

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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Saturday, Jan. 14, 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

Even money gets a sack of flour at Carney & McKee's. Mrs. Cox left Tuesday on a visit to relatives at Jacksonville.

Pure Louisiana sugar-cane molasses, New crop, at S. L. Robertson's.

Pure ribbon cane molasses at W. W. Fields & Bros.

Mrs. T. D. Carney left on Wednesday for Hillsboro where she will visit relatives.

Fresh groceries received every week and always sold at lowest prices at S. L. Robertson's.

Don't be fooled on prices; if you don't want but \$1 worth it will pay to figure with Carney & McKee.

The young folks had a social banquet at Mr. J. L. Jones' on Saturday night.

S. L. Robertson is strictly in for business and wants your trade. Go and see him, he will always treat you right.

Credit and credit prices are low with us for this year—try us with the cash and we'll surprise you with prices. CARNEY & MCKEE.

Mr. John Vannoy left Wednesday for his home at Canadian.

We have a fine line of general dry goods and ladies' dress goods arriving this week. Call and see the new patterns.

CARNEY & MCKEE.

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

Mr. Albert English left on Wednesday on his return to Woodward, I. T.

The county is having a bridge put on Willow Point on the Rayner road. Messrs Towns and Wadlington are building it.

The Excelsior Black Leg Vaccine, is the only inoculation vaccine in successful use in the United States or Europe is thoroughly, tested and cures every time. Dr. J. E. Lindsey is agent for it.

There will be preaching at the Methodist church Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. All are invited to come out. M. L. MOODY.

Mr. John Thurwhanger dropped in the other day and left a little cash. He remarked that he was putting in oats now and calculated to raise 10,000 bushels this year.

Miss Lena Wilson left Monday for Dallas accompanied by his daughter, Miss Stella, who will enter the Patton Seminary at that place.

NEW GOODS. We will receive soon a nice line of dry good, boots, shoes, hats, gloves, etc.

Also a choice assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's underwear and some heavy winter duck coats—in short a nice general stock of winter goods.

Call and figure on prices with us. CARNEY & MCKEE.

Mr. J. F. Pinkerton, now of Hico, was here this week looking after his interests. He has a good farm in this county which he rents out and says that it has been paying him in rents a good interest on his investment. He proved his faith in Haskell farm lands while here by buying two more tracts of land adjoining his farm.

HARPER Whiskey is rapidly becoming the national beverage. It's the one thing all parties agree upon. Republicans, Democrats, Populists. Even the "know-nothing" party knows one thing; the merits of Harper Whiskey. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The present law adds a penalty of 10 per cent on all taxes not paid on or before the 31 day of January and requires the collector to promptly levy and sell personal property of the delinquent to make the amount of said penalty, costs and taxes. The State Comptroller has called my attention to this law and urged my prompt action under it, and I give you this notice accordingly.

Respectfully, J. W. COLLINS, Tax Col.

A committee of our citizens went over to Throckmorton yesterday on a mission that may mean much for Haskell. They were Messrs. A. C. Foster, W. E. Sherrill, T. J. Lemmon and J. L. Jones.

Mr. John Gossett for Bachelor Bros. of Ennis, has leased the Jane Wilson league in the north part of the county and Mr. J. C. Forbis has leased sixteen sections in the same neighborhood. These lands are to be put under fence for pasturage, which about completes the enclosure of the northern part of the county. All leases, however, are made subject to sale of the land at any time, in event of which lessee must give possession.

Residence for Sale.

If you want a good, comfortable residence in Haskell at about one-half its original cost, here is your chance. Six rooms, well finished, convenient and in good repair. Good garden and lots, good barn and sheds. A windmill supplies water to house, lots and garden. For price, etc., call on or address the Free Press.

Stray Notice.

Taken up by Tom Whitford at his place about 18 miles N. W. from Haskell in Haskell county, Texas, and estrayed before J. W. Evans J. P. Pre. No. 1. One brown horse about 14 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, with saddle marks on back and no brand. Also one gray horse about 14 1/2 hands high, about 5 years old, branded with an on right shoulder.

To certify which I hereto sign my name and affix the seal of the county court, this 3rd Dec. 1898. G. R. COUCH, Clerk Co., Ct. Haskell Co. Tex.

Excursion to Denver.

Many of your neighbors and friends have taken holiday trips to visit relatives and friends. An opportunity is now afforded to take a trip at a lower rate on which you can combine business with pleasure by attending the NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION at Denver, Colorado, January 24th to 27th, 1899. "The Denver Road" will sell tickets January 22nd and 23rd to Denver and return at ONE FARE for the round trip, good to return twenty days from date of sale.

Do not miss this chance to attend one of the most representative gatherings and see the Rockies clothed in their winter garb of white.

D. B. KEELER, G. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post Office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days. Fuller, G. S. Esq. 1; Galtner, Mr. J. B. 1; Glenn, R. D. 1; Hallford, Mr. A. S. 1; Johnson, Mr. West 1; Bellinger, Mr. Mildred 1; Morgan, Mr. J. F. 1; Nash, Mr. J. T. 1; Newman, Mr. E. 1; Nett, Mr. John 1; Owsel, Miss Maggie 1; Pirell, Mr. Will 1; Rector, Mr. Joe 1; Romper, Miss Althea 1; Singleton, Miss Cass 1.

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

When calling for the above please say advertised. Respectfully, B. H. DODSON, P. M. Haskell, Texas, January 2, 1899.

The Texas legislature opened doors and went to work Tuesday.

By an arrangement with the Chicago and Alton railroad the Mo., K. & Tex. railroad has secured a through line from Chicago to Galveston via St. Louis. This makes another through outlet for export grain to Galveston and besides adding to the shipping interests of that port gives shippers another competing line.

The remains of Col. W. H. Mabry of the 1st regiment of Texas volunteers, now located in Havana, were received at Jefferson, Texas from Havana on last Tuesday and laid in the cemetery by the side of his father. The cortege which followed the remains to the cemetery, it is said was the largest ever seen in that part of the state. There were hundreds of people there from Austin, Tyler, Marshall, Shreveport and a dozen other places.

A Washington special says the war department has decided to muster out all the volunteers at the end of this month if conditions then will justify it. If Gov. Gen. Brook of Cuba continues to bullyrag and antagonize the Cubans until they take to the bush and open a guerilla warfare as there is some threat of doing and if the Philippines go into open warfare against us if we do not give them guarantees of independences as the latest news from Iloilo indicates they will do we will need all of our volunteers and more too, that is if we persist in whipping them into subjection to the kind of freedom the administration proposes for them.

Neighings from Wild Horse Prairie.

Mr. John Pinkerton of Hico is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. Vernon, and looking after his property here.

Horace Bowman returned from Oklahoma in time to enjoy Christmas with his old friends.

Mr. Bohanon and Charlie Cook are off on a trip to the northwest.

Christmas has passed and every body had a good time, and all have now settled down for a season of steady work. The greater number of young people are in school and so busy with their books that they can scarcely spare a thought to "joys that were."

Our Christmas tree was a success in every respect. Loaded to its utmost capacity with beautiful and costly presents, it gladdened the eyes by its loveliness, and later, when Old Santa Claus began the distribution of its treasures, the hearts of all were gladdened by the gifts bestowed, for neither old nor young was slighted, but all received some token of remembrance.

Miss Robinson wishes to thank, in an especial manner her pupils and other friends for their kind remembrance as shown in their beautiful gifts to her. It is not alone their intrinsic value which is prized, but the spirit in which they were offered that causes them to be doubly appreciated.

Christmas was a sad season to the family of Mr. E. A. Rose, made so by the death of Dewitt, their beautiful and intelligent little boy, three and a half years old.

The family have the sympathy of the entire neighborhood in their sad bereavement. MORE ANON.

P. S.—Miss E. Robinson, teacher of the Wild Horse school, Dist. No. 6, furnishes the following list of pupils who are commended for being neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Dec. 23, 1898: Eulah Bowman, Maggie Bowman, Ova Vernon, Seward McDaniel, Lee Norman, Lela Jeter and Lillie Jeter.

Senator Mason of Ill., speaking to the resolution offered by him a few days ago declaring that "all just powers of the government are derived from the consent of the governed, and the United States will make no attempt to govern any people against their will," said among other things:

"But distinguished gentlemen who claim a monopoly on patriotism, who don't seem to observe the difference between expansion and explosion, say that we who believe in getting the consent of the governed before we govern them want to give back the Philippines to Spain.

"Every one who makes the statement knows that we want nothing of the sort. Mexico was invaded by the French and we said to them, 'Go, it is covered by the Monroe doctrine.' France withdrew her troops and the brave, struggling republic is climbing up the scale of civilization slowly, but surely. That is the expansion I believe in. That is the imperialism that Monroe taught us."

Referring to the statements that the Americans intended to give the Philippines liberty, Senator Mason said: "How is liberty to be established? Is it to be done hypodermically with a 13-inch gun? Are not our men and ships lying off Iloilo? Did not the natives who have been our allies drive the Spaniards out? Are they not in possession of their land, their own homes? Are they guilty of any crime except of love of home and country? Having worn the Spanish yoke so long, do you wonder at their fear of ours? Shall we shoot them and burn their homes because God Almighty has planted in their hearts and on their lips the sweet song of liberty? Forbid it, Almighty God."

In concluding he said: "Mr. President, I am through; I do not expect to escape bitter criticisms. I have seen so much of sacrifice on the part of others in all of the past of the cause of liberty I would for it sacrifice my seat among you, in which I take great honor, as cheerfully as I would part with a crust of bread. I have wished for that magnetic strength that would help me to burn within your hearts the sacred word of liberty—not Spanish liberty for Cuba, not liberty for you, prescribed by me; not English liberty for America; not American liberty for the Philippines, but the universal liberty for which our fathers died."

DEATH TO PRAIRIE DOGS!

If you want to have luck

KILLING PRAIRIE DOGS

Give McLemore's infallible "DEATH ON DOGS" a trial. It is sold on a strict guarantee.

\$1 buys enough to poison 1 peck of Millet or Wheat.

A. P. McLemore.

Horrible Accident.

About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 27, the people of Woodward were horrified at the sight of a saddle horse running at full speed dragging its rider by one foot caught in the stirrup. The rider was little Butler Hudson, the little seven-year-old son of Nick Hudson, the wellknown Oklahoma cattleman. By the time the horse was stopped, the little body of Butler was mangled and lifeless. Examination showed one limb broken to a pulp and his little head crushed beyond recognition.

Little Butler was a remarkably good rider for his tender years and was frequently seen on his pony riding along side of his father on his big black horse. On this occasion he was given a different mount and accompanied his father, his older brother and another boy to the feed yards. On the return Butler's horse became unmanageable and as his little legs were too short to reach the stirrup, his feet were in the leathers above. It is said the saddle turned on him and thus fastened by one foot he was dragged by one foot to his death through one of the principal streets of the town.

Butler was the baby of the Hudson family and idolized by them, especially by his father who often took him along to Kansas City with shipments of cattle. The little fellow was remarkably bright and enjoyed being on a horse. As the youngest rider he was the pride of all the people of Woodward and the loss to the family is shared by all our citizens.

All that was mortal of the little favorite was laid to rest in Fairview cemetery Wednesday afternoon Dec. 28, followed by hundreds of friends. The body was borne by Messrs Dick Germany, Lucius McAdams, Foster Mynatt and Charles Brown. An escort of honorary pallbearers were Masters Sam Houston, Kirk Weiglein, Joe McHarg, Willie and Charlie Healey and Sam McAdams.

Services were conducted at the church by the Rev. Calton assisted by Rev. Parks.

In the death of little Butler Hudson Woodward loses one of its brightest jewels who has gone to Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven."—Woodward News.

Cleveland's Caustic Irony.

Having recently expressed his views in opposition to territorial expansion and imperialism Ex-President Cleveland was approached the other day by a reporter who sought a fuller expression of opinions by him, when Mr. Cleveland replied to his request with the following piece caustic irony:

"I do not care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of imperialism and territorial expansion. Assuming, however, that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days, it is a matter of surprise to me that the refusal of certain natives of our new possessions to acquiesce in the beneficence of subjecting themselves to our control and management should in the least disturb our expansionists. The phase of the situation ought not to have been anticipated, nor the incident naturally growing out of it overlooked. The misguided inhabitants of our annexed territory who prefer something different from the plan for their control which we propose, or who oppose our designs in their behalf, should be slaughtered. The killing of the natives has been a feature of expansion since expansion began, and our imperialistic enthusiasm should not be checked by the prospective necessity of destroying a few thousand or a few hundred thousand Filipinos. This should only be regarded as one stage in a transcendently great

movement, a mere incident in its progress. Of course some unprepared souls would then be lost before we had the opportunity of Christianizing them, but surely those of our clergymen who have done so much to encourage expansion could manage that difficulty."

"Comparisons are Odorous"

The departments of horticulture, botany and entomology are branches of the agricultural section of the A and M. colleges. In the Texas A. and M. College these three branches are united in one and placed under a single professor with one assistant. With this limited force, for both college and experiment station work, of course justice cannot be done these subjects. These departments should be three instead of one, but our legislators, who know little, if anything, of either, seem to have been more anxious to secure a reputation for "economy" with the boys up the creek than to provide efficient training for the boys at the A. and M. college. The equipment of these departments are ridiculously scant for a State like Texas. We have signed statements of high officials of the A. and M. colleges of nearly all the States, giving value of equipments furnished by those States to the colleges and stations for the departments in question. We will give a few of these figures, so that the position of the great State of Texas may be understood, using for this purpose States greatly inferior to Texas in area, population and value of agricultural and horticultural products:

Table with 2 columns: State, Value of equipment. Mississippi, \$18,000; Nebraska, 21,000; South Dakota, 12,500; West Virginia, 15,000; Kansas, 35,000; Missouri, equipment, including land, 147,000; "Grand old Texas," less than 3,000.

Progressive farmers, senators and representatives, what do you think of these figures? A single crumb of comfort in this case has been eagerly sought, and we have found it—small, to be sure, but here it is: Texas exceeds in value of equipment of these departments the State of Wyoming. Sotto voce: 'Rah for Texas!—Texas Farm and Ranch.

We hope that the Twenty-sixth legislature will have a better appreciation of the value of the practical kind of education conferred by such institutions as our A. and M. college and will give substantial evidence of it by bringing that institution's facilities up to the top notch of efficiency.

From the best that can be gathered at this distance Gen. Brooke, our military governor in Cuba, is inclined to be too bossy.

It seems that the administration at Washington intends to shoot liberty into the Philippines if they can't get them to accept it freely. That's the way the news from Iloilo sounds.

There were fourteen preachers candidates for chaplain of the lower house of the Texas legislature. At \$5 a day it is a pretty soft snap, the service required being a short prayer at the opening.

Hon. J. S. Sherrill of Hunt county was elected speaker of the house on the assembling of the legislature last Tuesday. There were four candidates, but two withdrew before a ballot was taken, leaving the race between Sherrill and Bailey of De Witt county. Sherrill won on first ballot by a vote of 70 to 54.

Don't Neglect Your Liver. Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality always follow its use. For sale by all Dealers.

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

Wish to say to the trade that

THE GREAT BARGAINS

may be had in various lines of goods at their store for the

SPOT CASH

during the rest of the year 1898. We have a nice line of

Ladies' Capes and Jackets

that we will close out at a great sacrifice in prices.

We also have a good line of

BLANKETS

that we will close out very cheap. And in several other lines the prices have been ordered cut to close out.

Don't fail to see our

Clothing and Hats

on this proposition.

WE MEAN FOR CASH!

We don't want to sell on next year's time—don't ask for it! Come and get your

Money's Worth

and

Be Happy!

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

Next Spring Klondike

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

Shortest Route!

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

The Denver Road

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

The Denver Road

(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.) ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



2 CANS OF B. T. BABBITT'S PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO 3 of any Other Brand.

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

INSIST ON HAVING

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

Keep Coughing

of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single day. The most stubborn coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of **Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.**

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint what ever kind, and desire the best medical advice, you can possibly obtain, write to the following address, and a prompt reply will be sent you free of charge.

DR. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS.

No Friction.

"The relations between the passenger departments of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads," said D. B. Martin, manager passenger traffic of the B. and O., "are not strained nor is there a rate war in progress, as has been stated in several recent newspaper paragraphs. While, of course, we do not like the new feature introduced by the Pennsylvania railroad, considering the aggressive action of our own line and all other circumstances in connection with the passenger situation at this time, we are not in a position to find much fault."

Prevents the Heat.

Tommy—Is that a he or a she lion, papa?

Fater—Which one, dear?

Tommy—That one with its face scratched and the hair off the top of its head.

Fater (with a sigh)—That must be the male, my son.

For the better.

Gen. John W. Foster, who served as Li Hung Chang's adviser during the Japanese-Chinese peace negotiations, has received a letter from the Oriental statesman in which he says that "all recent changes in China are for the better."

How Did it Happen?

Sister—How you could ever have got engaged to that Smith girl, I can't imagine. She's a couple of years older than you. I know she was 25 her last birthday.

Brother (indignantly)—She isn't 25.

Doing Well.

"Mudge is doing well. He came in and asked me for change for a \$20 bill half an hour ago." "H'm. A little longer ago than that he came into my place and got small bills changed into a twenty."

It is a difficult thing for a woman to do to keep dressed up and perform actual work at the same time.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

FISOS CURE FOR COLIC WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

Not a medicine. Sold by druggists.

IN CONSUMPTION.

INDIAN BOOKKEEPING

PICTORIAL STATEMENTS ACCEPTED IN IMPLICIT FAITH.

And the Merchant Never Lies—Possibly Because He Has Not Yet Succeeded to the "Kraugelling" of the Missionary—A Unique Ledger.

(Special Letter.) Keeping a ledger is altogether beyond an ordinary Indian's power. An Indian buys one dollar's worth, or two dollars' worth or five dollars' worth; he does not bother with the odd cents. If he wants 25 cents' worth of chewing tobacco he buys four packages for a dollar rather than puzzle out the change, which simplifies matters both for customer and storekeeper. But there are a few Indian storekeepers.

On the Crow reservation, near Pryor, Mont., there is one. Some 70 miles from the agency a store is kept by Plenty-Coups, principal chief of the Crows. Now, Plenty-Coups can print



PLENTY-COUPS.

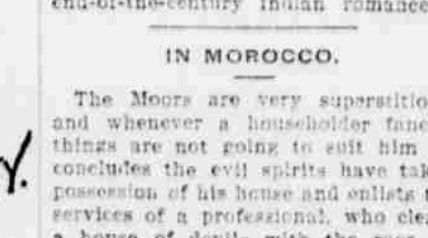
(From a portrait painted by Mr. E. A. Burbank.)

and cipher about as well as a 7-year-old boy. The three Rs are unfamiliar ground to him, as to the majority of his customers. Some of them pay cash; they take their purchases, Plenty-Coups drops the money into his box, and both parties are satisfied, without any written record of the transaction. For the accommodation of people who do not pay cash he keeps account in the most primitive way. On a sheet of common brown wrapping paper he draws a picture of the customer, or rather of the customer's name. There is no interesting "red" sketch which stands for Walking-Bear or Crazy-Crane, while the amount of the gentleman's debt is plainly marked over his effigy and hitched to it by a wiggly pencil line. Suppose Mr. Elk or Mrs. Plenty-Shells—for, as in most civilized communities, women do a large part of the shopping—having spent \$5 at the store spends three more, or pays two on account, Plenty-Coups rubs the original figure out and writes a new one. At the end of the year all accounts are squared and all ledgers—brown papers—burned. There is nothing in the world to prevent the storekeeper from tampering with his balance sheet. He can erase figures at will and alter them to his own advantage. The whole Crow nation, however much they might suspect him, could prove nothing. The simple fact is that he does not betray his trust. And they know he does not.

His store is not a government agency, but a private enterprise. Plenty-Coups bought his own stock and fixtures, such as they are. He, his squaw and one other Indian deal out the supplies and pocket the profits or losses with true Indian stolidity. His squaw, by the way, is his second wife, and might be called the third. He had two when he came to the reservation, was honestly attached to both, and when obliged to give up one, went through a long period of painful indecision. After a month of hesitation he finally conformed with the white man's custom—kept the one who was consumptive and reluctantly let the other go. For five years she supported the discarded wife and she took no other husband. By and by Mrs. Plenty-Coups fell ill. Then did the cast-off squaw return to tend her sick rival and faithfully wait upon her former lord. The sick woman died. One would now expect the long separated pair to come together again. Strange to say, Plenty-Coups took up to himself a new wife and the old one still lives by herself. Here is a whole end-of-the-century Indian romance.

IN MOROCCO.

The Moors are very superstitious and whenever a household fancy thing is not going to suit him he concludes the evil spirits have taken possession of his house and enlists the services of a professional, who clears a house of devils with the ease an



DRIVING AWAY DEVILS.

American man drives out mice or driving waterbugs. This man is in the act of approaching a house to drive out devils and is already blowing on his mysterious horn, "tuning up," one might say, or rehearsing the public performance.

Hobbies are the most unsatisfactory of all beasts to ride.

A MILLIONAIRE LIFE PRISONER.

Querer Story of Thomas E. Tinsley—He Preferred to Go to Jail.

Think of the great commonwealth of Texas, says the New York Herald, being held up by six feet of clay, named Thomas E. Tinsley! He defies the power of the largest state in the Union to make him show his books to the courts. It is all about a cemetery, and the amount involved is so small as to make it seem ridiculous for a millionaire to spend his life in jail on account of it. For the point of this story is that Tinsley could be released in an hour if he would show his books. But he won't.

Tinsley is a millionaire. He was formerly a New York business man. It is claimed that he is a miser of ability with the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer.

Years ago he heard that one could get "twice his wish" in Texas. He looked at the map and found that a journey from Florida to Lake Erie would barely reach across Texas the longest way. And it was true. The state is larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, with the Isle of Man thrown in. All this magnitude, the vast stretches of prairie and upland, the undeveloped resources, the lovely climate and howling cry for capital were a dynamo magnet to Tinsley. He could not resist the attraction.

So one day, with an eye to hundred per cent investments, Tinsley set sail

for a funeral resort of the great southwest. Millionaire Tinsley took a Russell Sage view of the situation. With a sort of Delaware and Lackawanna eye to economy, he discharged most of the laborers and installed his own personal representative as secretary and manager of the enterprise. With a keen railroad instinct he cut off the water which was used on the flowers and the lawns, and turned it loose on the stock. The price of lots was raised from fifty to two hundred per cent. He allowed the driveways to become ragged with weeds and briars; the little rustic bridges were permitted to decay until heaves and carriages could no longer cross the ravines which so picturesquely diversified the landscape features of the cemetery.

This miserly, stock-jobbing pinching of the goose that had been laying the golden egg incensed the stockholders. They clamored for reform and dividends. Neither appeared. Tinsley, it is alleged, claimed that the lot owners were delinquents, so he put on the screws and showed the natives that he was not there for his health. The bustling city of Houston arose in its wrath. The meanness of the Yankee millionaire spread through the state. When boys shouted a name similar to Tinsley dogs responded, and nothing too mean could be said against

of habes corpus. The case was referred to the Court of Appeals and the imprisonment sustained. But this did not dismay the miserly millionaire. What did he care for Southwestern law while he had enough money in reach to sink a Rio Grande ferryboat? He carried the case to the Supreme Court of the state, though again his larks did not fly, and the appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Still, he again tightened his cinch, took it up another row of holes and applied to the Federal District Court for release on the ground that he was not a citizen of Texas, but a resident of New York.

Beaten again was the verdict. However, the millionaire kept the lawyers busy. He appealed to the United States Supreme Court, the highest tribunal under McKinley, yet still again the case went against him.

This was in the autumn of 1897. For once he threw his deuces around freely, giving tips to the jailer and his experts, sending messenger boys for lawyers and keeping the old jail warm twenty-four hours a day with his law business. And this was not all. He managed to secure a writing table and enough paraphernalia to run his affairs as completely as if he were at home beside his big office safe.

His next coup was a claim that he was a subject of Great Britain. He said he had not been naturalized, and as a British subject he called on the British consul. It is alleged, for justice, and his property, he averred, had been confiscated and he illegally restrained of his liberty. He failed again.

Later another claim was set up that he should be released, as his contempt



MILLIONAIRE TINSLEY IN HIS CELL.

for the flourishing city of Houston. On his arrival he heard that the municipal bonds had defaulted and could be bought at low figures.

As a flyer he bought \$100,000 worth at a nominal price, and later forced a settlement. It is alleged, at par. Every time he shook the tree of his planting the golden chestnuts fell in showery showers into his vaults. He soon became owner of large blocks of railroad stock and other securities which he considered gilt-edged.

But nothing so completely captivated his fancy as an offer of stock in the prosperous Glenwood cemetery. As they say in England, it was a "going concern." There was hardly an hour when the cemetery bell was not tolling. The best dressed doctors and the highest priced drug stores did not seem to turn the death tide to an ebb. Every day funerals clamored for admission at the big gates made the scene like a busy afternoon in Leadville.

In the old days it had been said of Texas that it was so healthy down there that the undertakers had to shoot a man to start a graveyard. But time brought change and revenge. French bonnets, the advent of New York restaurants and patent plumbing sent the death rate with a bound.

So Millionaire Tinsley felt justified in preparing for old age and leaving his family well provided for. He bought a controlling interest in the Houston cemetery. It is the largest in the state. For years it had been run on an old-fashioned cheap basis. The annual payment of \$5 by each lot holder enabled the superintendent to keep the grounds in apple pie order, the walks beautifully graveled, the weeds exterminated, lovely flowers of every description and color calculated to make the place an inviting retreat for the living as well as the dead, blooming in clusters and tiers, with proper shade trees, cypress, magnolia and weeping willows, to make it the beau

tiful miser. Public indignation finally culminated in mass meetings. Resolutions were passed and petitions sent to Tinsley, protesting against this mercenary insults to the cemetery and the friends of the dead. But the Texas people received no response to their protests.

Exasperated to desperation, the lot owners, with some of the minority stockholders, then applied to Judge Sam H. Brashear, of the Circuit bench, for a receivership. The judge appointed Captain William Christian receiver and ordered Tinsley to turn over to him all the books and documents of the property. Tinsley's answer was immediate departure for New York, where, it is alleged, he remained until the following year.

A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he was not captured. In November, 1898, Judge Tod, successor to Judge Brashear, learning that Tinsley had finally returned, cited him to appear in court and show cause why he should not turn over the books of the corporation, or be held in contempt of court.

Again the millionaire was stubborn, and he was fined \$100 and sent to jail until he should purge himself of contempt. The grim prison, the strong countenance of the keeper, the babel of the prisoners, who made the night hideous with their blasphemy, had no effect on the delicately reared New York millionaire. He took to jail life as young ducks are said to take to Coney Island surf. He was a second edition of that other millionaire, White, who recently languished in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) courts and defied magistrates and judges when ordered to produce his books in the case where-in he had been appointed administrator, but did not "administrate" or render an accounting.

The Texas miser was equally contumacious, stubborn and mulish. As soon as he had eaten his first meal of Mexican alaplacks he sued out a writ

of habeas corpus. The case was referred to the Court of Appeals and the imprisonment sustained.

But this did not dismay the miserly millionaire. What did he care for Southwestern law while he had enough money in reach to sink a Rio Grande ferryboat? He carried the case to the Supreme Court of the state, though again his larks did not fly, and the appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Still, he again tightened his cinch, took it up another row of holes and applied to the Federal District Court for release on the ground that he was not a citizen of Texas, but a resident of New York.

Beaten again was the verdict. However, the millionaire kept the lawyers busy. He appealed to the United States Supreme Court, the highest tribunal under McKinley, yet still again the case went against him.

This was in the autumn of 1897. For once he threw his deuces around freely, giving tips to the jailer and his experts, sending messenger boys for lawyers and keeping the old jail warm twenty-four hours a day with his law business. And this was not all. He managed to secure a writing table and enough paraphernalia to run his affairs as completely as if he were at home beside his big office safe.

His next coup was a claim that he was a subject of Great Britain. He said he had not been naturalized, and as a British subject he called on the British consul. It is alleged, for justice, and his property, he averred, had been confiscated and he illegally restrained of his liberty. He failed again.

Later another claim was set up that he should be released, as his contempt

Wisehee's Watch.
Captain Sigbee has a watch that has been submerged in salt water three times. It went down in Japanese waters years ago. At Bahia Honda, in 1878, when a Spanish pilot grounded his vessel, the Blake, it had another salt water bath, the vessel being flooded to prevent her pounding to the rocks. At Havana it recovered by a diver. When the vessel broke out and Captain Sigbee took command of the St. Paul, he wisely left this watch at home, thinking it indiscreet to risk it again in Cuban waters.

Plague of Rats.
The Rue Berckmans, one of the most fashionable quarters of Brussels, has been visited by a plague of large rats. No house has been free from these unwelcome visitors, and the havoc they have made is so great that most of the residents have been put to flight. Some of the rats are of extraordinary size, and hitherto the measures which have been taken to free the neighborhood of the pest have proved of little avail.

Wished to be Notified.
A lady calling in a North side home, recently naturally devoted much of her time, at first, to the little boy of the house, who appeared in the drawing room. Just as naturally he was neglected when the stream of general conversation began to flow. He stood it for a while with more or less "patience." Then he plucked the lady by the sleeve and said: "Let's talk some more about me."

Lucky Man.
"What will the say when you get home?"
"Not a word."
"Eh?"
"That's right. She's wearing one of these rigid beauty masks. But you can bet your life I don't light up anything."
"Why not?"
"I wouldn't want to see the expression of her eyes."

Costly Carpet.
In the treasure room of the Maharajah of Baroda is said to repose a carpet which cost close upon \$1,000,000. It is only ten feet by six feet in size, but is woven from strings of pure pearls, with center and corner circles of diamonds. It required three years to manufacture this jewel of a carpet, which was intended as a gift to a beautiful Mohammedan belle.

Certain Lines.
In the chief cities of Japan several of the streets are devoted to the sale of certain lines of merchandise. In one street nothing is on sale but wooden shoes; another is devoted exclusively to wooden and willow ware; another to paper lanterns, and so on.

A Double Crop of Apples.
On a Long Island farm is an apple tree which bore two crops of fruit the past year, and the farmers are taking unusual interest in this peculiarity of nature. Just as much interest is being shown in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and blood disorders when other remedies fail to benefit.

The minute you tell a secret it is no longer one.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

To confess a fault is to more than half atone for it.

Samsol's Pure Face Powder Beautifies Ladies' Complexion. 25 cents Box at all Druggists.

A telephone bell possesses no music if it is not for you.

FIT'S Permanently Cures NoTis or nervousness after a long illness. It is a Great Nerve Restorer. Read for FREE \$4.00 trial bottle and treatment. Dr. H. H. Allen, 123-125 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To look prosperous is one thing, to feel so quite another.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See the genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

After Christmas' storm comes a lamb-like calm.

Mrs. Winslow's Nothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

The shortest and happiest days are the busiest ones.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. No cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is not much joy in work that goes unrewarded.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BRVIMY, 235 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:
"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS THOMBLEY, Ellenburgh Cir., N. Y., writes:
"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was all so troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After three bottles I could do my own work and am now in perfect health."

Considerate Colonel.
A Boston paper tells the following story of the late Col. Henry Lee, a business man in Boston who so fortunate as to have a very gentlemanly little fellow for an office boy—the business man himself now, and fulfills the promise of his youth. One day he was sent to Col. Lee's office with a message. He returned, delivered the answer, and no more was thought of it until the next day, when the good colonel climbed three long flights of stairs to say that he had never seen so courteous and gentlemanly a boy; that he had done his errand with a grace and courtesy that many a man might envy, and that he felt it his duty to come and say so to the boy's employer."

Woman Controlled.
In London there is a woman, Miss Penman, who has control over more than thirty conductors in the employ of the London Tramway company. Miss Penman is the only woman in England who occupies the very unique position of superintendent of street railway conductors. She engages all the conductors—500 all told—and the inspectors, receives their reports from day to day, and superintends the numerous details appertaining to the distribution of tickets, the checking of the men's daily returns, and the dismissal of men when occasion arises.

After Dinner Caller.
Mabel—Mrs. Bobbit is a regular after-dinner caller.
Nettie—Indeed! She invariably comes just before dinner.
Mabel—That's what I say. Dinner is what she is after.

Double Crop of Apples.
On a Long Island farm is an apple tree which bore two crops of fruit the past year, and the farmers are taking unusual interest in this peculiarity of nature. Just as much interest is being shown in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and blood disorders when other remedies fail to benefit.

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Eczema!

The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The true trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was used her face was completely healed. A second bottle cured her completely, and her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.

H. T. SWIFT, 2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't expect local applications of soaps and salves to cure Eczema. They reach only the surface, while the disease comes from within. Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For the Blood

is the only cure and will reach the most obstinate case. It is far ahead of all similar remedies, because it cures cases which are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no poisons, mercury or other mineral.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Two Old Crutches will often tell a tale of long suffering from **LUMBAGO**, and how they were thrown away by use of **St. Jacobs Oil.** It says "GET OUT!" and the pain goes.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY **SAPOLIO** IT'S CHEAPER IN THE END.

IF IT FAILS Go to your merchant and get **YOUR MONEY BACK**

PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed. We will refund to him. Price, 50 cents. Sold by All Druggists.

VAN VLEET-MANSFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

MAN ON HORSEBACK.

THERE ALWAYS HAS BEEN A CHANCE FOR THE LEADER.

The French Waiting for One—Anything Would Be Favored the Man of Strong Character and Vigorous Brain Who Could Pilot Their Ship of State.

The death of commanding intellect in nearly every sphere of human activity which undoubtedly marks the close of our century has suggested to some minds the doubt as to whether the age of great men has not entirely passed away, and whether we shall not be compelled in the future to trust to the "common sense of most" rather than to the guiding genius of individuals of more than the ordinary mental or moral stature, says the London Spectator. Indeed, a whole philosophy of politics has been founded on the doctrine of a kind of average human ability as being all that is needed in making public decisions. Collectivism, which proposes to carry extreme democracy and common ownership into all the wider avenues of life, must of necessity base itself on this notion of the opinion or services of one man being as useful and important as those of another. Hero-worship, it is said, represents a parasite on the order of society; we have no use for the great man now, but in his place we put a number of little men, and we find that the outcome is quite as good.

We hold no brief for the gospel of hero-worship, which was undoubtedly tried by Carlyle to an extreme which was not accepted. We do not believe that any immeasurable gulf separates those whom we call great men from those who are not, for all share the same nature, and the work of a

can think clearly and act with decision. Almost anything would be pardoned in a man of strong character and vigorous brain who could pilot the French vessel of state through the stormy sea. A glance over the world during this democratic epoch will convince any careful observer that the talk about the individual "withering" is superficial. We are deceived by a few material phenomena, the outcome of scientific invention. Because we are ticketed and conveyed in trains or steamers, instead of depending on our own energy, as in former days; because shoes are turned out by machines by the million and cotton cloth by the hundred million yards; because the machine seems to dominate life, we think it is all mere machinery. Because we do not live in fortified castles, but in city streets, watched and tended by armies of public servants, we are apt to think of a vague collective authority dominating all and directed by none. But the train is driven by a skilled man, the wheel of the steamer is held by an expert, the cotton is spun and woven, the shoes are made, because a directing brain stands behind.

Even in the great American democracy, where the despotism of the mass is greatest, it is interesting to observe how strong has been the tendency to look for a savior from the president all through the recent war. And in Mexico and the whole of South America we find that, so far as democracy exists, it is all based on the idea (practically, if not theoretically) that some one individual governs the country, initiates its policy, stimulates it to action. In Europe the two great central empires are definitely governed by the wills and intellects of two men; and though democracy is restless and discontented, there is no protest against this system of sufficient strength to secure its overthrow. In short, look

MARRIAGES OF TO-DAY.

There are fewer marriage in proportion to population than formerly; families are smaller; they are less coherent; they are less lasting. In England the marriage rate fell from 17.5 per cent in 1881 to 15.2 per cent in 1881, and from 1873 to 1888 the ages of men and women who married rose respectively from 25.6 and 24.3 to 26.3 and 24.7. The rise in the number of divorcees, 1860-1885, was universal.

In 1871 England and Wales show 1 divorce to 1,020.4 marriages; in 1879, 1 in 480.83. From 1867 to 1886 divorces in the United States increased 157 per cent, while the population increased 60 per cent. One of the causes of change is the whole modern movement of liberation—of subjects from sovereigns, slaves from masters, wives from husbands and children from parents. A more special cause has been the growth of large cities, which completely alter the environment of the organism.

Men become less dependent on women for their home needs, and women have resources and interests which the simple life of the country denies them. Then, too, attachments formed on slight acquaintanceships are less likely to prove lasting. The number of marriages among women of higher education is less than among the uneducated. Of 1,486 ex-students of the chief women's colleges of England only 208 married.

"The Divine Comedy" from Memory. A Neapolitan professor has just performed a remarkable feat. Some time ago he offered to make a bet that he could recite the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy" by heart. His ability to

Large Railway Deal.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Rockefeller have secured, by participation in the syndicate which acquired the Chicago and Alton railroad, a through line for their Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad from Chicago to Galveston. At the same time they have practically withdrawn from the syndicate which was to construct the so-called St. Louis short line, for which they are indirectly charged with bad faith.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad has been controlled by the Standard Oil company for several years. Now that times are better the road has not responded to its owners' desires because it was cut from through grain traffic from the lakes. To establish through connection with Chicago the Rockefeller went into the syndicate for the construction of the St. Louis short line, which was to use the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern for its St. Louis connection, and the Chicago terminal transfer line to Chicago. The construction of a new railroad is expensive. The Rockefeller when approached to share in the purchase of the Chicago and Alton found that the same advantages could be secured by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas for very much less money than would be required to build the St. Louis short line.

A pool was organized to buy the Chicago and Alton of representatives of the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Union Pacific, Michigan Central and Illinois Central. George Gould represented the Missouri Pacific, John D. Rockefeller the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, W. K. Vanderbilt the Michigan Central and E. H. Harriman the Union Pacific and Illinois Central. It is understood that the price paid for the Chicago and Alton common stock was \$175 per share, or about \$2,000,000, and for the \$3,500,000 of preferred stock \$195 per share, or about \$7,000,000, making a total of about \$9,000,000. Of this amount the Rockefeller subscribed between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

As shown in a railroad table the new line will be 1,407.42 miles from Chicago to Galveston via St. Louis, where connection is made with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. It will make a short line to the gulf, where much of the grain produced in the northwest is now loaded for Europe. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas will enter into a trackage contract with the Chicago and Alton for the running of through freight and passenger trains. The Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific will make similar contracts for through trains over the Alton to Kansas City and thence west and southwest over their own roads. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas will profit to perhaps a greater degree by this deal than either the Missouri Pacific or the Union Pacific.

Four Brothers Wed Four Sisters.

A most remarkable wedding has just taken place in a small village called Trail in Ohio—four brothers being married to four sisters. The four knots were tied at the home of the four sisters. The brides are the daughters of a prosperous farmer named James Hochstetler. Their ages range from 18 to 28 and the ages of their respective husbands vary only slightly. The grooms are sons of John Summers and are energetic young men of good habits and of some means. The ceremony of marrying the four couples occupied almost an hour, the same clergyman performing all. The four brothers and their wives will live within a stone's throw of each other.

Boys Whipped.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 4.—Minor Garrett, Ed Gardner, Elijah Scott, Frank Curl and William Morris, boys ranging in age from 10 to 12 years, were given a public whipping in the police court for stealing some old washboilers. Their parents were given the option by Judge Winfrey of whipping the boys or having them sent to the reform school. The boys were led to the hall by the turnkey and given twenty-five lashes each. Their yells could be heard two blocks away.

Class Dismissed.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 4.—News is received here from Lexington that yesterday the superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute issued an order dismissing the entire first-class of that institution, consisting of thirty-five cadets. The young men dismissed represent twelve states and their offense was a breach of discipline committed on New Year's eve in the face of special warnings.

Bonds Validated.

Washington, Jan. 4.—An important act involving the validity of county bonds in Arizona was decided in the supreme court of the United States yesterday. The case validates \$289,961 worth of bonds issued by Pima county in aid of the Arizona Narrow Gauge railroad.

Private J. M. Brooks of company K, fourth Texas, died at Camp Mosby of pneumonia. He was a native of Mississippi and enlisted at Tyler, where the company was organized. He was 25 years old.

Corporal Albert E. Jones of company K, fourth Texas, had the misfortune to sustain an injury to one of his eyes. One of the soldiers outside of his tent poked a broomstick through the tent that struck the corporal in the eye.

All Spaniards except the women have been assassinated on Balahair, a Philippine island.

Express Car Robbed.

Manassas, Md., Jan. 4.—The ninth and last successful attempt at train robbery on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis route occurred last night at 8:55 o'clock near Macomb, a small station five miles east of this point. Macomb being the station, one of the robbers got aboard the west-bound train at Norwood, the first station east of Macomb, paying his fare to Macomb, and compelling the train to stop there. It was immediately boarded by five or six masked men, who, covering all members of the train crew with Winchester and revolvers, forced the engineer and fireman to cut loose from the remainder of the train.

The mail, baggage and express cars were then run up the line about two miles and stopped in a lonely cut where Engineer Callender was placed in front of the robbers and forced to break open the door of the express car, after which he was placed in front of the foremost robber and together they entered the express car, covering the Southern express messenger, Newton, and Baggageman Sieben with their pistols, forcing them to adjourn to the outside of the car. They then proceeded to dynamite the through safe. Two charges of dynamite were used, completely demolishing the burglar-proof safe of the Southern Express company and playing havoc with the car and its contents.

It is not known how much money and valuable were secured, as the safe blown open was a through safe, being opened only at a few of the most important towns along the line between Memphis and Kansas City. Everything was taken from it and it is safe to say that they were well paid for their trouble. The local safe, which contains all local money picked up, was not molested.

Old Distillery.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 4.—A posse of officers headed by Deputy Marshal Carleton have just captured and destroyed an illicit distillery near Bertha in Johnson county which has been in continuous and undisturbed operation for more than forty years. Five men employed at the still, Wylie Wheeler, James Fittkins, William Fittkins, John Pelham and Bill Dillion, were arrested. The distillery was established over forty years ago and was operated all during the civil war, the product being disposed of to the Federal and Confederate soldiers. Although the existence of the distillery has long been known to the authorities, it has been impossible to locate it.

Clayton Honored.

City of Mexico, Jan. 4.—The reception of Gen. Clayton as the ambassador of the United States took place yesterday, all the appropriate honors being extended him by the Mexican government. State carriages bearing the emblazoned arms of Mexico were sent with an escort of a squadron of cavalry to the residence of the ambassador, who accompanied by the secretaries of the embassy and the military attaché were taken to the national palace at noon, where in the famous and historic hall of ambassadors an immense throng of Americans and Mexicans of the highest society had gathered to witness the novel and interesting ceremony.

The Arbuckles have reduced the price of granulated sugar 1-16 a pound, making the price just a bit more than the quoted prices of the American Sugar company and several of the independent refiners.

Indian Trouble.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 4.—Passengers who arrived on the steamer Al Ki from Alaska, some of whom left Dawson as late as Dec. 3, report that the Chilkoot Indians are terrorizing the white inhabitants of Pyramid harbor near Skagway and have threatened to massacre them. The night before Christmas the whites appeared at the Chilkoot village with a big supply of whisky, which was sold to the Indians without reserve. The entire tribe got drunk Christmas, and with knives and guns compelled all the whites in that locality to leave. When the Al Ki left Skagway no blood had been shed, but it was imminent.

Relations Strained.

The news received in Washington regarding the attitude of the rebels and natives at Iloilo and vicinity is similar in effect to that reported in the press dispatches. The situation, officials say, shows that the relations between the Americans and those with whom they are dealing are much strained and will require tact and forbearance on the part of both to avoid a collision. It is also said that the information which has been received does not indicate that Gen. Miller has landed with the American troops.

Business Resumes.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Great Western distillery, destroyed by lightning last June, has been remodeled and enlarged and will resume with a capacity of 15,000 bushels of corn daily, which means and output of 60,000 gallons of cologne every day. This is the largest distillery in the world and work has pushed on repairing it owing to the unprecedented demand for spirits for smokeless powder by various foreign governments.

The Fort Worth stock yards have shipped five cars of fat hogs to Los Angeles, Cal., for the Cudaby Packing company. The shipment was forwarded in care of C. E. Sharp, and is the second one of the kind made recently.

The Cost.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The cost of the proposed military establishment under the Hull bill, reported to the house, as compared with the present regular military establishment, not counting the volunteer forces incident to the war is shown in letters sent by Adj. Gen. Corbin to Chairman Hull of the military committee. It gives the present cost of the regular army at \$23,443,489, cost under the proposed bill \$52,655,855; increase of cost \$29,212,366.

The cost is applied to the three main departments of the army as follows: Quartermaster's department, present cost \$7,107,900, proposed \$10,013,249; subsistence department, present cost \$2,739,775, proposed \$10,148,776; pay department, present cost \$14,496,659, proposed cost \$31,891,943.

Gen. Corbin incloses letters from Quartermaster General Ludington, Commissary General Eagan and Paymaster General Stanton, showing the details of the comparison. The principal items of increase in quartermaster's department are: Transportation, from \$2,300,000 to \$17,500,000; clothing and equipment, from \$975,000 to \$5,722,249; regular supplies, from \$1,800,000 to \$7,200,000; barracks, quarters and military posts, from \$1,170,000 to \$4,000,000; hospitals, from \$90,000 to \$200,000; incidental expenses, from \$600,000 to \$2,400,000.

Gen. Eagan gives the increased cost of each branch of the service, including active, sick and convalescent. The pay estimate does not cover the 20 per cent of enlisted men during time of war.

Ran Hara.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 5.—Two weeks ago Hugh McClair, steward on the transport Roumanian, was discharged by the ship's quartermaster. McClair said it was because he demanded of the quartermaster his share of the profits made from the ship's store-room. Since McClair's story became known Depot Quartermaster Bellingham and Depot Commissary Ruthers have been making an investigation. What they found has been embodied in an official report which went to Washington last night. It is stated that Quartermaster Wryley of the Roumanian and the quartermasters in charge of the Manitobas have been recommended for discharge from the service. The sale of liquor at one time must have come close to the verge of a scandal. Nearly every one of the transports was running a bar and selling considerable liquor to the soldiers. The charge was made that exorbitant prices were charged on some of the transports and big profits for the stewards or somebody.

Tramps' Work.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.—John Wellmer of Lafayette, Nicollet county, was shot in the head and hip by two tramps whom he had given shelter. They bound Mrs. Wellmer to a lounge with a clothline and escaped with Wellmer's team.

Large Sale.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Metropolitan elevated railroad was sold yesterday by Master of Chancery Sherman for \$6,000,000. The road was bought by Fred P. Olcott of New York, chairman of the reorganization committee.

Beef Contracts.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Representative Lewis of Washington has introduced a resolution providing for an inquiry by any house committee in inquiry to investigate the conduct of the war into the beef contracts made by the government, whether the beef was in all cases wholesome and "whether the facts disclosed should or should not demand the submission of the subject matter and persons connected therewith to an appropriate grand jury of the United States to inquire into and present such indictment or presentment for obtaining money under false pretenses or for the cheating and swindling of the United States or of any of her departments."

Edict Issued.

Pekin, Jan. 5.—An imperial edict has been issued appointing all viceroys and governors of provinces members ex-officio of the taung li yamen.

This arrangement will undoubtedly make dealings with the Chinese government much more difficult.

—The Ellyton Lard company, that at one time owned all the Birmingham, Ala., and which went into a receiver's hands, is to be reorganized.

Theodore Wagemann, aged 35 years, suicided at San Antonio by shooting himself through the head. He had been in ill health for some time and the rash act was committed in a fit of despondency.

A large land transaction was consummated in the state. Dillard R. Fant sold to John J. and Mrs. E. G. Myers of Caldwell county 106,000 acres of grazing land in El Paso county, the consideration being in other property traded.

Mrs. Jennie Casey, an actress with the Jenie Holman company, died at San Antonio of heart failure. The remains were shipped to Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gibson celebrated their china wedding at Washachie. Jim Purvis killed Henry Munt at Dallas.

Congress Reassembles.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The first session of the senate after the holiday recess occupied only fourteen minutes, although in that brief time two open sessions and an executive session was held.

The galleries were filled with spectators before the senate convened, the general expectation being that the peace treaty would be presented. The senatorial members of the peace commission appeared on the floor and were given a hearty greeting by their colleagues.

In the absence of the vice president Mr. Frye of Maine, the president pro tem called the senate to order. The chaplain in his invocation said: "We come together under a sense of bereavement by the absence of the senator renator of Vermont whose wise counsel and loving presence shall no more enrich the proceedings in this chamber. We bless Thee, Lord, for his noble life, for his example to all men, and we pray that his spirit may ever abide within these walls."

Scarcely had the clerk begun to read the journal of the last session of the senate when Mr. Davis moved that the further reading be dispensed with. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Frye, who was in the chair, immediately recognized Maj. Pruden, assistant secretary to the president, who presented a message from the president to the United States. The message contained the treaty of Paris.

On motion of Mr. Davis the senate then went into executive session in order that the treaty might be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

In a few minutes the senate reconvened in open session and Mr. Allison announced the death of Senator Morrill. The usual resolutions were adopted and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned.

Presidential Pardons.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The president has pardoned the twelve Leech lake Indians, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fined at the late term of the United States district court for Minnesota for resetting the United States marshal in making an arrest.

The president also pardoned W. G. Sorter, who is now undergoing a life sentence for the murder of Albert Lang in the Indian Territory in 1888. The circumstances connected with the killing were such as to excite great sympathy for Sorter among all classes of citizens, and it is the opinion of persons conversant with all the facts that the killing under the law was manslaughter and not murder. Having now served ten years, the usual term for manslaughter, the punishment is deemed adequate to the crime.

A pardon has also been granted in the case of Nathan Jones, convicted in the Indian Territory of stealing a horse.

Erice Estate.

New York, Jan. 5.—Although the value of the late Calvin S. Brice's personal property in New York is fixed at only \$200,000 in the petition for letters of administration on his estate at the surrogate's office, it is probable that his whole estate when formally taken into account will amount to \$7,000,000. It was said at the surrogate's office that the great bulk of Mr. Brice's property was not within the jurisdiction of this county or state.

The twin boys of J. C. Hart were burned to death at Humphrey, Ark.

Exchange of Mail.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The postoffice department has arranged for a direct exchange of mails, commencing about the 10th instant, between Miami, Fla., and Nassau, Bahama islands, for mail matter for delivery in the Bahama islands, except parcels post packages. The latter will be forwarded to New York for dispatch, as at present. This service is supplementary to the Bahama mail dispatches from New York, which will continue.

For Nuevitas.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Orders were issued for troops D. E. F. H. K and L of the eighth cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala., to proceed at once to Savannah, Ga., for embarkation on the transport Michigan to Nuevitas. The troops will be fully armed and equipped for field service and will carry rations and forage for thirty days in addition to what may be necessary for the trip. The other troops of the regiment are already in Cuba, distributed between Nuevitas and Porto Rico.

Work Finished.

Lake Charles, La., Jan. 5.—The work of clearing out the channel in Big lake by the dredge boat Charles Clarke is now finished, as is also the work of removing the old government dredge. The machinery is all removed and the hull is being destroyed by dynamite to hasten its removal from the channel.

Sixteen-to-One League.

Denver, Col., Jan. 5.—Preliminary steps have been taken in this city for the organization of the United States "Sixteen-to-One Money League." The object of the organization is to assist in the organization of political parties on the basis of bimetallicism. It is expected that the league will take a prominent part in politics.

W. B. Miller, a Dallas county pioneer, died at his home south of Oak Cliff. He settled in Dallas county fifty-two years ago.

An American syndicate is to build a railroad line in Ecuador.

ADOPTING AMERICAN CUSTOMS IN MANILA.

Old Philippine City Emulates the Activity of Foreign Visitors and Its Business Grows Brisk.

The great work of Americanizing Manila is going bravely on, writes John T. McCutcheon from Manila. It is interesting to see how the humble native is adapting himself to the customs of his conquerors. Already the signs in the streets are being painted in English, several American papers are in the enthusiasm of infancy, every third house sells American beer, and the Escalita in the busy morning hours, when it is booming with traffic, has such an American activity that one forgets he is so far away from home.

The Spanish business houses are printing their advertisements in English, and that sterling American institution, pie, was among the first signs that Manila was being brought under Anglo-Saxon influence. In the streets near the barracks of the soldiers the evidences of invasion are most frequently seen. The Filipinos have been quick to detect the opportunities of the occasion, and the number of drinking places that have sprung up in the last few weeks makes Manila look like a "boom town" in its first year. Dozens of little bars, each one advertising the presence of American beverages, are now in active operation wherever the soldiers are. The bill-poster, also, is busy, and it will not take many months of American occupation to make the beautiful Lunetta gay with big, noisy signboards, such as Chicago has on the lake shore road north of Lincoln Park. Even now every fence has its poster advertising some new American industry calcu-

lated to supply a long-felt want. Sand-wich men bearing placards are also marching up and down in long, solemn, single file through the principal thoroughfares. The martial fever is capturing all the children in town. Every night, while the big regimental parades are wheeling and maneuvering on the Plaza de Bagumbayan, the band playing, horses prancing, and the Lunetta gay with throngs of carriages, the little side streets have their evening drills fi-

minature. The juvenile Filipinos, armed with bamboo sticks, and ranging in age from about 3 to 14, are marching up and down right and left with as much serious intent as the great battalions on the Plaza. Nearly every boy in town knows the American bugle calls, and the "retreat" and "tattoo" are whistled at all hours and places. Baseball games are now a regular thing. A league has been formed, and on three afternoons of the week, weather permitting, a game is played out on the diamond of the Plaza de

where we will among the democratic or quasi-democratic nations of the world, we see no sign whatever of the lessening value of the individual. On the contrary, the need of individual initiative and guidance is everywhere recognized and the services of the individual are in one way or another rewarded. The tendency will continue because it is in accordance with the constitution of human nature. The masses are quite capable of appreciating the accomplished fact, but some one person must have conceived and accomplished it. They are quite capable of co-operating with the work of some leader of men, whether political, religious or in any other sphere of life, but the Washington, the Luther, must be there to show the way. No doubt democracy is as certain a fact for a long epoch to come as any of its warmest devotees have believed, but it will be democracy tempered by the need of the individual who can do the one thing that no other individual can do, who can direct great affairs and persuade vast human aggregates to carry them into execution. The man who can navigate is invaluable, even in a pirate ship.

Faith in the Doctor. An exchange quoted a story said to have been told at a "charity dinner." A man was brought into the hospital, who was thought to be dead. His wife was with him. One of the doctors said, "He is dead," but the man raised his head and said, "No, I'm not dead yet"; whereupon his wife admonished him, saying, "Be quiet, the doctor ought to know best."

There is something radically wrong with the character that is impaired by trust.

Bagumbayan. Everything shows happens on that plaza, the sea front of which is called the Lunetta. Great crowds always gather to watch the contests, and the hurricane of cheers which greets a three-bagger at a critical point is greater far than those cheers that greeted the planting of the American flag in Manila. For a moment the blue-shirted man at the bat is a greater hero than Admiral Dewey, and there have been one or two games played at the termination of which the star players were carried off in triumph on the shoulders of their admirers. The Filipinos gather around the fringe of people at the edges of the diamond and wonder what's happening. If the time ever comes when the Filipinos appreciate and cheer the game America can claim them as faithful allies and patriotic citizens.

A detachment of the Salvation army

has arrived and is occupying a ten-acre lot near the Puerto de Espana. A good many Americans are here watching chances for investment. One firm has bought up all the prominent saloons in town and is simply coin-ing money. There is a great deal of drunkenness, and the men in this condition are so demonstrative that the Spanish ladies dread living on the Escalita. All business houses are booming and prices have gone up. So far as trade is concerned a wave of prosperity is making its headquarters in Manila just at present.

do this was doubted, and his wiser was taken up. A select audience was invited to hear the professor, who declaimed from 8 o'clock in the evening until 10 o'clock the next afternoon. The lecturer stopped occasionally, but it was not because he had forgotten the poem; it was simply to moisten his tongue with sugared water. He won his wager, for the audience had to confess that he got through the 15,000 verses, more or less, of which the poem is composed, without the least difficulty.—London Globe.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

A state statute providing for separate, but equal, accommodations for white and colored persons on railroads is upheld in Smith vs. state (Tenn.), 45 L. R. A. 432, as a valid police regulation and applicable to interstate travel.

The right of a creditor of a corporation to proceed individually against stockholders is held in Castleman vs. Templeman (Md.), 41 L. R. A. 387, to be merged in a decree obtained by him in another state, directing the collection of claims by a receiver.

The reasonableness of an ordinance prohibiting a person to ride a bicycle with handlebars more than four inches below the top of the saddle is held, in Moore vs. District of Columbia (D. C.), 41 L. R. A. 208, to be a question of fact to be determined by evidence.

The right of the mother of an unmarried minor whose father is dead to recover damages for the death of the child is held, in Hennessy vs. Bavarian Brewing company (Mo.), 41 L. R. A. 486, to exist notwithstanding the mother's marriage to one who has assumed the obligations of father to the child.



TYPICAL SCENE IN A STREET OF MANILA. DRAWN FROM LIFE.

DR. FALCONER'S TEMPTATION.

A SHORT STORY

(Continued.)
"Just send me a few strong doses of quinine, doctor, and order me some milk and some coals, and I shall be able to get along by myself, as I have often done before and will often again. A few days will pull me round all right without troubling any one."

"I'm afraid it will be a more serious matter this time," said the doctor, "but have your own way for the present. I'll see that you have some milk, and if I have a spare rug or blanket I'll send it a swell to throw over you. Now, good-by, and see that you keep yourself as warm and comfortable as you can under the difficult circumstances you have chosen for yourself."

"I oughtn't to have listened to you," he went on to himself as he walked home through the driving snow, which had been falling thickly for some time; "but there's that old Ulundi rug of mine he can have tonight. It looks as if he would need it badly."

The ensuing night proved keen and frosty and Falconer's thoughts reverted more than once to the miserable shelter in which he had left his patient and the still more miserable shivering and fever-stricken wretch was lying.

At a comparatively early hour the next morning he was again at the door, waiting in some impatience until it was again unchained and unlocked, and revealed the solitary inmate shivering and moaning in agonies of neuralgia.

"So this is the result of leaving you to your own devices!" he exclaimed as he strode in. "Get on your clothes, and anything you want to take with you, and I will have a fly at the door in five minutes. But sit down first and let me give you a hypodermic dose of morphia to quiet your pain. Is there any water in the house?"

"You can get it at the tap, and here is a cup. But I tell you plainly, I'm not going out of this house. Do anything you can for me without removing me, and I will thank you and repay you when I can. I do thank you a hundred times for the rug you sent me last night. But go to infirmary or hospital I will not; understand that clearly."

"Well, well!" said the doctor, wishing to humor him for the moment; "lie down there and get under the rug then. Hold out your arm. There, you'll feel better in a minute. A hot better," he muttered as he examined the pulse. "It will be easier to get him away so. Now lie still and keep yourself warm for half an hour. I have another case to see at the next street, and I will be back here in that time." So saying, he walked quickly to the door, from which he withdrew the key and put it in his pocket. It was several minutes' walk to the nearest cab stand and nearly half an hour had elapsed before he was again at the door with a four-wheeler. To his chagrin he found it fastened by the chain, but with a powerful push of his shoulder he burst it open and entered.

His patient was lying on the floor of the front room on his face, having apparently succumbed to the influence of the morphia as he was returning from putting the chain on the door. "What a monomaniac!" exclaimed the doctor as he stooped to lift him. "Hallo! What have we here? Those tumors again!" In a moment he had laid the insensible figure on the bed and was hastily undoing his clothing. Under the man's shirt, and next his skin, was fastened a broad canvas belt, furnished with six large leather pouches widely distending and bulging prominently. "Ha! this explains the mystery!" Falconer exclaimed as he weighed these malignant tumors with a vengeance. "Come, my friend, let go!"—this to the patient, who was feebly and half unconsciously clutching at the belt as he withdrew it—"I must make a thorough examination of these tumors, since I have discovered them at last."

Placing the belt on the floor—for there was no table in the room—he unlocked the strap of one of the pouches with fingers that trembled with excitement. A yellow gleam caught his eye, and for a moment his hands shook so violently and uncontrollably that a small avalanche of gold coins rolled out upon the bare boards with a jingling crash, and spread over the floor. His head swam, flashes of fire seemed to dance before his eyes, a thunderous reverberation filled his ears, and before he was able to control his own movements he was down on his knees wildly clutching at the coins with both hands, thrusting them into his pockets as fast as he could gather them up. Recovering himself with a sense of shame and amazement such as he had never felt before, he was conscious of shuddering so violently that his teeth chattered, and the gold dropped again and again from his fingers. "For shame, Richard Falconer!" he heard himself saying aloud, "is this your contempt for filthy lucre, your boasted indifference to gold? Get up at once, put back that money and see to your patient as you ought! What is all this to you?"

With a great effort he pulled himself together and began methodically to gather up the coins and put them back into the pouch. Most of them were English sovereigns, but some were Eastern coins, at whose value he could only guess. He estimated, however, that the contents of the first bag must be worth at least two hundred pounds; a second and a third were opened with a similar result; but the last three contained not coins, but jewels, mostly uncut and many uncut; rubies, emeralds and diamonds, some of them of great size and evidently of enormous value. He was still engaged in counting and examining these last, oblivious of the lapse of time, when he was startled by hearing the outer door and footsteps cross the floor towards the door of the inner room. Almost before he was

conscious of moving he found himself at the door and in the act of turning the key in the lock. "Good Heavens!" he muttered, "I must be under the spell of the gold-frenzied myself. This will never do!" Nevertheless he opened the door only wide enough to let himself through, and at once closed and locked it behind him. Then he found himself face to face with the driver of the cab which he had left at the door.

"Beg your pardon, sir!" said the man, touching his hat; "I thought you had forgotten me. Is there anything you want carried out to the cab?"

"I'm afraid I did forget you," said the doctor. "The fact is, I have seen reason to change my mind about removing the patient. You need not wait any longer. Here is a shilling for the time you have lost."

"Not quite a case for the Union Infirmary," he said to himself after the cab had departed. "I must get a nurse for him and order some proper food. He will be able to pay for them," he added with a sigh. "And now I think of it, I had better take charge of his money myself."

So saying, he returned the jewels to their respective pouches, fastened them securely, and again locking the door, took off his coat and waistcoat and buckled the heavy belt around his own waist. Its weight surprised him, but when he had adjusted it in its place and rearranged his clothes over it, he was astonished to find how easily it fitted and how little external evidence there was of its presence. Then he knelt down beside his patient and examined him minutely. The man lay in a death-like stupor, with eyes half open, and the doctor, raising his lids successively with his thumb, noted with keen professional glance that the pupils were contracted to less than half their natural size. "Good heavens!" was his first thought; "can I have given him an overdose?"

The next ten minutes were spent in efforts to awake and arouse the sleeping man. He shouted in his ears, dipped the corners of his handkerchief in water and slapped his face, raised him to his feet only to find his legs collapse helplessly under him. He put his hand to the hip-pocket in which he carried his hypodermic case. The bulky pouches of the belt delayed him for a moment, but it was enough to change the current of his thoughts. The thought of the wealth now within his grasp rushed over him like an irresistible flood, sweeping everything before it. "Don't be a Quixotic fool, Richard Falconer! You have done all you can for him; let him go now, and take the good that has fallen into your hands. Here is what will pay all your debts, solve all your difficulties, launch you on a new and full career, brighten your wife's lot, and give your boy a proper chance in the world. Think how much more good it will do in your hands than in those of this useless miser. Now you will have some chance of pursuing your scientific studies to advantage and doing some service to humanity in your day. Just leave the case to nature. Go back to your house, make your evening visit in due course, find him dead, and certify the real cause—malaria fever. And if there be an inquest, there are the contracted liver and enlarged spleen ready to your hand as a sufficient explanation, and what is better, a perfectly true one."

He strode up and down the room in a fever of excitement, his lips muttering, his head whirling. How it ended he could never clearly recollect; he had a confused remembrance of rushing from the house, of passing through the streets, even of stopping to speak with some acquaintances. He found afterwards that he had made more than one parish visit, that he had made more than the automatic force of perfect training had carried him without any hinderance. After a time he seemed to himself to wake as if from a dream. His wife's voice, sounding at first as if coming from a great distance, recalled him to himself. "Richard, Richard, what is the matter? What has happened to you?" He was seated in his own chair in his consulting-room, his wife kneeling on the floor holding his hand, and "Oh, you are ill, you are nothing at breakfast this morning—I saw you, though you thought I didn't notice. Oh, Richard, you mustn't go on like that; if you were to break down what would become of us? Sit still now, till I see if there be any wine left in the decanter, and then you must have something to eat."

"Stop, Mary!" said he, as she rose to leave the room. "I am better now. It must have been one of my old malarial grims, for I have no recollection of coming in. The fact is, I have only returned from seeing a rather curious case, and the poor fellow appeared to be in desperate misery and want. He is in an empty house by himself, has neither chair nor bed, nor apparently a scrap of food to eat. And I can't induce him to go to the infirmary. He is a discharged soldier, and appears to have been a gentleman once, and he seems to be as proud as Lucifer."

(To be Continued.)

Satisfied.
Mrs. Blizer—"Charles, I don't think we will go to Starfish Beach, after all. I hear that Mrs. Dibble is going to be there!" Mr. Blizer—"What of that? There'll be room enough for both of you." Mrs. Blizer—"Charles, Blizer, I met that woman at the beach three summers, and I am not going to be brought in contact with that tumbour work of hers again. I'm tired and sick of the sight of it."—Boston Traveller.

Many a man who doesn't know enough to go in when it rains, knows enough to raise the best umbrella he can get his hands on.—Chicago News.

TALMAGES' SERMON.

"A NEW YEAR'S GREETING" THE SUBJECT.

From Book of Genesis, Chapter xviii, Verse 8, as follows: "How Old Art Thou?" Some Lessons from Life.

The Egyptian capital was the focus of the world's wealth. In ships and barges there had been brought to it from India frankincense and cinnamon and ivory and diamonds; from the north, marble and iron; from Syria, purple and silk; from Greece some of the finest horses of the world, and some of the most brilliant chariots; and from all the earth, that which could best please the eye, and charm the ear and gratify the taste. There were temples aflame with red sandstone, entered by the gateways that were guarded by pillars bewildering with hieroglyphics and wound with brazen serpents and adorned with winged creatures—their eyes and beaks and pinions glittering with precious stones. There were marble columns blooming into white flowers; there were stone pillars, at the base of which were the heads of lions, and bursting into the shape of the lotus when in full bloom.

Along the avenues, lined with sphinx and fane and obelisk, there were princes who came in gorgeously upholstered palanquins, carried by servants in scarlet or elsewhere drawn by vehicles, the snow-white horses, golden-bitted, and six abreast, dashing at full run. On floors of mosaic the glories of Pharaoh were spelled out in letters of porphyry and beryl and flame. There were ornaments twisted from the wood of tamarisk, embossed with silver breaking into foam. There were footstools made out of a single precious stone. There were beds fashioned out of a crouched lion in bronze. There were chairs spotted with the sleek hides of leopards. There were seats footed with the claws of wild beasts, and armed with the talons of birds. As you stand on the level beach of the sea on a summer day, and look either way, and there are miles of breakers, white with the ocean foam, dashing shoreward, so it seemed as if the sea of the world's pomp and wealth in the Egyptian capital for miles and miles flung itself into white breakers of marble temple, manseum and obelisk.

It was to the capital and the palace of Pharaoh that Jacob the plain shepherd, came to meet his son Joseph, who had become prime minister in the royal apartment. Pharaoh and Jacob met, dignity and rusticity, the gracefulness of the court and the plain manners of the field. The king, wanting to make the old countryman at ease, and seeing how white his beard is and how feeble his step, looks familiarly in his face and says to the aged man: "How old art thou?"

Last night the gate of Eternity opened to let in, amid the great throng of departed centuries, the soul of the dying year. Under the twelfth stroke of the brazen hammer of the city clock the patriarch fell dead, and the stars of the night were the funeral torches. It is most fortunate that on this road of life there are so many mile-stones, and that we can read just how fast we are going when a journey's end, I feel that it is not an inappreciable question that I ask today, when I look into your faces, and say, as Pharaoh did to Jacob, the patriarch, "How old art thou?"

People who are truthful on every other subject lie about their ages, so that I do not solicit from you any ill-tempered response to the question I have asked. I don't put you one under temptation, but to see by what road it is we are measuring our earthly existence. There is a right way and a wrong way of measuring a door, or a wall, or an arch, or a tower, and so there is a right way and a wrong way of measuring our earthly existence. It is with reference to this higher meaning that I confront you this morning with the stupendous question of the text, and ask: "How old art thou?"

It is not sinful egotism for a Christian man to say, "I am purer than I used to be. I am more consecrated to Christ than I used to be. I have got over a great many of the bad habits in which I used to indulge in. I am a great deal better man than I used to be." There is no sinful egotism in that. It is not base egotism for a soldier to say, "I know more about military tactics than I used to be before I took a musket in my hand and learned to 'present arms,' and when I was a pest to the drill officer." It is not base egotism for a sailor to say, "I know better how to clew down the mizzen topsail than I used to be before I had ever seen a ship." And there is no sinful egotism in a Christian man, or in a soldier, or in a sailor, or in a man who will have it, voyaging toward a haven of eternal rest, say, "I know more about spiritual tactics and about voyaging toward heaven than I used to."

Why, there are those in this presence who have measured lances with many a foe and unhorsed it. There are Christian men here who have been awfully busy hammering at the forge of calamity. They stand on an entirely different plane of character from that which they once occupied. They are measuring their life on earth by golden-gated Sabbaths, by pentecostal prayer meetings, by communion tables, by baptismal fonts, by hallelujahs in the temple. They have stood on Sinai, and heard it thunder. They have stood on Paganah, and looked over into the Promised Land. They have stood on Calvary, and seen the cross bleed. They can, like Paul the Apostle, write on their heaviest troubles "light" and "but for a moment." The darkest night their soul is irradiated, by the faces of those who have come to proclaim glory and good cheer. They are only waiting for the gates to open and the chains to fall off and the glory to begin.

I remark again, there are many—and I wish there were more—who are estimating life by the good they can do. John Bradford said he counted that day nothing at all in which he had not, by pen or tongue, done some good. If a man being right, I cannot tell how many tears he may wipe away, how many burdens he may lift,

shook with the triumphal march that was as strange as it was overwhelming. With a most glorious accompaniment will God's dear children go into their high residence, when the trumpets shall sound and the Last Day has come. At the signal given, the bells of the towers, and of the lighthouses, and of the cities, will strike their sweetness into a last chime that shall ring into the heavens and float off upon the sea, joined by the boom of bursting mine and magazine, augmented by all the cathedral towers of heaven—the harmonies of earth and the symphonies of the celestial realm making up one great triumphal march, fit to celebrate the ascent of the redeemed to where they shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

GREAT SPANISH ACTRESS.

The Daughter of a Rich Merchant of Madrid.

One must love Madrid and be familiar with its history to know how representative is the Spanish theater of its glory, its genius and its beauty, says the New York Herald. It arose phoenixlike from the very ashes of the famous Coliseum of the Cross, whose performers, toward the close of last century, created that atmosphere of abandon and fantasy which is the very breath of life to the modern Spanish stage. For twenty years the famous Rafael Calvo made the Spanish theater the representative of the choicest dramatic art of his people. His death left a vacancy which was not filled until the appearance of Maria Guerrero. The season in Madrid lasted barely six months. During the rest of the year the company makes tours to the provinces or abroad. In 1897, for example, it scored brilliant successes throughout the countries of Spanish America. This year a tour of Europe is contemplated, with a first appearance at Paris. The choicest class of modern drama will form its repertory. The company, which the Figaro has happily called a "company of hidalgos," is managed by Mme. Guerrero and her husband, Senor Fernando Diaz de Mendoza, a fellow-actor, and by title the marquis of Fontanar.

The daughter of a rich merchant of Madrid and carefully educated in a convent, an irresistible vocation attracted her to the stage. She made her debut at the Spanish theater in 1890. In 1892, at the Comedia, she was the first great success. She has ever since retained her place at the head of her art in Spain.

Eucalyptus Pavements.

Germany is about to make a radical departure in paving streets and streets in its big cities with the wood of the eucalyptus tree. The substance has been tested thoroughly in the Antipodes, and the German authorities are satisfied that it is better than stone for the purpose. Eucalyptus wood has been used in material for the past ten years. It has proved to be so serviceable and durable that all the principal streets of that city have been paved with it. The great density, hardness and elasticity of the wood of certain kinds of eucalyptus trees, rich in pitch and fatty oils make the wood more adaptable for the purpose than that of any other tree. It is said to be proof against rapid deterioration and does not absorb the moisture of city streets. For hygienic as well as economical reasons Germany is now experimenting with it. In Leipzig a street in the busiest section of the city has been paved half with eucalyptus wood and half with ordinary material under equal circumstances and conditions. Despite its hardness, the wood surface does not get slippery and it seems to be superior to asphalt in many ways. Dresden and several other German cities are making similar experiments.

Another Pair.

A new anecdote to show the evils of intemperance is found in Modern Society. A Russian peasant returning from town, where he had bought a new pair of boots and drunk a few glasses of spirits, fell asleep by the roadside, and was stripped of the boots by a light-fingered tramp. The fellow's sleep remained unbroken until a passing wagoner, seeing him lying half across the track, shouted to him to "take his legs out of the way." "My legs" echoed the half-asleep sleeper, rubbing his eyes, "those legs ain't mine—mine had boots on!"

LITERARY NOTES.

"A Life of Christ for the Young" is the title of a most valuable book by George Ludington Veale (George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia). It is excellently illustrated and all in all is a story of the Savior most beautifully told. It is books like this that make the world pleasanter to live in.

A fact not generally known is that Sir Edward W. Hamilton, K. C. B., the author of the monograph on Mr. Gladstone, just published, was the great Englishman's private secretary for a number of years and thus had exceptional opportunities for studying Mr. Gladstone's personality and for observing his methods of work.

The earlier novels of the late Harold Frederic, which give so dramatic a series of pictures of life in central New York state, the author's home, have had a good sale and are being called for more and more frequently since Mr. Frederic's death. Of "Beth's Brother's Wife" there have been sold about 3,000 copies; of "The Lawton Girl" about 7,000; of "In the Valley" about 5,350, and of "The Sixties," made up of "The Copperhead" and the "Marsena" stories, about 2,000; in all, not far from 18,000.

Few people have an adequate idea of the heavy expenses to which the great magazines are put when they attempt the elaborate illustration of an important article. The drawings, for example, for Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," all of which appear as illustrations in the two-volume edition of the work just published, required the exclusive services for many months of some of the best artists in the country, and were made at a total cost to Scribner's Magazine of about \$12,000.

Why isn't a man who wears spectacles troubled with sea-sickness?

THE AUSTRIAN VIEW

PUT US DOWN FOR A NATION OF MONEY SEEKERS.

The Recent War Amassed Them—Public Opinion Was Sure That the "Yankees" Would Be Utterly Crushed on Land and Sea.

Ever since the victories of the American navy and army over Spanish arms public opinion in this part of Europe has been turned toward the United States, says a Vienna correspondent of the New York Tribune. Hitherto America has been thought of by the great majority of classes throughout the Austro-Hungary monarchy as a great wild dream, a golden Eldorado, a land covered with huge thoughts through which the rich yellow gold streams to all parts of the country. The Americans have been looked upon by the Austrians as a race of shopkeepers and merchants. The term "Yankee" they first became familiar with through the newspapers and to them it has always been a synonym for greedy money seekers, quite devoid of any feelings whatever other than a mania for dollars. When the Spanish American war opened public opinion in Austria was so prejudiced against the Yankees that they were indignantly defeated and that it would be a miracle if they were not vanquished on sea. One heard on all sides that the Americans could not fight; that they had no army and but a puny navy; but that, in all probability, their gold would win in the end. In the meantime, however, they would be soundly whipped. This was at the beginning of the war. When Dewey electrified the world with the news of his victory at Manila the Austrians opened their eyes somewhat. And when on the Fourth of July the telegrams announced that the whole of Cervera's fleet had been destroyed without loss on the American side the press that had sneered at the United States army and vainly changed its tactics and characterized the victor as a "greedy young scoundrel" with its brutal grasp at the throat of Spain.

Nevertheless, public opinion awakened with a start to the fact that the Yankees possessed something more than the love of gold. The press headed the "American wave" that ensued by publishing all the information available regarding the "new nation across the sea." And now anything and everything possible and impossible that bears on America and things American is accepted as gospel and eagerly read. The latest morsel of "news" about America that has been served to the Austrian reading public is a learned study of American literature, an article obviously originating from some writer of German nationality who has visited the United States, and, following the example of our foreign critics, has returned to ventilate the knowledge picked up on his trip. The article appeared some weeks ago in the Neue Freie Presse, one of Vienna's best-informed journals. The writer starts out in most approved German style, with a large exclamation-point, "America obviously America," an article obviously American. He then proceeds to praise the "new nation" as a "mighty atom" just intrusting a head waiter on the arrangement and cost of a menu.

When you make a bid for compliments do not be surprised if they are not quite as choice as you would have had offered involuntarily.

There is no use crying over spilled milk, but you can do some effective talking to the maid who has been guilty of such awkwardness.

The cleverest manuscript may be refused if sent to the publisher in untidy chirography, and a stupid one accepted because clearly typewritten.

The season has arrived when you can stand all day holding open a shop door for the surging multitude to pass through, and never a word of thanks for your trouble.

And now the women with well-filled purses carry them in such carelessly attractive fashion that it is no wonder impetuous individuals lose sight of honesty and make a grab for them.

It is strange but true that a woman rarely feels that she needs advice in the selection of her husband, but asks the assistance always of one, if not more, friends, when she goes to buy a hat.—Philadelphia Times.

FACTS ABOUT PORTO RICO.

Slavery was abolished in Porto Rico in the year 1873.

There are scarcely any birds, flowers or wild animals in Porto Rico.

Stock raising flourishes better in Porto Rico than anywhere else in the West Indies.

Porto Rico has been a sanitarium for European invalids for many years.—Atlanta Constitution.

Porto Rico is traversed from east to west by a range of mountains averaging 1,500 feet above the sea level.

Porto Rico is the coolest place in the West Indies, and the most beautiful, with remarkable fertile and productive soil.

There are only a few miles of railway in Porto Rico, but when the Cuban war ends several railways will be immediately constructed.

Porto Rico is 100 miles long, running east and west, and forty miles wide. It is rectangular in shape, having an area of 3,600 square miles, and 459,000 white and 620,000 people of black and mixed race.

BONES INSTEAD OF GOLD.

Syndicate Learns a Geologist's Map of Wreck.

From the Chihuahua Enterprise: Sometimes a man of talent is concealed behind a dull exterior. Some months ago a Mexican from Sonora was employed as a woodchopper at Phoenix, Ariz. He was a very good woodchopper, and by his efficiency in that profession alone he won the confidence and respect of his employer. It transpired, though, that he was something more than a woodchopper. He was a man of geographical information, and a past master in the art of map drawing. He put a sample of his work on exhibition and it commanded rapt attention. It represented a spot in Sonora in the vicinity of Magdalena, and it contained the designation of a spot marking the site of a mine of marvelous wealth. He had been there and knew all about it. The existence of the map and mine became known to a dozen of the wisest, best and foremost men of Phoenix. They gave the Mexican all the consideration he desired, and then formed a syndicate for the rediscovery and development of the mine, from the Mexican's glowing description of which concluded them that they had the world by the tail on a 30 per cent grade, pulling downward. About two weeks ago a member of the syndicate, the Mexican and the map went to Sonora to give it another yank. The member of the syndicate returned later alone. He admitted to other members of the syndicate that a startling discovery had been made. The spot designated on the map as the site of the mine was easily located. They sunk a shaft, and came upon some human bones which they drifted among more, and an exhausted description of which convinced them that they had bones enough to bear a skeleton. Thinking that to be an error, they prospectively in the vicinity. Nearly every day to a deposit of bones, until the syndicate was finally forced upon them, they were mining in a graveyard and was too old a graveyard that faced indications had long since appeared, so that it couldn't be the site the Mexican had indicated when he constructed his map. The syndicate is not yet discouraged; it believes that mine is somewhere in that neighborhood, but that the bearings are wrong.

Flying Machines for War.

The Ordnance and Fortification Board at Washington has appropriated \$25,000 to be expended in experiments on the use of air-ships in war, both for purposes of reconnaissance and for dealing blows at the enemy. Professor Langley, whose recent experiments with flying-machines have commanded the interest of the scientific world, advised the board to undertake the work, and he will assist General Greely in conducting it.

Heaviest Anchors Ever Made.

Eight and a half tons is the weight of each of the anchors of the Cunard line Campania, which were tested to bear a strain of 120 tons. The weight of the cables and anchors together for that vessel was 105 tons. These anchors are the heaviest ever made.

THE FEMINE OBSERVER.

Christmas shopping has set in early this year.

Shoplifters find the new golf caps a great help in their business.

There was cleaner cut sarcasm than when we call some domestic servants "help."

It is a wise woman who is photographed now if she wishes to utilize her pictures as Christmas gifts.

Women will never be able to possess such a comforter as a man's pipe is to him in all sorts of trouble.

The darkest time is said to be just before the dawn, but for many of us it seems like an all-night blackness.

To fully appreciate the meaning of the term "a mighty atom" just intrusting a head waiter on the arrangement and cost of a menu.

When you make a bid for compliments do not be surprised if they are not quite as choice as you would have had offered involuntarily.

There is no use crying over spilled milk, but you can do some effective talking to the maid who has been guilty of such awkwardness.

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MYSTERY OF THE HEAVENS.

The Strange Force That Governs and Controls Movements of the Universe.

The phenomena of meteoric showers have not only caused the dwellers on this planet to turn their eyes heavenward, but have revived interest in the mystery of the bond of the universe. What is the secret of the movements of the moon and planets? What mysterious power keeps the heavenly bodies in place while revolving, in some instances, at a speed far greater than an express train? The greatest of scientists in trying to answer the question are compelled to echo the magicians of Egypt, "This is the finger of God."

It is one of the most fortunate and remarkable coincidences in the whole history of science that at the very time that the Greenwich observatory was being called into existence, the greatest of all astronomers was working out his demonstration of the law that every particle of matter attracted every other particle with a force which varied directly with the mass and inversely with the square of the distance. Newton's discovery of gravitation gave a new and additional importance to the regular observation of the moon's position. They were needed now, not only to assist in the practical work of navigation, but for the development of theories of pure science. Halley, second astronomer royal, and Mascheroni, the fifth, devoted themselves to this department of work, to the neglect of the observation of the places of stars. Airy, the seventh, while making catalogue work at the regular routine of the observatory, developed the observation of the members of the solar system, and especially of the moon, in a most marked degree, and collected and completely reduced the vast mass of material which the industry of his predecessors had gathered. It is pre-eminently of the work of Airy that the

with powerful telescopes, and a few years later Airy obtained the anastigmat of the government for the erection of a larger equatorial in a much more ample dome. This was for thirty-four years the "great" or "southern" equatorial, and the mounting still remains and bears the old name, though the original telescope has been removed elsewhere. The object glass had an aperture of twelve and three-quarter inches and a focal length of eighteen feet. The mounting was so massive and stable that the present astronomer royal has found it quite practicable and safe to place upon it a telescope of many times the weight, of twenty-eight inches aperture and twenty-eight feet focal length, the largest refractor in the British empire, though surpassed by several of your American instruments.

The stability of the mounting rendered the telescope suitable for a special work. This was the observation of "minor planets." On the first day of the present century the first of these little bodies was discovered by Piazzi at Palermo. Three more were discovered at no great interval afterwards, and there are intervals of thirty-eight years without any addition to their number. But from Dec. 8, 1845, up to the present time the work of picking up fresh individuals of these pocket planets has gone on without interruption, until now more than 400 are known. Most of these are of no interest to us, but a few come sufficiently near to the earth for their distance to be very accurately determined, and when the distance of one mem-

ber of the solar system is determined, those of all the others can be calculated from the relations which the law of gravitation reveals to us. It is a matter of importance, therefore, to continue the work of discovery, since we may at any time come across an interesting or useful member of the family, and that we may be able to distinguish between minor planets already discovered and new ones their orbits must be determined as they are observed, and some sort of watch kept on their movements. Such observations repeated year after year on any stars have enabled the orbits of not a few to be laid down with remarkable precision, and we find that their movements are completely consistent with the law of gravitation. Further, just as Neptune was pre-announced and discovered from noting the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, so the discordances in the place of Sirius led to the belief that it was attracted by a then unseen companion—a companion whose position with respect to the brighter star was predicted and afterwards seen.

Gravitation then appears, indeed, to be the bond of the universe, yet it leaves us with several weighty problems. The observation of the position of the stars shows that though we call them fixed they really have motions of their own. Of these motions a great part consists of a drift away from one portion of the heaven towards a point diametrically opposite to it, a drift such as must be due, not to a true motion of the individual stars, but to a motion through space of our sun and its attendant system. The elder Herschel was the first to discover this mysterious solar motion. Sir George Airy and Mr. Edward Dunkin, for forty-six years a member of the Greenwich staff, and from 1881 to 1884 the chief assistant, severally contributed important determinations of its direction.

What is the cause of this motion, what is the law of this motion, is at present beyond our power to find out. Many years ago a German astronomer made the random suggestion that possibly we were revolving in an orbit round the Pleiades as a center. The suggestion was entirely baseless, but, unfortunately, has found its way into many popular works, and still sometimes it is brought forward as if it were one of the established truths of astronomy. We can at the present time only say that this solar motion is a mystery.

There is a greater mystery still. The stars have their own individual motions, and in the case of a few these

are of the most amazing swiftness. The earth in its motion round the sun travels nearly nineteen miles in a second, say 1,000 times faster than the quickest train of an express train. The sun's rate of motion is probably not quite as swift, but Arcturus, a sun far larger than our own, has a pace some twenty times as swift as the orbital motion of the earth. This is not a motion that we can conceive of as being brought about by gravitation, for if there were some unseen body so vast as to draw Arcturus with this swiftness, other stars, too, would be hurled across the sky as quickly. Like Job of old, we are speechless when the question comes to us from heaven, "Canst thou guide Arcturus and his sons?"

London. E. Walter Maunder.

KEEP TAB ON EVERYDAY NEEDS

Way for the Cook and Housekeeper to Work Together.
Every housekeeper knows how next to impossible it is to prevent the supplies in the kitchen from running low and not to find, at the last moment, that something indispensable is lacking, says the Philadelphia Times. A cake is to be made and there is no flour; Monday morning comes; the bluing bottle is empty. Saturday afternoon: "Please, ma'am, there isn't any coal," and so on to the end of the chapter. The kitchen slate, with pencil attached, on which the cook is told to note down whatever is wanting, is the usual recourse, but even this fails. Sometimes the memoranda are really rubbed out by accident and very often that excuse is made when something is forgotten. To avoid this have a small tablet; a pad of writing paper six by three inches. Bore a hole in the center of the upper edge and put a string

through to hang it up by. Attach a short lead pencil, well sharpened, and suspend the pad over the kitchen table, just where it will be in plain sight while the cook is at her work. On this let her write her memoranda, impressing it upon her that she is not to wait until a thing is actually out before ordering it. Then, on your morning visit to the kitchen, the leaf can be torn off and given you and you have the written list all ready to give your orders to "butter and baker and candlestick-maker."

The Largest Cake Ever Baked.

In June, 1780, the Saxon army of Frederick William I. was encamped in tents and huts at Radewitz, on the right bank of the Elbe, the encampment covering over twelve square miles of ground. Here, on the day before the camp was broken up, the entire army of 30,000 men sat down to a dinner prepared on a scale rarely equaled in modern times. Eighty oxen were roasted, and the men helped themselves to the meat ad lib. We are told that "three measures of beer and two of wine" were served to each individual. But the crowning wonder of the day's feasting and drinking was displayed when a gigantic cake, drawn by eight horses and resting on a platform covered by a tent, was brought upon the scene. Certainly it was the largest cake ever baked. It contained thirty-six bushels of flour, over 200 gallons of milk, one ton of yeast, one ton of butter, and 5,000 eggs, besides other ingredients in smaller quantities. To cut so huge a cake it was found necessary to employ a carpenter, who, with a large knife, the handle of which rested on his shoulder, divided it up in the same manner as a rick of hay is divided at the present day in England. The dimensions of this cake deserve notice. It was, speaking in round numbers, 18 yards long, 8 yards broad, and, in the center $\frac{1}{2}$ of a yard thick!

German Hares.

Sold one pint of milk, add to it two tablespoonfuls of butter; when lukewarm add one yeast cake, dissolved, half teaspoonful of salt and sufficient flour to make a soft dough. When very light roll out, cut into crescents; stand them in a greased pan, and when very light run into a quick oven for fifteen minutes. When they are half done draw them to the oven door, brush with a glass made from white of egg, sugar and milk; dust thickly with chopped almonds and return them to the oven to brown.

No Harm Done.

Burgling Bill (wildly)—Dash it all! you've set their bells ter ringin'! Wise William (calmly)—That's all right. This feller used to be night clerk in a drug store.—Puck.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Among the Poultry.

From Farmers' Review: Dust for Poultry.—It is a well-known fact that all birds depend on their daily dust bath as a preventive of insect parasites, and as the winter closes up the outdoor and under the barn dusting places, some provision should be made on every farm, and within every poultry house, for this source of health and comfort. The prudent poultry-keeper will have stored up from the dry road track a good lot of the summer dust, which is the best and cheapest material for this purpose. If this provision has not been made then sifted coal ashes are an excellent substitute. Wood ashes, if used, should be mixed with equal parts of dry soil, or when damp will be too caustic for the legs of the fowls. This dust bath should be put in shallow boxes, large enough for two or three birds to roll in at once, and set in the warmest sunniest corner of the house; it will need replenishing or renewing every week or two.

Dry Leaves for Litter.—Next to the dust bath for the health of the poultry is the scratching pen; for birds to thrive, they must have exercise. Fine hay straw or chafe is good, but we find dry forest leaves are an excellent and convenient litter for the entire pen, and a little grain thrown on this litter will induce the birds to "scratch for dear life." As often as once a week this litter should be renewed and the pens thoroughly cleaned. Some poultry-keepers have several inches of dry sand for the floor, which is all right when new and fresh, but soon becomes filthy, and is with great difficulty renewed in the winter. We prefer a tight board floor for the pen where fowls are to spend most of their time in winter.

Keep the Poultry House Free from Lice.—It is our honest conviction that the "lice" and "droppings" among poultry comes from the presence of some form of lice, which must be destroyed before there can be any pleasure or profit in the chicken business. Of the many remedies frequent and thorough cleaning comes first. Insecticides will avail little if filth is allowed to accumulate under the roosts and on the floor. After cleaning up spraying the floors and roosts with some of the many insecticides is in order. After cleaning up, this with various success, we have tried the caustic potash, or concentrated lye, as the most effective and cheapest remedy. This is used in solutions strong enough to bite the tongue, say one pound to eight gallons of water. This can be prepared by dissolving in warm water as much as may be needed at one time and reducing to the required strength. This can be applied with brush or sprayer, but it will reach every possible hiding place of the lice. This also is a perfect renovator of hidden filth, and the only cheap and effective remedy for the worst of all, the red mites or spider lice.

J. C. PLUMBER.

Getting Rid of Laying Workers.

In a late issue of the American Bee Journal Edwin Bevin claims to have discovered two alternative ways in which laying-worker colonies can be disposed of so as to get all the service out of the bees that they can render, and yet keep the number of the colonies up to what it was before. One way is to place the hive containing the laying workers over a strong colony with a fertile queen, placing a newspaper between the two hives. The bees will unite peacefully, and when considerable worker brood appears in the upper hive the hive can be placed on another stand, and the bees will rear a queen from the brood, if the old queen is left in the lower hive; or a fertile queen can be introduced about three days after the removal of the hive. The other plan involves the taking of a couple of frames of brood from the laying worker colony, and placing them in another hive over a strong colony, with a frame having wire-cloth nailed to both sides of it between the two hives. Then a fertile queen and her escort are released on the two combs, and in a few days there will be a nucleus strong enough to take care of the queen. This hive is then set down by the side of the hive holding the laying workers, and the bees must be transferred from the laying-worker hive to the nucleus. By the time all but two of the frames are placed in the new hive the queen is at work there and everything is harmonious. As regards the two frames taken from the nucleus, they can be returned to the places from which they were taken, or they can be placed in the frames remaining unused in the laying-worker hive.

Milk Pails and Disease Germs.

Milk pails should be carefully handled in order to keep disease germs out of the milk. Doubtless this utensil is often the carrier of disease from one place to another. It is a connecting link between the disease and the healthy people in the distant city. A child may be sick with scarlet fever in the house of some farmer that supplies milk to city milkmen. The fact of the scarlet fever being in his house should not continue to be used, as the cows are in the barn perhaps far from the house. But the milk pails are kept in the house. The germs of disease are very small and very numerous. Some of them fly like dust in the air. It is very easy for a single germ out of the millions to get into the room where the milk pails are kept and settle into a pail. The milkster takes the pail and does the milking, and the milk and germ are sent to the city. In the transfer the germ is multiplied to grow. By the time it has reached the city customers the milk contains thousands of germs and they are distributed to numerous customers. In most cases the people that swallow the germ-infested milk receive no harm from it, their systems being able to throw off or destroy the germs. But

among the customers are found a few whose systems are susceptible of being made the prey of the disease germs, and these fall victims.

In case of any contagious disease breaking out in the family of a man that supplies milk extraordinary precautions should be taken. The milk pails should never be used until they have been scalded out with boiling water. Even this is not a sure way of keeping out the germs, steaming being required to make them absolutely safe. As most people are not in reach of an apparatus for steaming, the next best thing is the scalding. Then care should be taken that the garments worn by the milkers be not those that have been exposed to the germs. Everything about the milking should be washed, including hands and face. We realize the fact that it would be better if the farmstead in case of the outbreak of a contagious disease in his family, would decline to sell his milk for some time, but we also know that most farmers feel too poor to make so great a sacrifice. Unless the sacrifice is to be made, extraordinary precautions should be taken.

Origin of the Galloways.

In a pamphlet on the "History of the Galloways," Col. D. McCrae says: "Galloways are a hardy homeless breed of best cattle, which take their names from an old district in the southwest of Scotland. Near the sea, and along the valleys of the rivers are many glens of rich fertile land. On the higher ground the surface is more undulating and irregular with numerous small lakes, wide stretches of mossy moorland, rocky hills, and high heathery mountains. The climate is mild and moist, and while cattle usually have winter shelter provided, they sometimes winter well without any, and sheep are out all the year. In the days of the Romans it contained dense forests, largely of oak, and many traces of the Roman occupation may still be seen. The forests have disappeared, but there is still in many sections considerable wooded shelter.

Much has been written about the origin of our modern breeds of cattle. The Romans when they came into Britain found the great Bos Ursus roaming through the forest. Caesar says this animal resembled the domestic cattle, but in size was more like an elephant, and exceeding wild and fierce, with immense horns. Professor Low says their skeleton indicates an animal "nearly three times the bulk of the oxen of the present time." Much has been written to show that our modern breeds are descended from a single ox, but the bulk of opinion seems to be against this supposition. Youatt in his work on the cattle of Great Britain says: "There appears to be the remnants of two distinct breeds of aboriginal cattle, one in the parks of Chillingham, in Northumberland; the other at Chateaufort in Lanarkshire. The first are milk-bred, and the second are polled. In continuation of the first we have the Devon, the Hereford, the Sussex, and the Highland cow. The others would appear to survive in the Galloways, the Angus humbles, the Suffolks and the Norfolks." This may be a feasible supposition, but it is just as likely that these wild cattle are the descendants of the domestic animals escaped into the forest, and become wild there. Youatt says: "In the comparative roving and uncertain life which our earlier and later ancestors led, these cattle would sometimes stray and be lost. The country was then overgrown with forests, and the beasts took themselves to the recesses of the woods, became wild, and sometimes ferocious. They, by degrees, grew so numerous, as to be dangerous to the inhabitants of the neighboring district. As civilization advanced, and the forests became thinned and contracted, these animals were seldom seen, and at length almost disappeared. They are still to be found in a few parks." Instead of attempting to domesticate the buffalo we have brought with us the breeds of cattle used by our forefathers in Europe. The buffalo is readily tamed and has been more than once used as the ox in the plow. To judge by the historical accounts he is a meek and mild animal compared with the ancient Ursus. When the white man came to America the horse was unknown, now there are many bands of wild horses descended from those escaped from settlers both in North America and in the most likely theory is that our modern breeds of cattle are descended from the domestic cattle brought into Europe by the early settlers. The Scots are said to have come across Europe and through Ireland into Scotland, from Scythia, and it is a singular fact that Herodotus, the historian, who wrote about B. C. 400, says: "In Scythia the oxen have no horns." It is therefore probable that the Galloways are the direct descendants of the old Scythian breed of polled cattle.

National Inspection of Meat.

The inspection of meat for interstate commerce is by direction of Congress, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It was instituted in 1891, and now there are 125 abattoirs in 33 cities where the Bureau inspects all meat slaughtered. The number of live animals inspected in 1897 was as follows: Cattle, 5,250,225; sheep, 8,644,353; calves, 498,983; hogs, 25,596,741; total, 48,310,107. Of these the following numbers were rejected: Cattle, 25,148; sheep, 11,260; calves, 2,653; hogs, 53,114; total condemned, 92,364. This total does not show a large percentage of diseased animals in this country, but it is unpleasant to think that, without government inspection, many of them would find their way into the butcher's block; some would be consumed by state or municipal inspectors. In addition to the above figures, there were post-mortem inspections of 26,580,859 animals and 49,295 parts of carcasses were condemned. Besides, there were killed by city inspectors 641 cattle, 1,527 sheep, 40 calves, and 2,081 hogs that had been rejected in the stock yards by the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

An Admirer of Jerseys.

It is manifest that the intelligent New England dairy farmer has no reason to despair. He has ample means for self-defense. It is very easy for a single germ out of the millions to get into the room where the milk pails are kept and settle into a pail. The milkster takes the pail and does the milking, and the milk and germ are sent to the city. In the transfer the germ is multiplied to grow. By the time it has reached the city customers the milk contains thousands of germs and they are distributed to numerous customers. In most cases the people that swallow the germ-infested milk receive no harm from it, their systems being able to throw off or destroy the germs. But

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Story of the Centuries That Have Passed Since the Creation as Told by a Grain of Sand—And a Wonderful Tale of Woe It Is.

Ten Little Servants.

Ten little servants Johnny has, That know but to obey, And to his slightest beck and call They never answer nay, And never argue or reply, And never question ask, But with a good and hearty will Do their appointed task!

Of different size and different strength, Yet willing all and true, And glad to give each other aid In everything they do, Five on his right, five on his left, And each one has his pair, Which matches him in size and form Exactly to a hair!

In every duty of the day Each nobly bears his part At school or home, no matter where, In labor or in art, And Johnny never speaks his wish He only needs to think, And straight those servants do his will, As quick as you could wink.

And should these busy brothers work A single deed of shame, Not that the fault you may be sure That Johnny is in the blame; And so are you in the same case— All children and all men— For who has fingers strong and well "Can count his servants ten!" —Bruce Baxter.

A Story of the Sand.

Yes, I am only a grain of sand, Yet I have a long and interesting history. When Berosus was yet young I was old in years and experience. When the deeds of Hannibal and Napoleon are forgotten the marks I have left on the world will still be fresh and full of meaning. My home was on the shore of the Arctic ocean. I was one of a very large family. For many centuries we occupied a large level plain overlooking the ice-bound sea. One day we heard a rumbling noise beneath us. Then the earth shook terribly and the whole plain was raised many hundred feet above the surrounding country. Many of my brothers and sisters fell into the ocean, and for hundreds of years I watched the surf grinding them together and dashing them against the rocky coast until they became smooth, round pebbles, and finally fine, glittering, yellow sand.

For many years during the long winter nights I took great pleasure watching the shimmering play of the pink, blue and green lights of the aurora borealis on a magnificent glacier on a mountain of ice. I could plainly see that the mountain was continually increasing in size, but one day I was startled to find that it was gradually spreading over the tableland and approaching us slowly but surely. Before many years it was almost upon us. We held tightly together for fear the vast mass of ice would tear us apart, but to no avail. The ice spread over us and by its enormous weight tore off a large number of my brothers and sisters. We clung tightly together and formed a large bowlder. The ice pushed and tumbled us along, and as we scraped over the rocks we made deep scratches. Some of my brothers were separated from us and lay on the bottom of the gorge, but the river of icy water that flowed beneath the glacier picked them up, with many other grains of sand, and carried them along. The glacier moved very, very slowly, sometimes not more than a few inches in a year. Occasionally I got a glimpse of the world through cracks in the ice as it bent around hills. I could see the great mass of ice was doing terrible damage to the banks of the gorge. Vast rocks and trees and thousands of tons of earth were undermined and toppled over upon the glacier and were carried along. As the glacier moved forward these stones and earth formed bands along the sides, and I learned afterward that these bands were called moraines.

Once we came to a ledge of rock with an upward slope and I was pushed up almost to the surface. Then I discovered that the landscape was changing. The river no longer moved between great fields of green grass, and beautiful flowers were blooming close to the ledge of the ice. I also noticed that the small stream below the glacier had increased to a raging torrent. After moving many feet farther south I perceived that the glacier was rapidly melting, and as the ice above us disappeared and we found ourselves on the banks of a swiftly flowing river. For many centuries we remained on that spot. Flowers and mighty oaks sprang up about us. Ants and earthworms made their homes beneath us. With all our pleasant neighbors still we were not happy. We could feel our

little colony growing smaller and smaller as our brothers and sisters crumbled away. Hold tightly as we would, the frost would get between us and force us apart. The wind and rain, too, helped to destroy our little colony. Finally we were all separated; our bowlder crumbled away and I fell to the ground. One spring the river overflowed its banks and covered me with several inches of fine black soil. Century after century I lay there. Sometimes I almost wept. I was so lonesome. I could see nothing and had no one to talk to. Once a little worm came nosing along close to me. I asked it to carry me to the surface, but it could not, as it had to sink deeper and deeper as the tree for which it worked grew larger and larger. At another time an earthworm took me in its mouth, and as it wiggled forward I felt sure that once more I would see the green fields, but I passed through its body and was left scarcely two inches nearer the surface. At last an ant came prowling about. He was very kind, and taking me in his jaws carried me up and placed me in the shade of a great oak tree. And there I have remained ever since. But I fear I am again doomed to pass some time in the dark earth. As the leaves and grass die they decay and form soil, and although I have been here but twenty years the new soil has so piled up about me that I cannot see the sun until it is high in the heavens. I am more contented now than when I was younger, for I have learned that I am better off than either the plants or animals. Their years are few indeed, but my career is endless.

FRANK K. GERTY.

Crust Captain!

It would not occur to many people that a voyage in one of the swan-boats which sail the little pond in the pub-

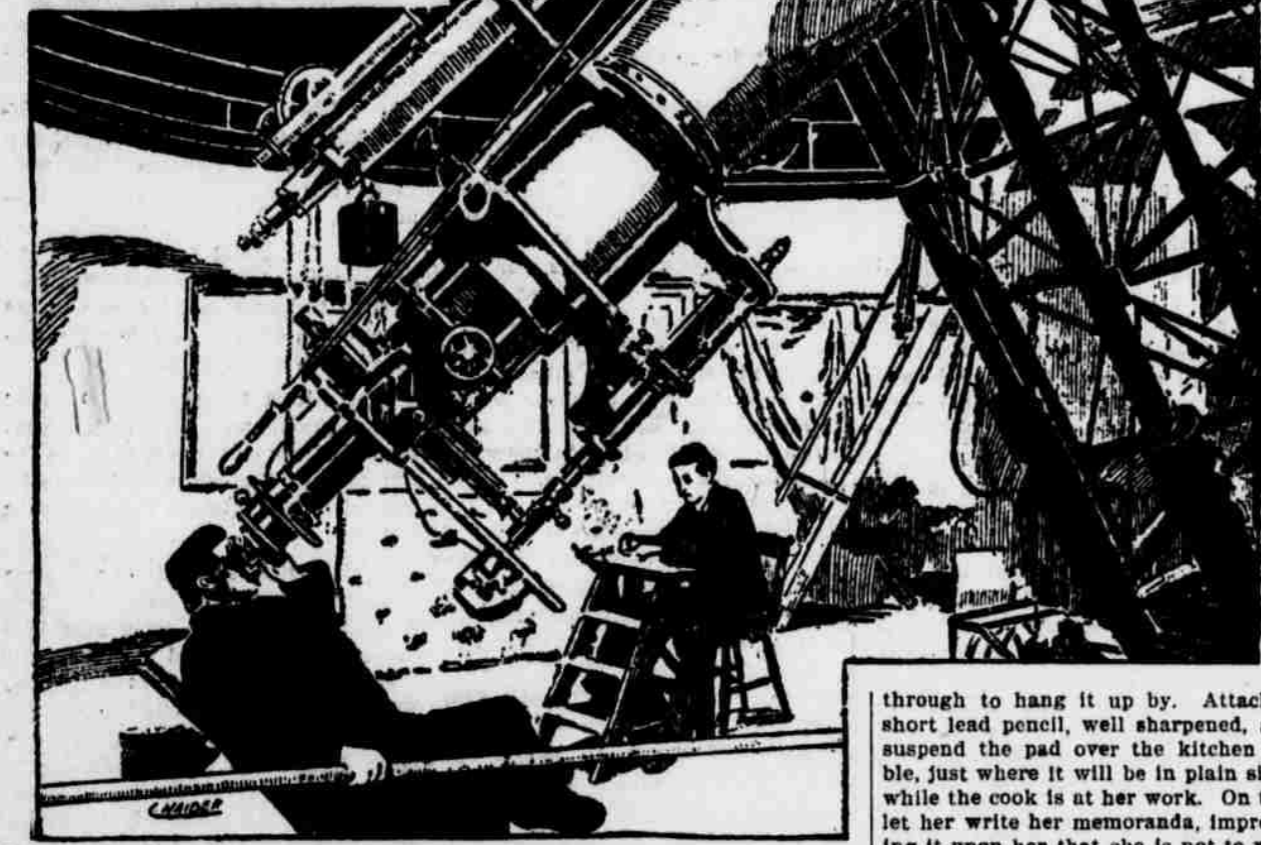
lic garden of a New England city could be attended with horrors, but that idea was firmly fixed in the mind of a small maiden of seven years. "Would you like a ride in one of the swan-boats, Majorie?" asked the little maid's aunt, as they crossed the bridge over the pond one day. "No, indeed!" said Majorie, with sudden shrinking. "I couldn't bear to see them throw the babies in!" she asserted, with rising excitement, as her aunt looked much perplexed. "Hear him! He's saying it now!" Her aunt listened, and of a truth the man's statement, viewed from Majorie's standpoint, was far from reassuring. "Take a ride in the swan-boat!" he called loudly from the landing. "Grown folks ten cents, children five!" and then, with a deceptively smile, he added, "Babies thrown in!"

Metals More Valuable Than Gold.

There are seventeen metals more valuable than gold, namely: Iridium, valued at \$40 per pound troy; gallium, \$75; rhodium, \$85; osmium, \$130; ruthenium, \$200; palladium, about \$216; barium, \$230; didymium, \$200; cerium, \$235; yttrium, \$260; strontium, \$270; calcium, \$700; glaucium, \$230; lithium, \$1,090; aluminum, \$1,115; rubidium, \$1,400; vanadium, \$1,725.

Why are the affairs of others always so interesting to most people?

Money brings honor, friends, conquest and realms.—Milton.



THE BIG TELESCOPE IN THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

memorable words quoted before of Prof. Newcomb, your great American mathematician and astronomer, are applicable, "that if this branch of astronomy were entirely lost, it could be reconstructed from the Greenwich observatory alone."

The observations with the altazimuth are rather more complicated than those with the transit-circle. Looking in the telescope the observer sees a double set of spider threads or "wires" and when a star or other heavenly body enters the field it will generally be observed to move obliquely across both sets of wires. The observer usually determines to make an observation either in altitude or in azimuth. In the former case he presses the little contact button, which, as in the transit circle, is provided close to the eyepiece, as the star reaches each of the horizontal wires in succession. If in azimuth, it is the times of crossing the vertical wires that are in like manner telegraphed to the chronograph. The transit over the appropriate circle is read, for the telescope itself is rigidly attached to the vertical wheel, having a carefully engraved circle on its face and read by four microscopes, whilst the entire instrument carries another set of microscopes, which read upon a fixed horizontal circle, and upon which the azimuth can be read.

The usefulness of the altazimuth will be seen at once. With the transit circle any particular object can only be observed as it crosses the meridian. If the weather should be cloudy, or the observer late, the chance of observation is lost for four and twenty hours, and in the case of the moon, for which the altazimuth is specially used, it is on the meridian only in broad daylight during that part of the month which immediately precedes and follows new moon. At such times it is practically impossible to observe it with a transit circle; with the altazimuth it may be caught in the twilight before sunrise or after sunset, and at other times in the month. If lost on the meridian in the transit circle, the altazimuth still gives the observer a chance of catching it any time before it sets. But for this instrument, observations of the moon would have been practically impossible, over at least one-fourth of its orbit.

In 1845 the largest telescope available at Greenwich was an equatorial of only six and three-quarter inches aperture, provided with small and insufficient circles for determining positions, and housed in a very small and inconvenient dome. It was not creditable to the nation that the royal observatory should be so ill-provided

Some people can berate if they can't be president.

A gam of thought is often impaired by a bad setting.

The lead pencil is sometimes hard pushed to make re-marks.

The way of the transgressor is oft-times the shortest route to Canada.

After suspicion is once directed toward a man it is difficult to side-track it.

A bachelor may have no real happiness, but he escapes a lot of real misery.

The man who always says exactly what he means is more numerous than popular.

When a woman has troubles she confides in a physician. When a man has troubles he consults a lawyer.

There are times when the average boy would like to assume the role of a man for a few brief moments.

Spaniards in Cuba now want to be ans. "Things have changed, and ver-faithful isle" will try to be to herself.

said Cornelius Vanderbilt rean an average as many as 300 ally. He is not bragging about are are quick doctors with con- secrets to sell who get as

receptions of military and troops in England and America praise the fact that we ought to be heroes in some more sensible than by punching them in the ribs "to pass?" "Will you al- to pass?" an adjutant begg- reception, adding, for em- "This is an ex-president of the States." "I do not care if it is!" retorted the rustic who the way. "I am not going to girl pushed."

Wanted reports in the London chronicle that wherever he goes he finds the governing understanding, and to some extent, the English language. At court of St. Petersburg it is the should tongue; the czar, the cr- of their children habitually us conversation with each other. old saying that the tongue is many, but of heaven only the growth of one language is making it may well be reckon a growth toward the divine ideal.

Whether equal suffrage is to be en- or merely endured by women, it for some years conceded to Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and ad just now South Dakota has ne near to adopting it in the form of a constitutional amendment. It is noteworthy that in all these new and sparsely settled communities of the West the women are much less numer- ous than the men, and are probably the more highly valued for their rar- ity. In many localities they are chosen as directors or superintendents of the schools, and in Idaho two of them have been elected to the legislature.

In Albert D. Richardson's "Beyond the Mississippi," published more than a quarter of a century ago, occurs a passage which, in the light of recent events and their ulterior possibilities, seems almost prophetic. He points to the fact that the "Spirit of Progress," emerging from Egypt and China, has passed on through Greece and Rome and Western Europe; across the At- lantic, through Jamestown harbor, over Plymouth Rock, and on to the Pacific. "Ere long," he contemplates, "through the Golden Gates of San Francisco, it will go out by the islands of the sea to that dreamy Orient where it was born. And then—what?"

It has been suggestively said that what is shoplifting among the poorer classes is kleptomania among the rich. This is the irresistible logic of social conditions. It is conceivable to the average mind how a man or woman suffering from poverty and was should appropriate to themselves those things which they most need and desire. It is inconceivable, however, how a woman with every want supplied and money to purchase her heart's desire should deliberately steal that which is of no material value to her and by so doing court the risk of social ruin. It is not well to deal too carelessly with the word kleptomania. It is a disease, it has ruined hundreds of homes. Kleptomania in its actuality is shoplifting. But all kleptomaniacs are not shoplifters.

Whether it would be well to have an extra session of congress called after the fourth of March is now a much discussed topic. The present congress, the Fifty-fifth, and the Fifty-third were both summoned in extraordinary session. The frequency of these calls grows out of the long period which ordinarily elapses between the November election of members of the house and their assembling in a regular session in December of the following year. There have been many earnest advocates of a change in the congressional calendar.

The belief of some that by our refusal to trade with the Canadians freely we can compel them to come into the union is a delusion. They will not join us if they believe they have rea- son for disliking the country. Ambi- tion and mutually profitable relations seem to be the best method for bring- ing about a continental union of the Anglo-Saxon people of America.

When a judge is in love with Maud Muller he declares her as sweet as new mown hay. When he is not he con- sider her as green as grass.

QUO WARRANTO

Proceedings Instituted Against the Katy at Dallas.

Action Against Katy.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 9.—Assistant At- torney General Hill has filed in the fourteenth district court quo warranto proceedings against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad company of Texas, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the property and the forfeiture of the charter or the railroad company, for alleged violation of section 5, article 10 of the state constitu- tion, which prohibits any railroad com- pany from leasing, purchasing or in any other manner obtaining control of any railway line owned or having un- der its control a parallel or competing line of railway; and for alleged viola- tion of its charter obligations by mis- management, because, according to the alleged statements of its own officers, it is insolvent and unable to pay inter- est or operating expenses; and for al- leged acquisition of parallel lines and thus depriving the people of sections of the state traversed by such lines of the advantages of competition in freight rates, whether the points sought to be reached by the shipper be St. Louis, or other northern or eastern points, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas, or in some foreign country.

The document is lengthy. It alleges the company threatens to consolidate the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern road, a competing line, with its own road; that defendant company, organized under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Texas, has violated the constitution in permitting itself to be consolidated with the Missouri, Kan- sas and Texas Railroad company, a corporation organized and existing un- der the laws of Texas, and has injured the public by "directing the traffic to the line of Paris severally company; Kansas and in some foreign country. that it has in the New bonds for purposes do not know how to legal- ized it. The great difficulty lies in the management that you can not transmit case to animals. If we knew so state of animal, like the monkey, fo- holders, tance, that would take the disease. Jud the same way that a man is liable the our work would become much asier and our studies would be very fruitful in result, but you can not transmit influenza surely and cer- ainly to animals, and that is a great obstacle to the solution of the prob- lem of preventing it. Until we discover some animal that will take the disease our work will be, I don't say impossible, but very difficult."

And while Dr. Roux admits that was do not know much about the pro- longation of influenza, he is equally honest as to our knowledge of its origin. "The origin of the Dallas- Paf says, "is not as very feeble trace the disease from film realized with other certifi- cations across the's not yet discov- delated existence. Fo- of the city.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 9.—As yet there is no clue that might lead to the iden- tity of the parties who held up the north bound Mexican Central passen- ger train six miles south of Juarez Sat- urday night. The four robbers were un- doubtedly Americans and it is believed that they are now safe on this side the river.

The express contained a sum of mon- ey aggregating \$40,000, and it is believed that the robbers were after that.

A Wells-Fargo official notified the El Paso officers of the attempted robbery and requested them to be on the look- out for the four men.

Car Casualty.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 9.—A street car on the Brunner line ran over a man named Armstrong of Brunner, a mile west of the limits, on Washington road. The body was badly crushed and mangled. The motorman, one of the oldest and most careful in the service of the company, saw the prostrate form across the track, but could not stop the car until the fore tracks had passed over it. Appearances indicate that the man had been killed and then laid on the track. Armstrong was a painter and had a small family liv- ing in Brunner.

Huge Centipede.

While pulling cotton from a bale on the square at Paris, Tex., a large centi- pede, fully nine inches long and quite lively, was found. It was killed and ex- hibited by the cotton buyers.

The week of prayer was generally observed throughout the state.

Cornstones Laying.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 9.—The cor- nerstones of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' home to be erected near Fort Worth was laid with impressive cere- monies by the Masons on Saturday. Prominent members of the order from different parts of the state partici- pated. Grand Orator, J. W. Blake of Meza delivered an address and Rt. Rev. A. C. Garrett of Dallas the oration.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 8.—About 7 o'clock yesterday evening Gov. Cul- berson received a brief cablegram from Lieut. Col. Dwyer, commanding the first Texas infantry, that Col. Mabry died at 6 o'clock.

The governor immediately wired Maj. A. C. Allen of Texarkana, Mrs. Mabry's father, and also wired the secretary of war in reference to em- baling the remains and shipping to Texas. In the meanwhile he received the following cablegram from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee:

Havana, Jan. 4.—Gov. Culberson, Austin, Texas.—Col. Mabry of the first Texas infantry died this afternoon. Body will be embalmed and sent home in charge of Lieut. Devine and another officer on the first steamer. Best medical attention was given him from the time he was first taken sick. Whole corps is mourning for the loss of this splendid soldier and citizen.

LEE, Maj. Gen., Commanding.

Col. Mabry was born at Jefferson, Tex., in 1855, and was the son of Gen. H. P. Mabry, who commanded with distinction a brigade of cavalry under Forrest in the civil war. He graduated as one of the honor graduates from the Virginia Military Institute in the class of 1875 and for several years engaged in railroad and civil engineering. Afterwards he embarked in the mer- cantile business, in which he was suc- cessful, and when appointed adjutant general by Gov. Hogg in 1891 was in the wholesale grocery business at Jef- ferson. He was reappointed adjutant general in 1895 by Gov. Culberson, who was his schoolmate at the Virginia Military institute, and his life-long personal friend. When the war was declared with Spain he promptly ten- dered his services and, as is well known, was appointed colonel of the first Texas infantry, and as will be seen from the foregoing estimates of his superior officers, achieved success in the service.

Last night Gov. Culberson sent the following telegram to Mrs. Mabry at Texarkana:

—Human sympathy can do nothing to assuage your overshadowing grief, but my friendship for your noble husband is such that you will pardon an expres- sion of my profound personal sorrow in his sudden and untimely death.

C. A. CULBERSON.

The remains will be sent home at once.

Will Muster it Out.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 5.—Capt. Robert H. Patterson, first artillery, left mustering-out office for the Texas militia received a letter from his wife, which way has proved com- plete protection against cholera and other epidemic diseases,— that those working the sulphur mit- of Italy escape the malaria which prevails all about them,—also the sulphur in the shoes has cured va- rious cases of rheumatism,—also the sulphur taken internally or worn in the shoes has sufficient power to ar- ry through the body, the clothing will the pocket-book, blacken in Camp A New Suggestion.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 5.—A few days to each of the general and that the regiment to be given permanent station in this state.

Hon. Manuel Bauch, collector of cus- toms at Juarez, Mex., died in the City of Mexico, where he went for his health.

Richard Coke's Burial.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 5.—Richard Coke, Jr., was buried yesterday afternoon at Oakwood with his father, the senator, on one side of his grave and on the other side his brother Jack. The graves of the two baby girls are close to those of the father and his sons. Above the group of graves stand the statue of the senator, as if he keeps watch over his children, all of whom are now with him in the lovely flower- strwn cemetery lot. After the mound had been completed flowers in all de- signs were heaped upon it. The de- signs were anchors, crosses, hearts columns, sickles, pillows and harps. White and pink roses, geraniums and Roman hyacinths were abundant in the floral offerings.

The funeral took place at the Coke residence on South Eighth street. It was very largely attended, people com- ing in from the country towns in hun- dreds to pay their respects to the last of the Coke line in McLennan county.

Marine From the Texas.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 4.—Last night E. Duncan, a marine of the battleship Texas, was in the city. His home is in Bremond, Tex. He was in the naval battle of Santiago and in speaking of it says the officers and crew under- stand that the Texas is credited with slaking the Cristobal Colon and that they will get the prize money. He talked very interestingly of the war. His term of enlistment had expired, but re-enlisted for three years.

Badly Hurt.

Bonham, Tex., Jan. 5.—At Duplex, ten miles north of this city, a young man named French Whisenant set fire to a Roman candle while on his horse. The fire frightened the animal and it ran away, throwing the rider against a tree fracturing his skull and other- wise bruising him up. At last reports he was in a critical condition and not expected to live.

W. S. Settle of New York and Miss Louise, daughter of A. D. Brooks, clerk of the United States court at Paris, Tex., were married at the latter city.

On His Trail.

Carrizo, Tex., Jan. 7.—The man sup- posed to be Beeler of San Antonio was trailed by Agent McKenzie of the Wells-Fargo express and Marshal Barthelow of Laredo to the Dolores ranch, thirty miles above here on the river. The trail was lost by darkness. Thursday noon McKenzie tapped a telegraph line and notified Sheriff Haynes, who immediately sent out deputies, and by dark all points where he could cross were guarded. The Mexican side was also guarded and the Mexican authorities state by courier that he has not passed the river. It is impossible for him to escape, as the river is lined with officers. The man bought a fresh horse at Patina ranch and ate at Sause ranch, twelve miles from the river. McKenzie was picked up two horses ridden by the man.

Material Unloaded.

Wichita, Tex., Jan. 7.—Within the past month there have been sidetrack- ed and unloaded here three carloads of spikes, twenty-five or thirty carloads of new ties and about eleven cars of steel rails. Naturally this has aroused considerable speculation. Local rail- road officials say that the Denver is only storing these for repair purposes, but there are many citizens who shake their heads and significantly place their finger on the side of their nose and point to the fact that when the Denver passes into the hands of the new owners the Wichita they will be compelled to extend to secure a pay- ing business.

Franchise Granted.

Denison, Tex., Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the city council a franchise was granted to the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans to build their line in the city limits. The franchise grants the road the right to enter the city on South Travis avenue, follow the avenue south to the intersection of John- son street and thence proceed west on Johnson street to the point where the company proposes to erect its shops and roundhouse. The franchise allows the company to build such spurs and tracks for switching and such other purposes as will be necessary on the streets over which it passes.

Candidates on Hand.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 7.—Col. V. T. Pace of Dallas, candidate for sergeant-at- arms of the senate, is here mixing with the members of that branch of the legis- lature. He served as assistant ser- geant-at-arms of the last senate, and is well and favorably known to all of the old members.

Col. Henry W. Purl, formerly ser- geant of Williamson county, is here looking after his candidacy for sergeant-at- arms of the house. Col. Purl is well known to the people of southwest and west Texas.

J. C. Adrian, formerly of Waco, but for some time past a resident of Aus- tin, is a candidate for assistant ser- geant-at-arms of the senate. He is in- dorsed for the position by the labor unions of the state.

Narrow Escape.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 7.—Frank Single- ton, a Frisco freight conductor, had a narrow escape from death. While at Grant, I. T., he fell between two mov- ing freight cars, which stopped before the wheels passed over his body. He was picked up bleeding and insensible and brought to Paris, when it was found that his injuries were not very serious ones.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, the Kansas City and Northern, the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern and the Omaha and St. Louis are to be consolidated into one concern.

Lady's Fortitude.

Plano, Tex., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Saxon, wife of Rev. George S. Saxon, pastor of the Methodist church here, and late chaplain of the first Texas regiment, slipped and fell on a wooden walk in their back yard, sustaining a com- pound fracture of one of her limbs. Just above the ankle. There was no one at home at the time of the acci- dent, but like a true soldier she crawled on her hands and knees into the house, secured a bowl of water and towel and bathed the broken limb, then called for a lady neighbor to summon her husband, who was up town when the accident occurred. She is resting as well as could be expected.

No Change Wanted.

Orange, Tex., Jan. 7.—The following telegram signed by all of the mill own- ers at this place, was sent from here:

Senator C. W. Fairbank, chairman Joint high commission, Washington, D. C.: We employ 3500 men and trust your committee will make no change in existing lumber tariff. This bears less protection probably than any other manufactured product, and the material used in carrying on our opera- tions are all heavily taxed.

Under Control.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 7.—Dr. Blunt is in receipt of a letter from El Paso saying that the smallpox is under control. Last week there were nine new cases. The latter stated that Mexicans, who are the real menace, are entirely under control. During the past twelve days 693 vaccinations have been made and mostly among Mexican children.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

Waxahachie, Tex., Jan. 7.—In the case of Miss M. E. Holloway of Ferris against the Houston and Texas Central railroad for damages, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$2000. The case will be appealed.

Secretary of agriculture will investi- gate the best contract matter.

The president has approved the ur- gency deficiency bill.

LATE NEWS OF GORDON

STORY OF CUZZI, THE GEN- ERAL'S FRIEND.

Captured by Derivishes and Held Prisoner for Sixteen Years—Finally Delivers His Dispatches—His Narrative Reads Like a Romance.

From Giuseppe Cuzzi, one of the 130 prisoners of the Khalifa who were set free by Gen. Kitchener after his en- trance into Omdurman, the English authorities have obtained interesting information as to the last days of Gen. Gordon, which, however, had not at last accounts been made public. Im- mediately after the fall of Omdurman Cuzzi was taken to Cairo, where he was joyfully received by the English, and Italian residents. When liberat- ed he had in his possession important letters and telegrams from Gen. Gordon and Col. Stewart, which had been hidden during his long captivity. Cuzzi is 55 years old and a native of Bri- anza, Italy. He is a veteran of the Garibaldi campaign and fought with the famous patriot leader at Dijon. He also had part in the war in Herzego- vina a quarter of a century ago, serv- ing on the staff of the Prince of Montenegro. Later he traveled in Amer- ica, and after his return to Italy went to the Sudan as resident manager for a Milanese commercial society.

While in Berba he met Gen. Gordon, who formed so favorable an opinion of him that he made him his personal representative there and also secured for him the appointment of consular agent for her British majesty. After the fall of Berba Cuzzi was taken pris- oner by the Khalifa and transported to Omdurman. He was thrust into a vile dungeon, and for a time was sub- jected to the most cruel torture. One morning to his great horror, a com- pany of dervish soldiers appeared at the dungeon and ordered him to go with them to the palace. Cuzzi was seized with fear and trembling, believ- ing that he was to be put to death. But instead the Khalifa, before whom he was taken, received him kindly, and, after questioning him closely, inform- ed him that he had been created Mu- heddin of the mosque of Omdurman. He was commanded to abjure the Catho- lic religion and accept the Mohammed- dan, which he did without a murmur.

Baron Banffy.

The Hungarian premier has been charged with exercising undue influ- ence on a provincial official in con- nection with some electoral affair. The matter was dealt with by the opposi- tion recently at a sitting held with closed doors. There was a heated de- bate, in which the veteran former pre- mier, M. Tizza, took part, which he only does on important occasions. The accusation of electoral corruption was freely bandied about, and a challenge to fight a duel—which was actually

Baron Banffy.

fought with pistols, neither combatant being wounded—was openly addressed by one member to another. When the prime minister made his appearance he was greeted with cries from the clerical benches of "Turn him out!" "What does that man want here?" and other exclamations. It is even said that the attitude of a portion of the opposition was at one moment such that the prime minister's friends

deemed it prudent to form a strong guard around him.

IDEAL STATUE OF CHRIST.

Prof. Fritz Schaper, the noted Der- vish sculptor, has surpassed all his previous work by the creation of an ideal statue of the Christ for the new dome of the German capitol. It will be placed over the center gate of the new edifice. There is an expression of life not only in the figure, but even in the garb of the Savior, contrasting

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his good fortune and granted him an audience. "Your highness," said Cuzzi, "what name shall I give my daughter?" Without a moment's hesitation the Khalifa asked: "What was your mother's name?" "Maria," replied Cuzzi. "Well," said the Khalifa, "so let it be with the little girl. Give her your mother's name."

And this was done. Cuzzi will soon return to Omdurman, and from there proceed to his old home in Italy, ac- companied by his daughter.

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The Hungarian premier has been charged with exercising undue influ- ence on a provincial official in con- nection with some electoral affair. The matter was dealt with by the opposi- tion recently at a sitting held with closed doors. There was a heated de- bate, in which the veteran former pre- mier, M. Tizza, took part, which he only does on important occasions. The accusation of electoral corruption was freely bandied about, and a challenge to fight a duel—which was actually

BARON BANFFY.

fought with pistols, neither combatant being wounded—was openly addressed by one member to another. When the prime minister made his appearance he was greeted with cries from the clerical benches of "Turn him out!" "What does that man want here?" and other exclamations. It is even said that the attitude of a portion of the opposition was at one moment such that the prime minister's friends

deemed it prudent to form a strong guard around him.

IDEAL STATUE OF CHRIST.

Prof. Fritz Schaper, the noted Der- vish sculptor, has surpassed all his previous work by the creation of an ideal statue of the Christ for the new dome of the German capitol. It will be placed over the center gate of the new edifice. There is an expression of life not only in the figure, but even in the garb of the Savior, contrasting

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IDEAL STATUE OF CHRIST.

"You are well preserved, paler, paler with anger and mortification. A dozen angels, with a hundred arrows could never find a vulnerable place in your flinty heart!"

"Not if they used an old bullet shot with Mr. Wellup," coldly replied the young and beautiful Miss Flyppe.

"I always trust my wife to buy me a hat."

"Has she superior taste?"

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 14.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1899.

No. 2.

Directory.

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

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

COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, T. D. Carney.
Precinct No. 2, R. M. G. Hilland.
Precinct No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
Precinct No. 4, J. M. Perry.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
F. P. Prec. No. 1, J. W. Evans.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Friday night at 8 o'clock. **METHODIST (M. E. Church 8)** Preaching 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sundays. Rev. C. C. Anderson, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. J. M. Baldwin, Superintendent. **EPYPTIAN (Cathedral)** Preaching 1st Sunday. Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor. **CHRISTIAN (Campbellite)** Preaching none at present. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M. Meets Saturday on or before each full moon. J. B. Rike, W. M. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 181 Royal Arch Masons meets on the 1st Tuesday in each month. J. L. Jones, High Priest. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month. P. D. Sanders, Com. C. G. B. Conch, Clerk.
Haskell Council Grand Order of the Orient meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. C. D. Long, Past Master. W. B. Anthony, Fidelity.

Professional Cards.
S. W. SUOTT
E. T. C. FOSTER.
FOSTER & SCOTT.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practice exclusively with special attention to real estate, probate and general law. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles. Office in Meadors Hotel.

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

OSCAR MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

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

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug Store.

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

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PATENTS
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Silver To Be the Chief Issue.

The ways and means committee of the democratic national executive committee held a meeting in Chicago on the 3rd ult. to determine on what lines the next national campaign shall be waged. The following special to the Houston Post tells the result.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—After a full and free discussion of the matter, the ways and means committee of the democratic national executive committee to-day decided that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 shall be the leading issue in the campaign of 1900, and that the battle cry should be raised by William Jennings Bryan in a short time.

EMBALMED BEEF.

Our Soldiers Attempted to be Fed on Mummified Beef.

CONTRACTORS AND PACKERS MAKE \$1,000,000 PROFIT.

Washington, Jan. 5.—(Special)—Firms which furnished refrigerated beef: Swift & Co., Armour Packing Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Cudahy & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby. The first which furnished the 200,000 pounds rejected by Miles in Porto Rico and cast overboard ultimately in New York harbor was Swift & Co.

Firms which furnished canned roast beef: All the companies mentioned except Swift & Co.

Some of the canned roast beef sold to the government was packed in 1892 and intended for the Klondike sufferers. Some of the same sort of beef was packed anterior to 1892 and destined for the troops of the Chinese-Japanese war.

Experience proves that canned beef should not be kept longer than eighteen months in a cool climate—supposed to be impossible to keep it any length of time in a tropical climate.

At least \$2,000,000 was expended by the government for beef. One-half of that, it is estimated, was profit for the companies, their agents and intermediaries.

The assaults in the war department growing out of the tinned roast beef contracts and beef contracts and enormous sums of investigation proceeds. The stories have aroused congress and Representative J. Hamilton Lewis introduced a resolution calling for an investigation committee. It was referred to the committee on rules, controlled absolutely by Speaker Reed.

Representative Sulzer's resolution having a broader scope, is also before this committee.

It is estimated that while the gross sales to the government aggregated \$2,000,000, the margin of profit was at least figures \$1,000,000.

The point will be made that all contracts for refrigerated beef and tinned roast or fresh beef for the American army were illegal without express congressional authority. Yet nearly \$2,000,000 was expended in the purchase of these articles from monopolies which had on hand a congestion of this stuff since the time of the Klondike craze and the China-Japan war.

Citizens of Wichita Falls have chartered a railroad to run from that place to a connection with some trunk line in the I. T. which will give them direct connection with St. Louis. We notice the names of quite a number of the most substantial men of the place in the list of incorporators.

Considerable loss is being reported from different parts of the country among calves and yearlings, from blackleg. This loss can be prevented or at least greatly reduced, by the proper use at the proper time of one of the several reliable preventives that are now being offered to the public. Our improved, well graded young cattle are valuable to be permitted to die of blackleg or similar diseases. It is an energetic effort on the part of the owners to prevent a Texas Stock Journal. Blackleg is incurable once it gets a hold on an animal, but we understand that it can be prevented by vaccination of the healthy animals.

The Menace of Trusts.

With all the legislation against trust, both by the state and national governments, they continue to multiply at an alarming rate. During the last year there were more of these combinations of capital formed than ever before in the same length of time in the history of the country. More than half the articles in common use by the public are now covered by these combinations and the quantity put upon the market and the prices of them controlled by them. Many of the more recently organized trusts have not yet gotten systematically to work and the full force of their operations has not been felt.

So dangerous to the general welfare of the country is this control of all the necessities of life by these combinations of capital that numbers of men of influence and wealth who have stood steadfastly with the republican party, (at once the mother and tool of trusts and monopolies) for a protective tariff and the gold standard are beginning to take alarm and to say that there are worse things than democratic rule with free silver at 16 to 1, if the democrats will guarantee a suppression of the trusts and national imperialism. These are men who, though they possess large wealth and influence have not entered into the trusts or subordinated their patriotism to utter selfishness and still feel some regard for the common welfare and clean government. Recent notable instances of them are Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great iron and steel manufacturer, and Mr. August Belmont of the large banking house of August Belmont & Co. of N. Y., who recently severed his connection with the firm on account of his disagreement with other members of it on these questions. These are hopeful signs of the times and if the democrats will take for their slogan the money of the constitution and death to trusts they will win in 1900, and the republic and free institutions will live.

Driving Skittish Horses.

L. Lodian of Paris, France, contributes to American Sportsman an essay on the cause of accidents to road drivers, in which he says: "Shying is one of the most frequent causes of carriage accidents, yet with a correct knowledge of why a horse shies, and the proper use of the reins, the shying may be partially cured, and accidents often averted. A horse shies from fear, and while keeping its eyes fixed on the cause of its terror moves away from it as much as he can. The common practice of drivers is to keep pulling the rein on the side he shies on. The consequence is he runs you into danger he does not see, perhaps into a ditch, up a bank, or against some obstacle that overthrows your vehicle. You blame the horse when you yourself have caused the accident by pulling his head towards the thing he shies at. A good driver always shies before the horse, that is by noticing the prick of the ears of the horse, or by some previous acquaintance about his falling. The driver gives light but continuous snatches to the rein opposite to the side at which it is expected to shy, the horse feels that he is being pulled away from the source of terror, and passes without shying in most cases. Learners of driving, and those who wish to correct a bad habit with their horses, have only to try once or twice to be assured of the soundness of this advice, the result of forty years experience of town and country driving with young and restive animals."

RATIFY THE PEACE TREATY.

Give to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines Freedom.

W. J. BRYAN'S VIEWS.

In a communication to the New York Journal Mr. Bryan explains at some length his opposition to this country adopting a colonial policy. Instead of opposing the ratification of the treaty of peace, by which we acquire territory from Spain, he thinks the better plan is for the democrats to consent to its ratification by the senate thus taking the question out of foreign embroilment and then dispose of the expansion question at home. Concluding he outlines what he conceives to be the proper treatment of the people of the new territory, as follows:

"I suggest below a few reasons in support of a resolution declaring it to be the nation's purpose to establish a stable government in Cuba and the Philippines, and then to give the inhabitants independence under an American protectorate, which will guard them against molestation from without:

1. Such a course is consistent with national honor. Our nation owes it to the nations with which we have dealings as well as to the inhabitants of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, to announce immediately what it intends to do respecting the territory surrendered by Spain. The president has said that the only purpose our nation has in taking possession of Cuba is to assist the inhabitants to establish a stable and independent government. It can do no harm for congress to reaffirm this purpose, and it may do much good. Cubans, having fought for independence for many years, and against great odds, are naturally jealous of the liberty which they have won, and no doubt should be left as to sincerity and good faith of our government in its dealings with them. Such a declaration would not only be harmless, but it is almost made necessary by the flippant, if not contemptuous, tone in which some United States officials speak of the intelligence or patriotism of the Cubans and of the remoteness of their independence.

The duty of declaring our national policy in regard to the Philippines is even more imperative. The Filipinos were fighting for independence when the United States declared war against Spain. In the formal protest filed with the peace commissioners in Paris the representatives of Aguinaldo assert that they received friendly assurances from the United States officials and acted upon these assurances in co-operating against the Spaniards. Whether or not such assurances were given, frankness and honesty should characterize our dealings with them.

The people of Porto Rico have not manifested any desire for political independence and would in all probability favor annexation, yet it is only right that they should have an opportunity to choose. The resolution authorizing intervention recognized the right of the Cubans to independence. To be consistent we must also respect the wishes of the inhabitants of Porto Rico. The resolution could, without impropriety offer annexation to Porto Rico. In a recent interview I suggested that the United States should retain a harbor and coaling station in the Philippines and in Porto Rico in return for services rendered, and added that Cuba should be asked to make a similar concession on the same ground.

2. A resolution declaring the nation's purpose presents a plain and clear-cut issue between the theory of self-government and the colonial policy. It presents a positive, affirmative method of dealing with the question. In opposing the treaty we would be on the defensive; in outlining a policy we shall be aggressive. The strongest arguments which could be used in support of the treaty will lose their force entirely when Spain is eliminated and the American people are able to dispose of the question according to their own ideas and interests.

3. It secures by easier means every end that can be secured by a rejection of the treaty. If an officer of the law arrests a

person in possession of stolen goods he can either compel the return of the goods to the owner or he can first rescue them and return them himself. We find Spain in the possession of a title to a part of the Philippines. She has not yet conquered all the native tribes, but the title which she has acquired by force and has been held by force. We can either compel her to surrender her title to the Philippines as we compelled her to surrender Cuba to the Cubans, or we can accept possession, and then of our own accord turn over the islands to the inhabitants.

If we announce to the world that we hold the Philippine islands, not for pecuniary profit, but in trust for the inhabitants; if we declare that our only purpose is to assist the Filipinos to establish a stable and independent government, friendly relations will be maintained and there will be little need of troops. If, on the other hand, the Filipinos are not to have independence, but merely a change of masters, we should break the news to them at once, and send over a large army to instruct them in the principles of a government, which in one hemisphere derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and in the other derives its authority from superior force.

While our nation is not prepared to draft a complete code of laws suited to the peculiar needs of the Filipinos, we ought to be able to decide at once whether we intend to deal with them according to the principles of our government or according to the customs prevailing among European monarchies. Even a republican congress ought to be able to choose without hesitation between a policy which establishes a republic in the orient and a policy which sows the seed of militarism in the United States.

It is urged that the ratification of the treaty imposes upon us an obligation to pay \$20,000,000 to Spain. I answer: First, that this amount can probably be secured from the Filipinos in return for independence, and second, that if it can not be secured from them it is better to lose the amount entirely than to expend a larger sum in securing a modification of the treaty.

It is better to regard the amount paid as a contribution to liberty than to consider it the market price of land, improvements or people.

To terminate the war upon the same high plane which it was inaugurated is worthy of a great republic, but to descend from a sublime beginning to the purchase of sovereignty (for our own profit) from a nation whose title we disputed in Cuba would lay us open to the charge of bad faith.

Adjutant Gen. Corbin has prepared a statement for the use of congress in its consideration of the bill proposing an increase of our standing army from 25,000 to 100,000 men.

He shows the yearly cost of maintaining our present standing army (not including the volunteers) to be \$24,443,480 and estimates that the cost to maintain the increased army will be \$89,053,865 a year. In active service in distant islands this expense would be greatly increased. This is only one item in the proposed scheme of imperialism and colonial government. Are the taxpayers of this country ready for imperialism or do they want the United States to go on as heretofore—confuse its operations to this continent?

THE MEADORS HOTEL, Haskell, Texas. T. D. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken charge of the MEADORS HOTEL and put everything in first-class shape for the entertainment of its guests, I will be pleased to have a liberal share of the public patronage.

Special Arrangements for Drummers.
Charges moderate. Location: North of Nat'l Bank.

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A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.

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Manufacturer & Dealer in SADDLES and HARNESS.

Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.

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

Your Trade is Solicited.

The Situation Serious.

Evidently the situation is growing grave in the Philippines. The latest news is that Gen. Otis has established a censorship over cable messages from Manila, the only point having telegraphic connection. This is done to keep Europe in the dark as to what is going on there and to prevent the Philippines and their agents in this country from communicating with each other. The government is receiving official dispatches at New York to make them public.

New York is the latest news. Gen. Miles' new cast steel gun which Gen. Miles regarded as likely to revolutionize coast defense artillery, burst last night at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. It was an eight-inch gun, constructed in accordance with the inventor's latest theory. It was loaded with a charge of 140 pounds of powder and a 300-pound projectile.

Government officials are exceedingly cautious of two new ordinances being through Spain were contemplated. The means of the few in fore reinforcement of the walls of United States. As injured. Our total force here is 19,500 men.

A TEXAS WONDER.
Hall's Great Discovery.
One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned.

E. W. HALL, Sole Manufacturer, P. O. Box 2118, Waco, Texas.
For sale by A. P. McLemore, Haskell, Texas.

READ THIS.
Dallas, Texas, October 14, 1888.
—This is to certify that I have been considered incurable by two good physicians, both saying I had Bright's kidney disease. After using one and one-half bottles of Hall's Great Discovery, of Waco, I think my troubles are at an end.
H. W. BROWN,
St. George Hotel.

A late dispatch says that the war department has decided to muster out the entire volunteer army at the end of this month unless the troubles in the Philippines become so serious as to make such a course inadvisable.

Valuable to Women.
Especially valuable to women is Brown's Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without Brown's Iron Bitters. For sale by all Dealers.

Parker's Ginger Tonic.
The best medicine known is contained in Parker's Ginger Tonic. It is a medicine of such rapid and effective powers, as to make the greatest blood purifier and kidney corrector and the best health and strength restorer ever used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.

SKIN DISEASES
Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Burns, Chapped Skin, Blisters, Itch, Scald Head, Discharging Eruptions and all Skin Troubles cured by Graze's Ointment. The best skin remedy in the world. Ask your Druggist for it.

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