went across the street, when he was followed by Dent, who, with entrails protruding, plunged a pitchfork into Wright's breast and broke the fork to pieces over his head. Both men will die.

Asked to Retract. CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—J. M. Townsend, president of the Anti-Lynching league, has written a letter to Miss Frances Willard asking her to retract or defend statements she is alleged to have made regarding the negro while in England. Miss Willard was quoted as having spoken disparagingly of the negro and stating that she thought the lynching sometimes justifiable. She is invited to appear before the league and defend her position on the question.

Prendergast in Court. CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Assassin Prendergast was taken before the bar of the criminal court again yesterday to be tried for insanity. Prendergast made one of his rambling speeches and asked the court to dispense with a jury. He objected to his counsel and said he had authorized no one to represent him.

A Desperado Killed. WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—Bud Smith, a notorious desperado, was killed yesterday morning at Watonga by the sheriff and his posse. Upon seeing his posse he tried to escape the sheriff took aim from the saddle of his horse and brought the desperado down at the first shot. Smith was a Texas cowboy who has been identified with the Dalton gang for three years.

Tried to Suicide. CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—Rev. B. R. Swartzler, a native of Morocco and a member of Livingstone's exploring party in Africa, was arrested here on a charge of murder committed two years ago in Chattanooga. After being locked up he managed to cut his throat and now lies at the city hospital in a critical condition.

INCOME TAX ALL DAY.

THE SENATORS TALKED ON NO OTHER SUBJECT.

The House, with a small attendance, spent the day on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Amendment to Improve Mail Facilities. WASHINGTON, June 25.—The half hour usually devoted to miscellaneous business in the senate was occupied Saturday by Mr. Call with a resolution providing for a committee of five senators to investigate the election and control of senators and representatives by corporations. He made a brief speech on the subject. Mr. Sherman said he was willing that investigation should be allowed so far as kindred concerns, but he did not think it was just to make it so broad and sweeping as in the resolution—including the whole country. The resolution went over and the tariff bill was taken up, the income tax feature being under consideration. Several amendments were offered, but voted down by the Democrats, and pending further discussion the senate adjourned.

Kyle on Income Tax. WASHINGTON, June 25.—Quite a number of bills were passed before the consideration of the tariff bill was resumed by the senate yesterday. The house bill to incorporate the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias was reported favorably by Senator Faulkner and was immediately passed. The following bills were also passed: Senate bill for the relief of Charles Colgate, Missouri, (being a payment for the use of property during the war); senate bill appropriating \$40,000 for the investigation and tests of American timber by forestry divisions of the agricultural department; senate bill making the first Monday in September of each year (labor day) a legal holiday; house bill granting to citizens of Sausalito, Cal., certain rights over the Lime Point military reservation. When the tariff bill was laid before the senate Mr. Kyle took the floor. He made a general argument in favor of the income tax, dwelling on the decline in farm values in the west and the gradual concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.

After Indian Reservations. WASHINGTON, June 25.—The bill to amend the act for the relief of the civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the state of Minnesota passed the house yesterday. The bill provides that the pine lands of the White Earth and Red Lake reservations and other reservations when the Indians upon them have been allotted lands in severalty, shall be surveyed, examined and appraised to the amount of at least 100,000 acres, after which they shall be offered for sale. The house bill authorizing the Pittsburg and Mansfield Railroad company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river at the city of Pittsburg was passed. There was also passed a house bill to donate certain lands belonging to an abandoned military reservation to the city of Newport, Ky., for a public park. The house went into committee of the whole to consider the anti-option bill.

Tariff Progress. WASHINGTON, June 25.—The senate after the routine morning business yesterday entered on the tariff week of the debate. The temperature was sweltering, the thermometer standing 81 deg. in the chamber. Some private bills were passed, and while the senate was discussing a bill which had been introduced by Mr. Peffer and favorably reported by committee on agriculture to pay \$2500 for an invention that would utilize electricity or gas as a motor for agricultural machinery the tariff bill came up. Mr. Harris, however, allowed the passage of a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to appoint a committee of engineers to examine and report upon the cost of deepening the harbors of Superior and Duluth. The tariff bill was then laid before the senate, and better progress made than any day so far.

Will Not be Presented. WASHINGTON, June 25.—A rumor has been in circulation about the capitol that it was the intention of the civil service commission to prosecute all federal office-holders who attend political conventions. This was denied yesterday by Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, who said the commission had no authority to take such action. The rumor, he explained, probably had its origin in the renouance of President Cleveland's famous order of 1886, relative to politics in the administration of government offices.

Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, June 20.—The cash balance in the treasury yesterday was \$114,021,047, of which \$68,432,623 is gold reserve. Engagements for export already made, however, will require this reserve to \$66,923,423. This is almost the lowest point prior to the last bond issue.

To Improve Mail Facilities. WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Lindsay proposed an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of mail facilities between Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, fast mails being intended.

Anti-Option Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, June 25.—The celebrated Hatch bill passed the house yesterday, but then was proposed to know say it is now as innocuous a measure as ever passed any legislative body. Amendment after amendment has been applied to it, and now its claws are clipped up into the skin. When the bill passed the house on June 6, 1892, it passed under a suspension of the rules, which required a two-thirds vote. The vote was 160 yeas to 86 nays. This would not have been sufficient to have passed the measure had it been the usual three-fourths rule. There has been a remarkable change in the views of members, as there has been an addition of 40 votes to the negative since the vote of 1892. Ninety-seven Democrats, fifty-three Republicans and seven Populists voted for the bill yesterday. No one except the bill to get any further this session on its road towards becoming a law. Mr. Bailey was in the chair and did not vote. Abbott, Sayers and Cockrell voted for the bill and Bell, Cramer, Green, Patterson and Ives voted against it. The other Texans were absent.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

NEAR HOUSTON A COLORED MAN IS SHOT.

By a White Man on the Public Highway—A Race Rider's Strange Action at Hubbard City—John Smith Drowned in a Tank in Ellis County. HOUSTON, Tex., June 25.—Saturday night about 10 o'clock there was considerable excitement on Washington road, a mile west of the city, by the shooting of a negro named Henry Jenkins. Jenkins and another negro were walking along the road when they met two white men in a buggy, just as the buggy passed one of the men, whom the negroes named, turned about and shot him with a shotgun. As soon as the first shot was fired the negro ran and was followed by the second charge, but the latter missed its mark. The two men in the buggy disappeared. Jenkins has two bullet-holes in the arm and the other in the body. Two of the latter were made by one shot, which passed through the flesh of the side and breast, emerging from the breast. This trouble is said to have originated from an assault made ten days ago by the negro upon the father of the young man that the negro states shot him. It was dark when the shooting was done and there is a possibility of the negroes being mistaken in the man.

Tariff Progress. WASHINGTON, June 25.—Very rapid progress was made on the tariff yesterday. The income tax, on page 170, had been reached when the senate adjourned. Only sixty-one pages of the bill, the income tax and the internal revenue features, remain undisposed of, and the end of the long debate seems close at hand. The remaining features of the free list were completed yesterday without friction, sugar and wool, the great controversial items, contrary to expectations, not giving rise to debate. A yeas and nays vote was demanded on striking sugar from the free list, while the yeas and nays vote was demanded on the operation of the present administrative law, and if defeated would force to correct them later on. The contest over the income tax, which promises to be extremely interesting, if not sensational, will begin to-day. It is the general expectation that it will occupy at least two days.

The Income Tax. WASHINGTON, June 25.—There was a fairly good attendance in the galleries in anticipation of the opening of the income tax debate when Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order yesterday. Some preliminary routine business was transacted before the tariff bill was laid before the senate. As soon as the clerk had read the first section of the income tax provisions, Mr. Hill, who assumed the leadership of the opposition to those provisions, took the floor and delivered a carefully prepared argument against the incorporation of an income tax in the tariff bill. Several speeches were made. Mr. Aldrich moved that the date on which the income tax should cease be Jan. 1, 1898. (The finance committee compromise amendment to the house bill, which provided no time limit, fixed the date on which it should cease at Jan. 1, 1900.) The amendment was defeated by a vote of 23 to 39. All the Democrats voted against it, together with Messrs. Duboise, Teller and Mitchell of Oregon (Reps.) Mr. Allen, Kyle and Peffer (Pops.) Mr. Hill, who was present, did not vote.

The Anti-Option Bill. WASHINGTON, June 19.—In the house yesterday the senate bill granting a right of way to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf railway through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation in the state of Nebraska was passed. The anti-option bill was then safely launched upon its congressional voyage. Mr. Hatch opened the debate with a speech in favor of the bill. There was not a single provision in the bill which had not received the approval of every board of trade in the country in its charter or rules or regulations, in which was required the actual delivery of articles purchased for future delivery. This bill would compel this delivery honestly and in good faith and would oblige the boards of trade to enforce their own regulations, which they had built up an elaborate system to enforce. Mr. Hatch's time expired. Mr. Warner (Dem.) of New York delivered a vigorous speech against the bill, in which he maintained that while it was ostensibly drawn in the interest of the farming people, a careful reading showed that it had been monkey-worked by some one who was a thousand times more a miller than the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hatch) was a farmer."

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A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

NEAR HOUSTON A COLORED MAN IS SHOT.

By a White Man on the Public Highway—A Race Rider's Strange Action at Hubbard City—John Smith Drowned in a Tank in Ellis County. HOUSTON, Tex., June 25.—Saturday night about 10 o'clock there was considerable excitement on Washington road, a mile west of the city, by the shooting of a negro named Henry Jenkins. Jenkins and another negro were walking along the road when they met two white men in a buggy, just as the buggy passed one of the men, whom the negroes named, turned about and shot him with a shotgun. As soon as the first shot was fired the negro ran and was followed by the second charge, but the latter missed its mark. The two men in the buggy disappeared. Jenkins has two bullet-holes in the arm and the other in the body. Two of the latter were made by one shot, which passed through the flesh of the side and breast, emerging from the breast. This trouble is said to have originated from an assault made ten days ago by the negro upon the father of the young man that the negro states shot him. It was dark when the shooting was done and there is a possibility of the negroes being mistaken in the man.

Tariff Progress. WASHINGTON, June 25.—Very rapid progress was made on the tariff yesterday. The income tax, on page 170, had been reached when the senate adjourned. Only sixty-one pages of the bill, the income tax and the internal revenue features, remain undisposed of, and the end of the long debate seems close at hand. The remaining features of the free list were completed yesterday without friction, sugar and wool, the great controversial items, contrary to expectations, not giving rise to debate. A yeas and nays vote was demanded on striking sugar from the free list, while the yeas and nays vote was demanded on the operation of the present administrative law, and if defeated would force to correct them later on. The contest over the income tax, which promises to be extremely interesting, if not sensational, will begin to-day. It is the general expectation that it will occupy at least two days.

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ALL OVER THE STATE.

Interesting Gossip on Various Subjects Taken from the Daily Press.

Two daughters and a 15-year-old son of Mr. Warren Mason, of Madison county, started in a wagon to visit some relatives five or six miles away recently. The horses ran away, and one line broke, when the brother sprang from the wagon and attempted to stop them, calling to the girls to jump. They remained with the wagon and the horses ran about eight yards further than into a large tree. Both girls were hurled forward, Miss Gonia, striking squarely against the tree, breaking her neck and fracturing her skull. The other, Miss Missouri, was thrown violently to the ground, breaking three ribs and receiving spinal injuries.

The other night at Houston J. A. Gray visited a negroess, Annie Gardner. They became involved in a dispute that resulted in blows and wounds on the left breast with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. A warrant for Gray's arrest on a charge of assault with intent to murder was placed in the hands of officer Hatch. He found Gray at work in the Nantz Fe yards. Gray resisted arrest by making a knife play, when the officer shot him in the side. He was finally disarmed and jailed.

Amos S. Beck, who has been living in Collins county, between Allen and Plano for about eighteen months, was arrested recently charged with murder committed in Home, Ga., in 1886. While on the way to McKinney Beck jumped from the buggy and escaped. He resorted to all cunning artifices, such as retreating his steps, wading in the middle of streams, etc., to throw the bloodhounds off his track, and when he was overtaken he had to be shot at several times before surrendering.

At Millard, Ellis county, a few days ago it poured down for seven hours. Several houses were washed away along Highland creek together with their contents, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. One negro was carried down the raging stream several miles before he was rescued. Horses, cattle and hogs were carried away, but were most all rescued. Bridges were damaged, and the Ramsey mill, an old landmark two miles south of town, is a total wreck.

The clerk of the court of criminal appeals at Dallas has issued a mandamus to Judge Clint of the criminal district court notifying him that the supreme court of the United States has dismissed the writ of error in the case of Franklin P. Miller, condemned to be hanged for killing Police Officer W. H. Riddle and to let the law take its course. Judge Clint will sentence the murderer.

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At Temple recently the foundation walls in Gus Krober's saloon began to crumble and the north wall of the building collapsed, falling outward and burying the bar. The heavy weight broke the floor also and one side of the house sank into the cellar. Afterwards the roof fell in and the building is almost a total wreck.

The 10-year-old daughter of Mrs. Elgin, the proprietress of the Commercial Hotel, at Rockport, recently met with a quite a serious accident by walking out of the second story window of the hotel while asleep. Dr. Harney was at once called, who pronounced her injuries very serious, if not dangerous.

The rains in Knox county have been very heavy for the past two weeks, greatly interfering with the wheat harvest, as the fields are too wet to run binders. Early wheat is ripe and beginning to waste now. The corn prospect is fine, but cotton is badly in the weeds and grass.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD

HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL

A Comprehensive Epitome of Serious and Sensational Settings Condensed from all the Leading Dailies for the Past Week

Erastus Wiman of New York city has been found guilty of forgery in the second degree. The maximum penalty for the offense is ten years at hard labor in the state prison. Under the recent law passed by the legislature the minimum penalty has been abolished and Mr. Wiman may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment from one to ten years. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court. He was sent to the tomb.

On July 8, 150,000 acres of land in Choteau county, Mont., will be thrown open for filing. The land is located west of the Fort Belknap military reservation, near the Bear Paws, and is a great stock country. For the first sixty days after the land is open for filing the state has the call, but after that time the public can step in. Of course settlers on the land before the plats were filed come in ahead of every one, including the state.

George Appo, a green goods man, was before the Lexo investigation committee at New York a few days since. He testified that the green goods business is carried on with the full knowledge and protection of the New York police, and that there is a man in the postoffice who looks after green goods mail. He refused, however, to give the names of any of the police officers in the pay of the green goods people.

A profound sensation has been created in government and social circles at the City of Mexico by the secretary of the treasury preferring charges against fifty prominent officials of his department. The charges are of a criminal nature, it being alleged the employees willfully destroyed certain documents belonging to the department with a view of concealing a serious offense.

Seventeen hundred Chinese have died of the plague at Hong Kong, China, since its outbreak, May 14. Despite previous reports to the contrary, the European population, up to the present, has not been attacked by the disease. Stringent precautionary measures are the cause of their immunity from sickness. The plague is now disappearing in some localities.

A few days ago near Blackheath, Pierce county, Ga., a negro finding a Miss Horning out walking alone knocked her down, raped and left her for dead. She recovered and gave the alarm. White and black turned out, found and arrested him. He confessed. They hung him awhile then took him down and skinned him alive. He lived six hours.

John Sallor, his daughter, three sons and three hired men, living near Ottumwa, Ia., were recently poisoned by drinking a quantity of buttermilk, which contained a vegetable poison. Investigation traced the poison in the milk to a pool of four waters where the cattle had been accustomed to drink. All are in a serious condition.

While digging a trench at Johnsonville, Pa., recently, through a cellar that had been excavated and then filled up by the flood of 1889, workmen unearthed a parlor car that was lost from the ill-fated day express at Conemaugh. It is believed that further search will unearth the bodies of the persons lost on the train.

The Anchor line steamer Eithopia, Capt. Wilson, which left New York June 2 for Glasgow, passed Tory Island, northwest of Ireland, a few days since with her bow badly stove in. The steamer had been in collision with icebergs. Her water-tight bulkheads saved her from sinking. All on board were well.

J. S. Coxe and Carl Browne of the commonwealth movement were granted a hearing by the senate committee on education and labor a few days ago in advocacy of their "good roads" bill. They urged the passage of the bill on the ground that if passed it would provide work for the idle men of the country.

The house committee on banking and currency have concluded to choose a sub-committee of five by the usual method of ballot to prepare another currency bill. The committee will report its measure to the house not later than July 27. It may prove that this will be a scheme for a national currency.

The house committee on banking and currency have selected five members to prepare a currency and banking measure to be reported June 25, viz: Messrs. Cox of Tennessee, Cobb of Missouri and Culberson of Texas, Democrats; Henderson of Illinois and Haugen of Wisconsin, Republicans.

The Coxy bill for good roads and non-interest bearing bonds, which Senator Puffer introduced in the senate, has been introduced in the house by Representative Geary of California. It was done by request, and does not signify that Mr. Geary entertains the Coxy theories.

Senator Blackburn, from the committee on appropriations, has reported the postoffice appropriations bill. It carried \$87,286,599, which is \$4000 less than the house bill, \$3,182,895 less than the estimates and \$2,808,895 less than the estimated postal revenues.

The conference of American Federation of Labor, Knights of Labor, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors and Farmers Alliance in session recently at St. Louis, Mo., will meet again at Washington in February 1896.

Terrible explosions occurred in Franiska and Johannes mines at Karlsruhe, Austria, a few days ago. Full details are not yet received, but it is believed 200 miners were killed. A rescue party which descended into the mines was also killed.

Frederick, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, will soon be brought before Judge Payne and a date will be set for his trial for insanity. The attorneys have agreed to let it go over until November 12.

It is reported from Tangier that the chief prince of Morocco, who are likely to cause trouble to the new regime, have been removed from their commands in the army. Some of them have been sent to distant provinces while others have been imprisoned.

A Chinese asked to be registered at Yuma, Ariz., the other day under the name of Charlie Allen. The officer refused because it was not a Chinese name. The Chinaman explained that he got the name by marrying a white woman.

Near Marinette, Wis., recently the family of Isaac Brazeau ate poisoned lettuce for dinner. Six members were prostrated a few hours afterward and physicians worked on them for four hours, when they were pronounced out of danger.

The senate committee on education and labor has unanimously decided to favorably report the bill providing an appropriation of \$200,000 for a government exhibit at the proposed cotton exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga.

The report that Nellie Grant Sartoris was engaged to General Henry K. Douglas of Maryland is denied by the family. Mrs. Sartoris is now in New York with her mother at the home of Colonel Fred Grant.

Isaac Hanks has been found guilty of causing the death of his wife at Rutland, Vt., by denying her sufficient food. He was fined \$1000. He is a man of miserly habits, and is said to be worth \$70,000.

Nashua, N. H., has a resident named Hiram Goodpudding. His father's name was Constitution Goodpudding, and he lived to the age of 89 without even having been more than thirty miles from home.

Suicides are said to have become so alarmingly frequent in Denmark that it is proposed to check the desire for self-destruction by a law which will give the bodies of suicides to the dissecting rooms.

At Rochester, N. Y., recently Eddie, aged 5, and Nellie, aged 11, children of William Bulek, a farmer, were killed by a Lehigh Valley train at Chapel crossing. No one witnessed the accident.

The constitution of Hawaii is similar in form to that of the United States. The first session of the regular legislature will be held the third Wednesday in February, 1896.

The war department of Mexico is officially informed that Col. Torres defeated the Yaqui Indians recently, obliging them to flee to the mountains closely pursued.

The Ohio senate has enacted an excellent law, placing the heavy penalty of \$2000 fine and five years' imprisonment on the publication of obscene literature.

In the national house of representatives a bill setting aside \$100,000 from estates of colored soldiers to provide a home for infirm negroes was passed.

Fire in the basement of a six-story building at Duane and Elm streets, New York, recently caused a loss probably exceeding \$5,000,000.

The senate has passed an engrossment of the Bell telephone bill, allowing the company to increase its capital stock to \$50,000,000.

A whole family were poisoned recently at Jeffersonville, Ind., through eating tainted meat. All are in a precarious condition.

Mrs. Hadley and two daughters were drowned recently while attempting to cross the Saline river near Plainsville, Kan.

Fearing his raft would be demolished, Gustave Lawson of West Superior, Wis., leaped into the river and was drowned.

George A. Ferrell of Eufaula, Ala., accidentally killed himself recently. He was cleaning a gun and it was discharged.

Strawberries are so plentiful in the Boise, Idaho, market that dealers expect the price to drop to 5 cents a quart soon.

Canada has apologized for drunken soldiers tearing down the stars and stripes at St. Thomas, and will punish them.

NUGENT AT THE HELM

NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION AMID ENTHUSIASM

Hon. Marion Martin Hill Running Mate. With a Platform of Thirty-Three Planks Teaching Upon the Many Issues Now Before the People.

First Days Proceedings. WACO, Tex., June 21.—The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday by H. S. P. Ashby, chairman of the state executive committee.

The delegates were feeling extremely hilarious and it was several minutes before the chairman could secure quiet, and when quiet was had he appointed the following sergeants-at-arms: Harrington of Donley, Shams of Frath, Lydia of Fannin, and Dawes of Wise. The convention then sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul," Chairman Ashby leading the service. W. P. Martin of Gregg, offered prayer, invoking blessings from God on the convention. Mr. Ashby then delivered his address, and was followed by Capt. J. W. Higgins, president of the Waco Commercial club, with an address of welcome.

H. S. P. Ashby was then elected temporary chairman by acclamation, and C. H. Jenkins temporary secretary, by a unanimous vote; and the following committee on credentials and permanent organization was selected, one member from each congressional district composing the committee: First district, E. P. Alsbury of Harris; second district, J. T. Spillman of Shelby; third district, R. H. C. Butler of Smith; fourth district, S. C. Harper of Hopkins; fifth district, F. V. Evans of Montague; sixth district, H. W. Tracy of seventh district, J. K. P. Hanna of Robertson; eighth district, W. W. Moore of Frath; ninth district, M. M. Williams of Williamson; tenth district, J. M. Mooney of Gonzales; eleventh district, J. L. Chesire of Goliad; twelfth district, R. M. Burrier of Gillespie; thirteenth district, Wesley Brandenburg of Jack. The committee retired and John Johnson of Collin, J. H. Davis of Hopkins and Marion Martin of Navarro on invitation addressed the convention.

Mr. E. Overall, chairman of a song committee, "Getting Rich in Texas," was introduced and acknowledged the introduction by a bow. Adjourned to 2 p. m. At 2:30 the convention was called to order. The committee on credentials and permanent organization, not being ready to report, the band played "Dixie." Then the Williamson County Club sang the following to the tune of the "Old Oaken Bucket":

THE SUGAR-CURED CONGRESS. How glad to our hearts is our Democratic congress. As hopeless inaction presents to us view. The bill of poor Waco, the dog that they had. And every mad jester that their lunacy knew. The wide-spread depression, the mills that closed by the rock of free silver, where great Grover fell. They've busted the country, no use to deny it. And darn the old party, it's busted as well. This O. Cleveland congress. This Green Lily Congress that they had. This will free trade congress. We'll all go to hell as well. Their moss-covered judges no longer treasure. For often at noon, when not hunting a job. We find that instead of the law they had. They've given us nothing—not even a job. How glad we've blessed 'em with lips and tongue. With unwholesome blessings as great as war would fall. The emblems of hunger, free trade and gold. Are sounding in sorrow the workman's knell. This bank-breaking congress. This mill-closing congress. This starvation congress. We'll all know so well. How sweet from their eloquent lips to receive it. "Cursed tariff protection no longer uphold." We listened and instead of the law they had. Body and breeches to monopoly sold. And now we're perched from our lost situations. The tear of their blood is too freely shed. We yearn for a change in the administration. And wish for more "Tops" who now serve us so well.

This Fifty-third congress. This Democratic congress. This sugar-cured congress. We'll all know so well. The following report on permanent organization was submitted and adopted: "We, your committee on permanent organization, report the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the convention: H. S. P. Ashby, chairman; J. H. Boyd of Delta county, secretary; Ward Rialto of Clay county, sergeant-at-arms."

Adopted. The committee on credentials then reported by counties, showing 1173 delegates present, which after some explanation the report was adopted. A motion to raise a committee on platform prevailed and the following committee was appointed: First district, R. J. Sledge of Waller; second district, J. T. Spillman of Shelby; third district, H. G. Wood of Hunt; fourth district, S. J. Wright of Lamar; fifth district, R. V. Bell of Cooke; sixth district, F. L. Harris of Navarro; seventh district, D. B. Harris of McLennan; eighth district, C. H. Jenkins of Brown; ninth district, J. B. Suttler of Paris; tenth district, C. K. Waller of Gonzales; eleventh district, B. F. Terrell of Guadalupe; twelfth district, W. N. Robinson of Bexar; thirteenth district, H. L. Bentley of Taylor; state at large, John Dyer of Galveston and J. B. Haynor of Robertson. The committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Thomas Gaines submitted the following in memory of our honored, beloved and departed brother, Thomas Gaines, former member and secretary of the state executive committee of the People's party of Texas:

Whereas, God in his wisdom has called from duty and the walks of life among us our lamented brother and co-worker, Hon. Thomas Gaines of Comanche, state secretary of the People's party of Texas, who was ever ready to lend his mite and best efforts to the elevation of suffering and tolling humanity. He was honest and true to the principles of justice, right and humanity; his objects were high, his aims pure and intentions good. As a worker he was ever ready and willing to do that which was for the elevation of mankind with respect to their station in life or society—ever seeking and devising plans and means whereby his fellow-man might be benefited. As a citizen, the state has lost a noble man, the People's Party one of its best and truest friends, his wife a kind hearted and loving mother, his children a tender and loving father. To his wife, we say God be with you in this darkest hour of your life. May His guide and direct you so that you may bring up

your little ones and train them to walk in the foot-prints of their dearly beloved but not forgotten father. To you we tender our heartfelt sympathy. "May He who rules this universe care for the little ones, and when they are called from life may they and their mother, join husband and father in that bright and better world, where trials, troubles and bereavement cannot enter."

The report was adopted and committee discharged. On motion the convention adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

Second Days Proceedings. WACO, Tex., June 22.—It was nearly 9 o'clock yesterday morning when Chairman Ashby rapped for order. Chairman Ashby led the convention in prayer in his usual telling and eloquent manner. Miss Ethel Lawrence, aged 12 years, sang a campaign song and sang it well. The committee on rules and order of business then submitted the following: 1. This convention shall convene at 8:30 a. m. and adjourn at 12 m. meet again at 2 p. m. and adjourn at will.

2. Reports of committees. 3. Nominations of state officers. In making said nominations the congressional districts shall be called in regular order and each district shall have the privilege of proposing a candidate. 4. In balloting for candidates a two-thirds majority shall be necessary to nominate on the first ballot, after that the majority rule shall govern. 5. Motions and resolutions shall be reduced to writing. 6. The chairman shall be empowered to appoint as many sergeants-at-arms as he may deem necessary for the preservation of order. 7. No delegate shall be allowed to speak from the platform on any motion or resolution. 8. Cushing's Manual shall govern in the deliberations of this body. 9. Nominations of state officers as follows: Governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, comptroller, treasurer, land commissioner, superintendent public instruction, chief justice of the supreme court and two justices of the supreme court for original appeals, two associate justices of court of criminal appeals. Adopted. After some short speeches, the convention adjourned for dinner.

At 2 p. m. the convention was called to order and E. O. Meitzen addressed the convention for a few minutes. Judge Nugent came in while Meitzen was speaking and was greeted with rounds of cheers. The committee on platform and resolutions reported as follows, the report being read by Delegate Jenkins: To the state convention of the People's party of Texas, we have the honor to leave to submit the following report: 1. We hereby endorse the principles announced in the platform adopted at Omaha July 4, 1892. 2. We favor the People's party to be an anti-monopoly party and reiterate our opposition to monopolization of natural resources, to the control of the means of transportation, to the control of the means of production and distribution of goods, to the control of the means of communication, to the control of the means of information, to the control of the means of power, to the control of the means of credit, to the control of the means of labor, to the control of the means of land, to the control of the means of water, to the control of the means of air, to the control of the means of fire, to the control of the means of earth, to the control of the means of heaven, to the control of the means of hell, to the control of the means of life, to the control of the means of death, to the control of the means of resurrection, to the control of the means of judgment, to the control of the means of reward, to the control of the means of punishment, to the control of the means of glory, to the 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REAL "OLD SLEUTH."
 AUTHOR OF MANY TALES OF BLOOD AND THUNDER.

Although not a literary man in the true sense of the word he is fitting in riches as a result of a fertile imagination.

LD SLEUTH has resigned from the Brooklyn board of education. That famous detective whose wonderful adventures in the realms of cheap fiction have followed by American youths for twenty years or more will no longer help direct the destinies of Brooklyn's school children. Lives there an American boy ever so slightly acquainted with the ways and wiles of the dime novel who has not heard of "Old Sleuth"? Of all writers who won success he is the most remarkable. In private life he is Harlan Page Halsey. It is over twenty years now since "Old Sleuth" first made his low to the public in his present capacity. At that time dim novel reading was a pastime to which the American youth was not addicted to a great extent. It is now. The writers then in the field lacked the spirit and go-ahead dash which afterward made such a revolution in cheap literature. Harlan Page Halsey was then a struggling young writer. But he had literary ambitions and a code of ethics which interfered much with his success. He was endeavoring to promulgate for the benefit of mankind theories which, while they are laudable for the soul, are ruinous for the pocketbook. One day Ed. T. H. Thorpe, the artist and journalist, and an early editor of Frank Leslie, asked him why he did not throw overboard this desire for fame in the conventional channel and contribute to the lower class weeklies, wherein, he said, there was a large amount of money to be made. Halsey, as an experiment, wrote the story by whose title he has since been known. He sent it to George Munro, who published it and advertised it freely. It was a great success and Halsey adopted the title as a nom de plume.

Ever since "Old Sleuth" has been a well-known title, and under it Mr. Halsey has received, independent of

of some of our authors who tread the so-called literary walk of literature, and while the literary merit of their work is undoubtedly good, yet you can hardly fail to agree that the moral element is decidedly bad. Take the "Scarlet Letter" for instance. It is the mere exposition of one of the worst crimes in the moral calendar. Or again take Robert Louis Stevenson's "Enchanted Island" or his "Master of Ballantrae." I for one can not see the consistency of this condemnation. It is to take Lucia di Lammermoor, a play in novel and opera, or that other very popular "East Lynne." I can not see that the theme is very elevating.

"The reason the cheap novel is successful is because it is essentially true to life. It keeps down to the level of the masses, and while there are seeming exaggerations they are never really so. The public knows what it wants and always selects to suit its palate. An absurdity would soon be noted and laughed at, and hence our characters are consistent. You will find no reformed villains among my work. The hero always triumphs and

always saves the heroine. The good are always rewarded and the wicked always punished. It is the poetry of justice, and as it should be. There is compensation in all things, and in this the moral precept is distinctly brought out."

Now that Mr. Halsey has made his fortune by catering to the wants of the masses, it is his intention to return to those early ambitions which he had at heart when he first entered the literary arena. He is now about to

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IN TRUST.

Filled with and sealed eyes. Kiss them once and come away. Leave her with the darkness deep. Tell the darkness.

Nay, you cannot leave her so? You were wont to watch her so? She may wake when with a sigh she sees you, then, for so.

Oh, the darkness! Oh, the darkness! Oh, the darkness! Oh, the darkness!

Trust her, trust her to the night. To the earth, and to the night. To the earth, and to the night. To the earth, and to the night.

Dress for Our Invalids.
 To be a confirmed invalid is bad enough without becoming a confirmed dowdy. Much has been written and said of late years on the subject of food for invalids, but on the important subject of dress for them much remains to be said, and great is the needed reform. There is really no need for dowdiness, because at the present time any garment, from a graceful tea gown to a comfortable sleeping suit, can be bought ready made or obtained at a few hours' notice. The reason probably is that the influence of pretty and becoming attire for use in the sick room is not sufficiently understood or valued, and the invalid who rebels against the dictum that anything is good enough may be considered immediately vain. The desire to please is a most natural one, and when complete indifference takes place, this indifference shows a morbid state of mind, out of which the patient should be aroused as quickly as possible.

Suppose our invalid is preparing for her first drive, says the New York Advertiser. A bonnet, old, soft, and comfortable, is placed on her head, probably out of deference to her will, and around her shoulders is draped a flannel cloak, which has been used for years. A wooden shawl completes the costume. Her friends think that she looks a perfect wreck of her former self as she drives past, an opinion fully shared in by the invalid, who has caught sight of herself in a mirror as she descended the stairs. With the despondency, which is the bane of ill health, the poor lady will have at once concluded that her appearance will remain as it is now for the rest of her natural life. A certain depression is the result of the absurd conviction, and her companion cannot imagine why the much-talked-about drive does the patient no good.

Now, a pretty new bonnet may be just as comfortable as an old one, and is certainly much more likely to be becoming. If it were a patent food or some extravagantly priced wine it would be procured at once; but who ever heard of an invalid wanting a new bonnet? And yet to any one who has been shut in one of those rooms, what a relief it is to have something fresh and pretty to wear—something which is not associated with hours of pain or weariness; something, in short, cheerful and becoming. In this respect, invalids much resemble children. They long for many things, for which they never ask, hoping that some one will think for them, and so it should be.

Matters of dress ought to be as little discussed as questions of food. A pleasant surprise in either case forms half the enjoyment. Here is the opportunity for the relative who has no knack of nursing, and yet wishes to help. Her skillful fingers may make the smart little hood, which is so much more comfortable than a hat, for the young sister, whose only ailing may be taken in a spinal carriage, or she can choose the pretty cap or graceful lace fichu, which quite transforms the morning gown. The invalid brother may owe to her thoughtfulness the luxurious smoking jacket which he wears in his dressing gown, when paying his first visit to the drawing room. A change of dress often means a change of ideas, and may be the first step to improvement, for the immense effect of mind over the body is now well known.

The reluctance of some invalids to see visitors is frequently due to want of thought about these details. We all want to look our best when seeing our friends, and this harmless little vanity should be encouraged, not crushed. Leigh Hunt, when writing about dress, declared: "There is an art, a gusto in these things inseparable from their nature." In weary illnesses, when convalescence is counted by weeks rather than by days, we cannot afford to dispense with any influence which may be an aid to recovery. Comfort, of course, must come first; but freshness and elegance should never be neglected when we are considering the important subject of dress for our invalids.

A Decorative Table.
 An attractive article of furniture may be made of one of the cheap stained tables which have a shelf below to correspond with the shape of the top. Both the top and the lower shelf are covered with China silk. A delicate, well covered ground is most desirable, or legs with pale yellow flowers. The legs are either gilded or enameled with white enamel, which comes in cans at fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents a can. This enamel is most useful and to the woman who enjoys house decorating. A kitchen chair, for instance, may be made a thing of beauty, if it happens to be of quaint or graceful shape, with a can of enamel, a yard or two of gilt and the same of ribbon. Such a chair for sale at a Young Woman's Christian association was coated evenly with white, and the two little balls on the top of the back gilded. Both the seat and the back were covered with this cushions made of white satin figured with black, and tied on with violet satin ribbons to match. Old chairs

REAL "OLD SLEUTH."

Although not a literary man in the true sense of the word he is fitting in riches as a result of a fertile imagination.

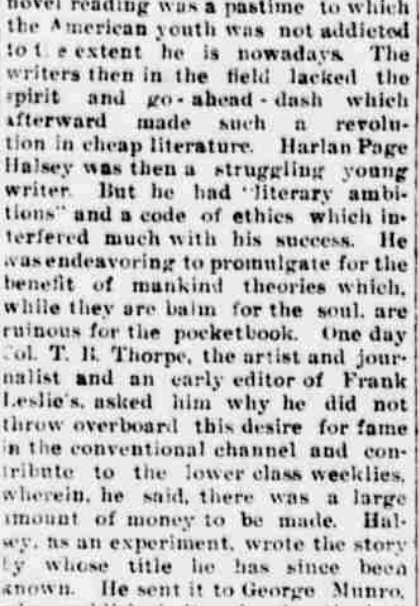
LD SLEUTH has resigned from the Brooklyn board of education. That famous detective whose wonderful adventures in the realms of cheap fiction have followed by American youths for twenty years or more will no longer help direct the destinies of Brooklyn's school children. Lives there an American boy ever so slightly acquainted with the ways and wiles of the dime novel who has not heard of "Old Sleuth"? Of all writers who won success he is the most remarkable. In private life he is Harlan Page Halsey. It is over twenty years now since "Old Sleuth" first made his low to the public in his present capacity. At that time dim novel reading was a pastime to which the American youth was not addicted to a great extent. It is now. The writers then in the field lacked the spirit and go-ahead dash which afterward made such a revolution in cheap literature. Harlan Page Halsey was then a struggling young writer. But he had literary ambitions and a code of ethics which interfered much with his success. He was endeavoring to promulgate for the benefit of mankind theories which, while they are laudable for the soul, are ruinous for the pocketbook. One day Ed. T. H. Thorpe, the artist and journalist, and an early editor of Frank Leslie, asked him why he did not throw overboard this desire for fame in the conventional channel and contribute to the lower class weeklies, wherein, he said, there was a large amount of money to be made. Halsey, as an experiment, wrote the story by whose title he has since been known. He sent it to George Munro, who published it and advertised it freely. It was a great success and Halsey adopted the title as a nom de plume.

Ever since "Old Sleuth" has been a well-known title, and under it Mr. Halsey has received, independent of

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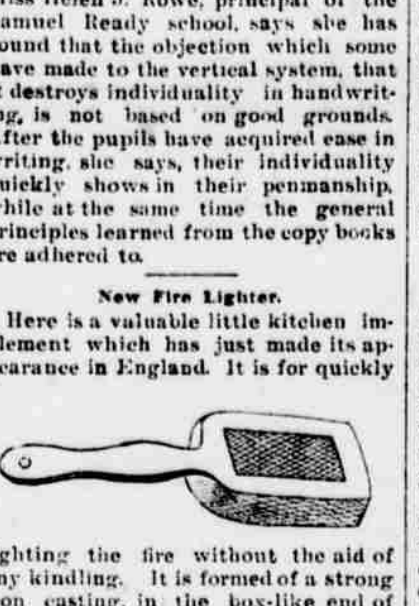
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always saves the heroine. The good are always rewarded and the wicked always punished. It is the poetry of justice, and as it should be. There is compensation in all things, and in this the moral precept is distinctly brought out."

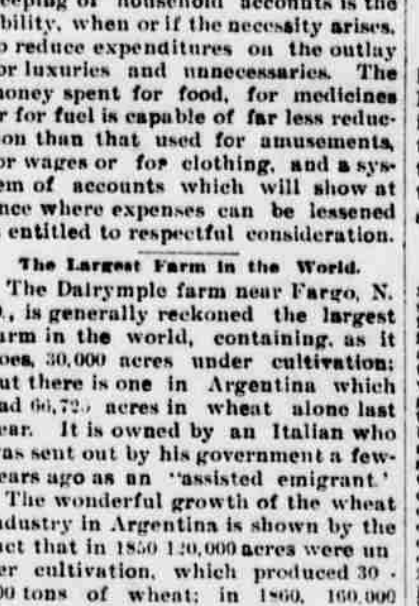
Now that Mr. Halsey has made his fortune by catering to the wants of the masses, it is his intention to return to those early ambitions which he had at heart when he first entered the literary arena. He is now about to

publish a series of novels of the better class, under a title different from "Old Sleuth," which will, he thinks, entitle him to recognized literary prestige. He is a direct descendant of John Ogden, the early governor of New Jersey, and of Thomas Halsey, one of the original settlers of South Hampton, L. I. His four great-grandfathers fought in the revolution, and six of his ancestors were military officers in the colonial wars of the seventeenth century.

LOST FOR TWENTY YEARS.
 A Valuable Stone is Recovered in a Strange Manner.

By a curious combination of chances a diamond which was lost more than twenty years ago at Birmingham has been discovered, and is now in the hands of the chief constable. Some days ago one of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Taunton, safe manufacturers, was engaged in repairing a safe, and came across a piece of paper in a crevice, in which was a large diamond, estimated to be worth at least £100. The condition of the paper indicated that the stone had been undisturbed for a long time, and the finder considered he was entitled to what he had found. Some inquiries were afterward made, which resulted in the discovery that the owner of the safe bought it four years ago from the late Mr. Davis. Mr. S. J. Davis, the son, explained that some twenty years ago his father gave his mother a huge diamond, which she placed in a piece of paper with the name of her son, and then deposited it somewhere for security. She did it so effectually that it could not be found afterward. The piece of paper in which the diamond was wrapped does bear the name of Mr. Davis, and there is little doubt the stone belongs to him.—Blackburn (Eng.) Times.

Parlour Hair Dressing.
 A studied disarray is the keynote of the hair dressing now in vogue in Paris. The waved hair tumbles over the ears and is so loosely gathered up at the nape of the neck that it seems as if it would escape its pins at every movement.



"OLD SLEUTH" IN AN IMAGINARY CHARACTER IN ONE OF HIS STORIES.

always saves the heroine. The good are

THE WATER MILL.
Listen to the water mill
How the living and true
Wears the hours away.
Lazily it goes on
Sings the iron-wheel sheaves,
And a memory of my mind
Is a mill in each ear.
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past
Take the lesson to yourself,
Loving heart and true.
Golden years are fleeting by;
Youth is passing too.
Strive to make the most of life;
Love no longer word said.
Love while love is last—
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past.
—Sarah Doudney Clarke.

THE MERCHANT'S CRIME.
BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.
CHAPTER II—CONTINUED.
"It is better to be regular about it. As the nurse is away I will give it to you."
"Thank you, Paul."
"I must go to the window to see how much to pour out. How much do you usually take?"
"A wine-glass two-thirds full."
Paul Morton took the bottle and poured a glass to the window. As he stood there he was out of the observation of the patient. He poured out the quantity required of the cordial into the glass; but after doing so, he slyly added a small quantity of powder from a paper which he drew from his vest pocket. He put the paper back, and re-appeared at the bedside holding the glass in his hand.
"I think I have found the right quantity," he said, but his voice was constrained, and there was a pallor about his face.
The sick man noticed nothing of this. He took the cup and drained it of its contents, as a matter of course.
"Thank you, Paul," he said.
Paul Morton could not find anything to say in reply to the thanks which fell upon his soul like a mockery. He had been given from the trembling hand of the sick man, and looked into it to see if in the depths there might be any tell-tale trace of the powder which he had dropped into it; but he could see nothing.
"Well, I must leave you for a time. Perhaps you can sleep," he said.
"Perhaps so; I will try," was the answer.
Paul Morton left the sick chamber, and shut himself up in his own room. He wanted to screen himself from the sight of all, for he knew that he had taken the fatal step, and that shortly, in deed, as well as in heart, he was a murderer!

CHAPTER III.
An Unexpected Discovery.
The next day Ralph Raymond's unfavorable symptoms had returned, and he was pronounced worse by the physician. Yet the charge was not distinctly marked to excite suspicion. He had been given him on two successive days, there is little or no chance that he will survive. Yet, so slow is its operation, that after the second time of administering, it is not impossible that he may survive several days. Cases have been known where the period has extended to a week, but of the final fatal result there can be no question.
"The patient has been known to recover where but one dose of this powder has been administered, but should it have been given him on two successive days, there is little or no chance that he will survive. Yet, so slow is its operation, that after the second time of administering, it is not impossible that he may survive several days. Cases have been known where the period has extended to a week, but of the final fatal result there can be no question."
"I must go through it again," muttered Paul Morton to himself. "It will not do me fall. While I am about it, I must make a sure thing of it."
He accordingly sought the bedside of the sick man on the next day, about the same time as before. He had watched till he saw the nurse go down to prepare the patient's dinner.
"How are you feeling, to-day?" he inquired, in apparent anxiety.
"Worse, my friend," said the sick man, feebly.
"But yesterday you said you were better, did you not?"
"Yes, I felt better then, but to-day I have a dull, throbbing pain here," and he pointed to his breast.
"Did you not sleep well?"
"Yes, better than usual."
Paul Morton knew that this was the effect of the poison, for it had been referred to in the book.
"I wonder, then, you do not feel better," he said. "I supposed sleep always had a salutary effect."
"It has not had in my case. No, my friend, I feel convinced that I have not many days to live."
"I hope you are wrong. What can I do for you? Shall I not give you your cordial as I did yesterday?"
"Yes, if you like."
Again Paul Morton poured out the cordial, and again, as on the day previous, he dipped into the glass a minute portion of the powder.
The sick man drank it.
"I don't know what it is," he said, "but it does not taste as it used to."
Paul Morton turned pale, but he rallied at once.
"Your sickness, doubtless, affects your sense of taste," he said. "It is often after the case in sickness, even of a lighter character than yours."
"Very likely you are right."
"Can I do anything more for you?" asked Paul Morton, who was now anxious to get away from the presence of his victim. Strange thoughts came over him when he felt that he had taken a decisive step, which now could not be recalled. He had administered the poisonous powder for the second time, and, according to the medical authority which he had already quoted, there was no longer any help for the sick man, his victim. He might live two, three or four days, possibly a week, though this was not probable in the case of one whose constitution was enfeebled

by a lingering malady, but his doom was sure. But he was as truly a murderer as if he had approached him with a loaded pistol, and discharged it full at his temple. Twenty-four hours had made him such.
"There is something I want to tell you, Paul," said the sick man, turning his head on the pillow by an effort, "something which will, perhaps, surprise you, and after that I shall have a favor to ask of you. Will you grant it?"
"Yes," said Paul Morton, "I will grant it. Speak on."
His curiosity was not a little excited by what he had heard. He drew a chair to the bedside and sat down.
"I am ready to hear what you have to say, Ralph," he said.
"You suppose, and the world supposes, that I have never married," the sick man commenced.
Paul Morton started, and he awaited nervously what was to follow.
"The world is right, is it not?" he said hastily.
"No, the world is wrong. Sixteen years ago I married a portless girl. For reasons which it is unnecessary now to mention, my marriage was not made public but was strictly legal. My young wife lived less than two years, but she died she gave me a son."
"Is he still living?" asked Paul Morton in a hoarse voice.
"Yes, he still lives."
"Then," thought Paul, with a sense of bitter disappointment, "all my labor has been for naught. This boy will inherit Raymond's fortune, and his death will be of no benefit to me."
"Where is the boy now?" he asked.
"He is at a boarding-school on the Hudson. He was early educated abroad, but for two years he has been at Dr. Tower's boarding-school, about forty miles from New York."
"Does he know anything of his parentage?"
"Yes, I want to see him before I come last to your house. Besides, I have thought it well to communicate all the facts in the case to Dr. Tower, so that he might be able to find out, and his testimony might be required to substantiate my son's claims to my estate."
"What is your son's name?" asked Paul Morton, rousing a little from the stupor into which the information had thrown him.
"Robert Raymond. It was the name of my wife's only brother, who had died young, and as I had no particular preference, I allowed her to name him."
"Is he in good health?"
"Yes; happily he has not inherited my constitution. He seems healthy and likely to live long. But I am sorry that he will be left so alone in the world, as he must be by my death. This brings me to the favor I was about to ask of you. In my will I have appointed you the guardian of my boy, who is now between 14 and 15. I think it will not occasion you much trouble. My property, which I have put into solid securities, will amount to \$120,000. Of course, therefore, there will be no occasion for stinting him. I desire him to have the best advantages. As for you, my old friend, as a slight compensation for the trouble you will take, and as a proof of my affection, I authorize you to appropriate to your own use, during my son's minority, one-half of the income of the property, and pay his expenses out of the other half. What there may be over can be added to the principal."
"I suppose—though, if the boy is as healthy as you say, there is little fear of that—suppose Robert should die before attaining his majority?"
"Should that event happen, and, as you say, it is possible, I desire that the property should go without reserve to you. I have so provided in my will."
A flush of gratification animated the cheek of Paul Morton as he heard this statement. "All is not lost," he thought. "The boy may die, and then—"
This was what he thought, but he said:
"Ralph, you are too kind and generous. It is my earnest hope that such a contingency may never occur."
"I am sure of that. I have perfect confidence in you, and I know you will take care to my boy. He may be here to-morrow morning."
"Here-to-morrow morning?" ejaculated Paul Morton in surprise.
"Yes, I requested the nurse to write to him yesterday afternoon, in my own name, to come at once. As I have but a short time to live, I wish to have him with me during the short remainder of my life—that is, if it will not be inconvenient to have him in the house."
"Certainly not. I shall be glad to have him come," said Paul Morton absently.
"I begin to feel drowsy. I will try to sleep," said the sick man.
"Then I will leave you. I hope you may awake refreshed."
Paul Morton walked out of the sick room with his eyes bent upon the floor. He wanted to think over this new and unexpected turn of affairs.

CHAPTER IV.
Ralph Raymond's Heir.
The next morning Paul Morton was sitting at the breakfast table with his wife opposite him. Mrs. Morton was ten years younger than her husband. She had belonged to a proud but poor family, and had married from no impulse of affection, but because she considered Mr. Morton a rich man who could give her a luxurious home. No sympathy need be wasted upon her, for she had very little heart and lived only for ostentation. There had been very little domestic harmony between the two. She had shown herself lavishly extravagant even beyond her husband's means, and any tendency on his part to curb her extravagance was met by biting sarcasm, and an exhibition of ill temper which soon compelled him to surrender at discretion. Mr. Morton, of whose personal appearance I have not yet spoken, was in appearance fifty-four years old, though he was really several years younger. He had lost nearly all his hair, retaining only a few locks on either side of his head. There was a furtive look about his eyes calculated to in-

spire distrust. He seemed reluctant to look one full in the face.
"Well, Mr. Morton," said his wife, leaning back in her chair, "have you brought me the money I asked for yesterday?"
"No," said Mr. Morton uneasily, for he knew that this reply would elicit a storm.
"And why not. I should like to know," she exclaimed, with flashing eyes, "don't pretend to say you forgot it, for I won't believe any such nonsense."
"No, I didn't forget it, Mrs. Morton," said her husband, "but the fact is, it was not convenient for me to bring it."
"Not convenient! What do you mean by that, Mr. Morton?" exclaimed the lady in an angry voice.
"It is just as I say. Business is very dull and money is tight."
"That is what you always say," said Mrs. Morton, curling her lip.
"Whether I do or not, it is true enough now. I wish it wasn't."
"I've asked for a hundred dollars. Surely that would make no difference in your business."
"That is where you are mistaken. If you will be kind enough to remember how often you call upon me for such titles, and have a head for arithmetic, you can estimate what they will amount to in the course of a year."
"So you refuse, do you?" exclaimed Mrs. Morton in deep anger.
"I do, and for a very good reason."
"Give me your reason then. I should like to judge of it myself."
"Then I will tell you without reserve what I had not intended to mention. In all my mercantile career I was never in such danger of ruin as at present. The dull times at which you sneer have proved very distressing to me. It is all I can do to keep my head above water. Every day I fear that the crash will come, and that instead of being able to afford you this establishment, I shall be obliged to remove into some humble dwelling in Brooklyn, and seek for a position as clerk or bookkeeper. How would you fancy this change, madam? Yet it is at such a time you harass me with your unreasonable demands for money. If I am ruined, it will be some satisfaction to know that you have had so much to do with bringing it on, are compelled to suffer its inconsequences with me."
Mrs. Morton trembled pale while she was speaking, for she had never known anything of her husband's business affairs, and supposed that such a thing as his failure was impossible.
Mrs. Morton was for a brief time silent. She hardly knew how to answer; at last she said, "There's your sick friend upstairs. Isn't he a rich man?"
"Yes," [TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON TALKS.
If Prince Meredith Policy That Would Retain the Furred Out.
A certain man was hanged, that he died. And he left two sons, honest men.
New one of the sons was a blacksmith. But the other became a physician.
And after that their father had been taken from them, these brothers made their homes in other lands.
And the blacksmith would have prospered. But it befell that one asked him how his father made out. And the blacksmith, looking angrily upon him, answered, "He was hung." For the blacksmith was an honest man.
Howbeit, presently, when a horse was missing, men gathered and hanged the blacksmith, saying: "This man must take after his father." So the blacksmith did take after his father; but whether he caught up with him the tale telleth not.
And at the same time, in his own city, one inquired of the physician by what means his father died. And the physician covered his face and wept.
But whilst he wept he considered, saying within himself: "If I say, 'he was hanged,' then shall I shock this man and give him pain; and it is my office to relieve pain. Nevertheless, I must tell the truth."
"He said, therefore: 'My father died of heart failure.' And again he wept, the questioner weeping with him.
Then, this being told, men said: "Doubtless, since his father died of heart failure, this good physician had loving son hath made study of kindred diseases." So they resorted unto him.
And the physician became a specialist. And he looked at them who came and coughed once and sneezed twice and demanded \$100. And they gave gladly. For the physician was an honest man.—Kate Field's Washington.

A Victim of Circumstances.
"I am just a unfortunate victim of circumstances," explained the bullet-headed gentleman to the city missionary who wanted to know how it happened that he was in prison.
"Victim of circumstances?"
"Dat's what. De night I went fur to do dis job dat I got plucked for, de policeman had a toothache, an' couldn't sleep."—N. Y. Mercury.
Not Very Encouraging.
Johnnie Masher—I dreamt last night that I proposed to you.
Emerelda Longcollin—There is evidently a bond of sympathy between us. I, too, dreamed last night that you proposed; and that I rejected you and then my big brother kicked you down the front doorsteps, and the dog bit a chunk out of you.—Texas Siftings.
Deals Exclusively in Celery.
There is one business man in New York who deals in nothing whatever but celery. He is probably the only man dealing exclusively in celery in the United States, perhaps in the world. He has been in the business eight years, and has built up a large trade.
One Way of Increasing Compensation.
Tom, the bookkeeper—Why do you work so hard? The firm doesn't give you any greater pay for it.
George, the clerk—I know that, but when I'm working I forget how small my salary is.—Chicago Record.

A WOMAN'S SKELETON.
IT EXPLAINED THE MYSTERY OF AN OLD HOUSE.
The Story of the Tragedy of Ellen Kirwan, the Niece of the Fannasys. She Stood Between Them and a Farm, and She Did Not Live Long.
From 1830 to 1837 this city enjoyed a financial boom on the lines of what we now consider the most advanced Western ideas, says the Philadelphia Times. Especially was this the case in building. It was expected that our population would double itself inside of two years, and speculators put up houses to meet the anticipated demand. A man from Baltimore named Sharp was very enterprising. He was believed to have Jacob Ridgway behind him, got the city to widen Eleventh street below Shippen, and intended to build a Ridgway row from Fitzwater to Carpenter, then Tidmarsh on the city plan.
In 1836 he began to build on the west side of Eleventh, below Christian. The houses were of three stories, and were for these days stately mansions. In digging the cellar at the corner of Christian street a chest much decayed was uncovered, and inside were the bones of a human being. On examination these proved to be the remains of a woman, evidently young, with remarkably fine teeth and long brown hair. A fracture in the back of the skull indicated the cause of death. A string of beads, a mulberry-colored ebro bracelet and fragments of an India muslin dress were also brought to light. The ground was the site of a decayed frame house, that had not been inhabited for years. The late James H. Young and Peter Doyle, the bookkeeper, were preserving local antiquarians, a new investigation into the matter, securing some of the bones, which were Irish bog oak, buried in the holes with gold; the bracelet and a pair of the hair two feet long. The bones were lost among the rubbish.
The shadow of the great smash of 1837 hung over the city. Everyone was looking out for themselves and the authorities seem to have neglected the affair altogether. This part of the city was then inhabited mainly by Irish hand-loom weavers, and Mr. Young after diligent inquiry got from some of the old residents the following information: About 1836 the old brick frame was a farm house having a few acres of land attached, and the inhabitants were a family of newly-arrived Irish emigrants named Fannassy.
They had great deal of baggage, with several large chests, and were believed to have money, as beyond keeping a few cows, they did no work. They were very unsocial. At first there were two men and a woman; in a few months another female joined them, whom they spoke of as a niece.
She was young and pretty and very lady-like in appearance, while the others were rough and uncouth in looks and manners. It was remarked that she never went out without being attended by the elder Fannassy, and had, moreover, an habitual air of fear and constraint. Her dress was expensive, while her associates were meanly clad.
After being here about eight months the whole family disappeared. The old brick frame was found to be the site of the mystery, which they were connected with.
Many years before a broken-down gentleman named Kirwan married a Miss Fannassy. Although below him in station, she owned a valuable farm. She died, leaving everything to her husband. At his death he will be gave the farm to his brother for three lives. The Fannassys tried hard to break the will, in vain, but by the second instrument Kirwan left the estate at the expiration of the three lives, by way of compromise.
Two of the lives terminated suddenly, and the third was Ellen Kirwan, the alleged niece of the Fannassys in America. In 1821 they returned to Ireland, bringing alleged proofs of the death of Ellen Kirwan in Philadelphia, and entered upon their inheritance. But they did not prosper, and inside of fifteen years not one of the name or connection was left.
The houses on Eleventh street stood ruinous and alone for twenty years, and some of the tenants had very curious records.

HELD UP IN A CHURCH.
Travelers All But Sandbagged in Order to Retain a Debt.
We met with a novel experience in our travels in Florida by straying into one of their churches on bright Sabbath morning, says the Washington Star. A handful of natives graced the pews. The sermon over, a gentleman stepped forward and very significantly and emphatically requested no one to leave the church and proceeded to organize a business meeting for the purpose of raising funds to meet a large deficit in the treasury. A very clear statement of their finances was made and the rates passed for contributions. The response not meeting approval, the speaker warmed up to his subject, and the polite request was followed by a pressing demand, which was worded in this fashion: "If we would give generously they would not be forced to lock the doors and call upon us to stand and deliver." As we had given what we supposed was a liberal donation in the morning collection, we did not feel that we were the parties spoken to, but very soon we became conscious from the glances thrown freely in our direction that it was becoming a personal matter, and the indications were that we were the only tourists in attendance. The gentleman went on to state, as they found us unresponsive, "that almost all of the money used in building this church came from the pocket of the Mason and Dixon line, that they kept it cool and ventilated in summer and warm in winter for us, and they wished us to understand that they expected us to support the church," and the plate was again passed. The assurance with which the demand was made provoked us to decided resistance, and to use the mildest expression, the situation became awkward and embarrassing. As we had never been in the building before, and were not likely to be there again, we bore the persecution in silence, wondering what next would happen. When at last we were liberated we could not but comment on the peculiar methods of some localities. There is nothing like travel to find out how "other peoples" do things.

Not a Romance.
Mr. Farwest—I met my old schoolmate, Lakeside, to-day for the first time in an age, and I thought from the way he acted when I mentioned you that you and he must have had some romance or other before we met. Mrs. Farwest—No romance about it. We were married for a few years; that's all.—New York Weekly.
Her Own Manager.
Upon—I can't help trying Henpeck. They say his wife is a terror. Downton—Henpeck needs no pity. He is one of the luckiest men I ever knew.
"But his wife?"
"She never worries him about the servants."
MEANT TO AMUSE.
Netters—What's a bon mot? Show me something you always think of after it's too late to say it.
She—Have you got "The Heavenly Twins" check? Yes, ma'am. One dollar. She—What for, both?
Botanist—This Miss Little is the belle-epique. Miss Little—How interesting! And when does it begin to bear fruit?
An Irish lawyer said to a witness: "You're a nice fellow, ain't you?" Witness replied: "I am, sir, and if I was not on my oath I'd say the same of you."
Husband—I am just in the mood for reading something sensational and startling—something that will make my hair stand on end. Wife—Here is my last milliner's bill.
"I am always moved by the sound of music," said young Phathead, as the clock struck 11. "Let me play something for you," said Miss Uplate, with sudden eagerness.
Judge—Well, doctor, what is the condition of the burglar's victim?
Doctor—One of the wounds is absolutely fatal, but the other two are not dangerous and can be healed.
Editor—What can I do for you, Miss? "Oh, please may I examine your waste basket?" I know a man who sends you poems, and whose feelings towards me I should like to ascertain."
Small Boy—How much will you give me if I hit you, pa? Fond Parent—What do you mean, my son? Small Boy—I heard ma tell slater that she struck you for \$10 this morning.
Wife—Come, let's go home; it's 11 o'clock, and you know you didn't come home till 11 this morning. Husband—That's just it—you surely can't expect me to come home twice in one day.
Husband—Irretrievably—it isn't a year since you said you loved our marriage was made in heaven, and yet you order me around as if I wasn't anybody. Wife, calmly—Order is heaven's first law.
Sunday School Teacher—Tommy, I was shocked to hear you swearing so dreadfully at that strange boy as I came in. Tommy—I couldn't help it, ma'am. He was making fun of our kind of religion.
Jinks—Have you selected a trade or profession for your boy? Winks—I shall make a plumber of him. "Has he a bent that way?" "He's born for it. Tell him to do a thing immediately and he won't think of it again for a week."
"Did you see Mr. Smiffkins this morning?" asked the bookkeeper. "No," replied the publisher, "what did he want?" "He desired me to advance him \$5 on his forthcoming work, 'Hints to young men, or how to be a financial success.'"
"Rabbi, who is happier, the man who owns a million dollars or he who has seven daughters?" The Rabbi—The one who has many daughters. "Why so?" The Rabbi—He who has a million dollars wishes for more; the man who has seven daughters does not.
Mr. De Broker—Well, my son, how did you and the boys come out on your peanut speculation? Small Boy—When we got through I owed the other boys fifty cents. "Hum!" "Oh, it's all right now. We reorganized." "Eh?" "Yes, I capitalised at one dollar, gave the other boys half the stock for their debt, and then sold them the other half. So now they owe me fifty cents."

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A PATHETIC WAR EPISODE.
That failed to terminate in the Correct Way.
About the saddest thing I ever encountered was a pathetic little incident on the battlefield after the siege of Atlanta. It was night, and I had been ordered to go out and work on a casement near the enemy's lines, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They knew we were there, for they kept up a continuous ping, ping, ping of minie balls, now and then varying the accompaniment by sending a hot ten-pounder, searching the ground and playing havoc with the bushes unpleasantly close to our ears. As I was running about suddenly one of our boys rushed up and said: "There's a dying man wants to see you, captain. You'd better come quick, for he's got a hole through his head." I hastened in the direction he indicated, and soon found the poor fellow. He was being propped up by a corporal, but by the way he acted and talked I knew he was settled for.

When Mrs. Mary Stoltz died, nine years ago, at Nashville, Tenn., her body weighed only 125 pounds. It was recently disinterred and weighed over 300 pounds. The body had become petrified.
I want every man and woman in the United States who are interested in the opium and whisky habits to have one of my books on these subjects. Address, B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., box 37, and one will be sent you free.
Smiles are the higher and better responses of nature to the soul's emotion.
The Ladies.
The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which the new California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy to get the true and genuine article for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the pack age.
Hated does not cease by hatred, but only by love; this is the eternal rule.
\$100 per day guaranteed to men, women, boys and girls who work for us. Write for convincing proof. Kirtland M. T. Co., Wash. D. C.
You can always be happy if you are willing to rejoice with others.
Dr. J. A. Hunter, Specialist, in Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, 112 North and Dearborn, 315 Main Street, Dallas, Tex. Send for pamphlet.
Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.
Boswell's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness, and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nervous system, and restores the best food for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.
Lithemids would never have known what life had not first known waste.
Kurt's Clover Balm, The Great Headache Remedy. Free and complete relief to all cases of Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, etc. A liberal supply of this valuable medicine is always on hand. Price, 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
"Hanson's Single Corn Salve." Wash out the corn, dry it, and apply this. It is the best for corns. Price, 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
"Carry the radiance of your soul in your face." Let the world have its benefit of it.

ENLIGHTENMENT
studies the more advanced and Conservative Remedies. Today to cure any disease without medicine, which were formerly used, is as infeasible without a word to the knife, RUP, is now cured without pain, and without any of the "traces" of medicine.
PILLS FOR HOW? Large, Flat, or Irregular, or any other kind, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.
STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out, and perfectly removed without cutting.
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CLAIRETTE SOAP
AND SAVE TIME, MONEY AND LABOR.
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