

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 15. Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1900. No. 47.

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.

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

Dr. R. G. LITSEU,
DENTIST,
Office over the Bank.
All kinds of Dental work neatly and substantially done
Prices moderate

Land for Sale.
960 acres W. 1/4 of A. J. Smith Headright. Located about 10 miles N. E. of Haskell on Gray Mare creek. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. Address the owner G. WEBSTER, San Miguel, Cal.

Start An Orchard.

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

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 trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment and will cure any case above mentioned.

E. W. HALL,
Sole Manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo., formerly of
Waco, Texas.
For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

READ THIS.
Ends, Texas.—Dr. E. W. Hall: Dear Sir—Six years ago the 30th of June I was stricken down with a diabolic kidney trouble; then after a while it ran into gravel trouble, and then back to diabetes and bladder affection. I began your great remedy in April, this year, and had it send it regular. I think I could have passed a critical examination for any life insurance company, I consider your remedy the safest, quickest and cheapest remedy of all down on the market.

As indicated by the following item from the last issue of the Wichita Ledger, the irrigation project near Wichita Falls, headed by Henry Sayles of Abilene, is pushing ahead undeterred by the adverse vote on the amendment.

"Messrs A. H. Johnson and W. E. Dean, who have the contract to construct the irrigation dam and open the ditches, received a car load of machinery this week, including two large graders, fifty scoops, etc. They have moved their machinery and teams to the dam site, and pitched their tents, and will be ready to commence moving dirt next Monday morning with a large force of men and teams."

How to Treat a Troublesome Corn.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by J. B. Baker.

SOUTH TO BE CRIPPLED.

Republican Leaders Determined to Restrict Its Power.

A PORTENTOUS SHADOW.

From Special Correspondent, Dallas News: The only interesting debate of the Congress will come over the apportionment bill, when the majority will endeavor to put the South on trial by proposing to restrict its political power in national affairs. Nothing is better illustrative of the importance of this issue than the fact that quite a number of the newspaper correspondents have been notified as to the policy of their respective papers on this subject. As a rule, newspaper instructions have been to urge the reapportionment.

President McKinley had the subject up before the Cabinet several days ago, it is said, and later on, when Director of the Census Merriman called with figures bearing on the apportionment, the President expressed himself as opposed to a sectional onslaught against the South as contrary to sound public policy as well as destructive of the amity now existing between the sections.

It is worthy of note, however, that while the President's feelings on the subject are undoubtedly important for the South, there are Republican leaders who are urging the issue, not because of the present political status of the Government, but with a view to 1904 and subsequent elections. They are confident that the President will bend to the dictum of party necessity before the campaign of 1902 has ended, on the ground that, having been the recipient of the highest honors and benefits of the party, he can not withhold his influence from a movement that is vital to the party's welfare. The plan of the Republican leaders is, therefore, to begin the preliminary agitation during the coming session so as to pave the way for action by the next Congress. Naturally, the Democratic Congressmen, in a woeful minority dread this issue because of the dangers to political tranquility in the South. They do not believe, however, that the reduction of congressional and electoral representation is to come, and they are determined at all odds to fight it to the bitter end. It is a matter of absolute knowledge that no such measure can pass the Fifth-Sixth Congress, and this fact at least gives time to prepare for the struggle and to arouse the South to action to prevent the threatened disaster.

That the issue will be before the country in 1902 is accepted as a certainty, and the Southerners will be governed by the circumstances which exist now and which may exist in the future. It will mean much more than a campaign before the people, as campaigns are usually understood. From what is to be learned here, not only will the Southern orators be on the stump in the Northern States to make an appeal to the Northern voters when the time comes, but all commercial elements of the South will be aroused to the importance of the issue and Northern manufacturers and jobbers in all branches of business, as well as the bankers, will likewise be impetioned to use all their influence with their own representatives and people to shield the South from the vicious purposes of foolish partisans. Even the railroads and trusts will not fail to have impressed upon them the necessity for the exercise of all their power in the premises.

If one will stop to think for a moment he will see the momentous dimensions of the issue which Payne, Crumpacker, Grosvenor, Scott and other Republican leaders are about to press upon the country. Southern Representatives are fully confident that Northern public opinion, after a full discussion, will not justify the plan to destroy the equality of the States in congressional and electoral representation. They are confident, too, that the vast commercial, industrial, transportation and financial interests of the North, with whom the South is in constant intimate and mutually profitable business intercourse, will use their silent influence against any measure fraught with so much sectional strife and necessarily injurious to financial and commercial stability. What the influence of business men is in politics has been recently demonstrated, and the South will confidently expect their united assistance can not be doubted. Moreover, the Republican party of the South itself will be united against the scheme.

It is surely an important issue, even from the standpoint of the preliminary discussion which is scheduled for this Congress. Such a question presented fifty years ago would have precipitated civil war, but notwithstanding is possible at this stage of our national career. The men who urge the issue may decide under the advice of the wise leaders of the Republican party to drop it before it becomes hot. Those who estimate the possibilities of it foresee a possible division in the Republican party that will almost wreck the organization. The Southern Congressmen, dreading and deploring the issue because of the bitterness that it will brew, believe that they can lay the matter directly before the great masses of the North and win on the merits of their cause. At this stage of the game the Southern question seems to be looming up as the most important problem of the first years of the new century.

HASKELL AND STAMFORD TRANSFER.

Meets incoming passenger trains and delivers passengers and express in Haskell without layover in Stamford.

Livery Stable at Haskell

Good teams and vehicles furnished promptly to order.

J. W. JOHNSON & SON, Propr.

MILLINERY

MRS. WEST.

Newest Goods. Best Prices.

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RACKET STORE

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HOME KEEPERS' MONEY SUPPLY HOUSE.

Motto

Most Value for Least Money.

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Notice to Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners court will receive sealed bids for the erection of a bridge across Paint Creek on the Haskell and Albany public road, all bids must be accompanied with plans and specifications and the court hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids presented. No bid will be received after 10 o'clock a. m. on 2nd Monday in Dec. 1900, and the court desires to sell the old bridge and receive bids for the same and award it to the highest bidder. D. H. HAMILTON, County Judge.

The proposition of the republicans to bind the South hand and foot by means of the reapportionment of the country into congressional districts, so that she will be practically without voice or influence in national legislation and in the electoral college, must be very gratifying to those southerners who voted for McKinley!

BOOTS AND SHOES

Millinery

Come and see 'em! The latch string is out, you will be very welcome, and we will take pleasure in showing you through our stock and quoting prices.

F. G. Alexander & Co.

OUR NEW LINE OF Seasonable Fall and Winter Goods

embraces everything from the finest dress fabrics down through the whole line of staples, in fact we believe it covers Everything Anybody Wants. IN NOTIONS AND TRIMMINGS and all the little odds and ends of the toilet and ladies' wear our stock is equally full, equally well selected and priced equally well proportioned to value. The ladies will find here everything required to trim the most fashionable modern costume. GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING In these our stock is unsurpassed in style, quality and value. We bought our clothing under peculiar circumstances—a closing sale—and know we got it under regular prices. We intend to sell it that way. Besides our regular line of Footwear we bought a large special lot for men's and women's wear at special low prices—and they'll go that way. We believe that we have become pretty well posted in what our lady friends want in this line and believe that we have the stock to meet their wants. To be sure that we got the latest styles and best quality of trimmings, etc. we secured the services of an expert milliner in making our selections.



Smiling again because we have

Everything you want At prices that are irresistible IN OUR GREAT STOCK OF NEW GOODS OUR ONE THOUGHT

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

Handles only the Purest and Best drugs. Carries a nice line of Jewelry, Notions and Sundries; Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.

FURNITURE.

We have just opened a new furniture store in STAMFORD, TEX., and will sell you goods very low, and will appreciate your trade. North of Post-office Your Friends, W. O. Blanchett & Co.

Labor on and Do Not Fret.

ELSIE MALONE McCOLLUM, Haskell, Texas. Live for some thing, or some body Else than self, nor sorrow be; He had had thy frail fashion, He had planned thy work for thee. If you seek that work, you'll find He will help you in the way; If with faith you battle on, He'll give victories every day. Do not fret, for all your strength Will be needed for your work. Be weary strive, nor risk remorse That would follow, if you shrink. Times are hard, but when did whining Ever get a job that paid? While the righteous aren't forsaken, Nor their seed found begging bread. Do not ask the world to help you, Turn and help the world, and then You will look with wonder on Help you get from fellow men. If your burden seems too great, Help some other man bear his; Bearing meanwhile all your own, Then you'll find yours lighter to. Does the world look dark before you? Grumbling won't attract the light. Sing instead, and then his devils, From your path, will take their flight. Wear a smile, the world will bless you, Wear a frown, he'll turn away; Wear a sneer, he'll quickly snub you, For the world your game will play. Happiness you'll surely reap, When in other hearts you've sown Seeds of joy, whose roots extend Out from these hearts, to your own. Then, if you would fair be loved, Go and give out love, to-day; Sweetest in this cruel old world, And in your own soul will pay. Without love, a life on earth is Nothing more than restless unrest; But who loves, by love is fed, If in God, he puts his trust. When just labor on, and fret not; He who sows the sower's fall Knows your trials, weighs your burdens; And in time, will bend your call.

Church Notice.

At the Baptist church Rev. A. H. Norris will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday the 25th. All are cordially invited.

There will also be a special Thanksgiving service by the Sunday school at 10 a. m. A special invitation is extended by superintendent and scholars to every one to attend and enjoy the very interesting program.

THANKSGIVING.

Thursday at 11 a. m. a union thanksgiving service will be held at the Baptist church. There will be appropriate songs and music. A short sermon by Rev. A. H. Norris, assisted by other brethren who may be in attendance. Prayers, thanksgiving and benediction. All are invited, the business men especially.

The Methodist Northwest Texas Conference in session at Georgetown decided by a vote of 110 to 84 against dividing the conference.

Perhaps in no part of the world is there so grand a field for industrial development as there is in Texas and most of the South. Shall it continue to lie fallow, or do our people possess the wisdom and enterprise to develop it and reap the harvest?

The Bon Ton Restaurant and Oyster Parlor,

West Side of Square.
For Both Ladies and Gentlemen.

Fresh Oysters Served to Order in Any Style at Any Time. We carry a choice stock of Fruits and Confectioneries. Patronage Solicited Williamson & Martin.

Money Saved

BUYING PIANOS Positive Fact!

as we are the largest buyers of Pianos in the state, we can sell cheaper than any house in Texas.

We are state agents for The Chickering Pianos, The Emerson Pianos, The Goggan Pianos, The Smith & Barnes Pianos and other makes.

We are also state agents for the Needham Organs.

WE HAVE ONLY ONE PRICE. We do not deceive buyers by asking high prices and accepting from \$100 to \$250 less, to make them believe they secure Bargains.

Our guarantee is absolute protection. —WE REFER TO ANY BANK IN TEXAS—

GUITARS, MANDOLINS and VIOLINS AT CUT PRICES. We carry in stock all the sheet music published.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.

DALLAS AND GALVESTON

WORMS! VERMIFUGE

For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. JAMES F. BAKER.

For sale by JOHN B. BAKER.

Says an amateur poultry fancier: "The only money in chickens is what they swallow."

Gotham will spend in round numbers \$100,000 for its municipal household expenses next year.

Two New York commissioners appointed to inquire into the sanity of a man indicted for larceny have declared him not to be a lunatic, "but a high-grade idiot."

President Hadley of Yale is reported to have said at the celebration of the quarter-centennial at Smith College: "As long as women colleges train women for good citizenship they will hold a right to exist."

To blame the missionaries as the sole cause of the troubles in China is to overlook the fact that other classes of foreigners have been coming in contact with the Chinese...

News comes from Danish West Indies that a species of grasshopper, hitherto unknown in the island, has made its appearance in St. Croix...

A new federation is in prospect. It is rumored that following upon the formation of the Australian commonwealth the long-talked-of federation of the British West Indies is to become an accomplished fact.

The aggregate investments of the United States life insurance companies exceed twelve hundred million dollars. This would suffice to pay the national debt...

The extraordinary voyage of certain historical novels of the past few years is not so unprecedented a thing as it is viewed by some of our readers...

An American who visited the Paris exposition thinks its failure to realize expectations was due to two things. It was not sufficiently localized...

The earl of Chatham used to bow so low when he met a bishop that his nose could be seen between his knees. A sunny ray less appealing to his subject matter, nevertheless, the ascent of our lawmakers in the social scale...

This is an age of freedom in dress and appearance. The story books of our grandparents spoke of the eccentricity of a man who allowed a beard to grow on his face. Of twenty-two contributors to a new encyclopedia, whose portraits have been recently published, all but five are strangers to the razor...

Molten wood is a new invention by Mr. De Gail, inspector of forests at Lemay, France. By means of dry distillation and high pressure the escape of developing gases is prevented, thereby reducing the wood to a molten condition...

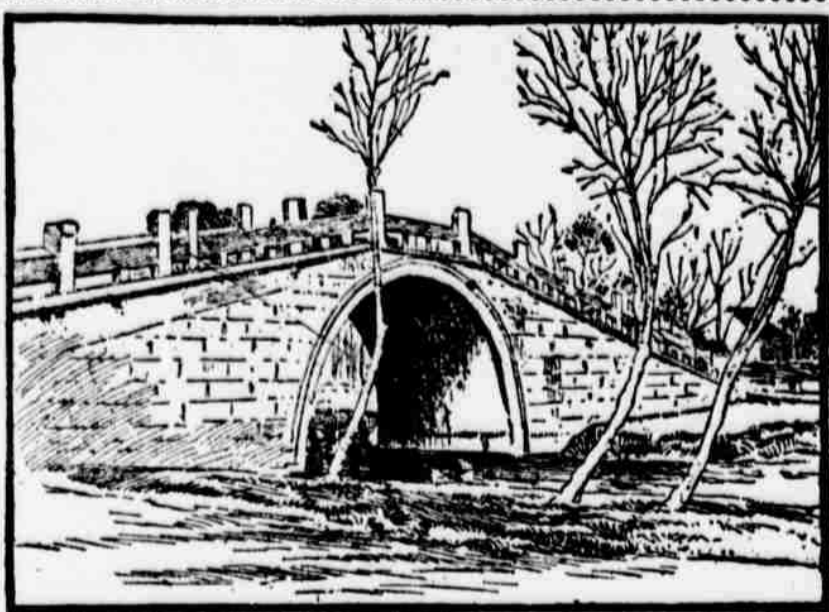
The house in which Charles Carroll, Maryland's signer of the declaration of independence, lived and died, and which was once the scene of many a gay gathering in colonial days, has become at last a Jewish sweatshop, nothing more and nothing less.

King Victor Emmanuel has purchased the spot at Monza where his father was so cruelly murdered, and the deed of sale has been completed. The document explains the reason of the purchase by the king—his desire to set a monument to his father.

SCARING THE ALLIED SOLDIERS

This picture shows a Chinese military band engaged in the serious occupation of frightening the foreign devils by beating a big kettle drum and blowing terrific blasts on their trumpets. It may have been thrashed out of them by this time, but Chinese tactics of a few months ago included such performances as this, without which no well-drilled Chinese battalions would be considered up to date...

The Brooklyn bridge daily know that one of the big stone supports on the New York side of the river contains the bones of a man who met death while the bridge was in the course of erection. The support had been built to the full height. It was hollow from its foundation to the top, the opening



A BRIDGE AT YANG CHOW, CHINA.

being about one and one-half feet square. The man who is buried in the support was standing on top of it when he lost his balance and fell into the hollow. He shot down to the bottom and was never seen again. Attempts were made to recover his body by letting down a rope hundreds of feet long to which was attached a hook. For days and nights workmen fished for the body, but could not get it, and the pillar was allowed to be the workman's tomb.

BLACK STONE WOMAN.

Relics of Paganism Worshipped in a Christian Country. Even false religions die hard, and there are reminders of all extinct faiths still existing in the world. One of the most curious relics of paganism which is still worshipped in a Christian country is the gigantic black stone

valley of Grand river, Ohio. Recently a young man crossed this bridge under thrilling circumstances. A Cleveland exchange tells the story. He was half way across when a fast train rounded the curve behind him. There was not a moment to lose, and he quickened his pace, not an easy task on the ties. As he neared the end the train was close behind him, and he had just time to swing himself over the side of the bridge as the locomotive thundered by. The ends of the ties were slippery with grease, and his foot slipped as it left the track. His right hand, stretched out blindly, touched an iron brace, and he clutched it. Then for a moment he swung in space, and beside his right hand found a place where his left hand found a place...

Diving for Justice. When Master Ralph Fitch was in Burma, more than 300 years ago, he was greatly tickled by the plan for settling law suits which was in use amongst the people of Pegu. If the matter was so doubtful that justice could not be done, they put two long poles in the river where it was very deep. Then both parties went into the water beside the poles, some men sitting close by to act as judges. All being ready, the two disputants dived together, and the one that was able to remain longest under water won the suit. Some wise men of old held that truth lived in a well, so that these Pegu folk who sought for justice at the bottom of a river were not the only fools the world has seen.

All the Cornstalk Utilized. The great agricultural discovery of the closing years of the century is the fact that all the cornstalk can be utilized. The shredding machines slit it into fine fodder, which the farmers report is not only well relished by cattle, but is as good as clover hay for the fields. It is not only fed from the stalks, but is preserved in silos, and fed the whole year around. It is as good a food for sheep as for cattle, and lowers the cost of fattening these animals nearly one-half. Shredded corn costs not above \$2.75 per ton, when stored. —New York Independent.

Women's Rights in China. Women have superior rights in China, even to the privilege of fighting in the wars of the country. In the rebellion of 1850 women did as much fighting as men. At Nankin, in 1853, 500,000 women from various parts of the country were formed into brigades of 13,000 each, under female officers. Of these soldiers, 10,000 were picked women, drilled and garrisoned in the city. But they were not only good soldiers, but took their share of the drudgery, digging moats, making earthworks and doing all the things that fall to the lot of the common soldier in any war.

First Woman Editor. According to the Hartford Courant, that paper in 1777 was owned and edited and managed by a woman, whose name comes down to modern days as "the Widow Watson." She had "exclusive charge" of the journal. After a couple of years Mrs. Watson married a leading citizen of Hartford, and after that date she no doubt let him advise and assist in the conduct of the paper. But she holds the record for the first woman editor in the country.



QUEER FORMATIONS AT SHANHI.

Idolatry, and twice the peasants dragged it back and set up an altar before it. About two centuries ago Count Pierre de Lannion, on whose estate the figure stood, in order to save a leading citizen of Hartford, and after that date she no doubt let him advise and assist in the conduct of the paper. But she holds the record for the first woman editor in the country. True courtesy is of the heart.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SOME LESSONS IN CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

Encouraging Words for Those Engaged in the Battle of Life—God's Soldiers Never Turn Backward—Divine Promises.

(Copyright, 1908, Louis Klopsch, N. Y.) In this discourse Dr. Talmage follows Joshua on his triumphal march and speaks encouraging words to all who are engaged in the battle of this life; text, Joshua 1, 5, "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

Moses was dead. A beautiful tradition says the Lord blessed him and in that act drew forth the soul of the dying lawgiver. He had been buried, only one person at the funeral, the same one who kissed him. But God never takes a man away from any place of usefulness until he has some one ready to replace him. The Lord does not go looking around amid a great variety of candidates to find some one especially fitted for the vacated position. He makes a man for that place. Moses has passed off the stage, and Joshua, the hero, puts his foot on the platform of history so solidly that all the ages echo with the tread. He was a magnificent fighter, but he always fought on the right side, and he never fought unless God told him to fight. He got his military equipment from God, who gave him the promise at the start, "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

As a rule when the general of an army starts out in a war he would like to have a small battle in order that he may get his own courage up and rally his troops and get them drilled for greater conflicts, but the first undertaking of Joshua was greater than the leveling of Fort Palisade, or the assault of Gibraltar, or the overthrow of the Bastille. It was the crossing of the Jordan at the time of the spring freshet. The snows of Mount Lebanon had just been melting, and they poured down into the valley, and the whole valley was a raging torrent. So the Canaanites stand on one bank, and they look across and see Joshua and the Israelites, and they laugh and say, "Aha, they cannot disturb us until the freshets fall! It is impossible for them to reach us." But after awhile they look across the water, and they see a movement in the army of Joshua. They say: "What is the matter now? Why there must be a panic among those troops, and they are going to fly, or perhaps they are going to try to march across the river Jordan. Joshua is a lunatic." But Joshua, the chieflain, looks at his army and cries, "Forward, march!" and they start for the bank of the Jordan. One mile ahead go two giants carrying a glittering box four feet long and two feet wide. It is the ark of the covenant. And they come down, and no sooner do they just touch the rim of the water with their feet than, by an Almighty fiat, Jordan parts. The army of Joshua marches right on without getting their feet wet, over the bottom of the river, a path of chalk and broken shells and pebbles, until they get to the other bank. Then they lay hold of the oleanders and tamarisks and willows and pull themselves up a bank 30 or 40 feet high, and Joshua, standing there in the debris of the walls, hears a voice saying, "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

Only one house spared. Who lives there? Some great king? No. Some woman distinguished for great kindly deeds? No. She had been conspicuous for her crimes. It is the house of Rahab. Why was her house spared? Because she had been a great sinner? No, but because she repented, demonstrating to all the ages that there is mercy for the chief of sinners. The red cord of divine injunction reaching from her window to the ground, so that when the people saw the red cord they knew it was a sign indicating that they should not disturb the premises, making us think of the divine cord of a Savior's deliverance, the red cord of a Savior's kindness, the red cord of a Savior's mercy, the red cord of our rescue. Mercy for the chief of sinners. Put your trust in that God, and no damage shall befall you. When our world shall be more terribly surrounded than was Jericho, even by the trumpets of the judgment day and the hills and the mountains, the metal bones and ribs of nature shall break, they who have had Rahab's faith shall have Rahab's deliverance.

When wrapped in fire the realms of ether glow And heaven's last thunder shakes the earth below Thou, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruins smile And light thy torch at nature's funeral pile. But Joshua's troops may not halt here. The command is, "Forward, march!" There is the city of Ai. It must be taken. How shall it be taken? A scouting party comes back and says: "Joshua, we can do that without you. It is going to be a very easy job. You must stay here while we go and capture it." They march with a small regiment in front of that city. The men of Ai look at them and give one yell, and the Israelites run like deer. The northern troops at Bull Run did not make such rapid time as these Israelites with the Canaanites after them. They never cut such a sorry figure as when they were on the retreat. You who go out in the battles of God with only half a force instead of your taking the men of Ai the men of Ai will take you. Look at the church of God on the retreat. The Borsonian cannibals ate up Munson, the missionary. "Fall back!" said a great many Christians people. "Fall back, O church of God! Borson will never be taken. Do you not see the Borsonian cannibals have eaten up Munson, the missionary?" Tyndall delivers his lecture at the University of Glasgow, and a great many good people say: "Fall back, O church of God! Do you not see that Christian philosophy is going to be overcome by worldly philosophy? Fall back!" Geology plunges its crowbar into the mountains, and there are a great many people who say: "Scientific investigation is going to overthrow the Mosaic account of the creation. Fall back!"

God's Soldiers Must Advance. But friends of God never have had any right to fall back. Joshua falls on his face in despair. It is the only time you ever see the back of his head. He falls on his face and begins to whine, and he says, "O Lord God, wherefore hast thou at all brought this people over Jordan to deliver us into the hands of the Amorites, to destroy us? Would to God we had been content and dwelt on the other side of Jordan. For the Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it and shall environ us round and cut off our name from the earth." I am very glad Joshua said that. Before it seemed as if he were a supernatural being and therefore could not be an example to us, but I find he is a man, he is only a man. Just as sometimes you find a man under severe opposition or in a bad state of physical health, or worn out with overwork, lying down and sighing about being defeated. I am encouraged when I hear this cry, and I know as he lies in duress God comes and rouses him. How does he rouse him? By complimentary apostrophe? No. He says, "Get thee up. Wherefore liest thou upon thy face?" Joshua rises, and I warrant you, with a mortified look. But his old courage comes back. The fact was that was not his battle. If he had been in it he would have gone on to victory. He gathers his troops around him and says: "Now, let us go up and capture the city of Ai. Let us go up right away." They march on. He puts the majority of the troops behind a ledge of rocks in the night, and then he sends comparatively small regiments up in front of the city. The men of Ai come out with a shout. The small regiments of Israelites in strategy fall back, and fall back, and when all the men of Ai have left the city and are in pursuit of these scattered, or seemingly scattered, regiments, Joshua stands on a rock—I see his locks flying in the wind as he points his spear toward the doomed city, and that is the signal. The men rush out from behind the rocks and take the city, and it is put to the torch, and then these Israelites in the city march down, and the flying Israelites return, and between these two waves of Israelites prowess the men of Ai are destroyed, and the Israelites gain the victory; and while I see the curling smoke of that destroyed city on the sky, and while I hear the huzzas of the Israelites and the groan of the Canaanites, Joshua hears something louder than that all, ringing and echoing through his soul, "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

deal of sweet harmony for the people. That was the only kind of weapon. Seven priests were to take these rude, rustic musical instruments, and they were to go around the city every day for six days—one a day for six days—and then on the seventh day they were to go around blowing these rude musical instruments seven times, and then at the close of the seventh blowing of the ram's horns on the seventh day the perforation of the whole scene was to be a shout, at which those great walls should tumble from capstone to base.

Victory Follows Defeat. The seven priests with the rude musical instruments pass all around the city walls on the first day and score a failure. No so much as a piece of plaster broke loose from the wall, not so much as a loosened rock, not so much as a piece of mortar lost from its place. "There," say the unbelieving Israelites, "did I not tell you so? Why, those ministers are fools. The idea of going around the city with those musical instruments and expecting in that way to destroy it. Joshua has been spoiled. He thinks because he has overthrown and conquered the spring freshet he can overthrow the stone wall. Why, it is not philosophic. Do you not see there is no relation between the blowing of those musical instruments and the knocking down of the wall? It is not philosophic." And I suppose there were many wiseacres who stood with their brows knitted and with the forefinger of the right hand to the forefinger of the left hand arguing it all out and showing that it was not possible that such a cause could produce such an effect. And I suppose that night in the encampment there was plenty of carterfare, and if Joshua had been nominated for any high military position he would not have received many votes. Joshua's streak was down. The second day the priests blowing the musical instruments go around the city and again a failure. The third day and a failure, the fourth day and a failure, the fifth day and a failure, the sixth day and a failure. The seventh day comes, the climacteric day. Joshua is up early in the morning and examines the troops, walks all about, looks at the city wall. The priests start to make the circuit of the city. They go all around one, all around twice, three times, four times, five times, six times, seven times, and a failure. There is only one more thing to do, and that is to utter a great shout. I see the Israelite army straightening themselves up, filling their lungs for a vociferation such as never was heard before and never heard after. Joshua cries out to his host, "Shout, for the Lord hath given you the city." All together the troops shout: "Down, Jericho! Down Jericho!" And the long line of solid masonry begins to tremble and to move and to rock. Stand from under! She falls! Crash go the walls and temples, the towers, the palaces, the air blackened with the dust. The huzzas of the victorious Israelites and the groan of the conquered Canaanites sound in the air, and the groan of the Canaanites in the debris of the walls, hears a voice saying, "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

No Place to Stop. But this is no place for the host of Joshua to stop. "Forward, march!" cries Joshua to the troops. There is the city of Gibeon. It has put itself under the protection of Joshua. They send word: "There are five kings after us. They are going to destroy us. Send troops quick. Send us help right away." Joshua has a three day's march, more than double quick. On the morning of the third day he is before the enemy. There are two long lines of battle. The battle opens with great slaughter, but the Canaanites soon discover something. They say: "That is Joshua. That is the man who conquered the spring freshet, and knocked down the stone walls, and destroyed the city of Ai. There is no use fighting." They sought a retreat, and as they begin to retreat Joshua and his host spring upon them like a panther, pursuing them over the rocks, while the catapults of the sky pour a volley of hailstones into the valley, and all the artillery of the heavens, with bullets of iron, pound the Canaanites against the ledges of Beth-horon. "Oh," says Joshua, "this is surely a victory!" "But do you not see the sun is going down? Those Amorites are going to get away after all, and then they will come up some other time and bother us, and perhaps destroy us. See, the sun is going down. Oh, for a longer day than has ever been seen in this climate!"

Look out when a good man makes the Lord his ally. Joshua raises his hands with prayer, and looks at the descending sun over Gibeon and at the faint crescent of the moon, for you know the queen of the night sometimes will linger around the palaces of the day. Pointing one hand at the descending sun and the other at the faint crescent of the moon, in the name of that God who shaped the worlds and moves the worlds he cries: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon!" They halted, Whether it was by refraction of the sun's rays or by the stopping of the whole planetary system I do not know and do not care. I leave it to the Christian Scientists and the infidel scientists to settle that question, while I tell you I have seen the same thing. "What?" say you. "Not the sun standing still?" Yes. The same miracle is performed nowadays. The wicked do not live out half their day, and their sun sets at noon.

Versions of the Bible. The oldest copies of the Old and New Testaments in Greek are the Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus, both of which were written in the fourth century. Next in age comes the Alexandrian manuscript and the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae and the Codex Ephraemi, both of which are referred to the fifth century. All of these were originally complete Bibles, with the Old as well as the New Testament. In the history of the old Latin version also, most nothing is certain, save that it originated in Africa, probably in the second century, and that it assumed several different forms in the hands of transcribers that it is to this day uncertain whether several distinct versions are not included in the general name of the Old Latin. In the fourth century the text of the Old Latin had become so confused that at the instance of Damasius, Bishop of Rome, a new version was undertaken by Jerome, the most learned of the western doctors. Jerome began with the New Testament, and the whole Testament soon after. This revision is the present text of the Vulgate. In the Old Testament he first rendered several revisions, but finally rendered it directly from the Hebrew. This translation occupied him fifteen years, from 390 to 405 A. D.

Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, has been awarded the grand prize of the Paris exposition.

REMARKABLE FEATS WITH A RIFLE PERFORMED BY TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

Lafayette, Ind., Letter: The only twin expert rifle shots in the world are Misses Edith and Ethel Long of this city. Although only twelve years of age these precocious young girls can perform all the best tricks of the most skillful adult professionals.

They shoot together at the most difficult of targets and seldom miss. Here are some of the feats they can perform with ease: Shooting with back to target by means of a mirror, cutting of the stem of a clay pipe bit by bit down to the bowl, knocking the parlor matches, cutting in two a visiting card placed with edge toward the shooter, and plowing a furrow with the bullet along the edge of the card.

The Misses Long are members of the Lafayette club, and despite their youth are considered as being among its best shots. Their extraordinary

ent positions, one of these being with the back to the target.

"I attribute their wonderful success to naturally true eyes and steady hands. They seemed to handle the rifle by instinct. I scarcely had to tell them how to hold it; it seemed to fall as easily and naturally into the correct position as if they had been shooting for years.

"As soon as they had achieved proficiency with the rifle, and had advanced so far as to be able to hit the target ten times out of ten, each of the girls became ambitious to use a shotgun.

"My shotgun is so heavy that it was as much as either Ethel or Edith could do to shoulder it, and yet, in several trials, they did very well, averaging only about six misses out of every twenty-five shots. I am having shotguns adapted to their size especially made for them and expect some

though more than a century and a half old, it has always preserved a cozy and homelike air. It is said to be the only survivor in this part of the country of a style of dwelling that once prevailed almost universally outside the cities and towns.—Philadelphia Record.

PRICE OF RAILS.

Cheaper Here than in England or on the Continent.

The manufacture of steel rails, which, by the way, are few in number, are laying particular stress upon the fact that American railroads are buying rails this year cheaper than any other country in the world. They point out that in England the price of rails is about \$5 higher than the rate decided upon here. They also lay stress upon the fact that the Continental roads will pay about \$6 more than what American roads will pay. It is now claimed by the steel companies that the railroads are representing \$26 a ton will be maintained.

"Last year," said the representative of one of the large concerns, "we made a price which was agreed to in most of the large contracts. When the prices of other materials advanced, and manufacturers were warranted in increasing their prices they did not do so. On the other hand, when the prices fell, and the manufacturers were justified in reducing it was decided that such a course would be unfair to the purchasers who had banked on prices being kept up. 'You will find,' he continued, "that the railroads of the country will place their orders right along at the rate determined upon. As a matter of fact it costs more to manufacture rails now than it did some years ago. The trains are heavier and better rails are required."

A canvass of the offices of the rail manufacturing companies in Pittsburgh showed that, while some contracts have been taken, none of the large consumers has placed orders. It is pointed out that it is early yet. Some in the market for 150,000 tons of rails, and that although a tonnage of 1,200,000 tons will be placed, as compared with 2,000,000 last year, an official of the New York Central was quoted by a news agency as saying it was the intention of that company to pay \$26 a ton for rails.

Good Looks a Hindrance.

As a class, women regard good looks as their most valuable asset in life, yet if they are to engage in business they find that beauty is a handicap they cannot easily overcome. A few years ago, when woman began to enter business life in considerable numbers, a handsome face was esteemed a great advantage. Today the reverse is true. Those still youthful can remember distinctly when it was next to impossible for a homely girl to get a situation. Good looks were insisted upon in typewriters and stenographers, and merchants were then under the impression that pretty clerks brought trade. It took some time to explode that idea. The pretty clerks certainly attracted crowds to their counters, but they were crowds of dudes and loafers, who would buy a five-cent paper of pins and then flit away three or four dollars' worth of time, while the women, who constitute four-fifths of the patronage of all retail houses, had a strong aversion to being waited upon by a professional beauty. Moreover, no dependence was to be placed in the clerks themselves. The handsomest girls were pretty sure to be vain and "touchy," and when one proved really valuable she was morally certain to get married at the very time her services were most needed. So practical men began to see that pretty clerks did not pay, as a cold business proposition, and the same discovery was presently made at the offices. Typewriting belles made more trouble than they were worth. They demoralized their fellow-employees and created no end of jealousy and bitterness and friction. In many cases, perhaps in most, the poor girl wasn't in the least to blame. She couldn't help being good to look at, and was probably trying her best to attend to her own affairs, but the idiotic men wouldn't let her. However, results are the only things that count in business nowadays and a few years ago a big reaction against beauty set in, and now pretty faces are at a discount.

Aroused Her Sympathy.

Here is an amusing story apropos of the German autumn maneuvers: A little old woman, living in an out-of-the-way place in the Harz mountains and knowing nothing of soldiering and militarism, happened to pass an outpost early one morning. On his epaulette she read the number of his company—77. At dusk she passed the place again, and again the number on the soldier's shoulder was 77. Imagining that soldiers, like convicts, go individually by numbers, she hobbled to her cottage at her best speed and presently came back with a wooden chair, which she placed beside the young warrior, saying: "There now, you can sit down a bit, you poor creature. It is inhuman to let you stand on the self-same spot all day long. Your business can be done sitting just as well as standing. I'll come for my chair later on." Before the sentry could explain she had slipped away.—Westminster Budget.

Care of Plants.

The health of plants, like that of children, depends largely upon the attention they get, especially during the winter season.

Delicate plants should be housed before frosts become severe, and it is September generally that they are removed to the greenhouses or conservatories. It is a good rule, after they have been removed to their winter quarters, to see that one plant does not touch another, because not only do blights pass from one leaf to another, but coming in constant contact, the leaves become shriveled and sometimes withered.

Once a week there should be a "house cleaning" in the nursery, when the stands should be dusted and the leaves washed or attended, suggests the Philadelphia North American.

Plenty of fresh air is as necessary to a plant's health as to a child's, and it is a great mistake to keep the con-

Prince Avoids Orleans.

One reason for the prince of Wales giving up his intended visit to Marienbad at the last moment was his desire to avoid a meeting with the duke of Orleans, who had prolonged his stay at that watering place in order that he might be there when the prince arrived. It is believed that the duke of Orleans had intended to force a fussy and florid reconciliation upon the prince, and to "make him a scene." The queen has never invited him, and the prince of Wales has taken no notice of him for a long time past.—London Truth.

Setting Apart Forest Reserves.

On the recommendation of the war department of the agricultural department is preparing an order setting apart as forest reserves the island of Rombolin, north of the island of Paultau, which is one of the extreme group of the Jolo islands. Officers of the army who have been looking over the islands, have found that there are perhaps the richest in the world for rubber trees, and it is the intention of the Washington authorities to have the trees preserved and cared for.

Future of China

In any resume of the elements that have contributed to the progress of China, it is simply just to allude to the labors of the missionaries of all nations and all denominations. Truthful history must say of them that they preceded commerce, that their literary and educational labors have instructed foreigners as to China and China as to foreigners, and that their exalted philanthropy has begot among the poor and the rich a great measure of respect and confidence. While it is proper to give to the imperial maritime customs, to the ministers and consuls, and to the great commercial houses full praise for their labors, we should not forget gratefully to remember those unobtrusive, but influential, agents of progress, whose inspiration came from a holier source than a desire for gain.

The question of the future of the missionaries is clear-cut now, and it lies outside of any consideration as to the intrinsic value of their work. It is this: Conceding all the good that is claimed for missionary work, should it, in view of the present condition of China, be abandoned? That question is to be answered. In the beginning we must recognize the undoubted fact that the Catholic powers—the pope,

Spain, Italy, and especially France—will never consent that the Catholic missionaries shall be driven out of China. Their interests there are immense. There are twenty-eight Catholic bishops in the empire, of whom three are in the province of Chihli. There are vast establishments over the country, with schools, colleges and asylums. Curiously, the Catholics have not gone into medical or surgical work, but they fill all other fields, covering industrial schools, carpenter and other shops, and all the forms of labor. The great cathedral at Peking was built mostly by the native Christians. The wealth of the church is enormous. The chief religious societies, the Jesuits, Benedictines, Augustines, Christian Brothers, Lazarists and Franciscans are found at many places. You cannot turn the dial of progress back. You cannot undo the work of three centuries. If the continental Catholic remains in China, his Protestant colleague will go thither. It is not human nature to stand back and see others occupying fields of danger or of venture, and it is not in Christian nature to disregard the divine command to go into the world and teach all nations.—Charles Desby in The Forum.

skill has attracted widespread attention and they have received numerous offers to appear in public, but being the strictest of amateurs none of these offers has ever been considered.

The youthful dead shots owe their proficiency to their father, John E. Long, himself conceded to be one of the most clever riflemen in the country. It was he who trained them and initiated them into all the mysteries of sighting, making allowances for wind, and all the other details so necessary to the education of the crack shot.

Mr. Long has a genius for teaching this difficult art. It was he who trained Sonia Wright, the young Western woman whose achievements with the rifle have attracted such general attention, and who is now conceded to be Annie Oakley's only rival for the feminine premiership of the rifle world.

Mr. Long is an engineer in the local water works. He has never taken part in any contest for money and only shoots for the diversion of himself and his friends. Discussing the skill of his daughters and the methods of training from which it resulted he said:

"They ought to be good shots if there's anything in heredity, for they come of a race of marksmen. We are descended from a race of backwoodsmen who were among the earliest settlers in the west, and their skill with the shotgun and rifle has descended from generation to generation, without a miss.

"My father, now a man of about 75, can hit a cap box lid twenty paces away with a regularity which becomes monotonous, and I personally can perform almost any shot known to the profession.

"The girls have thus been raised in an atmosphere of powder and have always from their earliest childhood been anxious to try their skill. While thoroughly intending to train them eventually the fear of some accident caused me to defer the commencement as long as possible.

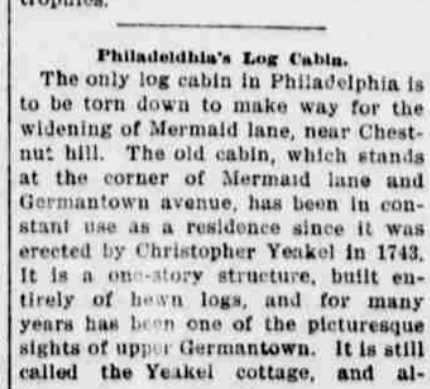
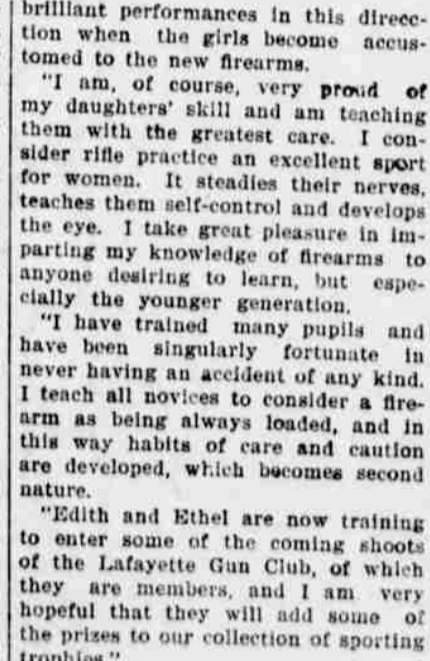
"I began with Edith and Ethel six months ago and was utterly surprised at the rapid progress they made. Neither had ever had a rifle in her hands before, and almost from the first they sent the bullets crashing through the dead center of the bull's-eye.

"First I placed the target at ten yards, and then, when this distance had been mastered, gradually extended it, until today they can hit the black center at one hundred yards.

"They use the rifles made especially for them, and the fact that these are only twenty-two calibre makes the feats the girls perform all the more difficult; a sufficient of one-tenth of an inch is sufficient to make a clean miss.

"Five weeks after the first lesson, before they had fired 200 rounds of ammunition, the girls could perform many feats deemed difficult, even by professionals. They could break one-inch discs held between my thumb and first finger and could smash glass balls with the rifle held in five different

THE LONG SISTERS.



MISS EDITH LONG.

MISS ETHEL LONG.

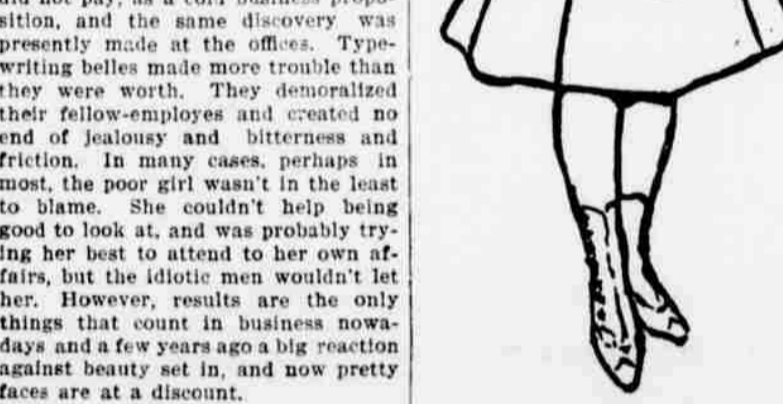


Good Looks a Hindrance.

As a class, women regard good looks as their most valuable asset in life, yet if they are to engage in business they find that beauty is a handicap they cannot easily overcome.

A SCHOOL GOWN.

Of red and gray checked goods; the skirt is plaited from a wide box plait in front to the back; the jacket is open to the belt, with blouse effect; revers and cuffs are faced with red.



GRAPE PRESERVES.

Wash the fruit and then separate the pulp from the skin, putting the pulp into one saucepan and the skins into a preserving kettle. Cook the pulp until it is soft, and then put it through a colander to remove the seeds. Put the pulp with the skins and allow one and one-half pounds of sugar to every four pounds of fruit. Place the kettle over the fire and heat slowly until the mixture comes to a boil. Cook five minutes and turn into heated glass jars and seal. Grapes cooked in this manner make delicious pies during the winter.

PRETTY DRESS.

To wear with gumpes, made of brown cashmere; the wide collar and vest are of light blue, braided with gold braid.



The Drummer's Victory.

BY MILTON GOLDSMITH.

(Copyrighted, 1909, Daily Story Pub. Co.) The telegram, which, though innocent in itself, was the cause of it all, "Go at once to Burkeville and sell Featherly & Co.; new concern. Get ahead of Dinkel's man."

"Lyman & Jones." This brief message from my firm was pregnant with significance for me, their traveling salesman, and much as I disliked disarranging my plans and doubling on my tracks, I decided to leave for Burkeville at once. I knew that Featherly & Co., the new concern, were rated high and would buy liberally, and my anxiety to get ahead of my competitor, Griggs, who traveled for Dinkel & Bros., was due to the knowledge that whoever secured the patronage of the new house was reasonably sure to hold it.

Griggs and I were stopping at the same hotel in Hannibal, where, for the last two days, we had been leading a merry war over one of the manufacturing concerns there, each trying to outdo the other in fitting out the plant.



Placing my telegram into the innermost depths of my pocket so as to more effectually conceal its contents from the grasping and unscrupulous Griggs, I sauntered to the desk and paid my hotel bill.

"When does the next train go to Burkeville?" I asked.

"In ten minutes," replied the clerk. "You'll just have time to make it if you rush."

I grasped my satchel and prepared to rush. "By the way," I said hurriedly, "don't let Griggs know of my departure."

"Mr. Griggs left half an hour ago to catch the same train," replied the suave clerk.

My heart fell! Then Griggs must have had similar information and was after the same game. It was annoying! All the more reason, however, why I should hurry.

I jumped into a cab and reached the station, nervous and excited.

"A ticket for Burkeville!" I cried.

"The train has just left! There won't be another till three fifteen in the morning."

For a moment the ticket office, with its red-headed vendor, swam before my eyes, and I gasped for breath. Then I swore a strange, horrible oath, such as traveling men only use under great provocation.

Griggs, the unscrupulous, bargaining Griggs, had half a day's start of me, and would certainly capture the prize I had set my heart on.

"Give me a special train," I cried, "anything to get to Burkeville ahead of the local."

The ticket agent smiled sweetly. He evidently thought I was daft. But I was in earnest.

"Well," said the agent, "if you want a special, go and see the superintendent. Perhaps he can accommodate you. It is only a matter of price."

At that moment a young girl, a vision of loveliness came to the window.

"Please, sir," she said, "when can I get a train to Burkeville?"

"Not till three fifteen in the morning," was the curt reply.

"Why, I thought there was one around nine o'clock," said the girl, tremulously.

"So there is, but it left five minutes ago."

were the engineer, a young fellow thirty and a gray-haired fireman. They were too engrossed in their duties to pay much attention to us, and we were left to our own devices.

Traveling on a locomotive is not as luxurious as in a Pullman car. It is not the kind of traveling one would select for a pleasure jaunt. The soot, dust, cinders, odor, heat are all objectionable and uncomfortable, but I must confess that with all these disabilities it was a most enjoyable trip for me.

Firstly, I knew that I would circumvent Griggs and reach town ahead of him. I scented victory and was elated accordingly. Secondly I was traveling with a most charming girl whose bright eyes and fascinating conversation made me forget the annoyances of the trip and converted the cab of that grimy engine into a veritable paradise. We sat on a bench where there was just room for two. In fact we had to sit rather close in order not to inconvenience the engineer, and so we were soon in sympathy with one another.

Miss Loosly soon told me all about herself, her family, her pursuits. Her mother was dead, her father a prosperous merchant in Burkeville. She had been visiting relatives in Hannibal when she received news of her father's accident, a fall from his wheel. Whether it was serious or not she could not tell. I cheered her and led her to hope for the best.

On we flew! Over bridges and culverts, around curves, through high walled cuts, over steep embankments, past straggling houses, through verdant farms, along glistening rivers, up steep inclines—rocking, swaying like an infant's cradle from side to side as we rushed along on our mad course. The stoker piled on the sooty fuel. Every time he opened the furnace door a heat as of hades burst out in our direction and the air became lurid. Great streams of smoke were belched out by the chimney and blew into our faces. Showers of cinders fell about us and filled our eyes, ears, nose and mouth. By the time we had traveled an hour, we were scarcely recognizable, so covered with soot were we. But we smiled and were glad in each other's society.

Still onward in our exciting chase! There was no stop until we reached Burnett, and there we wired for a clear track. At the next station, Cedartown, we passed the local train, which had stopped there for water. I got a glimpse of Griggs sitting at a window. He was smiling, no doubt with glee at the ease with which he had outwitted me. When next we met the smile had vanished. By the time we reached Owassa Jane and I were the best of friends. We might have known each other a lifetime. Her favorite authors were mine. She played the piano and knew all the pieces I most admired. She could speak with me in my favorite language, French. She had all the traits, virtues, accomplishments I longed for in a girl. She was beautiful and amiable besides. Nothing was wanting—she was perfect. And I was in Eden. I blessed the loss of my train and the gain of a locomotive.

At last, after three hours' ride, we pulled in at Burkeville.

Jane, after giving me her address and asking me to call, got into a cab and drove home to her father. I went to the hotel, scrubbed the dirt and cinders from my face and made a bee-line for Featherly & Co.

When Griggs, the smooth-tongued, insinuating Griggs, arrived half an hour later he found me busily engaged selling the biggest bill of my life, and he was completely left. Touché day he cannot explain how I got to Burkeville ahead of him, nor have I vouchsafed an explanation. That evening I called on Miss Loosly. To my joy, I found that her father's hurts were not serious. A detention in bed for a day or two would set him right. The old gentleman received me very cordially.



Selling the biggest bill of my life, I thanked me for my kindness to his daughter, and expressed a hope that we might become better acquainted. That hope has since been realized. Last Wednesday, Jane, my darling, beautiful Jane, became my wife.

Fast Trains Give Weather Signals.

Orange growers in Florida now cover their trees with tents so arranged as to admit the sunlight on one side and keep out frosty winds on the other. In each tent is an oil lamp, which is lighted on cold nights to keep the trees warm. The growers are warned of the approach of unfavorable weather in a unique way. As the mails travel slowly in some of the thinly populated districts the government requires the engineers of express trains to blow their whistles six times in every three miles when a "cold wave" is known to be coming.

Superstition About the Brown Tree.

A recent statement by an English admiral that a spirit made in Switzerland from the European mountain ash or rowan berry, has the power to destroy the memory, and that jelly made from the same fruit has a similar effect, suggests an origin for the old superstition that the rowan tree has the power to scare evil spirits. Red liquors and preserves were long made from the red rowan berry, and some parts of the world the berries dried and ground into flour for bread.

TEXANETTES.

Alvin is being fast rebuilt. Waugh's hotel at Overton burned. Deer are reported plentiful in Travis county. Many parties are hunting in the state.

Mrs. P. M. Hartley, injured in the storm at Alvin, has died. The controller has registered \$12,500 of Paris schoolhouse bonds.

Four-fifths of the bank depositors at Ennis are said to be farmers. The Brazos Medical association held an interesting session at Cameron.

A. N. Hayes was killed near Verona, Collin county, by his team running away. As a result of the storm, St. John's and St. James' Methodist church congregations at Galveston have combined.

A man by the name of Murphy was run over and instantly killed by the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad switch engine in Dublin.

F. H. Duckwitz of Pennsylvania, supreme mystic ruler of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, was tendered a reception by Dallas ruling No. 329.

Joseph Comas was found dead seven miles from DeLeon. He seems to have been shot and then beaten over the head till his skull was crushed.

The 3-year-old child of J. R. McCraw, living near Ponder, Denton county, died almost instantly from the effects of burns received by falling into a pot of boiling water.

The annual chrysanthemum show at Waco was a grand and gorgeous affair of glorious golden and other floral beauties of the ever-popular November flower.

While washing the clothing of Mrs. Robert Haynes at Calloway, eleven miles from McKinney, caught fire and she was so badly burned that she died in three hours.

In a bloody fight between negroes in the southwest quarter of Paris, W. M. Amos was carved on the arm and head with a razor and Cisco Ellis was chopped in the back of the shoulder with an ax.

Storm Bros. drilling for W. H. Staley, brought in another big gas well on the Edens lease, five miles from Corsicana, the daily output of which is 250,000 feet. This makes the fourth well on the lease.

The city council of Marshall granted to A. R. Wheeler & Co. of St. Louis a fifty-year franchise to build an electric street railway and operate the same over all desirable streets of the city. Work will soon commence.

The votes cast in Texas for the electoral candidates of the several parties will be canvassed by the secretary of state on Nov. 26. The votes for state, congressional and district candidates will be canvassed on Dec. 17.

Nannie Woods, colored, is violently insane, and was so adjudged in the county court. She raves from morning to night and her principal hallucination is that Bryan is elected and has been defrauded of the office. She is in the Sherman jail.

Aaron Williams, aged 85 years, died at his home in Georgetown. He was a native of Tennessee, and lived successively in Illinois and Arkansas before coming to Texas. He has lived in Texas since 1846.

Corsicana claims to have contributed \$70 for every one of the population of the city to the Galveston flood sufferers. The total contributions from that city, including cash, clothing and food-stuffs, foot up \$3700.

Two one-legged men created quite a diversion on the courthouse square at Dallas by pulling off a fight. One snatched a crutch from the other and belabored the other's cranium until bystanders stopped any further proceedings. Some blood was shed.

The controller of the currency has approved the South Texas National bank of Houston as a reserve agent for the Marilla National bank of Martin, Tex., also has designated the City National bank of Kansas City for the Belton National bank of Belton, Tex.

MIGHTY MULTITUDE

Of Mites Has and is Being Contributed By

GREATER NEW YORK'S SCHOOL

Children to Assist in Rebuilding and Repairing Schoolhouses in the Stricken Island City.

New York, Nov. 21.—Contributions of New York city school children in aid of the Galveston public schools was begun last week. President Miles M. O'Brien of the board of education issued a circular addressed to the principals and teachers requesting them to take up a subscription, and this was done in Manhattan borough and Bronx borough last week.

Each pupil was given a small envelope, on the outside of which was printed, "A New York child's gift to the children of Galveston, to assist in rebuilding and repairing the school houses injured or destroyed by the storm of Sept. 8, 1900." In this envelope he or she placed the amount to be given to the fund, sealed the envelope and handed it in to the teacher of each class. The envelopes from each school were then placed in a box and sent to the school headquarters in each borough. In this way no one but the pupil knew the amount subscribed. The envelopes were distributed in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs on Monday last, to be returned on Friday last. The Brooklyn borough schools received their envelopes Monday and in some cases Tuesday, to be returned next Friday.

Tuesday the officials of the school board for Manhattan and the Bronx were busy opening the envelopes and counting the contents. It was reported that the amount counted up to noon exceeded \$18,000 and that represented the bulk of what was expected from the schools of these two boroughs. Some members of the school board expect the total contribution from all the schools representing the city of New York to aggregate \$50,000. The individual subscriptions ran from 1 cent up to \$10. One envelope contained a button, while in another was found a medalion bearing the picture of the late Prince Bismarck. Except for these two, so far as they have been opened, all of them contained the proper coin. It will probably be two weeks or more before the returns from all the schools are in and counted.

Will Memorialize McKinley.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21.—The burning of the negro Porter at the stake by the citizens of Limon, Colo., will be brought to the attention of President McKinley by the Methodist ministers of Chicago. At a meeting held in the First Methodist church they passed a resolution censuring the governor of Colorado, the sheriff and the citizens of Limon who composed the mob, and resolved to request the president to call attention to his next message to the 2900 persons put to death by mobs in the last ten years and urge him to recommend to congress suitable legislation which shall secure to every person accused of crime a fair trial and hold criminally liable all persons constituting mobs to torture, murder and burn.

A number of high Chinese officials have been degraded.

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An insane man from the City of Mexico, a former cashier of a bank in London, Eng., jumped from a train near Laredo and was badly hurt. On his person was found \$400, a fine gold watch and other valuable jewelry of various kinds.

By some means rough on rats became mixed with some oatmeal at San Antonio in the kitchen of Capt. Tracht, and the members of the household had a narrow escape from death being made quite ill. Mrs. Tracht came near dying.

The Alta Vista, a hotel building erected about twelve years ago, three miles south of Corpus Christi, at a cost of \$60,000, but which was never occupied, has been sold to N. Blanzter, a capitalist of that county. A college may result.

Judge Hall, who has just completed his sixteenth year as district judge, voluntarily retiring, was presented at Hillsboro with a gold-headed cane from the Hill county bar and a set of complimentary resolutions relative to his ability.

The Paris city council, at its regular meeting, granted a franchise to the Southern Telephone company to erect poles and string wires in the city for the purpose of opening an office in Paris. The company is chartered under the laws of Texas.

COTTON GROWERS.

Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Ga., Was the Principal Speaker.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 21.—The Southern Interstate Cotton Growers' association, which was formed in Macon last May, held its first convention here Tuesday. President Jordan stated that the prime object of the convention was to form an interstate bureau for the collection and distribution of statistical information relating to the cotton business of the south and to offset the over-estimating of parties whom he believed irresponsible.

Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta was the principal speaker of the day. His address partook largely of the historical and statistical and was well received. In closing, Mr. Smith urged the diversification of crops.

At the afternoon session Capt. Ohn Davis spoke on the relations of the banks to the cotton growers, and the business committee made the following report which was adopted:

- 1. That an interstate cotton planters' association be organized. 2. That each state association be allowed three representatives upon the interstate executive committee. 3. That the interstate executive committee be authorized to adopt a constitution and elect officers. 4. That the chairman and secretary of this meeting be authorized to act for the interstate executive committee under the same rules to meet and act.

On motion the first meeting of the interstate executive committee was directed to be held in Atlanta, Ga.

Decidedly Dramatic

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21.—Back, stand back! The first one who comes over that railing is a dead man. With these words and with a revolver in his hand to make them good, Attorney John Trainer, assisted by Constable Henry DeYoung, saved Justice Peter DeYoung from being mobbed in his own courtroom in South Holland, in Thornton township.

The demonstration against the magistrate was brought about as a result of the justice's refusing to deal leniently with Jacob Friesma, who had been arrested on a charge of conducting a "blind pig."

When the rush was made toward the magistrate Attorney Trainer and Constable DeYoung jumped to the justice's side and drew their revolvers. They commanded the crowd to fall back, but their orders were only partly obeyed. Then the attorney for the defense asked for a change of venue and it was granted and the magistrate signed the papers while his two friends stood over him with their revolvers.

Chinese Question Considered. Washington, Nov. 21.—The Chinese situation was the main topic under consideration at Tuesday's cabinet meeting. The administration is not disposed to join with the other governments in making demands upon the Chinese imperial authorities with which the Chinese government can not comply.

So far our government is advised, the foreign ministers at Peking have not yet agreed upon all points under discussion.

A train was wrecked on the Southern railway near Hardeville, S. C., and one man killed.

Citizens of Chambers county have offered \$500 reward for Sheriff Frost's body.

Tennessee Cyclone. LaGrange, Tenn., Nov. 21.—A tornado struck this town, causing much damage and killing three persons outright.

The dead—W. C. Moody, two negro women. Injured—Edward Smith, Southern railway agent, seriously.

The storm made its appearance shortly after midday and swept everything in its path. Eight residences and three churches were destroyed.

Lynchings Demonstrations. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21.—A mob of men and women fought with twenty policemen in an attempt to lynch Harry Evans, a colored man, arrested on a charge of assaulting 7-year-old Freda Guendal. The hundreds of persons who had gathered around the home of the little girl whose death was feared were greatly excited when Evans who had been captured, was brought before his victim for identification. He was finally jailed.

Good Roads Convention. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21.—Committee on permanent organization and on national and state legislation were announced by Chairman Moore at the opening session Tuesday of the National Good Roads convention. The work mapped out for these committees is considered the most important feature of the convention. The committee on permanent organization is expected to outline a plan whereby the work in all sections of the country can be unified.

Population of Two. Washington, Nov. 21.—The population of the state of Rhode Island, as officially announced by the census bureau is 428,556, as against 345,596 in 1890. This is an increase of 83,060, or 24 per cent.

The census bureau officially announces that the population of the state of Illinois is 4,821,550, as against 3,826,351 in 1890. This is an increase of 996,199, or 26 per cent.

FROM PHILIPPINES

The First Uncensored News Since Occupation by Americans

OF THOSE FAR-AWAY ISLANDS.

An Aggressive Movement is Reported as Being in Contemplation Against the Pugnacious Filipinos.

Manila, Nov. 19.—Last week witnessed a considerable increase in rebel and American activity in the field. Many skirmishes occurred, and several small engagements in northern and southern Luzon. The termination of the rains permits a resumption of operations on both sides.

The Americans are undertaking a series of aggressive movements against the insurgents, notably upon the island of Samar, against Gen. Lukban, whose forces hold the entire coast with the exception of three coast towns, each of which is garrisoned by two companies of the twenty-ninth infantry and a platoon of artillery.

The rebels are continually shooting into the garrisoned towns, and our forces have not been sufficient to retaliate effectively. Commerce in Samar has been at a standstill, and most of the influential inhabitants have departed. Gen. Hare has arrived there with 250 men. He will bring eight companies of the second infantry from the island of Marinduque, as they may be needed, and will proceed energetically to crush Gen. Lukban. Meanwhile United States gunboats will patrol the coast to prevent the escape of the insurgent leader. Lukban still holds three members of the forty-third regiment prisoners. The rifles which the party of Capt. Devereaux Shields of company F, twenty-ninth volunteer infantry, lost last September in Marinduque, at the time of the capture, have not yet all been recovered from the insurgents.

All the Marinduque garrisons are being continued. The fourteenth infantry, which recently arrived from China, will relieve the twenty-first infantry from duty in Manila, and the twenty-first will relieve the thirty-eighth infantry in southern Luzon, the thirty-eighth proceeding to the island of Panay to reinforce the troops there. The twenty-eighth infantry will reinforce the garrisons in the interior of Mindanao, particularly at Kagayan, where an armed truce between the rebels and the Americans has existed for months past.

Gen. Wheaton, commanding in the department of northern Luzon, is sending reinforcements to Gen. Young's province, where the natives, under Gen. Tinto and Aglipay, the excommunicated Filipino priest, are showing signs of restlessness, deserting the dominions they have occupied during the rainy season, and joining, under compulsion of fear, the insurgents in the mountains.

Notably among the week's engagements was Gen. Grant's advance with Maccabebe and American scouts upon a rebel stronghold thirty-five miles north of Manila, which was defended by 200 insurgents armed with rifles. After skirmishing and fighting for the greater part of the day and night, the enemy was dislodged from the mountain fastnesses and immense quantities of rice and stores, with ammunition, were destroyed. Fifty Filipinos were killed and many others wounded.

Colombian Revolution. Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 19.—The British steamer, Atrato, Capt. Copp, which left Southampton Oct. 17 for Barbadoes, has arrived at this port from Colon, Colombia. Capt. Copp reports that the insurgents had gained several important victories during the fortnight that preceded his departure, and that when he left Colon they were marching in force against Panama, where the stores had been closed in momentary expectation of an attack.

Alleged False Claims. Fort Scott, Kan., Nov. 19.—In the United States circuit court, Mrs. Mary Deeds and her daughter, Mrs. Nancy M. Wright, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with making false claims in a pension case, and were fined \$1000 each.

The mother, who is past 70, was allowed to go until a complaint is issued, which will probably never be done, but the daughter was sent to jail until the fine and costs are paid.

Probable Cost. Washington, Nov. 19.—It is learned here that Col. Riche will be in New York in a day or two to submit the report of the engineers of the condition on the government works at Galveston. The statement here is that the repairs of the fortifications and other improvements, together with a breakwater, will cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

Col. Robert will forward the reports and specifications to the war department shortly.

Two Killed. Jackson, Miss., Nov. 19.—Two men were instantly killed and three others received injuries that will probably result fatally in a disastrous rear-end railway collision that took place on the Alabama and Vicksburg railroad one mile west of this place.

The east-bound passenger train, running at a 40-mile an hour rate, struck the rear end of a special freight train standing on the coal chute track, and several cars were completely demolished.

Arkansas Tragedy. Poplar, Ark., Nov. 19.—Walter Alexander, the 15-year-old son of Richard Alexander, living in Arkansas, is under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the death of his father, who was shot and killed. Young Alexander, who was arrested pending an investigation, is said to have confessed the crime and to have implicated his mother and sister and the latter's husband, James Hogan all of whom have been arrested.

Voyages Planned. New York, Nov. 19.—John Holland, the inventor of the submarine boat, has planned a number of sea voyages for his boats now under course of construction. These include a trip to Cuba and another to Europe. As a precautionary measure, a tender will accompany the boats. The tender will carry extra men and duplicate parts of the machinery in case any of the crew are incapacitated or the submarine boats meet with accident.

LARGE LIABILITIES.

A Broker in New York City Falls for Over One Million Dollars.

New York, Nov. 19.—Francis D. Carley, a well-known Wall street broker, filed late on Saturday at Trenton a petition in bankruptcy. The petition declares the debts to be more than \$1,000,000 and the assets nothing. A list of the principal creditors follows: Mrs. F. D. Carley, borrowed money, \$509,575; Inman, Swan & Co., judgment \$235,000; J. Kennedy, Tod & Co., New York, judgment, \$180,000; F. Deutsch and Caesar Schlessinger, London, judgment, \$30,000; Van Shack & Co., New York, balance on contract, \$30,000; E. M. Black, New York, \$30,000; Clay City National bank, judgment, indorsement notes of Kentucky Union railway, \$5,000; German Security bank of Louisville, Ky., guarantee note Kentucky Union Railway company, \$7000; Kentucky National bank, Louisville, Ky., guarantee note Kentucky National Union Railway company, \$16,000.

In addition there are about a score of other creditors holding claims amounting to from \$50,000 to \$50,000. These claims against Mr. Carley, he says, are the result of a venture in the south several years ago in which he lost \$1,500,000. While Mr. Carley was abroad recently one of his clerks acquainted some of the judgment creditors with the fact that about \$200,000 had been placed with certain brokers for investment. Believing this to be Mr. Carley's money these creditors began to force payment of the judgments, and as a result he concluded to take advantage of the bankruptcy laws in the interest of all his creditors.

Mr. Carley is 61 years of age and an Ohioan by birth. He practiced law in Chicago for a short time, but in 1855 moved to Louisville. Here his career began as a financier, when he became affiliated with the Standard Oil company as president of the southern branch, and for many years he was an important factor in that corporation. He was also president of the Citizen's Gas company at Louisville and president of the board of trade.

In 1890 Mr. Carley came to New York and at once took a prominent place in financial circles. He became head of the brokerage firm of Carley, Stokes & Co., which has since become the firm of F. D. Carley & Co. In 1899 Mr. Carley began the building of the Kentucky Union railway. A large portion of it had to be cut through gravel and sand land, and there was frequent cave-ins, which each time entailed losses of thousands of dollars. After having dropped a fortune in the road Mr. Carley gave it up and returned to New York.

Murder Mystery. Texarkana, Ark., Nov. 19.—W. R. Elliot, better known as "Dick Elliot," one of Bowie county's oldest and best known citizens, met a tragic death near his home, fifteen miles west of here, near Hooks station on the Transcontinental railroad. He was elected county surveyor on Nov. 6, and Saturday morning he was on his way to work on the courthouse at Boston, nine miles from here, and was worn in. He deposited \$100 in bank, and then started for home. Later in the afternoon he was discovered by a colored man lying beside the road two miles from home in an unconscious dying condition. The back part of his skull badly crushed and an ugly wound from the kick of a horse just over the heart. His team, partially unhitched, was standing near the road, a few yards from him. He expired shortly after white help reached him.

Count Slays Countess. Paris, Nov. 19.—Count de Cornulier surprised his wife, the Countess de Cornulier, visiting the apartments of a gentleman on the Rue de Provence. The count met the countess on the stairway and fired three shots at her. She died on the way to a hospital.

The count was arrested. The family is a prominent one. The countess's brother is an army colonel and the count is well known in the highest Parisian society.

The Shortage. Cincinnati, O., Nov. 20.—The experts who had been working Monday with a Receiver Tucker on the books of the German National bank at Newport, Ky., place the shortage of ashler and individual bookkeeper, at \$5191,500. According to reports from those who saw Nov. 18th the HETAPOLIFILITIA as a were with Brown when he left last Tuesday night, he had less than \$500 with him. Brown's system required wonderful memory.

Marries a Duke. London, Nov. 20.—An inspection of the register of the Marylebone parish church shows that the marriage of the Duke of Manchester to Miss Helens Zimmerman of Cincinnati is true. An ceremony occurred last Wednesday afternoon. The couple are now in Ireland.

When the dowager dutchess of Manchester was asked if the report of the marriage was correct she denied it absolutely.

Big Blaze. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 20.—The A. B. Frank company, wholesale grocers, and Gold, Frank & Co., wholesale dry-goods, on West Commerce street near Main Plaza, succored a loss of \$250,000 from fire at 1:30 Monday morning. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire started in the cellar of the grocery department while the watchman was in the store and did great damage to the building. The watchman was thrown out of the building by a policeman.

One Hundred Bodies. Galveston, Tex., Nov. 19.—The United States surveying corps Saturday found over 100 dead bodies in a swamp just west of the city on the island, where they had been deposited by the storm of Sept. 8. The unburied dead were in an out-of-the-way place off the county road, and had not been discovered by the burying parties sent out after the storm.

Attorney General Griggs will not be in the next cabinet.

Wrecked at Dallas. Dallas, Tex., Nov. 19.—The breaking of a wheel flange caused a disastrous wreck on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road at the northern limits of this city, near Lemmon avenue, Sunday morning at 5:30 o'clock. An unknown white man was killed, and Will Allen, a negro boy of Tyler, sustained a fracture of the left arm. Allen is at Parkland hospital and the white man's body is at an undertaking establishment.

Went to Pasture Institute. San Marcos, Tex., Nov. 19.—Mr. R. M. Pittitt and Mr. D. D. King, with his 7-year-old daughter, Lena, left for Chicago, to enter the Pasture Institute for the cure of hydrophobia. Dr. J. R. Dostelger accompanied them. A friend in Houston sent Mr. King a large Newfoundland dog recently. On the 1st the dog bit a calf; on the 2d he bit a cow; on the 3d he bit Mr. King and his little daughter; on the 7th Mr. Pittitt.

GERMAN VIEW.

Berlin, ov. 20.—In the Reichstag on Monday, on the occasion of the presentation of the supplementary credit for China, Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, emphatically denied the assertion frequently made abroad that the China imbroglio was traceable to the German occupation of Kiao Chou. This statement was greeted by the Social Democrats with cries of "It is quite true."

Count von Buelow expressed keen regret that such a cry was heard in the German parliament. The chancellor declared he did not wish at present to say anything which might be prejudicial to the common objects of the powers in China, but he felt the need of placing himself in touch with the nation. Germany, he explained, had adhered to the aims and policy outlined in the circular to the allied governments. The allegations that the government had not foreseen the Chinese crisis was true. But most of the other nations likewise failed to anticipate that the storm in the east would burst so violently or so soon.

"But," added Count von Buelow, "the premonitory signs did not escape us. We directed the attention of the other cabinets repeatedly to these signs. We at once agreed to everything our representative in China described as necessary to take as a measure of precaution and dispatched a force, offering even more than asked. I wish to reproach no one, cast of all Baron von Ketteler, who in endeavoring most earnestly in the fulfillment of his duty to bring the chief Chinese authorities to reason, went almost without fear to his death, worthy of the land he represented and the name he bore."

This statement caused loud applause. Reverting to the Kiao Chou allegation, Count von Buelow recapitulated the previous territorial acquisition and expeditions of the other powers in China, adding:

"We, with the proverbial modesty, restrained ourselves longest of all the powers, even until the massacre of our missionaries in Shang Tung."

Continuing, Count von Buelow said: "We first acted in China by force of circumstances, and then in such a way that peace was affected neither directly nor indirectly. Our presence at Kiao Chou is based on a treaty with China. In accord with international law, we have always shown a friendly and benevolent disposition toward China and demonstrated this especially in 1895, when China was at the mercy of the victorious Japanese. We have no desire to interfere with the interests of the other powers in China. We wish to protect our rights to the fullest degree. Our position there is one of legitimate defense. The miserable Chinese administration permitted the boxer movement to gain ground, observed toward the ministers an attitude of equivocation and inaction, violated the rights of nations and the dignity of the German people by allowing the outrageous murder of Baron von Ketteler, and did the utmost in the interim with the ministers to put off matters by all kinds of subterfuge and palpable falsehood. In the face of such an attitude we had to take the necessary measures for the protection of our rights and the defense of Germany. The other powers were in the same position, and all people alike were compelled to act in self-defense. A dispassionate observer can not doubt that the recent movement is traced neither to Kiao Chou, Hong Kong, Tonquin or Port Arthur. It is directed against European civilization, with which Japan has thrown her lot."

A Tragedy. Jefferson, Tex., Nov. 20.—Oscar Wilson was killed and Allen Tucker and Tishie Browder were wounded near Kellyville. It seems that Wilson, Tucker and Browder, who are negroes, were in a wagon, when another negro rode up and commenced to shoot at Tucker and Browder, and in the shooting killed Wilson. Jealousy is assigned as the cause. A party of eighteen negroes, on horseback and armed with shotguns, were in town looking for the slayer.

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ELECTION RETURNS.

One Hundred and Nine of the Counties Complete Their Count.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 19.—The News has received official returns from 109 counties in Texas out of a total of 247. These returns represent 281,315 votes, which is perhaps considerably more than half the vote cast. Of this total the votes are distributed among the presidential electors as follows:

Democratic 138,165; Republican 244,635; Populist 18,732; Prohibition 1838.

This gives the Democratic electors a majority of 78,431 and a plurality over the Republican electors of 88,665. The returns so far received show that the Democratic state ticket ran very considerably ahead of the national ticket, the divisions of the vote, so far as the official returns have been received, showing:

Sayers 159,056; Hannay 66,287; McMinn 19,349; Damon 2145; Royall 578. This makes Gov. Sayers' majority 188,697. There was no appreciable difference between the vote for Gov. Sayers and that of the rest of the Democratic state ticket. A peculiarity of the returns is that in almost every county, the exceptions being very rare, the state ticket ran ahead of the national ticket, and usually, ahead of the Democratic nominees for congress.

According to the returns so far received, the proposed constitutional amendment is decisively defeated, the 109 counties reporting showing a total of 94,950 against the amendment to only 62,330 for it. The discrepancy between the total vote cast on the same correspondents omitted to report the vote on this proposition, but in much greater degree it is due to the fact that thousands of voters manifestly neglected to express themselves at the ballot box this proposition, as in very few counties does the vote on the amendment proposition equal that cast for governor. Another striking characteristic of the vote on this proposition is that the heaviest majorities against it were recorded in the west, northwest and southwest, or the semi-arid sections.

In the congressional contests the returns are complete only from two districts, the fifth and sixth. In the fifth Randall's vote is 25,152, Hampton's 186 and Thomas' 1755, giving Randall a majority of 26,151.

In the sixth district Mr. Burke's vote is 33,704, Lumpkin's 7,412, Dornblaser's 1532, giving a majority for Burke of 24,730.

In the second district there are nineteen counties, of which complete returns are from only seven. These report a total of 13,651 for Cooper, 29 for Calhoun and 122 for Wallace. Two years ago Mr. Cooper received 22,086 votes to 574 for his opponents. The counties yet to be heard from will undoubtedly add sufficient to Mr. Cooper's vote to make it more than equal that of 1898.

Only Rains county is missing in the returns from the third district. The nine counties which have reported give a total of 18,888 for Mr. DeGraffenried and 11,323 for Mr. White, the Republican nominee.

Morgan Jones Will Leave. Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 19.—Col. Morgan Jones returned from a visit to the east. He said that he had decided to leave Texas, and would make his home probably in Denver or St. Louis, not having yet reached a conclusion. He has been a resident of Texas for about twenty-five years, having removed to this city about 1875. He did a great deal of railroad construction on contract. He, with other railroad contractors, built a number of miles of the Denver road, and of the Santa Fe also. He was for several years president of the Fort Worth and Denver road, and is largely interested in the Wichita Valley railroad.

The Small-Pox. Lockhart, Tex., Nov. 19.—On report of Dr. Coopwood, county health officer, and at the suggestion of State Health Officer Blunt, the commissioners' court of this county Saturday ordered strict quarantine of certain farms in the Blank Ankle neighborhood that are infected with smallpox. Dr. Blunt reported to the court complaints from other counties that some had escaped quarantine from this county. The disease is confined to negro cotton pickers.

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NAMED THE NOOSE

As the Mode of Punishment for a Trio of Negroes

AND TOOK FROM JEFFERSON JAIL

The Parties Charged With Brutally Beating a Prominent Physician, Choking Them to Death.

Jefferson, Tex., Nov. 16.—The bodies of three negroes were hanging from a railroad bridge a mile south of town Thursday morning.

The names of the negroes were Jim Shaw, Freeman Perbune and Elijah Myers. They were arrested a week ago Sunday night, a week after their crime. The moment guilt was fastened on them there were threats of summary vengeance, and to avert it, Sheriff Haywood spirited his prisoners into the country, where he kept them in hiding until Sunday night. Then he brought them back to town and lodged them in jail.

The jail is almost a mile from town. It is isolated and secluded. Only the jailor lives there, the sheriff's residence being a mile away. Wednesday night at 10 o'clock a mob of 1000 men some of them on horses, but most of them on foot, surrounded the jail. Their movements were so quiet that they had the jail surrounded before any one knew of their presence.

There were no preliminaries or parleying. Five or six men seized the jailor without making a demand for the negroes, and, pinning his arms, took his keys from him. Then a detachment of twenty entered the case and got their victims. The negroes, cowering in the corners of their cells, begged piteously for mercy. Their appeals evoked not even a response. The men, acting with as much precision as if they had been drilled, lassoed the negroes and marched them out of jail. Once outside, each negro was led with a rope around his neck by a man on horseback, the others forming a crescent around them.

In this way the march to the place of execution was begun. The order was perfect; there was no noise, only grim, inexorable silence. The place chosen for the execution was a railroad trestle across Cypress bayou, a mile south of town. Arriving here the mob halted. The walls of a negro were the only sounds. A part of the mob marched the three negroes to the middle of the trestle. The three ropes were tied to three alternate cross-ties, with slack sufficient to permit a long drop. The leader of the mob recited the crime which the negroes had committed and offered them the boon of a few minutes for prayer. One of them availed himself of it; the others only moaned. Then, simultaneously, three bodies were shoved off into the darkness, there was a shout from the mob, then it evaporated and only three swinging bodies were evidence of Judge Ynch's vengeance.

The crime for which the negroes were lynched was an assault on Dr. Stallcup Sunday night, Oct. 28. Dr. Stallcup had entered his barn to put up his horse. Scarce had he entered when he was felled by a blow in the head, rendering him unconscious. Nothing was known of the crime until an hour or more afterward, when Dr. Stallcup, his head covered with blood, crawled into his house. Officers were notified and bloodhounds were immediately put on the trail. They led the way to the house of a negro not far distant, and he was arrested. But he succeeded in establishing his innocence. It transpired, though, that Jim Shaw, a trifling negro, had visited the house shortly after Dr. Stallcup had been assaulted. He was located next day in the country and arrested. Shaw as soon as arrested confessed, and implicated Perbune and Myers, who said their motive was robbery. They being arrested also confessed. They

Officers Elected.
Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 16.—At Thursday's session of the Knights of Labor, Parsons wing, the following officers were elected: Master workman, John N. Parsons of New York; worthy foreman, J. J. Donnelly, Boston; secretary and treasurer, Emory Burley of Wellston, O.; members of executive board, A. J. O'Keefe of Birmingham, Ala., J. A. Conner of Pittsburgh, Pa., and W. R. Carr of Washington, D. C.
All these are old officers of the exception of Mr. Carr.

Reported Poisoned.
Rome Nov. 16.—A rumor is current in Rome that the illness of the czar is due to poisoning and it is asserted that cipher telegrams have been received at the Vatican saying that an attempt was made to poison both the emperor and the empress, but the latter was not affected.

King Victor Emanuel telegraphed for definite information, and a quick reply that the czar was as well as could be expected was received.

Large Salaries.
Berlin, Nov. 16.—The reichstag bill providing for a third supplementary credit on account of the China expedition fixes the salary of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee at 160,000 marks annually with large extras. The division commanders will receive 65,000 marks and extras, and lower officers will be paid proportionately.

The above are five times the rates of salaries paid at home by the German government.

INVESTIGATING BARBARITIES

Alleged to Have Been Committed by Chinese at Tung Chow.

Vancouver, Nov. 16.—Under the sanction and with the approval of the United States minister and of the officers commanding American troops in Pekin, Gen. Tewksbury has been prosecuting inquiries, dictating terms and arranging indemnities in the villages around Tung Chow. Tewksbury's report, according to oriental advisers, says his investigations "brought to light cruelties of the most barbarous description as practiced upon the native converts of that neighborhood by the boxers. Some of the Christians and all their relatives and connections shared in whatever punishment was meted out. Some were buried alive, others were burned at the stake; still others were first saturated with kerosene and then set on fire. A Belgian Catholic priest had strips of flesh cut out of his limbs and the holes filled with kerosene, which was then ignited."

Almost as horrifying a description was brought by the steamer Empress of China yesterday and is given by Rev. C. H. Tjados of the Protestant mission of the murder of Rev. G. McConnell, Mrs. McConnell, their little boy, the Misses E. Burton and S. King, Rev. John Young and Mrs. Young and a native servant. At Tsai Kia Nan the little party fleeing for their lives were overtaken by twenty soldiers and a mob of coolies. The soldiers hacked the missionaries to pieces with their swords, two men being forced to look at the murder and mutilation of women and babies. The bodies were thrown into the road and were still in the dust several days after the murder.

A moral reform day is said to be spreading over Japan and various channels of immorality have been closed as a result of a purity crusade which has been waged.

As a result of the floods in Calcutta caused by the unprecedented heavy rains the streets in the native quarter have been under four feet of water and even in the European quarter communication was possible only by boat. Large fish have been caught in the Calcutta streets. Five hundred and ninety houses collapsed, twenty-three people were killed and sixty-five injured.

The Kung Kong Ho of Hong Kong was recently held up by pirates on the West river and all the passengers looted of money, clothing and jewelry. The pirates also secured fourteen boxes of specie of the value of \$32,000.

Trouble at Tampa.
Tampa, Fla., Nov. 16.—A miniature riot broke out at the gates of the cigar factory of Gonzales, Mora & Co. Several hundred shots were fired. No one was injured, and the mob was dispersed by the police. For several days trouble has been brewing between the members of the International Cigar Makers' union and the Spaniards' union, known as the Resistencia. Members of the International union have quit work in a number of factories, throwing about 2000 persons out of employment. The Spanish union is apparently not in sympathy with the movements, and about 500 of its members continued at work in the Gonzales factory. Thursday the Internationals marched up and demanded that these men come out. They were warned off the premises. An International man tried to push his way through the gates and was fired upon by the Italian guard. A volley was fired in reply from the street. The front and sides of the buildings were riddled. Those inside fired blindly through the windows. No one was hurt, however.

The Daughters.
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 16.—The convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was held in the basement of the Court Street Methodist church.

Mrs. Weed brought out much applause when she called upon those present to educate their children as true southerners, in the full knowledge of the war and the cause that led to it. They should be taught why their fathers gave up everything, even life itself, for the principles involved.

Michigan and Kentucky.
Washington, Nov. 16.—The population of the state of Michigan is announced by the census bureau as 2,420,982, as against 2,093,889 in 1890. This is an increase of 327,093, or 15.6 per cent.

The population of the state of Kentucky is announced by the census bureau as 2,147,174, as against 1,855,635 in 1890. This is an increase of 291,539, or 15.7 per cent.

Yerkes Reappointed.
Washington, Nov. 16.—John W. Yerkes, late Republican candidate for governor of Kentucky, was appointed collector of internal revenue for the eighth district. He will assume his duties Nov. 20. Mr. Yerkes, who resigned the office to which he has been appointed to make his campaign of Kentucky for the governorship, called on the commissioner of internal revenue yesterday. He said he had abandoned all idea of contesting election.

Thirteen Killed.
Bayonne, France, Nov. 16.—The southern express was derailed thirty-three miles northeast of Bayonne. The restaurant car was precipitated over an embankment. Thirteen persons were killed and twenty others injured, seven seriously. Five passengers are missing. The list of killed includes Senator J. F. Caney, Peruvian minister to France, and an attaché of the Peruvian legation at Madrid. The section of the line where the accident occurred is under repair.

NEGRO'S FATE,

A Colorado Mob Punishes With Fire the Murderer of a Girl.

Limon, Colo., Nov. 17.—Chained to a railroad rail, set firmly in the ground, on the exact spot where his heinous crime was committed, Preston Porter, Jr., Friday paid a terrible penalty for his deed.

The father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the negro.

What agony the doomed boy suffered while the flames shriveled up his flesh could only be guessed from the terrible contortions of his face and the cries he gave from time to time. The executioners, who numbered about 20 citizens of Lincoln county, had not the least semblance of the ordinary mob. Their every act was deliberate and during all the preparations, as well as throughout the sufferings of the negro, hardly an unnecessary word was spoken. Grimly they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was entirely consumed and then quietly took their way back to Limon, whence they departed for their homes, shortly afterward.

As he had exhibited indifference to the enormity of his crime, so he seemed to lack all understanding of its terrible consequences. For more than an hour, while preparations for his execution were in progress he stood mute and sullen among the avengers. When everything was ready he walked to the stake with a firm step, pausing as he reached the circle of broken boards to kneel in prayer. He was allowed to take his time. He arose and placed his back to the iron stake and half a dozen men wound chains about his body and limbs. Kerosene oil was applied to the wood and after a brief pause Richard W. Frost, the father of little Louise Frost, whose cruelty mutilated body was found one week ago on that very spot, applied a match. For a moment but a little flickering flame arose. Then the oil blazed up, sparks fell into the air and the wood began to crackle. Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire. At first he did not utter a sound. The flames crept slowly upward on his clothing, the sparks flew up in a cloud of pale smoke. Porter turned his head and a frightful expression came over his face. With a sudden convulsive tugging he stretched his head as far from the rapidly increasing flames as possible and uttered a cry of pain.

"Oh, my God, let me go, men. I've got something more to tell you. Please let me go. Oh, my God, let me go."

Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. They soon were ignited and the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few minutes later.

Elected Officers.
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 17.—At the closing session of the meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy the following officers were elected: Mrs. E. D. Weed, Florida, president; Mrs. W. W. Read, New York, first vice president; Mrs. S. T. McNeill, Virginia, second vice president; Mrs. John P. Hickman, Tennessee, recording secretary; Miss Mary F. Mears, North Carolina, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas, Georgia, treasurer, all re-elected.

The next annual meeting will be held at Wilmington, N. C.

R. A. Moseley, Jr., consul at Singapore, is dead. Deceased was an Albanian.

Favorably Greeted.
Berlin, Nov. 17.—The news that Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang had rebelled was greeted as a favorable sign.

The Tagblatt says that if it be true the rebellion will probably induce the emperor and empress dowager to return to Pekin and place themselves under the protection of the powers. Another batch of soldiers' letters describing horrible cruelties committed in China at the orders of superiors has been published.

Chinese Relations.
Washington, Nov. 17.—The senate committee on relations with Cuba held a meeting to consider reports upon the receipts and expenditures in Cuba. These reports were made under a resolution adopted at the last session of the senate authorizing the committee to investigate affairs in Cuba on account of the alleged Neely defalcations. The committee, after considering the question for two hours, adjourned to meet again after congress convenes.

Mark Twain Entertained.
New York, Nov. 17.—As the guest last night of the Society of American Authors, Mark Twain convulsed a company of 200 men and women gathered at a reception in his honor in Delmonico's. Mr. Clemens was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and was presented to every one present. He was introduced by ex-Surrogate R. E. Ransom, president of the society, and made a brief address, but which was vociferously received.

Confirmation Not Necessary.
Washington, Nov. 17.—Attorney General Griggs has decided that the members of the International Arbitration commission selected by the president under the terms of the treaty agreed upon by the Hague Peace conference are not subject to confirmation by the senate of the United States. The president already has selected former President Harrison and former Senator Gray of Delaware as members of this commission, and they have accepted.

One Was Killed.
Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 17.—In a jail delivery at the state penitentiary one prisoner was killed by the guards. Guard Swartz was seriously wounded and three prisoners made their escape. The convicts who were employed in the penitentiary mines had secreted guns in the mines.

A woman threw a meat chopper at Emperor William's carriage. Great excitement prevailed.

SAYS HE WAS SLAIN.

Galveston County Official Thinks Sheriff Frost was Foully Dealt With.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 17.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Sheriff John L. Frost of Chambers county, who was last seen alive at Lake Surprise, in the southeastern end of the county, where he had gone to serve writs of sequestration, is gradually being solved. Sheriff Thomas of Galveston, who, with his deputies, has been working on the case, claims to have secured a statement from one of the three men in the jail here charged with the killing of Sheriff Frost. Capt. William Kennedy, his son, Lee Kennedy, and a young man named Robert Holman are the three men under arrest and against whom Deputy Sheriff Sterling of Chambers county has sworn charges of murder. The authorities claim to be in possession of the details of the tragedy, which they brand as a cold-blooded assassination. They say that Sheriff Frost was murdered a short distance from the home of the man upon whom he served the writ of sequestration at Lake Surprise; that the crime was committed about 8 o'clock on Saturday night, Nov. 10, and that the dead body of the brave officer was wrapped in his oilskin coat and consigned to the waters of the lake. He was shot to death, and the man who did the shooting was assisted in making away with the body of the sheriff.

Acting on this information, which Sheriff Thomas alleges he obtained through a voluntary statement made to him by one of the men under arrest, a party of officers will leave Galveston for Lake Surprise.

Sheriff Thomas of Galveston, Sheriff Archie Anderson of Harris county, Deputy Sheriff Sterling of Chambers county and other officers will form the posse to leave for the scene of the crime.

There are now about 100 men, sworn special deputies of Chambers county, at Lake Surprise searching for the body of the officer and ferreting out the details of the crime.

Owing to the lack of railroad, telegraph and telephone communication between Wallisville and Lake Surprise and Galveston news travels slowly, and no particulars have been procured.

Wallisville, the county seat of Chambers county, is thirty-five miles due north from Lake Surprise and is ten miles from the nearest railroad. The country between Wallisville and the lake is sparsely settled.

It was stated that when the news of the disappearance of Sheriff Frost reached Wallisville on Monday night last, two days after the time he went to his death, the little town was almost deserted in a few hours. The dead officer is a general favorite and every man and boy able to carry a gun and ride horseback started before daylight for the thirty-five mile ride to the scene of the trouble. Many of them have not returned home, but are prosecuting their sworn duty to unravel the mystery at the lake.

Sheriff Anderson of Harris county arrived in the city Friday from Houston, bringing with him Capt. William Kennedy, whom he arrested in Houston on a warrant charging him with the killing of Sheriff Frost. The three prisoners are held here subject to the orders of the Chambers county authorities. It is deemed advisable by the officers of that county to hold the prisoners here for some time, as Deputy Sheriff Sterling says the feeling in Chambers county is intensely bitter over the slaying of the officer.

Got Three Years.
Texarkana, Tex., Nov. 17.—In the United States court in the case of the government against Paul Nunnelly, a 17-year-old negro boy, charged with robbing the mails, the jury after being out fifteen hours brought in a verdict of guilty and assessed the penalty at three years in the reform school at Booneville, Mo.

The grand jury adjourned after finding twenty-four true bills, fifteen of which were for moonshining whiskey.

Gate to Gotham.
Galveston, Tex., Nov. 17.—Capt. C. S. Riche left for New York to attend a conference of the board of army engineers, who met in Galveston last month and investigated the storm damage to the fortifications here, and the jetties at Galveston and the mouth of the Brazos river.

The board will be reconvened on Tuesday. He carried with him a complete set of drawings showing conditions before and after the storm.

What Election Cost.
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 17.—It cost the state of Texas just \$3310 to hold an election in Dallas city and county on Nov. 6. At the county boxes the cost was \$1647.60, while in the city it was but \$1462.40. This latter was divided as follows: First ward \$142.65, second \$177, third \$270.25, fourth \$212.75, fifth \$185, sixth \$23.25, seventh \$131.50, eighth \$110.

Apache Indians attacked a Mormon colony in Mexico and killed twelve.

Relief of Reconstruction.
Corsicana, Tex., Nov. 21.—In the overhauling of the courthouse office by the newly-elected officers there was uncovered an old register used in 1867 by the county judge in which was inscribed the oaths of citizens required under the reconstruction laws before the subscribers were permitted to vote. The register is larger than the Holy Bible and contains the oath taken by several thousand Navarro county people. It will be preserved as a relic.

In One Night.
Beaumont, Tex., Nov. 21.—In one night wild ducks consumed or destroyed a twenty-acre field of rice. The field is near Stonewall. Saturday night about dusk ducks began swarming into the rice field in great droves, and before it was dark the field was entirely covered. The rice had been cut and shocked, but the hungry birds tore the shocks down and what grain they did not strip from the straw was so badly scattered that it was practically ruined.

INTO AN OPEN SWITCH

Was the El Paso Flyer and Several Passengers Were Injured.

Longview, Tex., Nov. 21.—The St. Louis and El Paso Flyer, due here at 3:30 Tuesday, arrived an hour late and ran into the yard engine, which was working in the east end of the yard. The switch was turned and the flyer with its monster engine and ten cars dashed almost through the little yard engine and demolished it along with several cars and drove the passenger tank and express car into the cab, fastening the engineer and fireman in the steam. Engineer Will Wilcox was hauled out of his cab, while fireman W. H. Douglas tore three fingers of his hand, which was fast in the wreck, to escape from the scalding steam. He is blistered from head to foot. He lives in Marshall and is unmarried. Engineer Wilcox received severe injuries in the groin. He lives in Marshall and has a wife and two children. The postal clerk, Deeking, with two assistants, was badly shaken, but no bones were broken. Two Pacific Express messengers escaped with slight bruises and several passengers were badly shaken up. Engineer Norton and Fireman Finley, who were on the switch engine, had narrow escapes, as the sidetracks were crowded with cars and but little space was left for escape, but they were unhurt. The passenger engine drove the smaller engine through boxcars and bent it up as if it were a toy.

Dallas Designated Depository.
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 21.—Postmaster O'Leary has received a notification from the department at Washington that on and after Jan. 1, 1901, the Dallas postoffice will receive deposits of surplus funds from the sale of stamps and rent boxes from fourth-class offices in the following counties of the state: Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Bosque, Bowie, Briscoe, Brown, Calhoun, Camp, Carson, Cass, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Cooke, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Dallam, Dallas, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Delta, Denton, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ector, Ellis, El Paso, Erath, Fannin, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Franklin, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Grayson, Gregg, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeeman, Harrison, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Hopkins, Howard Hunt, Hutchinson, Irion, Jack, Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kent, King, Knox, Lamar, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Marion, Martin, Midland, Mitchell, Montague, Moore, Morris, Motley, Navarro, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo, Panto, Panola, Parker, Parmer, Potter, Rains, Randall, Red River, Reeves, Roberts, Rockwall, Runnels, Rusk, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Smith, Somervell, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Titus, Tom Green, Upshur, Upton, Van Zandt, Ward, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler, Wise, Wood, Yoakum and Young.

These counties contain about 1500 post-offices.

This will make the Dallas office a very important one in the matter of taking care of postal funds as it is the depository for surplus money order funds for a very wide territory, reaching from Texas to California, N. M., east and west and south to the central part of the state and north to a point in the Indian Territory.

Florida's population is 528,452, an increase of 33 per cent.

Sent Quantity of Quilts.
Longview, Tex., Nov. 21.—The ladies of the Woman's Home Mission society of the Methodist church at this place during the past week have made and shipped to Galveston twenty-three quilts and comforts. A collection is being taken by the pastor of the Methodist church, W. W. Watts, for the rebuilding of churches in the storm-swept district. All members of the society have responded liberally to this meritorious cause.

Street Lights for Corsicana.
Corsicana, Tex., Nov. 21.—A proposition has been submitted by the city authorities to Mr. W. H. Staley, who owns a number of natural gas wells in and near the city, to furnish gas for the purpose of lighting the city. It is contemplated to put in 200 natural gas lights, to be distributed in the residence and business sections of the city, and Staley is now figuring on the proposition. At present there are only four street lights in the city.

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EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

In the national fox hunters' meet at Irvine, Ky., 100 persons, including twenty ladies, started.

A gold nugget from British Columbia weighing forty-eight ounces was shipped from New York to France.

A number of highly interesting papers were read before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, in session at Atlanta, Ga.

Thirteen persons were killed and nineteen others injured seriously in a fire damp explosion in the Pluto coal mine at Wilson, near Bruz, Prussia.

The Marion (Delaware) Presbytery voted in favor of revision of the creed of the Presbyterian church. Only two votes were cast against it.

During the trial of an ex-clergyman at Kansas City on a perjury charge the charge was made that he was the worse half of four much alive wives.

The strike of telegraph operators on the Santa Fe system west of Albuquerque, N. M., lasted thirty minutes, the company acceding to the demands.

In the legislative assembly of Victoria, Australia, a resolution expressing want of confidence in the government was adopted by 51 votes against 42.

Charles H. Pinkham, well known as a manufacturer of proprietary medicine, died at his home at Lynn, Mass., of Bright's disease. He was 55 years of age.

According to Commissioner of Immigration Fritzie, immigrants have arrived in this country at the rate of 1000 per day from all countries since July last.

The census bureau gave out a statement with reference to the work in Alaska. The native and mixed population of the northern district of Alaska is 12,652.

It is announced officially that the Holland steamship line, which has maintained a service between New York and Mobile, Ala., has discontinued same.

James J. Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey were matched at New York to meet in a twenty-five-round battle next May before the club that would offer the largest purse.

Representative Hardwick introduced a bill in the general assembly of Georgia providing for an educational and property qualification upon suffrage in that state. The bill is similar to that enacted in North Carolina.

American officers, it is asserted, have dug up ancient records in Pekin, showing that Chinese missionaries discovered America 1500 years ago and erected temples in Mexico.

Thomas Hubbard Caswell, a pioneer of 1849, who was prominently identified with the early history of California, and the most exalted Mason in point of rank in the world, died at San Francisco.

Buffalo relatives of Isidoro Termini, an Italian emigrant who disappeared while detained at the immigrant station at New York, believe he was assassinated and have appealed to Washington.

Sweden's solicitude for the poor is set forth in a communication to the state department from United States Consul Winslow at Stockholm. In 1898, 241,977 citizens received relief from the poor funds. These latter, it is said, aggregated 13,500,000 crowns.

There was a large sized mutiny at the Kearney (Neb.) Military academy, which resulted in a change of management. The trouble arose over disagreement between Principal Chittenden and Prof. Russell, and resulted in Russell resigning. Russell is now principal.

The San Francisco Bulletin publishes the report of Federal Quarantine Officer Kinyon, which states that from March 7 to Oct. 14 there have been eighteen deaths in San Francisco from plague.

During a fight in the Peerless saloon at Birmingham, Ala., Tom Fitzgerald was killed. Joe Ashby was shot through the lungs, Enoch Castleberry was dangerously wounded and E. P. McDonald, the other participant, escaped unhurt.

Maj. Charles Alfred Booth, quartermaster United States army, in charge of the United States arsenal at St. Louis died at Louisville, Ky., of pneumonia at the home of his father-in-law, ex-Gov. John Young Brown.

FIELD AND FLOCK.

Vegetation killed around Creedmoor, Cotton picking is still in full blast.

British demand for Texas mules has not ended.

Mexican lettuce is on the San Antonio market.

The heavy frosts ruined much cotton around Salado.

Killing frosts are reported in several north Texas counties.

There are 500 head of cattle being fed at the oil mill in Durant, I. T.

The London (England) Lancet says tobacco is second only in value as food.

The sweet potato crop in vicinity of Caldwell is the finest known in years.

Quite a number of excellent bananas have recently ripened in the city park at Dallas.

port to Lincolnshire ram breeders, and has already affected the trade. The order has already stopped the demand.

Dr. J. H. Miller of Paris shipped in a train of cattle from his Jacks Fork, I. T., ranch to feed for the St. Louis market.

Emil Fritz of Lincoln county, New Mexico, has sold 12,000 head of sheep to Goddard & Garrett of Roswell, New Mexico.

The winter meeting of the Indiana State Horticultural society will be held at the state house, Indianapolis, Dec. 18 to 20.

W. C. Bryan living two miles east of Ennis, has a tree of the Japanese persimmon, the fruit of which measures 9.5-8 inches in circumference.

The orders for vegetables from Texas steadily increase, and the north is using more of the Lone Star garden products than ever before.

Two-thirds of the entire potato crop of the state of Michigan has been ruined by the recent storms. The loss to farmers is estimated at over \$500,000.

The recent order of the Argentine republic prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep and swine from the United Kingdom is a matter of serious importance.

Mr. W. L. Lanford took to Aubrey a small limb of one of his apple trees loaded with young apples the second crop for this year. The trees are very full. It is of the June variety.

Pyle & Lewis of Clarendon drove in 1000 cows and have put them on feed at Memphis and at Estilline. They come from the Bell ranch in New Mexico.

Hector McKenzie of San Angelo purchased 4000 head of sheep in the Panhandle country at private terms. The sheep will be driven to Tom Green county and pastured.

Planters in the neighborhood of Sloan, San Saba county, are busy cutting cane, and molasses making time is near at hand. John Ransom expects to make 1500 gallons this season.

For the ten months ending Oct. 31 there were received by rail at Chicago from Texas about 155,000 head of cattle. There were 6200 carloads and the average to the ear is twenty-five head.

The wheat crop around Ennis will be much smaller in acreage than had been intended, for the reason that farmers are so busy with their cotton crop this fall that the wheat crop has been made a secondary consideration with them.

Many farmers from Illinois and Missouri and some from Indiana and Ohio are settling or making arrangements to do so in the northern part of Texas, most of them purchasing land and will engage in farming as soon as possible.

H. B. Wilson, a Navarro county fruit grower, exhibited a cutting two feet long from a Japanese persimmon tree on which there were twenty-five nearly ripe persimmons, ten measuring 9.1-3 inches in circumference and the rest from 8.1-2 to 7 inches.

Holmes Colbert, living in the Indian Territory near Denison, expects to sow a large acreage in oats. His furrows are a mile and a half long, which is quite a journey for a plowman back and forth. He has in considerable wheat.

Col. J. W. Pope of Bazette sold to Harve Redden of Corsicana a lot of sixty-four fat cattle, mixed sters cows and yearlings, for 2c per pound. The bunch was a smooth lot and their fat was due to good grass in east Navarro county.

John Walters living south of Sea and Fox, Ok., has a grove of persimmon trees that bear fruit seedless and of an unusual flavor. The attention of nurserymen has been attracted to the grove and they will attempt to propagate the variety.

S. D. Andrews, living near Pilot Point, has shipped Denton county's first pears put on the Kansas City market from that county. Off three and a half acres he has raised 3000 bushels of pears, an average per acre of 570 bushels.

Chap Fowler of Burnet county gathered eleven bales of cotton from nine acres and Wiley Cavin twenty-five bales from twenty-five acres. Numerous other farmers in that county made equally as good crops of the fleecy staple during the season.

Owing to the demand for all surplus labor in the cotton fields, wood is becoming a scarce commodity, and the prevailing price in nearly every Texas city is \$5 per cord. From \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cord is charged for chopping the same.

Texas peans are now finding their way to market and a good deal of money will drop into the pockets of owners of pean groves within the next few weeks. The crop is unusually large this year and the market is in considerable demand.



Always Be Kind.
Always be kind to the dogs and the cats
And the meekest sort of big gray rats;
Always have pity on the lame and the blind,
And to those be especially kind.
Never throw stones at the dogs in the street,
Or pull the poor pussy cat by the tail or the feet.
These poor creatures can never harm you,
So why should we plague them as some people do?
Always be generous to the ones that roam,
For perhaps they are hungry and have no home.
A kind word to a wanderer will do no harm,
And to the helpless and homeless it works as a charm.
Never be rude, but always be kind,
To the lame, the poor, the sick and the blind.
Always regard them with kindness and love,
As God does you from heaven above.

—Harriet Barth.

Crocuses and Snow Drops.
A very long time ago snowdrops and crocuses grew only in one beautiful garden; and all the crocuses and all the snowdrops in all the world are sprung from those first ancestors.

In the earliest days, instead of drooping their heads, the snowdrops grew straight up. Indeed, they were pert little flowers, and excessively proud of the delicate green markings that relieved their whiteness.

Crocuses, too, in those days were not as now. They were smaller and pure white, without a touch of color. Even the little stamens and pistils were all white.

One morning in the wonderful garden, where would be many, many flowers later in the year, crocuses and snowdrops were blooming together. "You poor things!" said a tall little snowdrop, swaying back and forth on her slender stem above the crocuses. "How could you look like that? You are so white! Now I, you see, have beautiful green embroidery on my frock, green as the grass and trees will be by and by. Everyone who sees me cries: 'Oh, spring is coming! Here is a snowdrop!' But you—I don't wonder they hardly look at you."

"I'm sure you all have green things growing up around us," ventured one newly opened crocus, bolder than the rest.

"Pooh! Those are only leaves. Every one has leaves," said the snowdrop, tossing her head.

"Grass blades are leaves, too," murmured the crocuses. Yet they could not forget the words of the snowdrop, and they became very sorrowful, for they wanted every one to love them. And next morning, when the angels of the flowers came, there was a frozen tear in each little pale eye. It was very cold that morning, but the crocuses did not mind the cold.

"Why do you weep, children?" asked the flower snowdrop. "You have been telling us we don't belong to spring, but are only a bit of winter that's left over, and people will be glad when we are gone."

"Snowdrop is very vain of her green markings," said the angel. "But be patient, children, and we shall see." It was still dark for it was very early. Just a faint glow showed in the east, where the morning stars shone brightly, and below the star, as if swung from it like a pale, golden censer, hung the slender crescent of the old moon. High up Arcturus flashed, and northward, clear among the lesser constellations, gleamed the dipper, while still further north, following the "polestar," the eye caught the great white star that never sets.

The angel flew straight east until she found the sun, whose messenger she was, and told her story.

"Great king," she ended. "They are very sad—the poor white crocuses. I would some new gift might be granted to cheer them."
"And because they are sad," asked the king, "do they droop and fade, refusing to live the life I have ordained?"
"They lift their heads quite bravely," said the angel, "and await your coming. Only the frozen tear lies at the heart of each."
"It is well," said the king. "Go southward now, for the peach trees bloom and the magnolia begins to bud. They need your care."

The angel bowed and went.
Then sunrise came to the great garden. In the east the sky grew brighter. Now it was soft rose, blending to gold toward the horizon. In the midst of the rose glow still hung the moon and planet, tinged with faintest golden green. Southward violet clouds were turning gold and saffron at their edges.

As the color grew in the sky what was happening to the sad little crocuses? They were surely growing taller and more exquisite in shape, and it was a reflection from the violet clouds that tinted some of them? But it stayed when the clouds burst into flame.
Then the sunbeams came, and, as they touched each cup-shaped flower, they dropped jewels of gold within. Even those that had stayed white received the jewels, so those that had sought the fringe of violet deepened, so one whole family, where the sunbeams came last and stayed the longest, turned to gold all over.
"What a show they made—the gold

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Poultry Hints.

A man connected with one of the big packing concerns that annually handles hundreds of thousands of fowls says that the Plymouth Rock is the most popular fowl among packers and even among retail merchants. They sell at some seasons of the year at 2 to 4 cents over the market price for other fowls.

All of our readers have heard of picking live geese, but who ever heard of picking live hens? Yet one poultryman practices it in the hot season and claims much for it. He says that he selects birds that are beginning to show signs of moulting. He picks off the feathers, which, he says, come easy then. His object is to both save the feathers in good condition for use and also to help the bird moult. By this early picking the new feathers are induced to start in time for the birds to start laying in October. The story is given for what it may be worth.

We see a report to the effect that poultry fanciers in the east have begun to pedigree their birds. It is a step that must be taken and without which the best progress cannot be made. It carried out on the same lines as our pedigreeing of cattle, horses and sheep, it is bound to be of incalculable value. It will lead to breeding by individual birds instead of by flocks. It will lead to wide experiments to develop the best laying strains and to develop them after they are discovered.

A man that runs a sixty-acre farm in Croton, N. Y., claims to be selling \$3,000 worth of poultry and eggs from the farm every year and \$500 worth of other kinds of produce. He says that in two years he has cleared \$2,800 on poultry alone. There is no reason why there should not be many such records. The man that has a poultry establishment of that size is sure to have a large supply of first-class material for use on the land and so can grow vegetables to advantage. The poultry business and small gardening work together beautifully and should be a success wherever intelligently managed.

The business of slaughtering and packing poultry is steadily concentrating and the evidence is that it will rapidly pass from the hands of the small men into the hands of the great packers, of best and other meats. Already at Chicago, Kansas City and other packing centers, plants have been put into operation for the handling of poultry on a large scale. At Kansas City one of the buildings devoted to this business is over 200 feet long and more than 50 feet wide. In it 150 men are daily engaged in slaughtering, packing and handling 15,000 fowls. These fowls are purchased in carload quantities and are sold the same way. One of the cold storage houses in connection with this plant has a capacity of about 2,000,000 fowls.

We notice that a contemporary is much alarmed at the formation of a society for the importation of all kinds of foreign birds. Whether it is meant that the birds are to be domestic fowls or simply birds for ornament the report does not say. The paper in question recites the injury that has come to us from the importation of the English sparrow, and cites also the importation of the gypsy moth into Massachusetts. It tells about the importations of rabbits into Australia, which have since overrun that continent, and also of the mongoose into Jamaica. But we must not be too easily alarmed. It should not be forgotten that while a few mistakes have been made, the importation into this country of domestic fowls has added immensely to the wealth of our rural communities. Suppose that we still had to depend on the old-fashioned barnyard fowl? Would the annual receipts be within millions of what they now are? As to the English sparrows, the argument is not all on one side. It may be that the society to which reference is had may do far more good than injury, and it is not likely that it will lose sight of the past occurrence. We cannot stop the progress just because a few unfortunate things have happened in the past.

Dairy Notes.
We are pleased to note that some dairymen are beginning to raise rape for the fall sowing of their dairy cows. We believe this plan to be of great value to the farmer when used in this way. Some have found the same fault with it that they have with turnips, saying that it taints the milk. But this objection is easily removed. It should be fed in large quantities at first, and should not be made a basic ration. As to tainting the milk, one of the experiment stations fed as high as forty pounds per cow without any taint being noticed.

Every once in awhile we see reports of dairymen feeding the skim milk back to their cows. This, of course, can be done only where there is a hand separator on the farm or where the creamery is close at hand, and the skim milk properly handled. Where there is no other good way of disposing of the skim milk, the plan would appear to be a good one. But where it can be fed to calves, pigs or poultry, we believe that the milk can be more profitably disposed of in that way. The stomachs of these young animals are particularly fitted to utilize the milk, being supplied with a very large amount of pepsin. With the older animals the amount of pepsin in the stomachs is small, and we doubt very much if so large a part of the milk is utilized as is the case with younger animals.

Some people have difficulty in making good cottage cheese, and are unable to tell where the difficulty lies. Generally, when poor cheese is made the milk is too sour or is heated to too high a temperature before being made

into cheese. With milk at an ordinary degree of sourness it is necessary to heat to only 140 degrees before putting into a bag and draining. The higher the milk is heated the dryer and harder the curd will be, and, we might add, the more unpalatable.

The Illinois Pure Food Commission is not having smooth sailing in its matter of dealing with violations of the pure food laws. The obstructionists are everywhere, in the courts and in the newspapers. The latter speak of the "alleged violators," and seem quite at a loss to believe that any of the grocers of Chicago are selling oleo for butter or elder vinegar that is not made from apples. In the eyes of some of the judges and of the daily newspapers the competent interests of Chicago are conducted by an army of very innocent and guileless men, who would not stoop to such deeds as selling any article for anything other than it is. The judges also find a good many objections to the cases as brought into court, but most of the objections appear exceedingly trivial to a mind not strictly legal.

At this time of year, when the pastures are short and the weeds dry and rank in flavor, the milk will begin to show the effects in the flavor. The necessity of a succulent feed at this time to in part offset these conditions is obvious. The use of dry clover hay will not entirely do as a substitute, for every dairyman knows that when the cows are suddenly put on this kind of feed after having been on the pasture the rank taste in the milk is very apparent. Also at this season less care is given the milk in the house. During the hot weather it is taken away from all influences at the kitchen for the purpose of getting it into a cooler temperature. But when cool weather comes on this is lost sight of. The odors from the pantry and cellar are allowed to get to the rising cream and the result is butter that is frequently unsalable. So long as this butter is consumed by the makers the difference is not great and the loss is nothing, but where the butter is made for market it is a very different thing.

Objectionable Practices.
We do not like to see men who have stock of their own to sell at private sale attend a public sale and buttonhole intending buyers and endeavor to persuade such possible customers to accompany them to their homes where they will use their utmost endeavors to sell stock that otherwise would have been purchased at the sale, and all fair minded persons have a contempt for such practices. At the series of sales held in Ohio last week, a good many western breeders were attracted by the liberal advertising of the parties who held sales, and we were pained to see men worthy of better things trying to induce visitors to go home with them and strongly urging the merits of their own stock. We believe if these men had considered the matter properly, they would not have been guilty of such breaches of honor and good faith. There is in fact no difference in morality between rearing corn from a neighbor's crib and stealing customers at his public sale that have been brought there by the advertisements of the seller. We believe that all right thinking men will agree that the sale day and all the patronage of the crowd belongs first to the man that holds the sale or sales. Breeders who sell at private sale have indirectly been greatly benefited by the general advertising of those who have held public sales and breeders who are guilty of such dishonest conduct should content themselves with the benefits without striving to divert trade from the sale that rightly belongs to it.

Estimating Quality of Butter.
Most makers of butter on the farm would be obliged if told that they did not need good butter or were not entitled to score their own butter. Yet such is the case; and it applies also to creamerymen that make a business of making butter. A man cannot judge of butter without comparing it with other butter. The commission men that handle large quantities of butter are able to tell very closely, but even they are often thrown off the scent when they go to a creamery and try to form a correct opinion of butter without means for comparison. The maker of butter on the farm need not therefore be surprised if he or she fall signally in forming a true estimate of their product. Surrounded by the aroma of the butter and the milk, as well as of the other odors in which the butter is made, it becomes difficult for the maker of the butter to really form a correct opinion of its value. Just as a person coming out of the open air into a closed room can detect odors that the people that have been a long time in the room cannot detect, so the maker in the midst of the odors of butter making has a taste dulled to proper appreciation of true flavor. It therefore becomes necessary for all that wish to make the best commercial butter to submit their butter to the judgment of men that are free from all influences likely to bias the taste.

Nearly 900,000 hogs at eleven markets the first two weeks of October are unheard of receipts this time of year, says Drovers' Journal. The total this week was 435,000 and the previous week 440,000, making 875,000, of which Chicago is credited with 335,000, or 38,000 more than we received a year ago. Of course, prices have declined some, but the way packers lick them up is a caution, especially when the numbers are considered and the fact that the prevailing prices are the highest in seven years and with one or two exceptions the highest in twenty years for this time of the year. The average price at Chicago this week was about \$5.15, or 8c above the average for the entire month of October, 1899, \$1.50 above the average for the month of October, 1898, and \$1.90 above the average for October, 1896, which was only \$2.25. Since January 1, 1900, to date, the eleven markets received 17,600,000, or 116,000 less than a year ago, and 338,000 more than two years ago. For the twelve months of 1900 the eleven markets will receive nearly 22,000,000, by long odds the largest year's receipts on record.

White blackberries and green roses have been propagated in Louisiana



He Voted for Jackson.
James W. Bradbury of Augusta, Me., ex-senator of the United States, recently celebrated his ninety-eighth birthday. The career of this venerable statesman covers a period of American history unexampled in the experience of any other man. He was born in 1802 and consequently is able to give personal recollections of the war of 1812, being a lad of 10 when that struggle was in progress. He was 18 years old when Maine was admitted to the Union; he helped welcome Lafayette to the state in 1824; he participated in the celebration of the semi-centennial of American independence in 1826; he was a United States senator from 1847 to 1853, and was colleague and personal friend of Webster, Clay, Benton and Calhoun; he is the only survivor of the 100 men who sat in the senate during his term; he is the only living member of the Bowdoin college class of 1825, which included Longfellow, Hawthorne and John C. Abbott. Mr. Bradbury has lived in Augusta for sixty-three years, over half a century in the house which he now occupies. From Jackson to Bryan he voted for every Democratic presidential nominee. He has never tasted liquor or tobacco and today is able to attend to his considerable correspondence without the aid of an amanuensis.

The Youngest D. D.
Rev. Morgan Wood, pastor of the old and fashionable Plymouth Congregational church of Cleveland, O., is making a phenomenal record in the theological world. Although but 33 years old, he has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity—the youngest man in the country to have received such an honor—and has made a national reputation as a lecturer. Rev. Morgan Wood is the son of Rev. E. M. Wood, a Methodist minister, of Pittsburgh, Pa. He received his education in the public schools and high school of that city, where he had an extraordinary record for brightness. Afterward he attended Mt. Union College and Yale and Boston universities. His

Rich Widow Disappears.
Despite all efforts of the police no traces have been discovered of Mrs. Mary Taylor, the aged Brooklyn widow and supposed miser, who is said to be worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000. They are still working on the theory that the old woman has been spirited away by persons familiar with her circumstances, who seek a reward for her release. Annie, the professional nurse who was attending Mrs. Taylor, still

Wins Fame in Berlin.
Arthur Van Ewyck, who made a great stir in Berlin musical circles recently, is a young Milwaukeean whose relatives are still residents of that city. Mr. Van Ewyck is one of the brightest of the brilliant group of young musicians which Milwaukee has produced. He studied with all the best teachers, and gave promise very early of having a bright future before him. About ten years ago he went to Berlin, where he studied with Felix Schmidt. He possesses a rich, resonant baritone voice, which taken with his artistic rendering of the later music has brought him rare praise from continental critics.

Widener May Be Senator.
P. A. B. Widener, the millionaire street railway magnate, is credited with coveting a desire to represent Pennsylvania in the United States senate, and it is said that his candidacy will be endorsed by Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge of Philadelphia. It is admitted that Mr. Quay's chances to be elected senator by the new legislature will be slender, and it has been known for some time that Mayor Ashbridge is not anxious to see Quay go back to

The Election of Senators.
F. M. Simmons, Democrat, will succeed Marion Butler, the Populist, in the senate from North Carolina. The legislature chosen Nov. 8 will practically have nothing to do but register the choice of the people. This is because at the state primaries held by the Democrats of North Carolina last April the voters "recommended" the selection of Mr. Simmons. In the same way the Democrats at the primaries in Arkansas last spring recorded their preference for the re-election of Senator Berry over ex-Senator Jones. These methods of nominating a senator are not recognized by federal or state laws. Yet members are frequently nominated pledged in advance after a contest in the primaries. In Montana and in Pennsylvania the fitness of legislative candidates was entirely lost sight of in the struggle for the legislature. In these states rival candidates of the same party contended in many districts, the division being on the senatorship. In this indirect way Clark's election from Montana seems assured and Quay's from Pennsylvania is possible. These are facts which seem to show that there is much merit in the North Carolina plan. At all events it enables the legislature to get down to business at once without a prolonged struggle over the senatorship, which sometimes, as in Pennsylvania last year.

A Veteran Labor Leader.
Frank P. Sargent has been re-elected chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He has already served 15 years and did not feel inclined to again undertake the duties of the office. Finally he was guaranteed a salary of \$5,000 a year and agreed to continue. The locomotive engineers and firemen have the reputation of having the two most conservative labor organizations in America. Better than anything else, these two unions prove the power and the benefits of organized labor.

When Lieutenant Governor Timothy Woodruff of New York visited Danmore state prison recently he asked to be locked in a dark cell; the extreme form of punishment at the prison. Before he had been there a full minute he asked to be freed, saying that he had experienced enough for a lifetime.

Mme. Patti, as she is still best known, has a great silver bat fitted up in her traveling car. The doors of the car are opened by golden keys.

Dr. Stanton Colt, the leader of the ethical culture movement in England, is an American and a graduate of Amherst.

Chief Frank P. Sargent.

Rev. Dr. Hauser.

Designed the Merrimac.

Shane, old limpy, was the constabulary telegram sent by Senator Scott to Mrs. Hanna on election night. The Ohio boss has been known as "old limpy" by his intimates since Republican took hold of him.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS

New Minister from Corea.

In place of bizarre and eccentric Ye Pom China Corean will soon be represented in Washington by Prince Min Tong Whan, who would have been there here now but that he was needed at home, where he is one of the Corean king's most trusted advisers. The new minister belongs to the progressive party in his native land and is one of the most influential statesmen of the "hermit kingdom." He has traveled widely and leisurely, remaining for some time in most of the large cities he visited and studying the customs of the people. The new minister is taller than the average Corean, with a military figure and carriage that might have been acquired in West Point, an intellectual face and the grace and manner of a man of the world. He is cultivated, erudite and familiar with his history and traditions of the occident as well as with those of the orient. He is, in a word, a broad-gauged, well balanced man, who may be expected to administer his country in a way creditable to his country and acceptable to this government, to gain a social position denied to his predecessor and to wield a moral influence Mr. Ye failed to exert.

Jonah F. R. Leonard.
Jonah F. R. Leonard, who received 60,000 votes as the candidate of the United Christian party for the presidency of the recent election, is an Iowa farmer of sturdy character and irrefragable life. In the neighborhood of Arnsworth, where his property is located, he is highly respected and popular. Mr. Leonard is a native of Pennsylvania. His parents removed to Kansas in 1855 and his father was a free soldier. At that time the recent candidate for president was 34 and was a participant in the many border skirmishes that followed the agitation. The older Leonard was a personal friend of John Brown and his son shared his enthusiasm. After the war, through which he fought with an Illinois regiment, Mr. Leonard settled in Iowa and has lived quietly in that state ever since. He had been a Republican, but

Guests Didn't Come.

Governor General and Lady Minto of Canada have been the victims of an awkward contretemps. They ordered the A. D. C. in waiting to send out 100 or so invitations. The cards were written and on the afternoon appointed the vice royal host and hostess were ready to receive their guests. The band played, the tea, coffee steamed away in the urns on the refreshment table, but nobody came. By four o'clock something was known to be wrong; then the A. D. C.'s were interrogated and it dawned upon one of them that he had forgotten to send out the cards.

Aged Lutheran Divine.

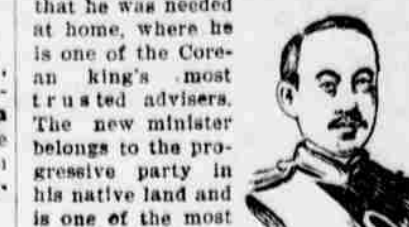
Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Hauser, who has just celebrated the ninety-fourth anniversary of his birth at his home in Hanover, Pa., is the oldest Lutheran minister in America. With perfect health, in full possession of all his faculties, his interests in current events as lively as ever. Dr. Hauser is spending his old age in calm enjoyment and soothing repose. He is surrounded by his children, his grand children and his great grand children, who lovingly anticipate his few wants and brighten the evening of his days with their affectionate solicitude. The aged clergyman was born in the famous old town of Frederick, Md.

Designed the Merrimac.

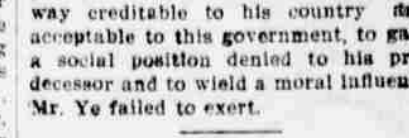
Colonel John M. Brooke, the designer of the Merrimac and consequently father of the modern steel warship, is nearly an octogenarian, having recently celebrated his seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth. He still holds the professorship at the Virginia Military Institute, to which he was appointed at the end of the war.

A curious contradiction in the character of the late Professor Max Muller, philosopher, profound scholar, writer and thinker, was that he was a deplorable snob. His reminiscences show his pride in having been personally acquainted with many members of royal and other so-called noble families. When given the empty honor of "right honorable" he made no secret of the fact that he valued it more than his learning and scientific fame.

Shane, old limpy, was the constabulary telegram sent by Senator Scott to Mrs. Hanna on election night. The Ohio boss has been known as "old limpy" by his intimates since Republican took hold of him.



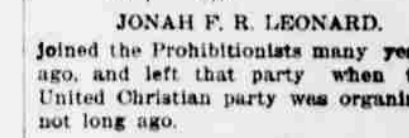
Ye Pom China.



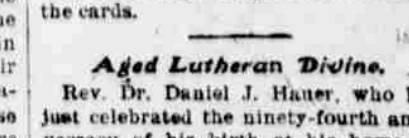
Jonah F. R. Leonard.



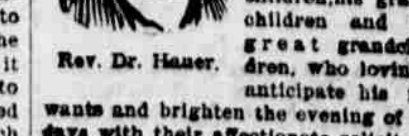
Arthur Van Ewyck.



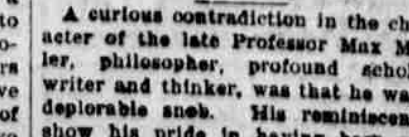
Chief Frank P. Sargent.



Rev. Dr. Hauser.



Colonel John M. Brooke.



Max Muller.

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Saturday, Nov. 24 1900.

LOCAL DOTS.

Wait and see Baker's line. It is Pa and Grandpa Bell now at the saddle shop. Go to T. G. Carney's for choice family groceries. Mr. D. Lindsey is selling goods at McKee & Co's this week. For a good, honest hand made saddle see Riddel. They say Mr. Fred Sanders had business on Lake Creek Sunday. Fresh Oranges, Apples and confectioneries at Williamson & Martin's place. Baker's opening will be a treat for you. Mr. Terrell has had a neat awning put up in front of his drug store. Mr. Gresham went to Wise county this week to bring his cattle out. Fresh Groceries—almost every thing you can think of at S. L. Robertson's. Miss Maud Isbell went out Monday to open her school at Mundy. New crop Louisiana Molasses at W. W. Fields & Bros. Try it if you want something good. The weather this week has been worse like spring than fall weather. Boys make a date with your girl for Baker's opening. Dr. F. M. Oldham arrived Wednesday night. Mr. and Mrs. John Bell were presented with a son on Friday, 16th. Cheese, Kraut, Apples, Cabbage, fine, large Greely Potatoes, red and yellow Onions at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. T. J. Lemmon is having a new dress of paint put on his residence. Baker's will be the newest and the latest. Mr. Porter Williamson and Miss Gertrude Duke visited Stamford Thursday. I want too head of cattle to pasture through the winter on my farm 14 miles northeast of Haskell. E. BIVINS. Mrs. Walter Meadors is visiting in Anson this week. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Foster on Tuesday. Ladies you should see the handsomely decorated tea and dinner sets at Fields & Bros. We will hold all our services next Sunday at the court house. J. T. BLOODWORTH. Mr. R. B. Miller has a new boy at his house, born on Friday, 16th instant. C. C. Riddel has more and better buggy whips—a new lot, 10 cents and up. Go and get yourself one. New lot of ladies dress and skirt patterns just received at S. L. Robertson's. It's Chille now instead of ice cream at Williamson & Martin's. Boys, take your girls around and warm up. Mr. J. E. Jones and family returned home Monday to Stephens county. A nice new line of ladies', misses' and children's shoes at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. C. C. Riddel left Tuesday for the eastern part of the state with a lot of saddle horses. Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs, Washboards, Buckets, Wash Pans, Dish Pans, Dippers, Oil Cans, Lamp Chimneys, Etc., at S. L. Robertson's. Mr. J. E. Wilfong has sold his farm in the northeast part of the county and purchased 160 acres about one and a half miles northwest from town, which he will improve at once. Something New. John B. Baker will have an opening at his drug store on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4th, from 6 until 12 o'clock. His mammoth stock of Holiday goods will be on exhibition and he cordially invites everybody to call and spend a few pleasant hours looking over his stock and having a social good time. A special invitation to the ladies.



Listen to Our Music!

It is a bugle song of Low prices for good goods.

Full Value for Your Money Every Time.

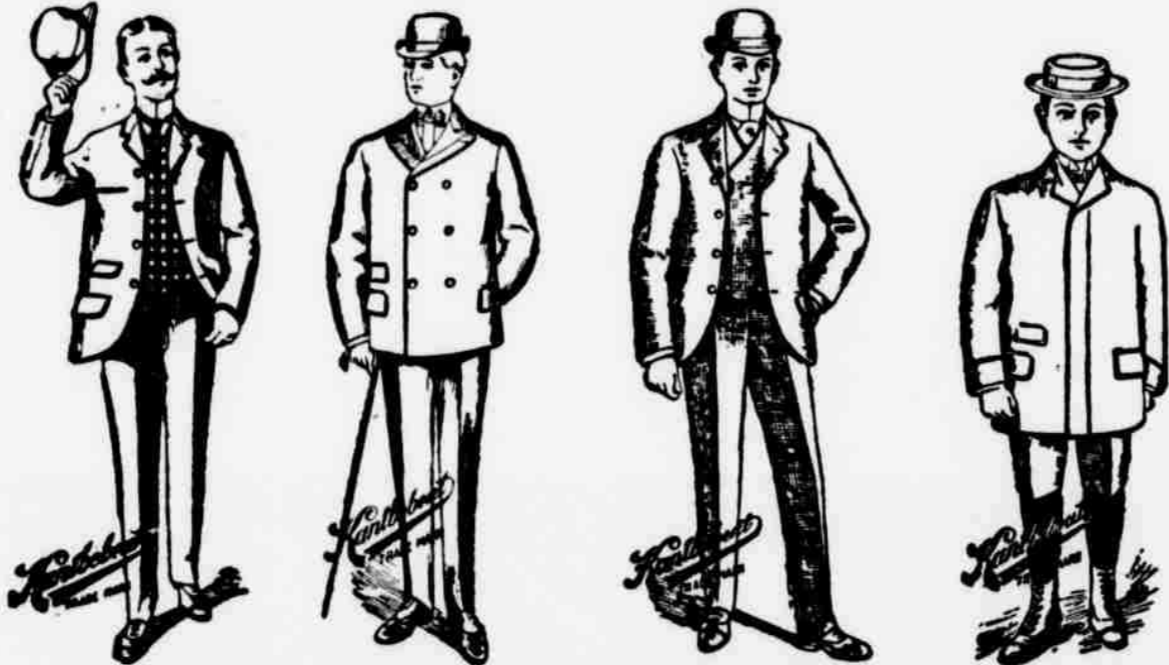
Following is a brief mention of some of our leading lines:

DRESS GOODS.

We flatter ourselves that no lady, however critical her taste may be, can look through our stock without finding something to her liking. We can mention but few of the popular fabrics, such as: A new line of Llama Brocades, woven in beautiful raised figures, an excellent dress goods at a moderate price. Soutache Novelty goods, nice and serviceable, in blues and browns. Handsome Brocades, wool filling, changeable effects with assorted silk raised figures, all standard colors. English Wool Plaids, silk stripes, pretty and fashionable. We have a fine assortment of these goods in new and handsome designs and colorings. Our Pebble Jacquard cloth is an item in the dress line to which we would call special attention. We have this handsome goods in 4 yard skirt patterns, black with exquisite raised patterns of silky luster. Heavy Worsted Suitings in 10 yard dress patterns, very durable and the thing for winter wear; colors, olive green, brown and dark blue. We have also a nice assortment of heavy flannel dress goods in all the desirable colors, plain and in stripes and figures. Besides the foregoing there will be found in our stock most of the old standard goods and some new French fabrics in beautiful designs and colorings, some choice Crepons in 4 yard patterns for skirts, a nice line of Cashmeres, Satines, Covert Cloth, Ginghams, Chambrays, Prints, etc. in great variety.

Trimmings

We have quite a large line of trimmings, having taken great pains to select the latest and best that were suited to our varied line of Dress Goods. There are Silk and Tinsel Gimp braids in various widths, black and colors and gold and silver gilt. Fancy colored Beaded trimmings, and Silk fringes in various widths. An extensive line of ribbons, embroideries, insertions, laces, braids, cords, etc.



Men's and Boys' Clothing, Underwear and Furnishing Goods.

In gentlemen's custom made clothing we have the best to be had in the market in material, make and style. We bought from one of the leading manufacturers whose improved system of cutting insures a neat fitting suit as you usually get from a tailoring establishment, and whose reputation for reliable workmanship and honest goods insures durability and service. We have suits in all the latest patterns of tall and winter weights. Cassimeres, Diagonals, Serges Kerseys, etc., in various grades and prices. And as to prices, we guarantee them to be right and that you will get full value whether you buy a cheap or a higher priced suit. A fine line of separate pants, including the celebrated California goods. We have a very complete stock of Gentlemen's Dress and Fancy Shirts, Over Shirts and Underwear, both in cotton and wool, fleece lined and plain. Hosiery, Suspenders, etc. And we can fit you out to the queen's taste in Collars and Cuffs and nobby Neck Wear of the latest style.

Staple Dry Goods

In this department you will find the leading and standard brands of Shirtings, Sheetings, Drillings, Duckings, Jeans, Cottonades, Linseys, Checks, etc. Also Quilts, Comforts, Blankets. And of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Gloves we have a large assortment of styles to suit all tastes for men, women and children. Our goods in these lines are standard makes and we offer them to the public in full confidence that they will give satisfaction. We have many kinds of goods not mentioned in this advertisement and will be pleased to have you call and see them. The prices will be right. Very Respectfully,

S. L. ROBERTSON.

The young folks were given a pleasant social entertainment Monday night at Mr. W. F. Rupe's. For burns, cuts, bruises, lacerations, or injuries of any description, BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is a sovereign remedy. It never fails to do good, and so promptly that its wonderful curative properties frequently create surprise. Price 25 and 50 cts at J. B. Baker's. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Meadors on the 12th. The young gentleman tipped the scales at 11 pounds. My stock of groceries has just been filled up with a complete line of choice, fresh family groceries. As to prices—well, they are below the other fellows—Come and see! Respectfully, T. G. CARNEY. Dr. J. E. Lindsey has recently placed in his office a powerful apparatus for nebulizing various drugs for application in atomic form in the treatment of acute and chronic catarrh, asthma, incipient consumption and kindred ailments. WANTED—A live agent in Haskell to sell the "BEST" Vapor Lamp. Best made. Hundred candles. Southern Gas Lamp Supply Co. Dallas, Texas. Trade has been splendid and we had to stock up again—come and see. S. L. ROBERTSON. Mrs. A. P. McLemore returned the early part of the week from Abilene. If you have sore throat, soreness across the back or side, or your lungs feel sore or tender, or you are threatened with diphtheria or pneumonia, apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT externally, and use BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SPRU at J. B. Baker's. Mr. Lee Hill went to Seymour Monday and Mr. Homer Bivins is running the postoffice. Remember that Santa Claus will make headquarters at his old stopping place, Baker's drug store. Dr. Gilbert reports a daughter born to the home of Mr. Rufe Denison Thursday. They say it was something of a riddle how Mr. Lee Pierson got lost in trying to go home from the party Monday night. We now have in stock the nicest line of queensware, both decorated and plain, that we have ever handled, also a nice line of glassware, lamps and lamp chimneys. Call and see these goods if you want anything in that line. The prices are right. Yours &c W. W. FIELDS & BRO.

Mr. J. C. Keller has sold his residence in town and his stock of cattle to Mr. T. N. Field. Mr. Field has also bought the ranch leased by Mr. Keller.

Dr. Hamilton is putting up a photograph gallery on the southwest corner of the square. He has purchased lots in the southeast part of town and will build a residence soon.

Ladies jackets. There's been no cold weather yet and you are fortunate if you have not bought your winter wraps, as S. L. Robertson has the latest in this line for ladies and misses. His line of jackets are splendid, be sure and see them.

Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth returned Wednesday from attending the Methodist conference at Georgetown. Many of the Haskell people will be pleased to know that he is to be in charge of the church here for another year.

Thousands of men and women suffer from piles, especially women with female weakness have this suffering to contend with in addition to their other pains. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT will quickly effect a cure. Price 50c in bottles, tubes 75c at J. B. Baker's.

Mr. Oliver Montgomery who was residing with his father, Mr. W. T. Montgomery, in the northern part of the county, died on last Friday, 16th inst. He was a bright and highly respected young man, about 20 years of age, and his death is a sore bereavement to his family.

You will be surprised to see such a stock of dry goods as we have put in this late in the season, but trade has been good and we intend to keep it good by making prices that will move the goods out. S. L. Robertson's is the place.

Mr. Will Winnick and Miss Laura Mixon were married on Thursday, 15th inst. by Rev. D. James, at the residence of the latter in this place. They are highly respectable young people of our county and the FREE PRESS is pleased to join their friends in wishing them much happiness and prosperity as they journey through life.

Mr. Guy Hemphill, a prosperous and energetic young farmer of the eastern portion of the county and Miss Etta Riddel, daughter of Mr. C. C. Riddel of this place, were united in marriage on last Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m., Rev. W. C. Young performing the ceremony. They are a worthy young couple who have many friends to wish them well in their new sphere of life.

I am receiving this week new dry goods in every department of my stock, filling in all the gaps made by my heavy fall sales. My customers will now find my stock fresh and complete in all lines of winter goods. Buyers will do well to call and examine these new goods before buying. Respectfully, S. L. ROBERTSON.

Infant mortality is something frightful. Nearly one-quarter die before they reach one year, one-third before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen! The timely use of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE would save a majority of these precious lives. Price 25 cts at J. B. Baker's.

Mr. Z. B. Thomason and family arrived in Haskell Tuesday night from Navarro county and will make their future home here. Mr. Thomason has been for many years a highly respected and substantial citizen of Navaro and the FREE PRESS is pleased to welcome them to Haskell. Mr. Z. B. Thomason is the father of Messrs G. W. and Y. L. Thomason, who located here last spring in the practice of the law.

Mr. S. L. Robertson went to Dallas this week and returned Thursday night. The object of his trip was to buy new goods to replenish his stock, his trade having been so much heavier than he anticipated that his stock was running short in some lines, notwithstanding he went into the fall season with much the largest stock he has ever handled here. His experience is also that of others and indicates that Haskell is in the swim, from a business point of view.

1,000,000 to Loan! On cattle at 8 per cent. THOMASON & THOMASON.

Almost every county in Texas that has been giving populist majorities swung into the democratic column this year, and the populist vote was extremely light all over the state. The returns so far show only one populist elected to the next legislature. The party reached its highest point six years ago when it sent 23 members to the legislature.

THE GOSSETT HOTEL, Haskell, Texas.

Having taken charge of this Hotel and refitted and refurbished it, it now offers to the Local and Traveling Public the best and most comfortable accommodations to be had in Haskell, but without a corresponding advance in prices. Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited. M. H. GOSSETT, Proprietor.

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

M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Chas. LEE PIERSON, Asst. Chas. THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS. A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States. DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, T. J. Lemmon.

A BOON TO MANKIND! DR. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE CURE. A New Discovery for the Certain Cure of INTERNAL and EXTERNAL PILES, WITHOUT PAIN. CURES WHERE ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED. TUBES, BY MAIL, 75 CENTS; BOTTLES, 50 CENTS. JAMES F. BALLARD, Sole Proprietor, 310 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

EPWORTH LEAGUE AND GENERAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS. EDITED BY MRS. LEVI McCOLLUM. Ears and Tongues. Tongues alone cannot work much mischief in the world. It takes ears to make the work of tongues complete and efficient. If tongues must be bridled, ears must be stopped. Many a man who would not tell an impure story or give impetus to a ribald jest will do his part in demoralizing himself and his fellows by opening his ears to it. Deafness helps the evil speaker to hold his tongue.—Sunday School Times. Common sense ought to satisfy any man that when he doubts the Bible after the wisest and best of men have fully investigated and accepted its claims, he must be mistaken in his reasoning; he has misunderstood something—a very probable thing with a book as old as the Bible and now in an imperfect translation. Wiser men understand it better than he can, and they receive it as God's truth.—Florida Advocate.

Healthy Mothers. Few mothers are healthy, because their duties are so exacting. The anxiety of pregnancy, the shock of childbirth, and the care of young children, are severe trials on any woman. But with Wine of Cardui within her grasp, every mother—every woman in the land—can pay the debt of personal health she owes her loved ones. Do you want robust health with all its privileges and pleasures? Wine of Cardui will give it to you. WINE OF CARDUI strengthens the female organs and invigorates weakened functions. For every female ill or weakness it is the best medicine made. Ask your druggist for \$1.00 bottle Wine of Cardui, and take no substitute under any circumstances. Mrs. Edwin C. C. says: "When I was a young girl I was very weak and had a hard time to get through my pregnancy. I was told to take Wine of Cardui, and I did so, and I was able to get through my pregnancy and my child was born healthy and strong. I have since used Wine of Cardui, and I have never felt so well as I do now. I have a good appetite, and I am able to do all my household duties. I thank God for Wine of Cardui." For advice in case of special ailments, address: "The Ladies' Laboratory, Dr. J. C. Williams & Co., Orange, Mass., U.S.A."