

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 10.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, June 8, 1895.

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Best Forage Plants for Dry Regions.

What Actual Tests Have Shown.

The report of the Secretary of agriculture for the year 1893, which is a volume of over six hundred pages, has been received by the FREE PRESS. In looking over the portion devoted to tests made at the station in western Kansas to ascertain what grain and forage plants would succeed best in that semi-arid region we find it stated that, "Four plants have been found well adapted to cultivation for forage in this region without irrigation, as follows:

RED KAFFIR CORN.—This is one of the varieties of sorghum (sorghum vulgare) which, instead of developing a large, sugar producing stem, grows principally into leaves. The seed should be planted in drills during the last week of May or the first week of June, the drills 3 1/2 feet apart and the seeds about 6 inches distant in each drill. The crop should be cultivated not with a plow but with a small fine toothed harrow. This red Kaffir corn commonly produces a crop of 5 to 7 tons of dry fodder per acre, which is greedily eaten by stock, and is by many considered superior in feeding value to alfalfa.

HUNGARIAN BROME (Bromus inermis).—Of the grasses proper this species, which has long been cultivated on the dry plains of South-eastern Europe, has proved best adapted to the subarid region of western Kansas. It is a perennial, forming a permanent meadow, producing commonly 1 1/2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. The present season was an unprecedentedly dry one, only 9 inches of rain having fallen up to September 1. Of this only 3 inches fell before the middle of July, a period of more than six months, and on no one day did the rainfall exceed 0.7 of an inch, an amount soon evaporated from the surface of the soil and of no essential value to a growing crop. Under such adverse conditions a field of Hungarian brome on the 1st of July had produced a scant growth of blades about 6 inches long, when even the native buffalo grass of the surrounding country was as brown and dry as if dead. Following the rains of late July the Hungarian brome produced a crop of 1 ton of hay per acre. The present season, it must be remembered, was the driest ever known in western Kansas, and the ability of Hungarian brome to produce a crop under the most adverse climatic conditions is therefore assured.

NATIVE GRASSES.—Two native grasses, switch grass (Panicum virgatum) and Colorado blue-stem (Agropyrum glaucum), have also been found successful, though to a less marked degree than Hungarian brome.

JERUSALEM CORN.—As an accessory to the forage experiments, a test has been made of the grains best adapted to the same region, with the result that one of the varieties of sorghum, known as Jerusalem corn, has been found a valuable crop. It produces from 20 to 40 bushels of threshed grain per acre, having almost the same feeding properties as maize. While there is at the present time no general market for this grain, its local value as a human food and for feeding hogs, horses, and cattle is highly important, especially in a dry season like the present when the wheat and corn crops in western Kansas were total failures.

Next week we will give the method of soil preparation and cultivation followed at the Kansas experiment station in the above tests and, which is recommended to all sections subject to drought.

"A Goodly Land" is the title of an article reproduced in our columns this week from Texas Farm and Ranch, the leading farm and stock journal of the South. Coming from such a source we think its statements will have weight with readers beyond our own state. Even many of our own people do not realize the magnitude of our great state or of its vast and varied resources until they are brought to their attention in some such way. There can be no doubt that Texas as a whole is the most inviting and promising field for the

A GOODLY LAND.

home-seeker on the American continent. Its resources, its climate and productions are so varied in its different and widely separated sections, however, that it is difficult for many persons to decide just what locality would suit them best without careful and intelligent investigation. Some persons read statements in regard to Texas and after coming and locating find that they are not true—at least as to the portion of the country where they have located—and they are disappointed. Proper investigation beforehand would have discovered this fact to them and perhaps also the further fact that the statements were entirely true as to another part of the state—the one the writer had in view. In this connection we will say as to Haskell county that it is located in the heart of the small grain belt and that its yield of the various small grains is on an average with the best. Common corn, however, is not a certain crop here, owing to lack of rain sometimes at the critical period in its growth, though good crops of this grain are sometimes produced. This uncertainty is not, however, a very serious drawback as the small grains and abundant forage crops fill its place. Cotton is a pretty sure crop with us, the yield being good and the staple exceptionally so. A very important point in this connection is the acreage that can be cultivated here. The smooth surface of the country, the absence of rocks, stumps, etc., and the friability of the soil making it an easy matter for a man with improved implements to cultivate from twice to four times as much land as the same man could manage in many other countries. It is no uncommon thing for one man to have in cultivation here 150 to 200 acres of land in wheat, oats, sorghum, millet, corn and cotton, the two first predominating in acreage. All this he manages with his own labor, except in harvest time. It will readily be seen that with such an acreage a favorable year will give him an enormous yield, while a half crop will give him more produce than his brother farmer on heavy bottom lands, or among the hills, stumps, rocks and roots of the older states with his forty or fifty acres will get. This is as much as a reasonable man in quest of a home would ask, but we have not yet touched on the grandest features of the country, that is, its adaptability to stock farming, by which we mean a combination of farming and stock-raising. For the man of moderate means, able to establish himself on a few hundred acres with a reasonable start of good stock, there is no country under the sun where his success would be more certain or more rapid, provided, of course, that he had the experience or the intelligence to properly conduct the business. We base this statement on the facts that there is no country in which stock is more healthy or naturally more thrifty, on the favorable climate, on the ease and certainty with which the feed for them, such as oats, millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn and other varieties of the non-saccharine sorghums, are produced together with the comparatively small amount of feed necessary on account of the abundance and high nutritive quality of the native grasses, and, lastly, on the cheapness of the land to run the stock on, varying from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per acre, difference in price being mainly on account of location. This is a mere outline of the subject, intended only to put persons who have an inclination in this direction on inquiry. Of course persons at a distance will want to know about the state of society, morals, school and church facilities, etc. We will only say at this time that we can assure them that they will find all these satisfactory—much more so than many of them imagine in regard to a comparatively new country. Our great need is more people, especially thrifty and intelligent farmers and stockraisers, to assist in the development of our country, and we believe that if we can start investigation we will get them.

THERE has been too much rain in many portions of the state and the grass and weeds are making the farmers sweat to keep them down.

A GOODLY LAND.

A correspondent asks some questions about Texas, which are answered elsewhere in this paper. But the theme is too large to be disposed of in so brief a manner. An apparently intelligent correspondent of an agricultural paper published in a Western state, in a recent article said that "Texas is much the largest state in the Union and is a fine agricultural state." To a Texan who has a realizing sense of the magnitude and importance of his state, this unspeakably feeble does such a description seem. It takes longer to travel across the state by rail than it does to go from Dallas to Chicago. From Brownsville to Dallas county, is as far as from Dallas county to San Francisco. From Texarkana to El Paso is as far as from Texarkana to Chicago, or from Dallas to North Dakota. As a farming country Texas is unapproachable by any half dozen states. It has an area larger than Mississippi of soil so rich that for most field crop manure does absolutely no good, and where constantly cropped for thirty-five years is as good to-day as when first subjected to the plow. And thousands of acres of this land has never been plowed. She has more pine forest than Georgia, Alabama and Florida; more rich prairie land than Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and more stock range than both Dakotas and Montana, more sugar lands than Louisiana, and more mineral wealth than she knows what to do with. Texas has a soil and climate better adapted to the production of all crops and all the domestic animals required for necessities and luxuries of man than that of any state in the Union. Vast areas hitherto untouched are being rapidly settled up with the most intelligent farmers of the North, West and South. People from the fertile prairies of Illinois tell us that they never saw so much fertility going to waste; that our thinnest soils are really rich in comparison; and we close this brief article on the greatest state in the Union (in all respects) by the positive statement that Texas farmers, even during the hard times that squeeze the substance out of other states, are making money, can pay their debts, educate their children, buy registered Jersey cattle, and thoroughbred hogs, build new houses, ride in good buggies behind good teams, attend our state fair and political conventions, and pay their own way. A trip across the state will now convince any man who has eyes that all this is true. We have already nearly 10,000 miles of railroads and are going to build more, and we have 3,000,000 people apparently selected with care from the total population of the country, flavored with the best class of foreigners. It does people good to live in Texas—there is inspiration in it. There is nothing little about Texas or her people. Cast your eyes where you will, and you see plenty covering the earth, peace abounding, and prosperity honestly earned everywhere. What more do you want?—Farm and Ranch.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.
The latest foreign dispatches state that the reply given by the sultan of Turkey to the representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia in regard to the demands made by them for certain specified returns in Armenia is not satisfactory to the three powers, they having intimated to the sultan that no modification of the suggestions would be accepted by them. It is surmised that Germany is quietly backing the porters. A British squadron of seventeen vessels is laying at Beyrout presumably for the purpose of enforcing the demands of the three powers and it is hinted in the dispatches that there need be no great surprise if the wires shortly flash to the world very interesting news.

The gold reserve has climbed up to \$99,444,786

EVERY sympathizer with oppressed humanity will rejoice to see England, France and Russia force the Turkish government to extend just and humane treatment to the Armenians, or humble it to the dust.

S.S.S.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

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All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

SKIN-CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Stonewall Association.

Program of the 5th Sunday meeting of Stonewall Baptist Association to be held with the Prairie Dale church on Wild Horse prairie about 8 miles northwest of Haskell City, beginning Friday night before the 5th Sunday in June. Introductory sermon by I. N. Alvis.

1. Is salvation offered to all sinners alike? If so, why are not all sinners saved? L. N. Alvis, D. James.
2. Does Galatians 5:4 teach that a regenerated soul can finally be lost. If not, what does it teach? F. Keifer, J. D. Reeves.
3. In what sense are we quickened by the word as in Ps. 119:5. A. H. Johnson, and A. M. Testaman.
4. What feature of doctrine and practice distinguish Baptist churches from all others? Dr. F. Keifer, J. J. Horn.
5. If a man can be saved without baptism in this life what and in the life to come, what do we gain by baptism in this life; especially in the life to come? J. M. Ashburn, D. James, E. B. Featherstone, W. P. Whitman.
7. Why should we have Baptist Sabbath schools? S. A. Cobb, W. B. Taggart, J. T. Farne, T. L. Deal, T. L. Deal, J. T. Farmer, } Comm. D. James.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Forty Years the Standard.
CURE FOR HEADACHE.
As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters have proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yields to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cure by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at McLemore's Drug Store.

PEACHES are being shipped from Jacksonville, Cherokee county.

THE announcement is made that twenty feet of water has been secured over the bar at Sabine Pass. It this proves to be true Galveston, will have a competitor in the race for commercial supremacy.

MANY of our farmers say that the present crop prospects in Haskell county, leaving wheat out of the question, are the best they have had for a number of years. Cotton, corn, oats and all forage crops are looming up in fine shape.

Advertised Letters.
The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days. Desq. Mes. Frank I. Venson, Mrs. Julia I. If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office.
When calling for the above please say advertised.
Respectfully,
C. D. Lono, P. M.
Haskell, Texas, June 1, 1895.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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BABBITT'S POTASH
Sold under similar names and labels.
THE BEST AND PUREST POTASH
Put up in
WHITE TIN CANS
containing one pound full weight
is manufactured only by
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NEW YORK CITY
and has stood the test for over 50 years

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ARM AND HAMMER
is the whole story about
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Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

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DALLAS WEEKLY NEWS and FREE PRESS one year for \$2.00.
WOMANKIND, AMERICAN FARMER and FREE PRESS (three papers) one year for \$1.50.
Call on or address J. E. POOLE, Haskell, Tex.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET,

OWENS BROS., Props.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF
Fresh Meats.
We aim to please.

M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Cash. Lee PIERSON, Asst. Cash.

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needs in part payment for a high grade Acme bicycle, which we send them on approval. No work done until the bicycle arrives and proves satisfactory.
Young Ladies employed on the same terms.
If here or give up, if they must be well recommended. Write for particulars.
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The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Ed. and Prop.

HASKELL, TEXAS.

New York announces a rise in straw hats. Why not tie them down?

The Princess of Wales is said to be a clever artist. Her husband also draws well.

We advise Mrs. Anna Gould Castellane to get a divorce from her father-in-law.

The fellow who favors a strike usually is not found among the strikers afterward.

By and by perhaps it will be discovered that the Cuban revolution never has left Tampa.

Everyone is cracking away at the all-vertices, but they don't seem to know when they are hit.

The Paris Fileno nominates Minister Eustis for president. We advise him to accept the nomination before he comes home.

A Buffalo paper's headline, "Girls Up in Arms," suggests that the outing season has begun and the summer girl has arrived.

Gen. Campos telegraphs from Cuba that "the end of the revolution is at hand;" but unfortunately he neglects to state which end.

An exchange learns that the Mikado is an expert football player. He certainly worked the "flying wedge" on the Chinese like a veteran.

Of course a feature of the New York woman's hotel will be the electric bell service with double the usual service of boys to respond to the calls.

The authorities of South Dakota are still taking steps to apprehend Treasurer Taylor. When last heard from Taylor himself was also taking steps.

In spite of all this talk about "unsafe" money and "flat" money, everybody seems to be dead willing to get hold of any kind of money, if obtained honestly.

A Chicagoan who recently removed to a coffin-like modern flat has been forced to stop his Sunday paper until puff sleeves go out of fashion. One or the other must go.

On his farm at Lebanon, Mo., Congressman Bland has 5,000 Ben Davis apple trees in good growth. Their fruit sells for 40 cents a bushel and the trees bear about five bushels each.

A Washington correspondent has noticed that "President Cleveland seldom wears gloves." If he is a close observer probably he has also noticed that President Cleveland always has plenty on his hands.

Germany is still waging war against the importation of American dried apples. Hans doesn't properly appreciate them; if he will mix them with his beer he will find they make a swell combination.

A New York saloon keeper made a \$5 bet that he could swallow an ounce of Paris green and live. The hospital physicians say he may possibly win. And yet there are those who believe that we all get our just deserts in this life.

Mayor Strong's order that the American flag shall float over the New York city hall whenever he is in the building is sensible. There is no more reason why the flag should not float over the city hall when the mayor is there than that it should not float over the capitol when the legislature is in session. It represents law and order, and the mayor of the city is the executive of law.

Just as hard steel may be bent to graceful curves without losing its strength, so may the hard facts about subjects like stoves and kitchen ware and lawn mowers and iron fencing be made graceful and pleasing in their presentation without losing their real force. In fact, that's the way the public wants them presented—the way that wins the attention of hardware-purchasing people.

There is great excitement in England over the discovery that Birmingham metal manufacturers have been engaged in making idols for export to the heathen subjects of the Queen of India. No doubt English enterprise and skill can turn out a superior, as well as cheaper, article than native workers in metals can make. But it seems a strange thing for a professedly Christian nation to thus aid and abet idolaters in their devotions. Perhaps the fact that money is made thereby will cover the sin. It is money rather than anything else that serves as an idol to millions who little suspect themselves of idolatry.

A correspondent asks: "In view of the recent Louisville tragedy, is it ever allowable to make love to a married woman?" It is not only allowable, but eminently proper; but you should marry her first.

A machine has been patented that is warranted to make five miles of cigarettes a day. The tobacco is spun out in an endless rope and fitted into an endless roll of paper, and is then cut into the proper lengths. The invention threatens to overwork the dude and the small boy.

When Kate Field recently wrote that "marriage ought to be made more difficult," she evidently spoke from a bitter experience. Her assistant had just capitulated to a horrid man and caused the suspension of her paper.

Marietta Holly, who is known as Jealous Allen's wife, resides in the ancestral house where five generations of Hollys have lived. The house is in Jefferson county, New York, close to Lake Ontario. It is here that "Jealous Allen's Wife" does all the writing that has made her so famous.

CLAIMS MUCH POWER.

STARTLING ASSERTIONS OF A SPIRIT MEDIUM.

Says She Can Transmit Messages from the Departed and Asserts that She Has Prominent Patrons, Mrs. L. A. Hendricks Among Them.

(Indianapolis Correspondence.)

THE spirit of Thomas A. Hendricks hovering over the Hoosiers who were devoted to him in the flesh? Is it possible that the shade of the dead vice president of the United States converses with comrades in the state of Indiana, counseling and guiding them in affairs? Such questions have been frequently asked in Indiana for months. Those who believe in spiritualism have been profoundly impressed with the information that the spirit of the dead statesman was in constant communication with his wife and other close friends and party associates. Those who are skeptical knew that Mrs. Hendricks and some leading persons who believe in spiritual phenomena professed to have received on the slate of a medium messages from the spirit land signed by the vice-president. In certain circles of the faithful there has been no little excitement about it.

View-Prentiss Thomas A. Hendricks died Thanksgiving Eve, 1885. He had no time for the arrangement of his earthly affairs or political business. He was in an upper chamber of his Indianapolis home preparing for dinner. His wife heard a heavy fall on the floor above, and when she reached his side found her husband dead with a peaceful smile on his features. Great was her sorrow because he had left no word or message for her who had been his mentor in politics—who, after the death of their infant child, had turned all the wife's and maternal affection of her nature into her distinguished and ambitious husband. Passing away, as he did, nearly ten years ago, without a word, it is strange if his devoted wife should have yearned for some word, some message from his spirit? A Christian and a believer in the soul's immortality, Mrs. Hendricks felt somewhere in the realms of space the spirit of Thomas A. Hendricks was awaiting the hour when they should be reunited. Nor was it strange that she often thought that he was near her in the spirit.

So it has come to pass that the friends of Mrs. Hendricks in Indianapolis have for some time back known that she believed in spiritualism, or at least in the transmission through mediumistic powers of messages from the departed. Gradually it became known to a select and chosen few that Mrs. Hendricks was receiving messages from her departed husband—messages mainly on topics concerning themselves alone, but occasionally referring to the political conditions and events most interesting at the time. Mrs. Hendricks has been counted a sincere believer since about the time of her husband's death. In the first few months of her widowhood, when grief crowded upon loneliness, she went to a medium, hoping for a few words from the soul of Thomas A. Hendricks. She went to Lottie Greenrod, a slip of a girl, who had been considered a wonderful medium at the age of 17. At that age she received slate writings from spirits when unable to read or write herself. She was 12 years old when Mrs. Hendricks first called and is to-day a comely woman of 22, who was married recently to Mr. Herbine, a dry goods clerk.

Lottie Greenrod, as a girl of 12, knew nothing of the high and honorable place in politics held by her departed husband. Evidently the first slate writings must have been of satisfactory tenor to Mrs. Hendricks, for in ten years she has been a constant visitor to the same medium's home. Under Mrs. Hendricks' eyes the girl has become a wife and mother, with a black-eyed baby boy, who sits and crows while the parent holds the slate and receives messages from the spirit land. In the Herbine home, a few squares from the Hendricks mansion, can be seen a splendid photograph of Mrs. Hendricks and beneath it her visiting card.

"Mrs. Hendricks has been very kind to me outside of her patronage," said Mrs. Herbine. "She is a woman greatly to be admired."

Of course the correspondent wanted a message from his spirit friends. There was nothing unusual about the Herbine method. The writer was seated at a small table with the medium and instructed to write the names of dead friends on a slip of paper, with his own name beneath. This done the slip was folded, Mrs. Herbine taking obvious and extra pains to prevent herself from seeing the list. It was put inside the book-slate, which was then held by Mrs. Herbine under the table.

"Keep your mind off the names," she said. "Or, if you are skeptical, look under the table to see that I am not doing the writing." Then, while wait-



MRS. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

ing for the spirits to come Mrs. Herbine talked of the weather, of her baby boy, who was just pushing his little toes against the table, and then of the celebrated people who had sat at the same little table.

"I have had some very sweet and touching talks for Mrs. Hendricks with her husband," said the medium. "The messages were not very long at first, but as time went on the conversations were more extended and always very satisfactory to her."

The general purport of them was love and consolation, such comforting words as a husband might say to a wife in life or as an absent one would write home. No, I do not remember that much was ever said about politics. I remember in one message Mr. Hendricks wrote that he did not care to talk about politics. He was a minister to Mexico when he died, came to me," she said.

"No he did not care to converse with the spirits of any political matters, but with the spirits of two sons who had been dead many years."

"James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, has had a sitting, and you know he is something of a medium himself. Lieut.-Gov. Nye and his wife have both been here, nor are they skeptics."

While this conversation was going on there was a sound of scratching on the slate, as if visible or invisible hands were writing a message. Mrs. Herbine drew the closed slate from under the table.

As the writing was scanty enough, there was a short message: "I am here and am glad to be with you."

The name signed was one that had been written on the slip.

Mrs. Herbine insisted that the spirits were to respond at the first sitting, and after a few more short messages of no special import a message appeared on the slate saying: "No more to-day." This was signed by the "control."

The correspondent was invited to come the next day and did so. This time he placed upon the slate the name of a friend who is very much alive, and was astonished a few minutes later to get a spirit message signed by the name of this living friend. A vain effort was made to get a message from Thomas A. Hendricks, whom the writer had known in life. There was no response. Instead the living friend persisted in being dead and in writing messages ostensibly from the spirit land. But perhaps Mrs. Herbine can explain the mistake.

The names of friends really dead appeared on the slate signed to short spirit sentences, and non-committal answers were written in response to questions which the writer was allowed to ask through the medium.

Whatever may be the belief, it is a fact that Mrs. Hendricks has in ten years doubled the property left her by her husband, and in the meantime she has dispensed to charity and in aid of relatives nearly \$50,000. Not only has she attended to her own charities, but she has carried on her roll of pensioners all the needy relatives and impoverished political friends that her husband was in the habit of aiding at the time of his death. Vice-President Hendricks was in his life charitable almost to a fault. When the vice-president died he was a director in the Hecla Silver Mining company. Mrs. Hendricks promptly took his place in the directory and has been re-elected ever since. The Hendricks home faces the capitol of Indiana. The house was built by Senator Smith and bought by Mr. Hendricks when he moved up from Shelbyville. It is so near the business center that Mrs. Hendricks has often been urged

to sell it at a profit. But no. She feels the spiritual presence of her dead husband in every room of the old mansion.

White Oysters.

Several of the journals which are devoted to the things we eat are proclaiming vigorously against the "white oysters" which are in such large demand at the fashionable uptown restaurants. Nobody knows exactly where the idea started, unless it took root in everything that is white and pure; but it is a fact that women have made unusual demands during the past few seasons for oysters that were white and selected those that were yellowish or brown as being unfit to eat. Two of the most prominent chefs at uptown have made a point of serving small Blue Points on the half shell, packed in ice, the oysters in almost every instance being as white as snow. They look far more palatable and delicate than the regulation oyster, but experts declare them to be injurious to the highest degree. Salt water, which is the natural element of the oyster, gives it the yellowish tinge. To produce the white color the dealers throw the oysters into fresh water, when they turn white, become abnormally fat and soon die. Some of the Fulton Market dealers class them as diseased oysters. It is not unlikely, however, that a little detail of this sort will have any effect upon the fashionable demand for the white oyster.

Habit.

Few have sufficient respect for habit—the ease with which it may be formed; the difficulty with which it can be broken; the magical power with which it smoothes the rough path of duty and enables us to look with indifference upon the altitudes of the world. It is a kind of shield, which the fingers of a child may, at first, weave of threads as light as kossamer, and which yet grows into the strength of steel. By its aid the greatest things are accomplished. The cultivation of proper habit should be impressed upon the young. Isolated acts are of little comparative importance. In short, a correct habit of living is a principle, without which no one can ever hope to be happy.

One Who Is Ahead of the Slot Machine.

Damages for an accident caused in a peculiar manner were awarded in the superior court the other morning in a Boston paper. The cause of the injury was a penny in the slot machine which was left in the way of passengers to the East Boston ferries and over which a crowd of boys were tripping and sustained personal injuries which the court decided amounted to only \$2.00.

THE OLDEST LIVING.

NOAH RABY A CENTURY AND A QUARTER OLD.

Remembers the Revolutionary War and Sailed in the Constitution—Harriet McMurray of Kansas Has Seen a Century and Fifteen Years.

(Special Correspondence.)

S Noah Raby, of the Piscataway poor farm, New Jersey, the oldest man in the world? If the story of his life which he tells he true he has passed his 123d birthday.

It was about eighty-three years ago, according to his recollection, that Noah Raby, ordinary seaman, received his discharge papers from the stanch frigate Brandywine, which had just finished a cruise of inspection of the various ports of the United States and was then docked at the Brooklyn navy yard. The day after he left the naval service he betook himself to New Jersey, where he joined himself to a farmer and for money agreed to serve as a hired man. Since that time he has never stepped outside the boundaries of New Jersey. For more than half a century, with more or less steadiness, he followed the occupation he had chosen, and then, twenty-eight years ago, being full of years and decidedly averse to earning his own living any longer, he settled down at the poor farm in the township of Piscataway, not far from New Brunswick, and there he has since remained.

Today he is totally blind, but his eyes, though sunken, have the sparkle of one who can see perfectly. His body is bent and his shoulders are contracted, but the muscles of his arms and legs are firmer than those of many a man of yet thirty. His jaws are toothless and his words are uttered with a whistling accompaniment, but his voice is strong and full and his laugh is as hearty as it was a century ago. His long hair is white, but thick and luxuriant; his whiskers are iron gray, his heavy, bushy eyebrows are still almost jet black, and he can dispose of a solid drink of good rye whiskey with a sort of smack that betokens the heartiest relish. Though he believes his father to have been an Indian, his skin is white, and his features are of a pronounced Caucasian type.

When Raby was 21 he got away from Mr. Mills Field's plantation, in Gates county, N. C., where he was born, and started out to find employment.

"I hired out to the Widow Denlope," said Raby, "to be her overseer, for \$200 a year. My plan would have worked yes, sub, if I hadn't fallen in love. No, not with anybody else, but with the widow herself. I was all tangled up, heels over head. In love with her. Why, the ground where she stood looked crooked, sub, and I get afraid of her. No, sub, I didn't have the brass to tell her I was in love with her, but if I hadn't been dead in love with her I could have told her, sure. My half-brother, in the navy, and says he to me:

"'If you're in a hot scrape, Noah, there ain't but one thing to do, and that is to come with us and go on a cruise.'"

"So I got right out, that very night, without settling up or saying anything to anybody."

"It was at Portsmouth and Norfolk, sub, that I shipped," the old man continued, "and I shipped on the Constitution—the Const-tu-tu-tion, sub. She had been a great vessel once, but then she was old and used up for a receiving ship. I worked for a year on the Const-tu-tu-tion, going up and down the ratlines to the top 'on the mast, but no further. I never got to be anything but an ordinary seaman. I didn't want to go higher up the mast than the top. That was as near heaven as I ever wanted to go till my time came."

"After I'd been on the Constitution a year I went on the Brandywine on the inspection cruise. Do I remember the captain's name? You bet I do. It was Farragut. He was a fine, portly, good-looking man, sub, and another man of the same name was a big captain afterward. No, I was never fogged, but I've seen lots of others punished. Once I come near being, but it was just because I tried to get away when someone else was being punished. Which of the ports we visited did I like the best? All of 'em, sub; all of 'em. I could have shore leave three times a week when we were in port, and we would always find a higher up the mast than the top. That was always bright eyes to shine on Jack Tars in them old days, sub—certain."

It was while he was at Norfolk and Portsmouth that Raby says he heard General Washington make a speech. Raby is not certain what the general was talking about, but there is no doubt in the old man's mind that the father of his country was indignant and excited.

"Oh, sub," said Raby, "I saw the old general and I heard him talk. He was pretty mad, too—oh, gracious, yes! I shall never forget one thing he said—it has stuck to me most a hundred years now!"

"Oh, right on, fellow-citizens, as you have been going on, and I assure you that we shall have the devil to pay in this republic and no pitch hot!"

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WIFE IN BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

She Took a Trip to the Capital and Visited the President.

While I was in Brooklyn navy yard I got leave one day and went out to see a monstrous pretty burying ground—Greenwood, they call it now. I heard a man who told me that they bury a lot of folks every day there now—that the bodies go to that burying ground just like an everlasting stream of water. Oh, my gracious! what big cities New York and Brooklyn must be if that's true.

"I left the navy because I was afraid there'd be a war, and I didn't want to fight. Well, there was a war, and I didn't see no fighting, only on the sea, and then I was on land and a good way off. I've lost my discharge papers and I can't prove my age by them."

Previous to the recent municipal election at Wichita, Kan., Mrs. Harriet McMurray, a colored woman, appeared before the city clerk and desired to be registered.

"What is your age, auntie?" asked the head of the registration department.

"Law me, ebn! As me sump'n ebn," ejaculated the old lady. "All I kin tell you, sah, is dat I wuz in the revolutionary war. My ole massa's Bible was dun burned by de fish before he sold mammy and me and Sophy to dat dah Rumboldt's."

The city clerk listened with curiosity and viewed the old lady skeptically.

"I want ter vote for Massa Cox," continued Aunt Harriet, "for he dun gib Dick, my daughter Char'ity's man, work in de streets when de poor niggah needed it."

The mathematicians and the historians of the registration bureau pined the old lady with questions, and finally gathered enough data to put her down at 85 years of age.

"I s'pose I be the ole, anyway," said Aunt Harriet, "and maybe mo'."

Ten days afterward "Auntie Harriet" rode down to the polls in Alderman Mellinger's carriage, bearing herself as proudly as a peacock. And she voted. She was arrayed in the fashionable bric-a-brac of a century. She wore a shawl that her old "missus" gave her in Tennessee three-quarters of a century ago; a quaint looking white cap, resplendent in a wealth of feathers, which her young "missus" had given her as a wedding present, and an antique cloth cap, brilliant in glass beads, which had fallen into her hands at the death of an old maid sister of her last master, about twenty years, she thinks, before the war of freedom.

Aunt Harriet is a very sensible old woman, but she has one dominating weakness, and that is to be in touch "wif de quality." In her estimation she reached the apex of honor when she

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DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES.

The Late Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, was quite as famous at the bar as in politics.

One of his most notable cases was the defense of a man named Bomar, who was accused of murder. Mr. Throckmorton soon discovered that the evidence against his client was too strong to be overcome by any plea except that of self-defense, but almost any other lawyer would have been nonplussed by the discovery that the man whom Bomar killed was in his shirt sleeves at the time, and that no one had seen him with a weapon exposed. Mr. Throckmorton gave no sign of discouragement when the facts were brought out, but at the proper juncture of affairs he suddenly pulled off his coat and waistcoat, and turning around so that the jury could see every side of him, inquired whether, in their judgment, he was armed or not. The answer to the negative was unanimous. With a knowing smile, Mr. Throckmorton proceeded to draw from under his left arm one pistol, another from under his right arm, one from each of his boots, and finally a huge bowie-knife from under his shirt at the back of his neck. As he laid the weapons in a row on the table, he said, "You see, gentlemen, although in my shirt sleeves, it was not safe to consider me unarmed."

The jury exchanged glances, and counsel for the prosecution leaves from that moment that their case was gone.—Kate Field's Washington.

INJURES THE BRAIN.

Chess Playing Is Not Conducive to Goodness of Mind.

Mr. Blackburne, the English chess champion, regards the game as a dangerous intellectual vice, which is spreading to rather an alarming extent. Discussing the matter after his game with Mr. Bardeleben on Thursday, he said: "I know a lot of people who hold the view that chess is an excellent means of training the mind in logic and shrewd calculation, provision, and caution. But I don't find these qualities reflected in the lives of chess players. They are just as fallible and foolish as other folk who don't know a rook from a pawn. But even if it were a form of mental discipline, which I doubt, I should still object to it on the ground of its fatal fascination. Chess is a kind of mental alcohol. It exhilarates the man who plays it constantly. He lives in a chess atmosphere, and his dreams are of gambles and the end of games. I have known many an able man ruined by chess. The game has charmed him, and, as a consequence, he has given up everything to the charmer. No, unless a man has supreme self-control, it is better that he should not learn to play chess. I have never allowed my children to learn, for I have seen too much of its evil results. Draughts is a better game if you must have a game."

NOT ALWAYS A GOOD PLAN.

Daughter.—You told me that when I wanted a favor of my husband I should ask him after dinner. The first time I tried it he not only refused, but he was just as cross and ugly as could be. He never refused me anything before—boo, ho, ho!

Mother.—Bless me, my dear, you shouldn't have asked him after a dinner you had cooked yourself.

WHAT HE WANTED.

Tramp.—Please, sir, will ye give me enough ter help me git ter lile city. There's a big strike there and the manufacturers is advertisin' for more men.

Big Manufacturer.—Certainly. Here's a dollar. You can easily get the place of some union man.

Tramp.—Thanks, but it isn't that I'm after. I'm goin' to join th' strike.

ORIGINAL OF "BLUE BEARD."

That nursery tale which has charmed generations of children, and their elders, known as "Blue Beard," was written by a French author. The original of the character of Blue Beard was a marquis of France, who lived in Brittany 350 who was charged with murdering several wives and over one hundred children. Being convicted of sorcery, he was burned.

THE CROWN OF ITALY.

The crown of Italy was founded in 1863 as a distinction for those who were instrumental in bringing about a consolidation of public opinion and the unification of the country.

THE SACRED DEAD.

A story is told about "Jack" Wilson's tomb in the Little Cloisters Westminster Abbey.

Wilson was probably the first to sing "Sigh No More, Ladies," and he died at the age of 71 in 1673. The inscription on his tomb at the abbey was much obliterated and, under the direction of an antiquary, a man was employed to reconstruct the letters. The antiquary, looking over him, so

CLASS OF FASHION.

WHAT THE WOMEN MAY AND MAY NOT WEAR.

Hats Are Becoming Bigger Than Ever Before—The Shirt-Waist Craze Is On—Economic Styles—Fashion and Fancy—Notes of Modes.

LAST YEAR IT was fur that was to have fashionable summer use, and the coming warm weather promises to be a season for velvet hats. It is all because woman has looked too adorable all winter in her velvet picture-hats to give it up just because the season has changed. She will trim the velvet now with lace and gauze, but she will have drooping black plumes all the same, even if she admits a lot of gaily colored straw into the general makeup. The example of this odd sort of combination that is shown here certainly commends itself, as far as appearance goes. Of course, braided pale green straw, its low crown covered with a full-puffed drapery of mordore velvet shirred several times at the lower edge. It is dotted in front with fancy buttons, and the trim is taken up in back with a small bunch of roses and a few green loops. Two heavy ostrich plumes are placed on the right side toward the back. If desired the brim can be faced with mordore chiffon or edged with narrow velvet.



Black, brown and white are the only wear. The general weave is a delicate mesh set with soft dots. Unless a veil is faultlessly crisp it is unbecoming, and that means that one can wear but a few times. FLORETTE.

Evening Waists. A handsome evening-waist is made with a body of ruby velvet. The sleeves are not embroidered in very fine crystal beads and white silk. Tarratan foundations hold up the puffs and there are angel sleeves of puff velvet at the back. These show just over the tops of the shoulders and fall below the waist, forming a background for the delicate lace puffs.

Beginning Early. The shirt-waist craze is beginning early this year. They are already on the bargain counter and can be had for any price, from 48 cents to \$2.50. The cheapest ones are not at all pretty and the far-seeing woman never buys them. A shirt-waist which is made of good material keeps its shape and color long enough to outlast three waists of inferior quality. The new ones come in plain blues and pinks and in checked black and white, green and white, etc. Stripes are seldom seen in this line of goods.

A few of the new waists are trimmed with collars of a different shade, others with embroidery of some kind. Some have collars and cuffs that can be removed and laundered without contaminating the whole garment to a washing and a starching that only the collar

FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

INTERESTING READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

'What Shall the Story Be?'—The Company You Keep—Every Wrong Leaves a Scar—Ignorance of the Bible—A Stumbling Block.

HAT SHALL THE story be, Golden Hair? A fairy tale of a maiden fair? Of giants and ogres and dangers past? Or shall we happily wed with the prince at last? 'What will your story be, Golden Hair? Will you and the prince make a happy pair? Or sorrow and trouble, like giants of old, Stand in your path till your tale be told? 'Whatever your story be, Golden Hair, Keep duty and truth in your loving care; So may it be written, when you are gone, All that she could do, that hath she done.' —C. A. C. in Harper's Young Folks.

UP-TO-DATE FOR THE GOWN RACES. Black, brown and white are the only wear. The general weave is a delicate mesh set with soft dots. Unless a veil is faultlessly crisp it is unbecoming, and that means that one can wear but a few times. FLORETTE.

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THE CUBAN REBELS.

THEY ARE A BLOODTHIRSTY LOT OF PATRIOTS.

Their Hatred of Their Oppressors Leads Them to Adopt the Most Cruel Weapons of War Known to Civilization.

HERE IS NOW upon the march, which the Cubans now are using in their fight for liberty. Every country has a sword of its own, but Cuba is the one place whose only sword and only instrument of war has been her resplending, or cane knife. If she forces herself from Spain the most decisive part of the work must be done with the machete. A New York Cuban in giving his estimate of the chances of the Cubans said that the conflict hinged very largely on how many of the people in cane fields had good machetes. There is not one Cuban in a hundred who knows how to use a gun, says the St. Louis Post Dispatch. The islanders have been denied the use of firearms so long that those who had fallen into possession of guns in the battles of the two years' rebellion often threw them down when they got into battle and used their fists upon their cane knives. The battle of Haina, in which so many Spanish heads were cut off, and which was won by cane knives over the best American Springfield rifles in the hands of the Spaniards. The Spaniards now have a rifle of 43 caliber and of their own make. Cuban leaders have bought Remington and Moser rifles of the same caliber, so that they can use all ammunition captured from the Spaniards. They are making every effort to encourage their countrymen in the use of guns, but have not neglected to smuggle a great many cane knives into the island. More than a month ago Spain declared the cane knife a weapon of war, and contraband goods. Germany, England, and the United States to furnish Cuba with all her cane knives, and Spain's declaration making them contraband is one of the interesting diplomatic questions that Secretary Gresham is now trying to adjust with that country. The best cane knives are made in America, and before and since the uprising on the island there has been a great demand for them. Besides the cane crop in Cuba is now being harvested and Spain feels that she can crush the uprising more easily if she can cripple the harvest. The mother country has not only taken this opportunity to deprive Cuba of the one weapon and utensil that is necessary both in war and peace, but she has sent an agent to the United States to buy cane knives, or machetes, six to train her own Cuban army. But the prospect that the Spanish soldiers will learn to use this weapon is not half so promising as that the Cubans will learn how to use rifles. A reporter was recently shown in a little shop just what a Cuban cane knife will do in the hands of a Cuban who knows how to use one. The dry head of a bullock that had been butchered some days before was placed before him. "Now," said the Cuban, "I will split that head open between the horns with one stroke as if it were so much butter." This he did. The Cuban said he had cut off horses' heads in battles and had more than once seen the ghastly sight of men split down from head to foot with such a weapon. In the national museum in Madrid are a number of gun barrels cut in two by these knives. The great excitement of the machete lies in the wonderful skill in handling it. There are three classes of these knives. The first is nothing more nor less than a sword, twenty-eight inches in length, made of the very best American spring steel and incased in a leather scabbard. It looks like an ordinary sword, but is much heavier. It is worn by Cuban officers and gentlemen. The next is an overseer's machete, very flexible, and with a slight stroke it will sever a man's head from the body. But the broad, heavy, six-tea-inch knie is Cuba's peculiar weapon of offense and defense and her principal agricultural and domestic implement. It is used for nearly every service, for which we use a knife, an ax, a cleaver, a pruning-hook, or a scythe. Foresters are cleared with them and they are about the only tool in a butcher shop. Nowhere else in Spanish America is the machete so generally used. Nearly the whole of Cuba is devoted to the cultivation of cane and tobacco, and every stalk of these crops is harvested with the machete. Great skill in handling them is the result. An army of the most skillful fencing masters in New York or Paris could not stand up before an equal number of Cuban cane cutters. In one of the engagements a few days ago, when a detachment of Spanish cavalry charged upon the Cubans in the open, as the onslaught was made, the Cubans are reported to have caught the Spanish sabres in ortigas, or forked sticks, and then cut men off their horses as if they were nothing more than stalks of grass. These regular cane knives, on account of their peculiar shape, cannot be worn in a scabbard. They must be worn hanging, exposed from the trunk, and the fact that they can thus be worn at all denotes that the wearer is one of very careful habits, for the blade is always kept as sharp as the very best steel can be made. Absolutely every male Cuban male wears one. It is his most highly valued piece of property, and he will do almost anything to secure a good machete. In the mountains of southwestern Cuba he is at home with his machete. He would not give it for the best American rifle or revolver. The undergrowth is too dense for anything but the passage of the machete through the brush. He trims his footpath and waits to spring upon a Spaniard and behold him. And there is nothing that a Spaniard dreads so much in Cuba as the work of these knives. Their stroke is the stroke of death in nearly every instance. Cubans in New York say that Spanish soldiers need not hope to attain much proficiency in the use of a weapon that the Cubans have been brought up upon for more than a century. The Cubans

NOT LIKED BY SOME.

Postal Rule Making Typewritten Imitations First-Class Matter.

The recent ruling of Postmaster-General Wilson, making imitations of typewriting go as first-class instead of third, seems to be well received by the business men most interested in its operation, says the Chicago Tribune. The new rule has but few detractors aside from the representatives of mimeograph interests. W. G. Arnold, the western manager of the A. B. Dick company, thought the order would cause a vigorous kick from business men all over the country.

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POOR MEN GO FARMING.

Long Island Fields of Society for Helping Poverty-Stricken to Be Enlarged.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor announced yesterday that in the assignment of lots for farming on Long Island men with families would have the preference. Each worker will have all that he can grow, and can do what he likes with the product of his little farm. The cultivation need not necessarily take all of a man's time, as he can work in the evening and in the morning. Each man is expected to pay back the expense of the tools and seed if he can, but if he is not able to do so the committee will consider it a debt of honor. A superintendent and three assistants are giving all the necessary instruction free. The men who are at work now are very anxious to learn, and their first attempts are very gratifying to the committee. A quarter of an acre is given to each man. There are about thirty men now at work.

DECISION BATTLES.

ACTUM, B. C. 21. The combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra, defeated by Octavius, and imperialism established in the person of Octavius. PHILIPPI, B. C. 42. Brutus and Cassius defeated by Octavius and Antony. The fate of the confederate armies of Roman and Visigoths. TOURS, A. D. 732. The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel and Christendom rescued from Islam. HASTINGS, A. D. 1066. Harold, commander of the English army, defeated by William the Conqueror, and a new regime established in England by the Normans. SIEGE OF ORLEANS, A. D. 1429. The English defeated by the French under Joan of Arc. LUTZEN, A. D. 1632. Decided the religious liberties of Germany. Gustavus Adolphus killed. BLENHEIM, A. D. 1704. The French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard, defeated by the English and their allies, under Marlborough. TEXAS SIFTINGS. When a man wishes to write a check what a blank expression there is on his face. Down on the Rio Grande a horse thief stole a runaway mule that nobody else could catch. The man who can hang pictures under supervision for an hour does not want to be an angel. He is already one. A dime museum advertises "a great movement on foot." This is probably when the fat woman walks around. Persons who desire to find the president the morning after a state dinner are always told to look in the Blue Room.

FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

INTERESTING READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

'What Shall the Story Be?'—The Company You Keep—Every Wrong Leaves a Scar—Ignorance of the Bible—A Stumbling Block.

HAT SHALL THE story be, Golden Hair? A fairy tale of a maiden fair? Of giants and ogres and dangers past? Or shall we happily wed with the prince at last? 'What will your story be, Golden Hair? Will you and the prince make a happy pair? Or sorrow and trouble, like giants of old, Stand in your path till your tale be told? 'Whatever your story be, Golden Hair, Keep duty and truth in your loving care; So may it be written, when you are gone, All that she could do, that hath she done.' —C. A. C. in Harper's Young Folks.

UP-TO-DATE FOR THE GOWN RACES. Black, brown and white are the only wear. The general weave is a delicate mesh set with soft dots. Unless a veil is faultlessly crisp it is unbecoming, and that means that one can wear but a few times. FLORETTE.

Evening Waists. A handsome evening-waist is made with a body of ruby velvet. The sleeves are not embroidered in very fine crystal beads and white silk. Tarratan foundations hold up the puffs and there are angel sleeves of puff velvet at the back. These show just over the tops of the shoulders and fall below the waist, forming a background for the delicate lace puffs.

Beginning Early. The shirt-waist craze is beginning early this year. They are already on the bargain counter and can be had for any price, from 48 cents to \$2.50. The cheapest ones are not at all pretty and the far-seeing woman never buys them. A shirt-waist which is made of good material keeps its shape and color long enough to outlast three waists of inferior quality. The new ones come in plain blues and pinks and in checked black and white, green and white, etc. Stripes are seldom seen in this line of goods.

A few of the new waists are trimmed with collars of a different shade, others with embroidery of some kind. Some have collars and cuffs that can be removed and laundered without contaminating the whole garment to a washing and a starching that only the collar

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W. Q. GRESHAM DEAD.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE PASSES AWAY.

Faithful Hands and Loving Heart Did All That Could Be Done, but the End Came—Possessed of His Reason Up to the Last.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Gresham died at 1:15 o'clock this morning at the Arlington hotel. All hope of his recovery was practically abandoned when his sinking spell occurred shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. The most powerful heart stimulants known to medical science, nitro-glycerine and digitalis, were injected periodically and an infusion of normal saline solution was made through an open vein in the arm. He recovered slightly, but owing to severe rigors shortly before 11 o'clock he began to fail rapidly and his vitality began to ebb. The three physicians saw that the end was near, and



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

at 12 o'clock withdrew to the anteroom leaving in the sick chamber only the members of the family, Mrs. Gresham, her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, and son-in-law, Mr. Andrews, and the nurses. Up to that time he had been conscious and talked at intervals. His words were full of bravery. He fully appreciated his condition and spoke words of hope and cheer to his stricken wife and daughter. At 1:15 o'clock his breathing ceased, a peaceful shadow passed over his countenance, his pulse flickered and the sorrowing family were in the presence of death. One of the nurses conveyed the news that the end had come to the physicians in the next room and they in turn broke it to the watchers in the reception room. Walter Gresham, the soldier, politician, jurist and statesman, was born near Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana, March 17, 1832, and was therefore 63 years of age.

The Formosa Affair.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, China, says that the trouble in Formosa shows that the action which resulted in that island declaring itself a republic was prompted by the Chang Chi Long party, as opposed to the Li family. Gen. Ting has been appointed foreign governor. Dissensions have already occurred and the common people. It is said, regard the declaration of a republic as an official dodge. Mr. H. B. Morse, the commissioner of customs at Tamsui, island of Formosa, has refused to recognize the republican flag and the German consul at Tamsui addressing Long as governor of the island, protested against the closing of the port of Tamsui with torpedoes in time of peace. Five Japanese warships arrived at Tamsui on May 26 and took soundings in the harbor without being molested by the garrison of the Chinese fort. Only a portion of the soldiers support the republic.

Polygamists Want to Come In.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An interesting question has arisen in the treasury department, which involves the legal meaning of the word "polygamist." Commissioner Stumpf of the immigration bureau has received application for the admission into this country of Robert Stevenson, his wife, Kate, Barbara Hunter, Lizette Naylor and seven children. These immigrants recently arrived at Quebec, Canada, from Glasgow, Scotland, and in their affidavits state that they are Mormons in religion and full believers in polygamy, and that each intends to practice polygamy, if so inclined, on reaching their destination, Salt Lake City. The question involved is whether belief in polygamy of itself, and in the absence of proof of any polygamous act, brings the party within the inhibition of the law, declaring that polygamists shall not be admitted into this country. Acting Secretary Wike has the matter under consideration. Mr. Stumpf is of the opinion that the parties should be denied admission.

Carried Nearly \$50,000,000 Across.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—When Logan Carlisle, son and private secretary of the secretary of the treasury, stepped on board the steamship Paris at New York, he carried a grip in which was carefully laid away \$50,000,000 worth of United States bonds of the last issue. These bonds will be placed in the hands of the European bankers and financiers.

Presidential Party Arrives.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio special, conveying the president and cabinet party from Secretary Gresham's funeral arrived exactly on time yesterday evening. All the members of the cabinet, save Secretaries Carlisle and Morton, together with Senators Mendonca and Romero, representing the diplomatic corps, returned. The members of the party said they had made a quick and a comfortable trip.

To succeed Gresham.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—There is considerable speculation by politicians and others outside the administration as to the successor of Gresham. Among the names mentioned in this connection are Attorney General Olney, Mr. Uhl, the present assistant secretary of state; Senator Gray of Delaware; Ambassadors Bayard and Eastis; ex-Secretary Whitney and ex-Postmaster General Dickman.

The most unsafe place is trying to hide behind a lie.

IMPROPERLY LOADED.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IN THE FUTURE

Will Not Permit Any Ship to Leave Her Ports Unless Correctly Loaded—A Most Terrible Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine at Parkersburg, W. Va.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3.—The Mexican government will henceforth take strict cognizance of the manner in which all shipments touching at Mexican ports are loaded. The following official dispatch was received yesterday at the war department from the captain of the port of Acapulco: "Secretary of war and navy, Mexico: The Colima disaster was caused by the heavy deck cargo, as all of the ships of the Pacific Mail company are loaded in this manner, and other Mexican boats have the same custom. I beg of you for future instructions on this point." M. Isagre, captain of port, "Orders will be accordingly issued to all principal ports on both coasts to detain in the future all national or foreign boats touching at Mexican ports in which the cargo is not properly loaded entirely in the hold. The ship will be held at the ports (the facts being reported to the war and navy departments) until the cargo is restored or the matter otherwise arranged."

Death on a Train.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 29.—On the afternoon North Burlington and Missouri train was borne into the union depot a grewsome burden. When nearing the city, the porter made an unsuccessful attempt to open the closet door, and looking through the window saw a horrible sight. A man about 35 years old lay weltering in blood that poured from a gash in the neck that had almost severed the head from the body. When the door was broken open a pool of blood rushed out. The stranger, who was dead, had evidently committed suicide, but there was no weapon to be found. It is believed his name is Ed Sanford. In his pocket was found several letters addressed to Ed Sanford, care Cash & Luckel, Houston, Tex. On the upper left hand corner was the return inscription and business card of M. E. Sanford, Occidental restaurant and luncheon, Tecumseh, Neb.

Terrible Explosion.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 3.—Two hundred and fifty-five quarts of nitro-glycerine, being taken up the Little Kanawha river by employees of Jim Hines, exploded Saturday night immediately opposite the largest mill in the city. The men had just quit work, but several were stationed and badly out. The damage to glass and buildings in the city is enormous. A battery of seven boilers at Parkersburg was thrown ten inches out of line. Several people were injured by falling ceiling, glass, runways, etc. The damage to property, including mills, churches, steamboats, etc., will reach \$75,000.

Car Jumped the Track.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3.—A trolley car on the Syracuse street railway, bound for Union Square, was derailed by passengers jumping the track at 11:25 o'clock yesterday morning just north of Oswego canal bridge and rolled down a twenty foot embankment, landing bottom side up. All the passengers were badly shaken up and none escaped without slight injuries. William McLaughlin sustained a fracture of the left arm and a Mrs. Ball received a fracture of the collar bone.

Young Woman Suicides.

DENVER, N. Y., June 1.—Miss Elsie Coleman, twelve-year-old daughter of the late William Coleman, a wealthy banker of this city, committed suicide last Thursday night by blowing out her brains with a revolver, after spending a pleasant evening with her friends. No cause is assigned for the deed. She is said to have been the fiancée of the ex-Forestry Commissioner McLennan.

Four Cars Ditched.

RENO, Nev., May 31.—The Atlantic express struck a defective switch near here at midnight Wednesday night while running rapidly. The engine, mail, express, baggage and smoker cars were ditched. A tramp named Hickey, supposed to be an escaped prisoner from Oakland jail, was crushed to a pulp. The cars were badly wrecked.

Two Killed in a Quarrel.

PETERSBURG, Ind., June 3.—At the mining town of Little, a short distance from Peterson, Hawkins Deball and his brother, Albert, became involved in a quarrel, and pistols and shotguns were used. Hawkins Deball and John Crow were killed.

No Funds on Hand.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 30.—Judge Williams of the United States district court, announced yesterday that there would be no more jury trials in his court until the October term, there being no funds to pay necessary expenses. A sufficient amount was not appropriated by congress.

Collected in a Fog.

ALPENA, Mich., June 1.—During a heavy fog Thursday night the Canadian steamer Jack, bound down with lumber, collided with the steel steamer Norman opposite Middle Island. The Norman sank immediately 1,300 feet of water. The cook, wheelman and fireman were drowned. The barge Sicken was near by and picked up the rest of the crew. The Norman was valued at \$200,000 and was insured for \$175,000. The Jack is afloat, but badly damaged, necessitating various repairs.

Will Not be Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—It is not probable, in view of the decision of the supreme court, that Eugene V. Debs and the other officers of the American Railway union now under indictment for violation of the interstate and the mail obstruction acts, will be called upon to stand trial. Under yesterday's decision Debs will serve his sentence of six months in jail and it is thought the government will consider this a sufficiently severe punishment without prosecuting the other cases against him.

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STRYCHNINE VICTIM.

MISS LULA WARREN SUICIDES AT ORANGE.

A Fight in Van Zandt County Results in One Killed and Two Wounded—A Pump Keeper Assassinated in Montgomery County.

ORANGE, Tex., June 3.—Friday night Miss Lula Warren committed suicide by taking nearly a teaspoonful of strychnine. A young gentleman called to see her at 6:30 and found her stirring a white substance into a glass of water. He asked her what she was taking and she told him it was strychnine, but as she laughed good naturedly as she replied, he inferred that the substance was quinine and gave the matter no further thought. She lived with an aunt, who was first apprised of the situation by the young lady falling in a convulsion. On inquiry, she admitted what she had done, saying she had no cause, but just did it. She failed to indicate any reason for the rash act, and as she was bright and cheerful, her most intimate friends are unable to divine a cause. She was under 15, pretty and popular, but was not known to have any love affair. She was a great favorite of her own family. She died that night.

Unknown Dead.

NEW CANEY, Tex., May 30.—While Ed Greenwood was hunting yesterday morning he came upon the remains of a human being about a mile and a quarter from here in this Montgomery county. There was nothing left but a few of the bones and his coat and vest, shoes, hat and shirt. The coat and vest showed no signs of bullet holes or cuts and his skull was not crushed. The flesh was entirely gone from the bones and there was nothing left to decide whether he was murdered or died a natural death. The remains were buried at the place of discovery.

Accidentally Poisoned.

LOCKHART, Tex., May 28.—M. A. Collins, mother of A. B. Storey of this place and F. F. Collins of San Antonio, aged about 60, was accidentally poisoned yesterday. She has been suffering long with asthma and requested Mrs. Wentworth, better known as Grandma Head, to give her a dose of medicine, directing her where to find the bottle. Mrs. Wentworth found a bottle of corrosive sublimate and by mistake gave her a drink of it. This occurred at 10 a. m. Three physicians have been in attendance and at 8 p. m. they say there is no hope of her recovery.

Attacked by a Mad Dog.

NACOGDOCHES, Tex., May 30.—A mad dog made a ferocious attack upon Grant Grayson, a farmer residing in the vicinity of Lion Flat, in the northwestern part of this, Nacogdoches county. The dog first attacked the horse that Grayson was riding and tore the horse up most horribly. Grayson ran to escape into a house and the dog pursued and caught him, tearing his pants and slightly wounding him on one finger. He was absolutely without means of defense.

One Killed and Two Wounded.

CANTON, Tex., June 3.—At Snyder Springs, Van Zandt county, Saturday evening a difficulty between some farmers of that neighborhood about a suit in the justice's court occurred, in which knives and pistols were freely used. Old man Dickinson of that neighborhood was killed outright, his son was shot in the arm, old man Chapman is thought to be mortally wounded and Thomas Bean seriously if not mortally wounded and thousands the first chapter of a feud.

A Former Murderer.

NEW CANEY, Tex., June 3.—Mr. Johnson, a pumper for the Houston East and West Texas railroad, was murdered at East river tank yesterday and was piled around his body and set on fire, burning his left side, leg, arm and stomach and right side from leg to body in a crisp. Inquest is being held and full details of the murder have not been received yet. No arrests have been made so far. He is beyond recognition.

The Gargarovich Killing.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 3.—"Doomed" Marco Gargarovich, came to his death in Uhrig's cave on the night of June 1, 1895, at about 9 o'clock, from the effects of a bullet from a pistol in the hands of Harry Jenks. Was the verdict of Justice Barry taken during the testimony in the inquest upon the body of Marco Gargarovich in his office yesterday morning. The cause of the affair did not develop.

Girl Reported Drowned.

MILFORD, Tex., June 1.—News reached here yesterday that the 13-year-old daughter of John Hollingsworth, living twelve miles above town, at Winn's gin, was drowned Thursday night during the great water spout. The rain here and in this vicinity was the heaviest on record, being greater than the great August flood of 1857. Crops are badly damaged.

A Colored Tragedy.

CAMERON, Tex., May 30.—Quite a tragedy was enacted on the farm of George Crow, fourteen miles north-west of Cameron, yesterday morning. Jeff Lewis shot and killed Epsy Smith and her husband, Will Smith, and shot and probably fatally wounded Lucy Smith and her daughter Emma, after which he went home, where he shot himself in the breast, killing himself instantly. It is thought that jealousy on the part of Lewis caused him to do the killing. All the parties are colored.

Know How It Feels.

WAXAHACHIE, Tex., May 31.—T. M. Holland came in contact with a live wire Wednesday night and was confined to his bed yesterday from the effect of the shock. Tom Fite at the wire and was immediately thrown to the ground. Mr. Holland fainted a few minutes after he had been released. The wire from which the gentlemen received the shock was a telephone wire and had fallen across an electric wire running in an opposite direction.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

THE MARVELOUS INVENTIONS OF R. E. HOUSE.

Has Marked His Debut in the Electrical World—His Automatic Sound System.

Checonut, a small hamlet in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, is a point further remote from civilization at this date than is Alaska today. His inventive talent first manifested itself in the construction of a submerged water wheel for a saw mill, which embodied a principle since used in many forms, and known as the "scroll wheel." Early in the forties he went to Buffalo, N. Y., with the design of studying law with a relative of his family residing there, but having gained access to a limited number of scientific books, he became interested in electrical machinery, and these soon became the absorbing passion of his life. Returning to his home he conceived and worked out in his own mind, without the slightest knowledge of what had been done by others, the scheme of an electric telegraph. From the outset his design was to produce a record in printed Roman characters, and all his efforts were devoted to that end. Mr. William Ballard became interested in the invention and furnished House with the necessary communication between New York and New Jersey, which was not until several years afterward, it proved to be a perfect marvel of mechanical skill and ingenuity, and was demonstrated to be capable, under favorable conditions, of sending messages in plain Roman characters at the rate of more than fifty words per minute. Capitalists ultimately became interested in the scheme, and between 1847 and 1855 an extensive range of telegraph lines was erected, extending from New York along the seaboard to Boston and Washington, and west as far as Cleveland and Cincinnati, on which the House instruments were employed with great commercial success. Many original details of the line construction were designed and carried out by Mr. House, and viewed in the light of later knowledge, they stamp him as an electrician whose practical attainments were vastly in advance of his time. He preferred to employ stranded wire instead of twisted cables, insisting that a much higher speed of transmission by his system could be obtained in this way than by means of solid wires of equal resistance, a theory which was scouted by electricians for nearly half a century, but which is now universally admitted to be true. He designed and constructed the first successful long distance river crossing at Fort Lee, in 1848, carrying two piano wires on masts 60 feet above the Hudson river, in a span of over 4,000 feet; thus for the first time establishing permanent telegraphic communication between New York and Philadelphia, a feat destined to insure having a glass screw-socket to engage with a thread cut upon the top of the pole. When the glass manufacturers insisted that it was impossible to make it, he at once designed a machine for performing the operation, which, in its essential principle, is in use to this day. By his wonderful powers of observation and invention he was able to overcome every difficulty as it came up, and no electrical or mechanical problem ever appeared to him insurmountable. He brought in 1849 by the owners of the Morse Invention against companies vying the House machine, alleging infringement of their patents, but the combined technical and legal skill of Counselor George Clifford, the foremost lawyer of the time, was so expertly enforced by the consummate expert knowledge of House himself, were so formidable an opposition to be readily overcome, and in June, 1850, in the United States circuit court, in the District of Massachusetts, Judge Woodbury announced his famous decision, refusing an injunction; a most notable victory for the eminent inventor and his associates, especially re-lived by House in view of a remark which had been made by Francis O. J. Smith, one of the principal owners of the Morse patents, that he could drive to Old Durham from New York to Boston with a message tied to his horse quicker than it would ever be sent by House's printing telegraph.

Five Lives are Lost.

SAN ANGELO, Tex., May 31.—C. L. Broome, sheriff of Crockett county, is in San Angelo, and reports very heavy rains throughout Crockett county. The bodies of three Mexican men and two women have been recovered. They were drowned in Johnson's draws, and many others are missing. It has been several days since the cloudburst, but as yet searchers are unable to reach several large ranches situated in Johnson and Devil River draws, and the gravest fears are entertained for the lives of many settlers living in the path of the destructive streams. Mr. Broome says the waves came down six feet high and carried away everything in their pathway. In the draws, which have water in them only a short time after rains, Mr. Broome estimates that there was fully forty-five feet of water in depth. One man owning a bunch of 1,700 sheep is reported to have lost 1,300.

Acted Peace-maker.

VAN ALSTINE, Tex., May 30.—A very amusing incident occurred here Tuesday, in which a cat acted a prominent part as mediator. Two dogs became involved in an encounter in hearing of the cat, who had been taking a nap on a gallery near by. The cat at once took in the situation and immediately sallied forth to use his influence, which consisted mainly of his paws, to stop the fight. Beginning up to the scene of battle he began scratching the dogs about the heads and continued until the combatants ceased fighting. The canines were much incensed over the unscrupulous intruder who had by this time placed himself between the belligerents, remaining until all danger of another collision was over. The dogs, seeing it was useless to attempt to carry matters any further under the circumstances, retired and the cat went home and finished his nap.

Too Much Morphine.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 31.—J. Arthur Bailey, until recently a well known ranchman of Caldwell county, died yesterday morning. The physician's certificate of death, issued by Dr. Villareal, states that the cause of death was morphine poisoning. Shortly after the county certificate was filed it was handed to City Physician Menger, who immediately began an investigation. He called upon Dr. Villareal, who said that when he was called to see the deceased the latter was breathing. He was told by an attendant that morphine had been administered to the patient as medicine. To counteract the effect of the drug Dr. Villareal wrote a prescription for an antidote. When the medicine arrived the patient was dead.

Wreck in Harris County.

LA PORTE, Tex., May 31.—The construction train, while returning from work last night, three miles west of La Porte, the box car containing the crew jumped the track. E. Hill, Austin, colored, was killed; Joe Winston, colored, leg crushed; Charles Brown, colored, seriously injured; several others, including two whites, slightly injured. Tender wrecked; engine badly twisted.

Overdose of Laudanum.

EL PASO, Tex., June 1.—J. M. Williamson, whose family lives in San Francisco, committed suicide late last night by taking laudanum. He was over 70 years old and has been agent of the Singer Manufacturing company. He labored under the idea that he would have hydrophobia from a recent dog bite.

An Old Lady Injured.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 1.—Last night the police were notified that a woman had been killed on Peters alley, in the Fifth ward. They found Mrs. F. Golding, a very old woman, lying on the floor apparently in the agonies of death. Her head had been laid open with a sharp instrument, but she was still alive.

Train Fretted Into.

MARSHALL, Tex., May 29.—Passenger train No. 54 on the New Orleans Pacific division of the Texas and Pacific, was shot into one mile west of Jonesville yesterday morning. No damage except a broken window. No clue to the guilty parties.

Ten Hours in Water.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., May 28.—C. Jones and H. Johnson of Lavaca with a Mexican, Juan Durate, had narrow escape from drowning at the mouth of the Rio Grande Saturday afternoon. They were crossing the river bar in the sloop Buffalo Bill when she capsized, and being carried to sea by the current, soon sank. Her cabin floated, however, and the men clung to it. They were carried out to sea ten miles, when a tug brought them back. They had been out over ten hours.

Colored Encampment.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 1.—Adjutant General W. H. Malley has issued general order No. 105, as follows: "Permission is hereby granted to the officers, companies and bands of the battalion of colored infantry, Texas volunteer guard, to visit Galveston, Tex., armed and equipped, and take part in the encampment of colored troops at that point, from June 12 to 14, 1895. Major George W. Wilson, is hereby assigned to the command of the camp."

WORKER OF WONDER.

THE MARVELOUS INVENTIONS OF R. E. HOUSE.

Has Marked His Debut in the Electrical World—His Automatic Sound System.

Checonut, a small hamlet in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, is a point further remote from civilization at this date than is Alaska today. His inventive talent first manifested itself in the construction of a submerged water wheel for a saw mill, which embodied a principle since used in many forms, and known as the "scroll wheel." Early in the forties he went to Buffalo, N. Y., with the design of studying law with a relative of his family residing there, but having gained access to a limited number of scientific books, he became interested in electrical machinery, and these soon became the absorbing passion of his life. Returning to his home he conceived and worked out in his own mind, without the slightest knowledge of what had been done by others, the scheme of an electric telegraph. From the outset his design was to produce a record in printed Roman characters, and all his efforts were devoted to that end. Mr. William Ballard became interested in the invention and furnished House with the necessary communication between New York and New Jersey, which was not until several years afterward, it proved to be a perfect marvel of mechanical skill and ingenuity, and was demonstrated to be capable, under favorable conditions, of sending messages in plain Roman characters at the rate of more than fifty words per minute. Capitalists ultimately became interested in the scheme, and between 1847 and 1855 an extensive range of telegraph lines was erected, extending from New York along the seaboard to Boston and Washington, and west as far as Cleveland and Cincinnati, on which the House instruments were employed with great commercial success. Many original details of the line construction were designed and carried out by Mr. House, and viewed in the light of later knowledge, they stamp him as an electrician whose practical attainments were vastly in advance of his time. He preferred to employ stranded wire instead of twisted cables, insisting that a much higher speed of transmission by his system could be obtained in this way than by means of solid wires of equal resistance, a theory which was scouted by electricians for nearly half a century, but which is now universally admitted to be true. He designed and constructed the first successful long distance river crossing at Fort Lee, in 1848, carrying two piano wires on masts 60 feet above the Hudson river, in a span of over 4,000 feet; thus for the first time establishing permanent telegraphic communication between New York and Philadelphia, a feat destined to insure having a glass screw-socket to engage with a thread cut upon the top of the pole. When the glass manufacturers insisted that it was impossible to make it, he at once designed a machine for performing the operation, which, in its essential principle, is in use to this day. By his wonderful powers of observation and invention he was able to overcome every difficulty as it came up, and no electrical or mechanical problem ever appeared to him insurmountable. He brought in 1849 by the owners of the Morse Invention against companies vying the House machine, alleging infringement of their patents, but the combined technical and legal skill of Counselor George Clifford, the foremost lawyer of the time, was so expertly enforced by the consummate expert knowledge of House himself, were so formidable an opposition to be readily overcome, and in June, 1850, in the United States circuit court, in the District of Massachusetts, Judge Woodbury announced his famous decision, refusing an injunction; a most notable victory for the eminent inventor and his associates, especially re-lived by House in view of a remark which had been made by Francis O. J. Smith, one of the principal owners of the Morse patents, that he could drive to Old Durham from New York to Boston with a message tied to his horse quicker than it would ever be sent by House's printing telegraph.

After the general consolidation of competitive telegraph interests, which took place about 1850, the House apparatus gradually went out of use, the simplicity and cheapness of the Morse system, and more especially the vast improvement in the skill, rapidity and accuracy of the operators over those of the early days, rendering the use of the Morse patents, that he could drive to Old Durham from New York to Boston with a message tied to his horse quicker than it would ever be sent by House's printing telegraph.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD

HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL

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

At Gordon, Ala., a few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Raymond missed their 7-year-old daughter, Rachel. They searched high and low, but couldn't find her. Having occasion to open her clothes closet in the cellar, Mrs. Raymond was horrified to find in it the decomposing remains of her little girl. She then remembered that the heavy lid of the chest had been left open one day. It is supposed the lid fell while the child was playing in the chest and she was imprisoned.

In Dry Point township, Shelby county, Illinois, recently George Bannan shot and mortally wounded Frank Burroughs. The murderer and his wife had separated and it is reported that the woman was at the bottom of the murder. Bannan had returned to the place where his wife was living to get their little daughter. He invited Burroughs to take a walk with him, and on the latter's refusal, shot him through the heart.

At Casper, Wyo., the other day, the jury, selected to try ex-State Senator Joel Hurl, murderer of Wm. Milne, his wife's paramour, rendered a verdict of not guilty. In the trial Hurl entered a plea of self-defense. It was proved by several witnesses that Milne attempted to draw his revolver before Hurl shot.

The state department at Washington has received a cable from Mr. Benby, United States minister to China, stating that the island of Formosa has declared her independence, that the powers have been so notified, and that a government, Republican in form has been established in Formosa.

A majority of the advisers of the sultan of Turkey, have counseled him to agree to the proposition of the powers regarding reforms in Armenia. But the grand vizier, Djavad Pasha, opposes these counsels. His attitude is much commented upon and is likely to lead to complications.

It is conceded that Colonial Secretary Bond of Newfoundland, is likely to arrange a loan from the United States. Premier Whiteaway's announcement in parliament leaves little room for doubt. The only risk now is that England will interfere and block the whole negotiations.

The production of silver in the world, it is estimated, will be for \$145,000,000 to 150,000,000 ounces for the calendar year 1904. The heaviest falling off is in the production in the United States, followed by Australia, Mexico showing a gain of 2,700,000 ounces.

At Cleveland, O., the Charles A. Wood Co., extensive dealers in builders' supplies, has made an assignment to P. G. Kasseler. Assets, \$119,000; liabilities, \$70,000. A move on part of heavy creditors to push their claims was the cause of the assignment.

It is said that steps are being taken toward the formation of an alliance of Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala in consequence of the difficulties between this country and Costa Rica. It is thought by some that the differences may be submitted to arbitration.

At the last general election H. J. Haskell was the Republican nominee for attorney general of Montana, and Miss Ella Knowles was the Democratic nominee for the office. Haskell was elected. He appointed Miss Knowles his assistant, and now they are married.

The "sound money" convention, recently held at Memphis, Tenn., declared for a single gold standard, silver in sums of less than \$10, a new banking system, much like the old state bank idea, appointed a committee on campaign literature and adjourned.

The secretary of the interior has requested the secretary of war to send troops to Pender, Neb., to quell the trouble that has arisen over lands there between the Omaha and Winnebago Indians and the Flournoy Land and Improvement company.

A devil fish was recently harpooned near Moss Point, Miss., by Capt. W. P. Daily, of the tug Victor, measuring 16 feet from tip to tip and weighing 1800 pounds. It is the largest fish of its kind that has ever been captured in that section.

Near Danville, Ky., recently, in a Cincinnati Southern freight wreck, caused by a broken axle, Stanley Davis, from Chattanooga, and D. R. Stokes, a negro from Georgia, both tramps, were killed. Five other tramps were wounded.

Claude Thompson, colored, assaulted Mildred Gray, a 13-year-old white child at DeKovens, Union county, Kentucky, the other day. The child's screams brought assistance and the negro fled. He was captured and strung up by a mob.

Secretary Morton says that the United States took in foreign markets during the fiscal year 1894 \$869,204, 987 worth of American products. Of that enormous amount the farmers of the United States furnished the value of \$628,368,038.

A few days ago at St. Louis, Mo., Paul J. Tustin leaped from the Eads bridge over the Mississippi river into the water 120 feet below, striking feet first, arose, swam to a boat in waiting and returned to his hotel uninjured.

The Jefferson county, Kentucky, grand jury has refused to indict Fulton Gordon for the killing of both his wife and Arch Brown, son of Kentucky's governor, whom Gordon found in a bedroom together several weeks ago.

Mrs. G. N. Hartwell of Jamestown, Kan., recently took an insane freak and threw two of her children into a well. They were frightfully bruised and one was unconscious when taken out. They will probably recover.

Spoltio, Italy, has recently experienced a severe earthquake shock.

It is stated that the Russian government has determined not to agree to military occupation of Corea by the Japanese forces, and demands that the government at Tokio recall the garrison stationed there.

At Danville, Ill., the other night a mob of farmers attacked the Vermilion county jail and, securing John Hall, Jr., and William Royce, who assaulted Miss Laura Barnett, took them to a bridge and hung them.

A few days ago at Quincy, Ill., Mrs. Katherine Meekers, who was 59 years of age and the mother of five children, was drowned in a cistern at her home in only three feet of water.

A number of flat cars broke loose and ran down a steep grade at Pratt mines the other day near Birmingham, Ala., running over and killing William Fields and Neal Brandie, miners.

There are rumors that Queen Victoria will abdicate on her 76th birthday. There have been rumors of this nature with reference to this before, but they have never materialized.

The buffalo gnat, or Texas fly, has made its appearance in Jackson county, Miss., and is in the southeastern portion of the county, doing great damage to stock.

Mr. James E. Risely, United States minister to Denmark, says there is no truth in the story that he is to succeed Mr. Williams as United States consul at Havana.

At Birmingham, Ala., the other day Miss Rebecca Lewis, aged 18, daughter of Reuben Lewis, swallowed a tablespoonful of ammonia by mistake, and cannot live.

At Chicago, Ill., Fred Griffin, who, as cashier of the Northwestern National bank, defaulted for about \$51,000, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A number of persons were badly hurt in a street car collision at Umer Park, which lies between Bensonhurst and Coney Island, N. Y., recently.

At Springfield, O., a few days ago ex-Police Judge C. F. Morris was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for forgery and embezzlement.

Two prize fighters have been fined and sent up for four months at Monmouth, Ill., because they pounded each other on Easter Sunday.

A wagon was run into by a trolley car at Chicago a few days ago and one person instantly killed and one seriously wounded.

The government printing office at Washington employs more than \$200,000,000 a year.

There were thirty cases of small-pox at Meridian, Miss., a few days ago, with the probability of the disease spreading.

Lawyer Choate, it is said, received a fee of \$100,000 from the tax dodgers of New York, in the recent income tax case.

At Carbon Hill, Ala., at 3 o'clock one morning recently robbers rifled several stores and then applied the torch.

Burglars blew open the vault of the state bank at Onida, Kan., early one morning recently, securing about \$1800.

The confederate monument was unveiled a few days ago at Raleigh, N. C., by Stonewall Jackson's grandchild.

Killing frosts fell repeatedly in Kentucky and states in the north and northwest during the recent May cold snap.

Kansas is a prohibition state, but the "beer privileges" have been sold at the Leavenworth ball park for \$800.

The chief of police of Chicago has discharged 500 men from the force of that city on account of gross corruption.

Mrs. Edmund Nallaine, has been appointed deputy insurance commissioner for the state of Washington.

One more trust, a "Turpentine Operators' Protective Association," has been organized at Savannah, Ga.

Australia leads the list of gold-producing countries for 1894, with a production of \$11,000,000.

The legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an anti-pool bill, which may prevent horse racing.

New industries are starting up and wages of workers are being increased all over the country.

It is rumored that Mexico will heavily tax the gold and silver mines of American capitalists.

Ex-Major Hewitt of New York, recently said in London that the Democratic party is dead.

Reports from the northern part of Mexico show there is an excellent outlook for crops.

Hon. Hugh McCullough, ex-secretary of the treasury, aged 80 years, is dead.

Several men were drowned a few days ago in the canal at Buffalo, N. Y.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., announces the organization of a wire nail trust.

The United Confederate Veterans will meet at Richmond, Va., next time.

Japan is making preparations to have the largest navy in the world.

TEXAS NEWS BRIEFS.

Items of General Interest Carefully Selected From Many Sources.

At Fort Worth, R. E. Brown, a bleach cleaner, filed an application in the forty-eighth district court for a writ of habeas corpus to compel Mrs. M. A. Payne and her son, Charles Payne, to bring his (Brown's) wife into court and to deliver her over to him. He charges substantially that he was on May 22 married at Granbury, Tex., to Miss May Payne, daughter and sister respectively of the respondent in this case; that after the marriage they returned to Fort Worth, hoping to receive forgiveness, but her relatives were unrelenting, and he found shelter for himself and wife elsewhere than her home. The other evening he was walking on East Third street, enjoying with his wife and the evening breezes, when they were confronted by his mother-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law, all of whom demanded the return of his wife to her former home; that after the trio had begged, importuned and threatened, his wife tearfully told him she dared not disobey, and after bidding him good-bye, left him, hence the suit.

At Terrell, Kaufman county, recently, George Green, colored, came to the city and gave himself up to Deputy Marshal Kines. His wife was killed at Sam Huff was wounded about three miles northeast of the city. He was put in jail and the deputy marshal, accompanied by two or three citizens, proceeded to the spot described and found there, lying in the mud, the lifeless body of a woman pierced with a 45-caliber bullet above the right ear and a second ball entering the throat. Huff was found about three-quarters of a mile from the scene at J. S. Grinnan's. He was brought to the city, and also the dead body, which was placed in the care of the undertaker.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, was on the floor of the Cotton Exchange of New York the other day, and said that Texas could not have too much rain and that there was probably no decrease in her acreage. There was a suppressed laugh and on his remarks being wired to Galveston, the following telegram came in reply: "If Hogg's utterances about rain are on a par with his utterances on finance nobody will learn much. We refer you to his record as governor."

A gentleman returning to Corpus Christi after a twenty days trip over west, middle and south Texas says that rains have been heavy and general all over the country. Corn, cotton and grass are very fine. The percentage of cotton planted seems to be considerably less than last year. Cattle are fat and prices higher than for years. The general feeling among merchants is better than a year ago.

E. E. Galvin, the newly appointed general superintendent of the International and Great Northern railroad, has arrived at Palestine. Mr. Galvin is a young man, not over 35 years of age and thoroughly practical, having grown up from an operator and train dispatcher. He assumed active charge of his office on June 1. He has his family with him.

The fishing smack Sammy, plying between Point Isabel and Corpus Christi, was wrecked off Padre Island in the Gulf of Mexico recently with a crew of three. The crew succeeded in reaching shore, forty-five miles from their habitation, and had a narrow escape from starvation. They had to walk that distance before they could get sustenance.

George Murry, a negro of 25 who was arrested recently at Denison for assault and battery, attempted suicide in the city jail by cutting his throat with a knife borrowed from the cook. He bled profusely, but the knife failed to sever any vital artery and the prisoner expressed gratification that his rash attempt failed.

A couple were married sitting in a buggy in the rain in front of the court house at Dallas a few days ago.

There was a hallelujah demonstration at the Salvation Army barracks at Dallas the other night. Staff Capt. McFarlane and wife bid farewell to the Dallas post. There was a number of recruits sworn in and Mr. Tracy Rockwood and Miss Ellen Brown were united in matrimony in a grand hallelujah wedding. Frappine and cake was served.

At Hill's Prairie, Bastrop county, the other morning, Dr. A. M. Hill traded for a fine Jersey cow, which had a reputation for fighting. In the evening he walked out to where the hired man and a negro boy were trying to milk her, went too near, and she kicked him, breaking his leg and dislocating his knee. The cow is for sale at a discount.

The great charity circus at Dallas has passed into history, and hundreds of people who gave their time, talent and money to make a grand entertainment for sweet charity's sake can't recall the stupendous success to mind and in some measure appreciate the huge undertaking they had in hand.

Three cars of beaves were shipped a few days since from Mangold, Montague county to Kansas City, Mo.

Many substantial brick and stone buildings, besides many residences, are in course of construction at Fort Worth.

John Morris, the New Orleans lottery millionaire, died at his ranch in Gillespie county a few days ago.

John Beavans, working for John White, butcher, was killed at Modocia stock farm, one mile east of Fort Worth the other day. He was chasing a steer when his horse fell, throwing him against a barbed wire fence and falling on him, inflicting injuries which proved fatal soon afterwards.

At Schulenburg, Fayette county, while boring a well recently, George Karsch struck a small vein of oil at a depth of about 250 feet.

The corner stone of the new courthouse of Ellis county, was laid June 6th with imposing ceremonies.

At Kaufman, the other night, John Ayres and Frank Watson, two negroes, engaged in a row and Ayres cut Watson's throat with a knife. The wound inflicted will probably prove fatal. A warrant was sworn out for Ayres' arrest, but he has not yet been apprehended.

Peaches are ripe at Village Mills, Hardin county.

Brandon, Hill county, wants an oil mill.

Too much rain at Corpus Christi. Too much rain in central Texas.

A bill of sale conveying from Marthy E. Lee of Dallas county to her son, J. M. Lee, a certain madstone, has been filed in the county clerk's office of that county. The instrument says that the madstone was given to Mrs. Lee by her grandfather, and has been in her possession forty-two years. The consideration was \$10. Love and affection.

The trial of Max Eiser, late city treasurer of Fort Worth and ex-cashier of the City National bank of that city, charged by indictment with the embezzlement while city treasurer of \$114,000 city funds, was held in the seventeenth district court and he was acquitted.

At Pearsall, Frio county, a few days ago, Jasper Lyons committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a 45-caliber pistol. Lyons was one of the defendants in the Allee and Lyons case for the killing of Ed. Turner and wounding his brother.

At Gilmer, Upshur county, a few days ago, R. F. Bassett accidentally shot himself with a pistol. The ball barely missed the principal artery and ranged downward, lodging just under the knee cap. The wound is a very dangerous one.

Dr. A. Omen of Cisco, Eastland county, shot a young farmer named Will Peffrey near Lem-switch recently. His hand was fixed at \$500. Peffrey will recover. The affair grew out of a difficulty between Peffrey and Omen's father.

Near Arlington, Tarrant county, Walter, the 19-year-old son of J. R. Turner, was thrown from a gig recently. One ear was torn entirely off and the skull severely fractured, exposing the brain. It is said that he cannot live.

A passenger train on the New Orleans division of the Texas and Pacific was shot into one mile west of Jonesville, Harrison county, the other morning. No damage except a broken window. No clew to the guilty party.

At San Angelo 3,000,000 pounds of wool have been received by the San Angelo commission merchants to date, of which amount 2,500,000 pounds have been sold at an average of 7 cents per pound.

At San Antonio, recently, Joe Ainley, an American, aged 33 years, went into a saloon and after drinking a glass of beer shot himself in the head. He cannot live. He said he was from Illinois.

At Hallettsville the other night Tom Koonce, an old negro, shot Lon Armistead, wounding him fatally. Armistead provoked the row. Koonce was released on \$200 bond.

At Atlanta, Cass county, recently, Willie, the 12-year-old son of R. P. Coko, was thrown from a mule, his body striking a tree, receiving injuries which produced death.

At Calvert, Roberson county, recently, a negro boy about 15 years old was thrown against a stump and instantly killed. His horse ran away which caused the accident.

Houston has just had the reunion. San Antonio will have the drummers next month. Dallas its big fair in the fall. Waco its Cotton Palace and Tyler its Fruit Palace.

A recent raid at Hearne, Robertson county, did much damage. A creek in the edge of the town overflowed and wrecked a few small houses. No lives lost.

Hon. J. M. Stone, governor of Mississippi, was recently at Tyler. The governor expressed himself highly pleased with all of Texas that he had seen.

The railroad commission has approved an issue of \$40,000 of Wichita Falls railroad bonds, which were registered by the secretary of state.

E. E. Galvin of Idaho, has been appointed superintendent of the International and Great Northern railroad, vice T. G. Golden, resigned.

The Brazos river has been on a "tare," overflowing the low lands.

At San Diego recently a Mexican woman dropped dead while walking along the street. No cause could be ascertained for her death.

Four cars of fat cattle were shipped a few days since from Runge, Karnes county, to eastern markets.

Gov. Culberson and party recently enjoyed a fish at Caddo lake, in Marion county.

The citizens of Dallas and Austin now talk to each other over a telephone line.

Runge will soon be connected by telephone with Yorktown, Cuero and Gonzales.

The opera house at Denison has changed hands, the purchaser paying \$30,000.

The name of the postoffice at Enterprise, Medina county, is changed to Dunlap.

The Spiritualist state camp-meeting will be held in Fort Worth in September.

TALMAGES' SERMON.

THE GREATEST SOLDIER OF ALL TIME, THE TEXT.

"There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life." Joshua 1:5 - To the Soldier Boys

ROCKLETON, N. Y., May 26 - In the Embury Memorial church a large audience assembled this evening to listen to the annual sermon of Chaplain T. DeWitt Talmage, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The members of the regiment occupied the body of the church. Dr. Talmage chose for his subject, "The Greatest Soldier of All Time," the text being Joshua 1:5: "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

For the most part, when the general of an army starts out in a conflict he would like to have a small battle in order that he may get his troops in order and may rally his troops and get them drilled for greater conflicts; but this first undertaking of Joshua was greater than the leveling of Fort Pulaski, or the mounding down 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 river, so the Canaanites stand on one bank and they look across and see Joshua and the Israelites, and they laugh and say: "Aha! what they cannot disturb us until the freshets fall; it is impossible for us to stand before them. But after a while they look across the water and they see a movement in the army of Joshua. They say, 'What's the matter now? Why, there must be a panic among these troops, and they are going to fly, or perhaps they are going to try to march across the river Jordan. Joshua is a fanatic.' But Joshua, the chieftain of the text, looks at his army and cries: 'Forward, march!' and they start for the bank of the Jordan.

One mile ahead go two priests 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, and the water is divided, and 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 standards and tamaraiks and, and sooner have they reached the bank thirty or forty feet high, and having gained the other bank, they clap their shields and their spears, and sing the praises of the God of Joshua. But no sooner have they reached the bank than the waters begin to dash and roar, and with a terrific rush they break loose from their strange anchorage. Out yonder they have stopped, thirty miles up yonder they halted. On this side the waters roll off toward the salt sea. But as the hand of the Lord God is taken away from the thus up-lifted waters—waters perhaps uplifted half a mile—as the Almighty fiat is taken away, those waters rush down, and at the same time the Israelites say: "Alas, alas, what a misfortune! Why could not those waters have stayed parted? Because perhaps we may want to go back. Oh, Lord, we are engaged in a risky business. Those Canaanites may eat us up. How if we want to go back? Would it not have been a more complete miracle if the Lord had parted the waters to let us come through and kept them parted to let us go back if we are defeated?" My friends, God makes no provision for a Christian's retreat. He clears the path all the way to Canaan. To go back is to die. The same gatekeepers that swing back the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan let her down the other way, swinging shut the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan to keep the Israelites from going back. I declare it, on your hearing to-day, victory ahead, after four feet deep in the rear, triumph ahead. Canaan ahead, behind you death and darkness and woe and hell. But you say: "Why did not those Canaanites, when they had such a splendid chance—standing on top of a bank thirty or forty feet high, completely demolish those poor troops? But if this is Joshua's greatest victory, it is going to be Joshua's greatest victory. He gathers his friends around him and gives his valictory, and it what they are going to do; old men tell what they have done."

Dead, the old chieftain must be laid out. Handle him, very gently; that sacred body is over a hundred and ten years of age. Lay him out, stretch out those feet that walked dry shod the parted Jordan. Close those eyes which helped bold the blast at which the walls of Jericho fell. Fold the arm that lifted the spear toward the doomed city of Ai. Fold it right over the heart that exulted when the five kings fell. But where shall we get the buried granite for the headstone and the footstone? I bethink myself now. I imagine that for the head it shall be the sun that stood still upon Gibeon, and for the feet the moon that stood still in the valley of Ajalon.

The idea of founding a great university at the seat of government of the United States is as old as the constitution. The subject was considered by the makers of the instrument, and may fairly be inferred from the debates that it was dropped only because, under the clause relating to the District of Columbia, congress had ample power to found a university. Washington took such interest in the project that he bequeathed to the nation in aid of it a sum which at that time seemed munificent, and which would have insured its successful foundation had the fund been securely and profitably invested. It is even said that he selected on the banks of the Potomac as a site for the institution a hill which was afterward occupied by the old naval observatory, says Professor Simon Newcomb in the North American Review. Presidents have formally recommended the measure, and philosophers and statesmen have shown its expediency. Yet we have entered upon the second century of our national existence without its having advanced beyond the preliminary stage of a bill before congress. A national university at Washington seems to me one of the most pressing of our public needs, and one which would long since have been supplied had not strong reasons in favor of doing so been very generally overlooked.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI.—JUNE 16—"PETER AND THE RISEN LORD."

The Golden Text: "Lord, Thou Knowest All Things; Thou Knowest that I Love Thee."—John XXI: 14-17—Among the Fishermen.

Introductory. The morning of the resurrection the angels in the tomb sent a message by the women, that the disciples were to go into Galilee, and Jesus would appear to them there. The place was to be a mountain. But while waiting for the appointed time, seven of them go to the sea of Galilee. Peter naturally suggests that they try their hand at their old business of fishing. They probably needed to do something for their own support. The seven disciples toiled all night, but not a fish came into their nets. Jesus was teaching them that toll day and night, for man, without him is vain.

1. Jesus Appears.—verses 4, 5, 6. "When the morning was now come." Before the light was perfect, "Jesus stood on the shore." A smooth beach. "But the disciples knew not that it was Jesus." Partly from the distance and the twilight.

2. Jesus saith: "Children, have ye any meat?" The expression expects a negative answer.

3. The Great Draught of Fishes.—verses 6-8. "Cast the net on the right side of the ship and ye shall find." They probably supposed that the stranger saw a shoal there. "They were not able to draw it into the boat." For the multitude of fishes. "The number was so great that they took pains to count them."

4. "That disciple whom Jesus loved." This John always speaks of himself. "It is the Lord." His loving heart first recognized his beloved Lord. "Girt his fisher's coat." A sort of loose garment like the workman's blouse of to-day. "For he was naked." Stripped of all but his light undergarment. "And did cast himself into the sea." He could not wait for the little boat or his comrades.

5. "Bring of the fish which ye have now caught." Admiring the fruit of their labors to that which the Lord provides.

6. "Simon Peter went up." On board the boat to help. "Yet was not the net broken." So the Gospel net can hold all who will come.

7. "Come and dine." Jesus recognized the needs of the body. "And none of the disciples durst ask Him, 'Who art Thou?'" They were so certain it was the Lord that they did not dare show any doubt by asking who He was.

8. "Jesus saith to him, 'Follow me, and I will give unto thee whatsoever thou wilt catch of men.'" It is not probable that he did.

9. "This is now the third time that Jesus showed himself." To the disciples as a body.

10. "Peter Fully Restored, verse 15-17. 'Jesus saith to Simon Peter, 'Jesus uses the word 'love' three times in his questions, and Peter uses it three times in his answer. But in the original the word which Jesus uses in his first two questions is a different word from that which Peter uses for love in all his answers. In the third asking Jesus uses Peter's word, 'Simon, son of Jonas.' Jesus does not speak to him as Peter the Rock. 'Lovest thou me more than these?' Another word which Christ uses in his question signifies the more thoughtful and reverential affection, founded on an intellectual estimate of character, and accompanied by a deliberate choice.—Abbot. Peter's voluntness of welcome was most grateful to Jesus.—Dods.

11. "Ye, Lord, Thou knowest that I love thee." Peter's "I love thee" represents the personal instinctive love, the affection which gives no account of itself, and no reason for its existence. "Feed my lambs." Give spiritual food to the young in years or experience.

12. "Feed my sheep." Tend or shepherd my sheep. Guard, guide, warn those who are already in the fold.

13. "He saith unto him, 'Thou art Peter.'" The three questions could not but recall the three denials. "Lovest thou me?" Using Peter's word for love, "Peter was grieved." At the reference to his failure; the implied doubt of his love. "Feed my sheep" is a teacher reading, those who need special care.

ODD, QUEER, CURIOUS.

Rabies is a contagious disease.

Siam has tailless cats with purple eyes.

In Paris one person in eighteen lives on charity.

The khedive of Egypt has commenced bicycle riding.

Handel wrote "The Messiah" in twenty-four days.

China has 44 centenarians, according to her latest census.

All kinds of insects are afflicted with some form of parasite.

In Australia, horses are made of cowhide instead of iron.

Buenos Ayres is building the largest opera house in the world.

The horse, of all animals, is the quickest to succumb to the cold.

Beavers in the Atlantic sometimes last for two hundred years.

There are 1,75 separate railway companies in the United States.

Sulphate of zinc is used to render molasses a pure amber color.

It is impossible for a living being to empty the lungs of air entirely.

The cabmen of Paris are forbidden to smoke pipes while driving a fare.

The United States uses nearly one-half of the quinine used in the world.

Over fifty thousand species of plants are now known and classified by botanists.

Some scientists ascribe all the attributes of mind to microscopic organisms.

Stuicides in Paris average eleven a day in December and eighteen a day in June.

About seven and a half millions of tons of coal are annually consumed in London.

Two thousand patents have been taken out in this country on the manufacture of paper alone.

During the last three years the deposits in the Irish savings banks have increased by over a million sterling.

The Sac and Fox Indians are said to be the purest-blooded red men in the country. They neither marry nor give in marriage outside of their own tribe.

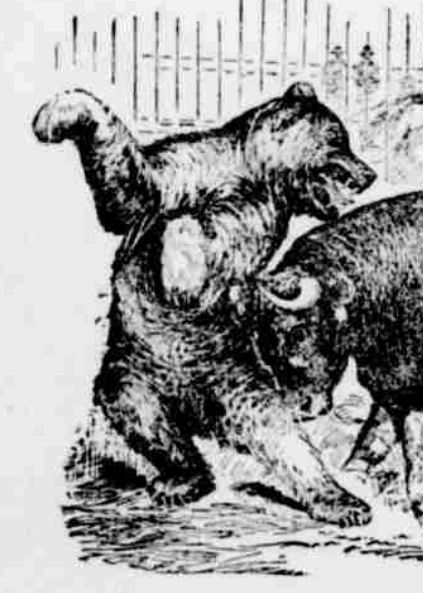
BULL VERSUS BEAR.

PIERCED FIGHT TO DEATH GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

The Bear Died in the Arena While Citizens of Laredo Howled with Delight—A Queer Sort of Sunday Sport.

GR**E**A**T** bull and bear fight took place last Sunday in the Nuevo Laredo bull ring at Laredo, Tex., as advertised. About 650 people witnessed the fight. They howled with enthusiasm. It was not only a fierce fight, but partook of the nature of a controversy between two persons of different opinions. Within an hour after the fight the grizzly died as a result of a terrible punishment he had received. He not only sustained several terrible shocks, but was twice gored, receiving a bad wound in the shoulder and again in the mouth. The bear was the Californian silver-tipped grizzly, weighing about 500 pounds. Two weeks before he fought and rather bested the man-eating lion Parnell in the same ring and cage. His bovine antagonist was the highly bred Mexican fighting bull Panthera, weighing about 1,000 pounds, from the famous Las Cruces Mexican bull ranch. The circular steel cage in which they fought is built in sections and was easily enlarged from twenty feet in diameter, at which size it was used in the lion and bear fight, to thirty feet in diameter for the bear and bull fight. The height of fifteen feet and the eight-inch bars curving inward around the top were the same as before. The arena was the regular circular Mexican bull ring, around which is arranged an amphitheater with a very large seating capacity. Every movement in the large open-topped cage in the center was easily discernible from every direction.

When the crowd began to arrive, at about 3:30 P. M., the bull was standing alone in the center of the large cage.



THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE BULL AND THE GRIZZLY BEAR AT LAREDO, TEX.

Impatiently stamping his feet, lashing his tail in the air, and now and then making savage lunges toward anyone whose appearance happened to displease him. The audience was composed in about equal numbers of Americans and Mexican business men and officials. Most of these people were excellent judges of the fighting qualities of bullfights. The photographers arranging their cameras were especially objects of the bull's displeasure. Whenever they approached he would glare at them with his wicked eyes, paw up the soft ground, throwing the dust up in clouds, draw back to obtain a good start, and make a dash straight for them, often coming up with such force against the cage as to bend the three-quarter inch steel rods. The betting was not heavy, though a number of small bets were made. The only large one was \$100 to \$500 that the grizzly would be killed. At 4:45 the eager crowd was gratified by seeing the case in which the grizzly was confined brought into the ring, but the sight of it was the signal for furious demonstrations on the part of the bull. It was then necessary to secure the services of a Mexican bull-fighter who was present. He went to the side of the thirty-foot cage opposite the low sliding trapdoor, where the bear was to be admitted, and succeeded by his antics and by waving the usual red rag in so distracting the bull's attention until the bear's cage had been brought up against the large one, both trapdoors lifted, and the bear allowed to pass into the inclosure with his antagonist.

The bull-fighter withdrew and the bull, turning suddenly and seeing the grizzly approaching him, lowered his head and made a terrific onslaught upon the grizzly. The bear turned to one side, howling for mercy and received the full force of the impact upon his side and shoulder. Had it not been for the suddenness and shortness of it, it is first charge it is likely that the bull would have finished him at once. Turning about, the scared grizzly, who had worthily met the king of beasts in mortal combat, fled. Round and round the cage he went, howling as he ran, for well he knew that there was an antagonist he could not hug. It was probably his exertions at this time that caused him to lose that power in rearing which he showed in his fight with Parnell. When he ceased running and the bull approached to renew hostilities he savagely returned the assault and then jumped across the ring. Then it was the bull's turn to laugh at everybody, for he was really the only spectator who enjoyed what followed. The bear grabbed the steel bars of the cage, climbed up the side, and put his head over the top, preparatory to jumping out. Men and women hustled to climb out of the seats of the amphitheater, and phlegmatic citizens, who had not performed a feat of activity since boyhood, were seen straddling the top rail, ready to drop over twenty-five feet to the outside. Perhaps the bear realized what might be the terrible damage to human life he preferred to sacrifice himself to the bull.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

ONE OF THE MOST important items in making crops profitable on the farm is to push the growth as much as possible. While the weather is reasonably pleasant and there is good pasturage one of the best seasons for sowing a crop is during a low cut. Liberal feeding is of course necessary. The clover or grass pasture will help timely in securing a good growth, but in lessening the cost. But in all cases when it is desired to push the growth it will be necessary to feed liberally in addition. The amount of the ration can best be determined by the condition of the pigs, as this is the best ration that can be supplied in mid-dlings made into a slop with skim milk. This with pasturage makes a complete food and a thrifty gain can be secured at a low cost. Frequently it will pay to buy mill feed for growing pigs even if it is necessary to sell corn to get the money. Some corn or corn meal can be fed, but it is cheaper and better to use middlings the principal ration. Ground oats is a good feed for growing pigs. It supplies the material needed to secure a good development of bone and muscle, the principal objection to feeding them being the cost, and this is item that must always be considered in feeding growing pigs as well as other products from the farm. The cost of making ready for market must be made as low as possible without lowering the quality. It is this that makes it desirable to feed middlings in preference to any other ration that can be supplied, and the fact that corn on the farm where plenty of sweet milk can be had so that it can be made into a good slop. Nearly or quite all that they can eat up clean should be given at each meal, feeding three times a day until the crop is well started, and at least, when two will answer.—Exchange.

A CLEVER DODGE.

People Induced to Buy Books Which They Do Not Want.

It was a well-known young man about town who was strolling up Broadway yesterday afternoon with a red-covered novel in his hand, says New York World. He met a friend.

Cooked Feed for Horses.

At the last annual meeting of the North of England Veterinary Medical Association, says London Live Stock Journal, a veterinary surgeon strongly condemned serving horses with cooked food. One gentleman said it was most unnatural to give horses what he described as "pigs' meat." If they wanted to have fat, flabby horses, he said, give them cooked food. Besides, disease broke out amongst them, and they died like rotten sheep. Give, he said, a horse good, hard, sound food, with judicious work, and he would repay his owner for it. Another speaker referred to the great mortality among horses in Scotland some years ago from colic. The farmer who was giving his animals boiled barley, linseed meal, and other things. Prof. Gamgee advised them to abandon that system of feeding. They did so, with surprising results, and the agriculturists entertained the professor in a dinner. They talked about the year 1859 in return for the advice he had given them. In contradiction of the foregoing opinions, Mr. John Malcolm, F. R. C. V. S., Birmingham, said his experience of boiled food was entirely opposed to that of those who had spoken. He said the horses were due to the fact that the horses were never given too much at once. The great evil was the giving too large a quantity of food at one time. Mr. Malcolm expressed himself in favor of cooking the food. So the verdict in the case of cooked food was not unanimous. Perhaps the reason why cooked food is so condemned is that horses eat it more readily than food which takes a longer time to digest. The horse "bolts" and engorgement of the stomach follows.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain on the dates named, by April 30, 1915.

Date	Wheat	Corn	Barley
April 30, 1914	65,776,000	68,821,000	66,583,000
April 30, 1915	1,197,000	1,542,000	1,214,000
April 30, 1916	1,217,000	1,542,000	1,214,000
April 30, 1917	1,217,000	1,542,000	1,214,000
April 30, 1918	1,217,000	1,542,000	1,214,000
April 30, 1919	1,217,000	1,542,000	1,214,000
April 30, 1920	1,217,000	1,542,000	1,214,000

Dogs at Work—One of United States consuls in Belgium in his report comments upon the fact that in that country no dog is allowed to be idle, being as regularly used for beasts of draught as horses are here. It is estimated in Belgium that ten dogs will accomplish as much work as one horse, and they are even more powerful than the horse in proportion to their weight, as they compute the load for the average horse at four times his weight, and for the single dog or pair of dogs at six times his or their weight. It is estimated that the dogs in the United States could earn for the country at least \$150,000,000 annually, and to do so would be greatly to their advantage, as their viciousness would disappear, and the danger from rabies be greatly lessened.

Quiet Farm Life—Many complain of the confinement of farm life, and especially at night they must be at home. Statistics show that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in the world are done between sunset and sunrise. Blessed rather is the farmer's family, safe from the temptation and secure in the pure influence of home. Let us build our homes, sending forth moral and religious influence, a spot that will be remembered with pleasure by our children in the years to come, a quiet retreat in which to entertain our friends, a rest for the weary traveler and stranger and an honor to our community in which we live, and we can say we have made the farm pay.

The Cheerful Farmer—One of the important qualities necessary for a farmer to make the farm pay is to be satisfied with his calling and make the best of his surroundings. The farmer who is always grumbling because his neighbor is getting along better than he, or wants to run the money lenders, is not the farmer that will make the farm pay. On the other hand, the farmer who has the better qualities—a cheerful disposition, a close observer, who has the successful neighbor's management, and much more ready to receive advice than to give it, unselfish, and keeps within his means, will make the farm pay.—Ex.

Great care should be taken to have clean nests, so that all eggs shall be laid unsoiled. Once soiled it is impossible to clean them.

Most fowls from Asia lay brown eggs.

WILL THE PALEFACES TAKE ON A COPPER COLOR.

Professor Starr of Chicago University Believes in the Theory—May Have a "Wheel" but Presents Plausible Argument.

It will become a red men. That is the theory of Prof. Frederick Starr, the well-known anthropologist of the Chicago university, and was advocated by him in a recent lecture in Indianapolis.

"My theory is not the generally accepted one as to the origin of the American Indian," said the professor to a reporter. "I think, however, that the line of study in that direction is tending toward the reception of my views, and I believe that what I claim will be demonstrated, as far as any such fact may be demonstrated, by experiment and scientific investigation. I do not make these statements as an assertion, but merely in a tentative way. I suggested the result of much thought on my part when giving my lecture upon the origin of the American Indian. To go into the subject fully and as briefly as possible, I will ask you to consider the northwest coast, from Vancouver's Island to Sitka. You will find that all up and down the coast the type of people, from outward appearance, is the red man, the American Indian. They are fishermen and trappers, and depend upon the sea and forests for their existence, living in huts and as best they may in a very aboriginal manner. These people are, to all external appearance, of one type. Dark skin, high cheek bones, black eyes, and straight, black hair. Go among them and you will find that they have, in different sections, notwithstanding their similarity of external appearance, different forms and ideas of worship and not the same stories and myths. They do not have the same customs, and in fact are of many tribes, though seeming alike from outward appearance. The Europeans claim that the American Indians first came from Europe, Mongolian claim that they came from Asia, and you will find that every class of people on the earth has claimed that the American Indian came exclusively from its race. Now instead of the American Indian having come originally from any one race or country it is not more plausible to believe that from influences of climate, barbarity of customs, etc., they become one type from many through those influences rather than to believe that they came originally from any one race of people? It is ridiculous to claim that the Indian will even dominate the civilized citizen of the United States as he is or as he will be in a thousand years from now, as I was quoted as having said. My claim is this, as the French anthropologists claim, that we are all going through the same influence toward the type of the red man. The French claim that even the negro has changed one-fourth in that direction. Take the cartons, for example, of which everyone may judge for himself. They are each and every one based upon some fact. How is John Bull characterized? As a round-faced, burly fellow of jovial physiognomy. How is the yankee and the typical southern character? Everybody knows the tall, raw-boned yankee, who differs the least from the Indian because he has been here the longest. The southerner is dark-skinned, with black hair, and high cheek-bones and is shorter in stature, just as were the southern Indians. This, of course, is only an example, but may be considered seriously to weigh in the study of the question. Why should not the same influences, which seem to tend toward forming a similar American Indian type, bring about the same result as in the past, even in the face of the counter-influences of civilization? We live in houses, are not exposed, do not hunt, fish and fight one another on the plains for our living, and our growth will be less rapid than was theirs. We also have a constant pouring of immigration which retards any such tendency very materially by the intermixture of marriage. I can only say that this growth is apparent, for we are very young, comparatively speaking. I am to make some experiments of measurement and comparison between the Dutch of Pennsylvania, who have lived there without intermarrying for over 150 years, and the native German who is coming to this country today. I will study by experiment in the schools also. If my experiments do not result favorably to my theory, it will be only a negative influence against it, and we must look further for substantiation, but if they support my views the fact will be very encouraging to my theory upon this question."

HAUNTED BY A GIRL'S WRATH.

The Ghost of a Fireman's Sweetheart Still Terrifies Engineers.

Three miles east of Richmond, Ill., on the Pennsylvania, is "The Junction." There are a large tower and an interlocking switch. It is the union of three branches of the Pennsylvania, one for Dayton, another for Piqua and the third for Cincinnati. The machinery is arranged so that collision is impossible at that point, for the operator in the tower, by turning a lever can derail any train that is on the wrong track. Before the interlocking switch was established the place was known as "Dead Man's Gulch," because of the numerous accidents that happened there. Old railroad men say that on the anniversary of an accident at this place the ghost of a woman appears and stands in the middle of the track until the train is nearly upon her. Then she disappears. An engineer on the Cincinnati branch—then owned by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton—had a sweetheart, the story goes, whose father was a small farmer, living in the vicinity of "Dead Man's Gulch." When her lover was due to pass the girl would sit on the high bank above the tracks to throw kisses at him as he went by. The girl's father was opposed to the marriage, and an elopement was planned. It was arranged that on a certain night the young woman was to be at the second switch east

NEW PEACH TREE SCALE.

A new and destructive bark louse has appeared among the peach orchards of the Atlantic states. In the illustration that accompanies this article is shown a section of peach tree with the above mentioned louse packed closely around it. They suck the juices from the bark and thus weaken and kill the tree.

Not till three years ago was this species recognized to be new.

At that time on the grounds of the department of agriculture at Washington, some of the seedling peaches were found to be badly damaged. The young twigs of these trees were already dead and dry. An investigation showed that the insect was the "Diapsis lanatus," first described as found in Jamaica. It may have been imported from the West Indies. In Jamaica it feeds upon the grape, cedar, peach, cotton and a number of other plants. The officers of the department of agriculture have been trying to find out how widely scattered the species is over the globe, and whether it feeds on any plant or on any insect. They have found it widely scattered. Worst of all they have found that it feeds upon a great variety of plants. For this reason it is regarded as especially dangerous, and it will doubtless be very difficult to stamp it out, or prevent the re-introduction when once it is stamped out.

In the United States, however, it is found to feed upon only one or two kinds of food. It can stand our winters, at least as far north as Wash-

ington, and multiples with surprising rapidity, giving even at that city three or four generations per year. For this reason the scientists do not believe it will be possible to stamp it out.

We have then to face the fact that there is a new pest with us to stay. So far spraying has been found of little or no value as a preventive. No parasitic wasps have been found. One predatory insect has been found feeding upon it, and this gives some hope of relief. Late in the fall of 1913 a number of adult specimens of the "Twice Stabbed Ladybird" were seen gnawing into the adult female scales at Washington.

Applications of kerosene emulsion of various strength were tried as washes. This was in the winter. The adult insects had little effect on the small twigs. When pure kerosene or pure benzene emulsion was applied, it killed the pests, but the experimenters believe also that it injured the trees. The only way to fight the insect by these washes seems to be to apply them in summer time, when the young broods are coming out. There is no doubt that the application would be effective on the new generations, provided the emulsion were diluted not more than ten times with water.

In the illustration "a" shows sector of peach tree trunk with male and female scales in situ—natural size. "b" shows scale of adult female; "c" shows scale of adult male; "d" shows scale in natural condition—enlarged. The true size of the scales is seen on the tree.

The young borer works its way into the cane, and remains until the following spring, eating out the pith and causing death of cane.

As soon as the leaves start, the affected parts are easily discovered, and should be cut out and burned at once.

A quarter acre, rich and well cultivated, should yield from twenty to forty bushels of berries. A bountiful supply for most families, and a nice surplus to sell.

Picking, packing and marketing are important factors in selling berries. For family use, leave fruit on the vines until fully ripe, and pick fresh for the market.

For market pick every day before too ripe. Never allow stems, leaves, dirt or imperfect berries in the box. Always have a uniform quality, and the box well filled.

If you sell in a good market, offer only good berries, give good measure and always deal honestly with your customers.

Remember, it costs no more to raise good berries; it costs no more to pick and deliver. Freight and express charges are just the same, and when sold good berries always go first and bring largest prices.

Therefore, for most pleasure and greatest profit, grow only the best. Sparta, Wis. M. A. Thayer.

New bees should be bunched, four or five in a bunch—five would be better. They should be clean, sound, even sized—very small ones not wanted—and should be carefully fitted. They should be sent in one-bushel crates, and later on in barrels, the latter to be well ventilated. Bees always sell best when they are clean, therefore they should not be trimmed close to the feet. Lay cow bees to rest.

Marketing Green Peas.—The first shipment from long distances should be in third bushel boxes. As the shipments increase and the price cheapens the production of about 1,200,000 head, or upwards of one-third. It is, however, a well established fact that during the last ten years the number of cattle in Italy has been steadily increasing, especially as regards milk cows. This increase has been noted in almost every province of Upper Italy, chiefly in the province of Venetia, and in certain parts of Sicily. Official estimates, indeed, place the number of head of cattle at present in Italy at about 5,900,000. An increase of this kind in ten years has shown a decrease, caused by changes in methods of cultivation; numerous herds which were driven down from the Abruzzi and the Basilicata to winter on the tablelands of Apulia were deprived of the necessary pasture. Goats also show a decrease, and we read: "Not a few of the forest commissioners, following the example of Switzerland, have strictly forbidden the breeding of goats."

The Bush and the Rose. (Translated From the French.) "What! withering so soon away? The bush has scarce drawn to its close. Poor flower, thy life is but a day." The bush low whispered to the rose. "My life has been with joy replete." The beautiful rose soft answer made. "An angry sheep, thy life is but a day." Shall I regret that I must fade?" Grace E. Sloate.

Prepare for Summer.—An effective fly poison, which has the merit of being poisonous only to the pest, is made of a polk of an egg beaten with a table-

SPLENDOR OF EACH OF GROUND BLACK PEPPER AND MOLASSES.

It should be poured in shallow plates and set about. This is a simple process to catch the few flies that slip into a house before the screens are put up, for most house-keepers wait until swarmed by the buzzing insects of their arrival to put up these safeguards.

Gems Discovered in Plants.—The assistant director of Kew gardens, lecturing at the London institute on some curiosities of tropical plant life, said that among these were the pearls found occasionally in the cocoanut palm of the Philippine islands, pearls which, like those of the ocean, are composed of carbonate of lime. The bamboo, too, yields another precious product in the shape of true opals, which are found in its joints. In each case this mineral matter is of course obtained from the soil. The natives of the Celebes use these vegetable opals as amulets and charms against disease.

Weight of Young Pigs.—A pig at its birth should weigh about three pounds. At the end of the first month the weight should have increased to fifteen, and it should continue to grow until at the tenth month it has attained a weight of 300 pounds. That is, if it is kept long, but the most profitable hog is the one marketed when seven or eight months old. The cost of pork is five percent greater in the tenth month than in the fifth month in the food consumed. Quick returns and quick profits should be the aim of the swine breeder.—Field and Farm.

Market celery should not be cut until it is well bleached out. It should not

A STARTLING THEORY.

WILL THE PALEFACES TAKE ON A COPPER COLOR.

Professor Starr of Chicago University Believes in the Theory—May Have a "Wheel" but Presents Plausible Argument.

It will become a red men. That is the theory of Prof. Frederick Starr, the well-known anthropologist of the Chicago university, and was advocated by him in a recent lecture in Indianapolis.

"My theory is not the generally accepted one as to the origin of the American Indian," said the professor to a reporter. "I think, however, that the line of study in that direction is tending toward the reception of my views, and I believe that what I claim will be demonstrated, as far as any such fact may be demonstrated, by experiment and scientific investigation. I do not make these statements as an assertion, but merely in a tentative way. I suggested the result of much thought on my part when giving my lecture upon the origin of the American Indian. To go into the subject fully and as briefly as possible, I will ask you to consider the northwest coast, from Vancouver's Island to Sitka. You will find that all up and down the coast the type of people, from outward appearance, is the red man, the American Indian. They are fishermen and trappers, and depend upon the sea and forests for their existence, living in huts and as best they may in a very aboriginal manner. These people are, to all external appearance, of one type. Dark skin, high cheek bones, black eyes, and straight, black hair. Go among them and you will find that they have, in different sections, notwithstanding their similarity of external appearance, different forms and ideas of worship and not the same stories and myths. They do not have the same customs, and in fact are of many tribes, though seeming alike from outward appearance. The Europeans claim that the American Indians first came from Europe, Mongolian claim that they came from Asia, and you will find that every class of people on the earth has claimed that the American Indian came exclusively from its race. Now instead of the American Indian having come originally from any one race or country it is not more plausible to believe that from influences of climate, barbarity of customs, etc., they become one type from many through those influences rather than to believe that they came originally from any one race of people? It is ridiculous to claim that the Indian will even dominate the civilized citizen of the United States as he is or as he will be in a thousand years from now, as I was quoted as having said. My claim is this, as the French anthropologists claim, that we are all going through the same influence toward the type of the red man. The French claim that even the negro has changed one-fourth in that direction. Take the cartons, for example, of which everyone may judge for himself. They are each and every one based upon some fact. How is John Bull characterized? As a round-faced, burly fellow of jovial physiognomy. How is the yankee and the typical southern character? Everybody knows the tall, raw-boned yankee, who differs the least from the Indian because he has been here the longest. The southerner is dark-skinned, with black hair, and high cheek-bones and is shorter in stature, just as were the southern Indians. This, of course, is only an example, but may be considered seriously to weigh in the study of the question. Why should not the same influences, which seem to tend toward forming a similar American Indian type, bring about the same result as in the past, even in the face of the counter-influences of civilization? We live in houses, are not exposed, do not hunt, fish and fight one another on the plains for our living, and our growth will be less rapid than was theirs. We also have a constant pouring of immigration which retards any such tendency very materially by the intermixture of marriage. I can only say that this growth is apparent, for we are very young, comparatively speaking. I am to make some experiments of measurement and comparison between the Dutch of Pennsylvania, who have lived there without intermarrying for over 150 years, and the native German who is coming to this country today. I will study by experiment in the schools also. If my experiments do not result favorably to my theory, it will be only a negative influence against it, and we must look further for substantiation, but if they support my views the fact will be very encouraging to my theory upon this question."

JOAQUIN MILLER SMIRCHED.

The "Foot of the Sierras" Connected with a Hawaiian Scandal.

San Francisco special: Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierras," figures in a fickle lover in a tale from the Hawaiian islands. The name of the young woman connected with the poet in the gossip is Araba Miller Oliver. She is about 17 years of age and her freshness and beauty contrast with the advancement in life of the poet. The story from the island is that Miller abandoned the young woman, who is soon to become a mother and that she is now wholly dependent on charity. She is living with a native family and has been waiting in vain for assistance from Miller. When he arrived in Honolulu he represented that she was his daughter, the report stated.

Joaquin Miller was averse to discussing the accusation when visited yesterday. He did not want to enter into any dispute with the girl in order to defend himself and was willing that her statements should go uncontradicted. It appeared that he is still fond of her, and from a remark which he let drop it was inferred that he might return to Honolulu, if he could do so with safety. He was in the mood to see her again. He was inclined to think that the scandal about him had been set afloat by persons in Hawaii who were offended by his published criticism of the political conditions on the islands.

TREASURE TROVE.

Two men recently found in a Mississippi river sandbar a bulk of a wrecked steamer containing 100 barrels of whiskey. It had been ripening since before the war, and was in fine fettle. The two boys in quest of it, Mich, recently found \$600 in gold under an old pine stump, and the town is in high hopes of becoming stupes.

Years ago a queer old fellow in Powderly, Tex., borrowed an iron kettle of a neighbor. Soon after he died in his room there were many searches for the kettle, which was at last found with \$2,000 in it.

In some old buildings at Jay Bridge, Mo., was found \$2,500 in government bonds but a little time ago.

FACTS TERSELY TOLD.

The Aeneas races were founded by Queen Anne. James P. Jump of Owen, Ky., is not egotistical in claiming that he is the champion egg-eater. He recently ate a whole egg in twenty-two of them.

Cultivated plums, of which there are now several hundred varieties, all descended from the original species, which was a native of the south Caucasian country. It is calculated that 10,000,000 photographs of the queen, the Prince and the Princess of Wales are produced annually, and find a ready sale all over the world.

So much has the art of dressing and dyeing feathers been developed that numbers of the seemingly rare feather loss work have already been made from the plumage of the ordinary fowl. There is a gigantic "rocking-stone" or balanced boulder on the pinnacle of Tandil mountain, Buenos Ayres, twenty-four feet in height, ninety feet long and will weigh twenty-five tons.

Glass is the most perfectly elastic substance in existence. A glass plate kept under pressure in a bent condition for five and twenty years will return to its exact original form. Steel comes next. The ancient Chinese and Japanese frequently used to draw pictures with their thumb nails. The nails were allowed to grow to a length of some eight or ten inches, and were pared to a point and dipped in vermilion or blue ink.

Filbert, the center of the French wool-manufacture, is so well off that it has abolished nearly all its town taxes and now petitions the government for leave to do away with the octroi, the duty on provisions entering the town.

BILL COOK SENT TO PRISON.

The Noted Outlaw Will Serve for Forty-Five Years.

Fort Smith special: United States Marshal Crump's deputies took to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., yesterday the following Indian territory desperadoes: Bill Cook, robbery, forty-five years; Doyle Henge, robbery, three years; Clyde Barber, robbery, three years; Ed Keating, manslaughter, three years; Jim Keating, manslaughter, three years; Enoch Thomas, manslaughter, ten years; Joe Skinner, manslaughter, two years; Henry Buffington, larceny, five years; Johnson Tiger, larceny, two years; Isaac Alexander, larceny, three years; James Kendrick, assault with intent to kill, three years; Taylor McKoy, assault with intent to kill, three years; J. H. Beck, violating postal laws, one and one-half years; Gabriel Phillips, receiving stolen goods, one and one-half years; Lafayette Hudson, conspiracy, two years. Bill Cook, record as outlaw and desperado is known to everyone. Hudson is the man over whose admission to hall in Judge Parker and Justice White of the United States Supreme court differed. Jim and Ed Keating were youths who killed an old enemy during a quarrel. Bill is an Indian lawyer of former good character. He tried to make money by helping Indians to citizenship in the Cherokee nation for \$20 each. He obtained a copy of the Indian rolls in the Indian bureau in Washington and sent circulars through the mail announcing that he had copies and all persons who had Indian blood in them whose ancestors' names were on the rolls and who could prove up their succession could acquire Cherokee citizenship, worth \$5,000. The whole power of the Cherokee council was turned against Beck and he was forced to have used the United States mails in furtherance of a fraudulent scheme.

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A HUNTED HEIRESS.

A TALE OF FACTORY LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND.

By Major MacNamara.

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

"Never mind the pink, cousin Kate—sit down here, for I wish to speak with you." Kate took a seat by his side as obediently as if she were a petted child, and with her gathered hands, her hands, she looked contentedly up into the man's handsome face and said:

"Now, cousin, tell me what you want to say to me, and while you are doing so I will arrange my flowers."

"He looked down at her with surprise. His face and simple surprise. He could not understand—and good reason why—the poor girl did not understand herself. Another girl, he thought, would instantly have known why she was invited to a fête in a lovely conservatory and would naturally have felt somewhat nervous, unless indeed she was a 'girl of the period,' and possessed of considerable experience in matters such as he proposed to discuss."

Walter was puzzled how to proceed. Kate's coolness had entirely upset his plans of operation—he stammered out at last—"Well, Kate I wanted to speak about—"

"About what, Walter? You talk like a little school-boy—now say right out what you want, and if it is this bouquet, I will immediately arrange and give it to you."

"Was there ever such a girl—such an impudent thought the young man—did she understand what he wished to say or did she not—anyhow here she is throwing herself at my head and I'll catch her—so here goes!"

"Well, I'll tell you, Kate, I've been thinking—"

"And so have I, Walter, and it is the most unprudent thing a man or woman can do. If you will stop thinking, Walter, you will do much better. Here, put that pink in your button-hole!"

"Is this girl an idiot—a fool—or is it she is just making fun of me—she looks innocent enough—but I've my doubts. However, here goes again—such an impudent thought the young man—did she understand what he wished to say or did she not—anyhow here she is throwing herself at my head and I'll catch her—so here goes!"

"Well, why don't you, Walter? You're old enough, I'm sure."

"I want to marry you, Kate! I love you—"

"You want to marry me, cousin, Walter? When?"

"Whenever you will, Kate!" exclaimed the surprised young man, looking at the calm, beautiful face in the deepest wonder.

"You must ask Mrs. Markham, cousin, and she will tell you when—there! you will run back and tell me the time, so I may be ready."

Walter Dillon was startled by this answer. Was the girl mad? What had come over her? He looked searchingly into her beautiful face but saw nothing there to indicate unreason or insanity—her eyes were calmly steady, though somewhat vacant in their expression, and a sweet, smiling smile played about her lips—yes, she was all herself—so he said:

"Why see Mrs. Markham? What has she to do with it? I'll tell you myself—"

"Hush, Walter, you mustn't speak so of Mrs. Markham. She is my friend, and you must treat her with becoming respect. I shall do nothing without Mrs. Markham's consent."

"This point poor Kate was firm, and together the two (left) the conservatory and made their way to Mrs. M.'s dormitory, where, much to her astonishment, the proposition of Walter Dillon was laid before her."

To say that she was dumb with amazement, would but illly express her feelings; but she congratulated Walter and his affianced on their engagement, and kissed Kate as she turned to leave the room.

As for Walter, there was something about the whole affair which started and confounded him; what it was he could not tell—but he often looked uneasily at Kate as if seeking the solution of some mysterious problem.

As for Kate herself, she took things quite coolly. She didn't seem to see anything extraordinary or uncommon about the matter, but gave herself away with the same unconcern that she would have tossed a flower into the gutter.

All the rest of the afternoon the face of Martha Markham was drawn and pale as if with pain; and at a quarter of eight she came to her room and sat at her dressing-table, looking like anything but an engaged young lady.

CHAPTER VII.

KNOWING WHAT A HANDY THING IT IS TO HAVE AN ANTI-Room TO A LIBRARY.

Miss Dillon went about the house, as was her habit of late, singing softly to herself.

"I didn't seem to comprehend the sudden change in her relations to the family of her uncle—nor indeed seem to have the least idea that she was engaged to her cousin at all."

While she went about with him, and she talked quietly together, the one single subject in which he was most interested, to-wit, his marriage to the beautiful Kate, Walter could not bring her to speak of it. She would say that the matter was in the hands of Mrs. Markham—that Mrs. Markham would do all that was necessary in the premises, and that they mustn't further concern themselves about it.

In the meantime poor Kate would permit no familiarities whatever—the nearest approach that her cousin could come to was once when he kissed her small white hand, and even that privilege was reluctantly granted him.

Walter, of course, vainly conjectured as to the cause of this strange conduct on the part of Kate, but never for a moment would he think of her as being anything but a girl who would do what she would do.

But Kate's strange trust in Mrs. Markham, puzzled and annoyed him more than anything else.

Walter was delighted with the smooth manner in which his matrimonial bark was sailing, and he employed himself with much energy and enthusiasm in the interest of his beautiful cousin.

In a short time the pictures were properly arranged and forwarded to the art room of Messrs. Blake & Everly, and a catalogue was issued, in which it was announced, that:—

"The gems enumerated here are the production of a wealthy and accomplished lady amateur whose genius bids fair, at some future day, to produce a work of art worthy of our most eminent painters."

In the meantime Kate kept closely to her room, even taking her meals there; only seldom walking in the grounds of the mansion or joining the family in the library.

Walter at this time was always in great good humor. He was very busy. For the first time in his life, perhaps, he had something to do that was not his own. He was the proprietor of the hanging of the pictures in the art gallery. For he had considerable taste in that direction; he attended to the advertisements; wrote criticisms for the papers, for which he paid so much per editorial line, and in a variety of ways, sought to enhance the value of the pictures, so they might command a good price at the forthcoming auction sale.

In this way he worked incessantly and to much advantage on behalf of his cousin.

There was another interesting work going on besides at Windemere. Three or four seamstresses were constantly employed on the *trousseaux* of Miss Dillon. Her invitations were being prepared, and a hundred and one other things were being done preparatory to the great event.

Indeed the whole household was busy and pleased, and never in his life had Mr. Dillon been so comfortable and contented. He was surprised at the smoothness with which everything was running, so much so that he began to look upon himself as the promoter of all the happiness which seemed to reign about him.

And so he was, as he found afterwards—to his cost.

The day of the sale at last arrived, and the pictures went off merrily. "I tell you it was lively bidding, Kate," said Walter the next day, as he placed the sum of seven hundred dollars in her hand, "you might have sold a thousand pictures at the same rate."

Kate received the money without a word and retired to her own apartments. Mrs. Markham expressed her surprise and indignation at the success of the sale, and left upon her table a cup of tea and some toast and kindly kissed her good night.

TO BE CONTINUED.

GREAT LITTLE MEN.

Things Not Much Larger Than Dolls. But Perfect in Other Respects.

The English Jew, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, was doubtless the most widely known of any human curiosity of either ancient or modern times. Lucia Zaratte alone excepted. Born of parents of the normal size in Rutlandshire, 1614, at birth his height did not exceed five inches. He did not begin to walk until after the end of his third year, his height at this time being but eight and three-quarter inches.

When seven years of age he was taken to the family of the Duke of Buckingham, having between the age of three and seven, added but four inches to his stature. At the age of thirty he was only eighteen inches tall, when fully equipped with his high-heeled shoes, which were then so fashionable. Now comes the most remarkable part of the story.

At the age of 31, a time when most human beings are supposed to have fully matured, he suddenly began to grow at a surprising rate, his growth being so rapid that in the short space of four years he shot up to the height of three feet nine inches, a clear gain of six and three quarter inches for each year. How or why this remarkable change was brought about was a problem which the Royal society of surgeons was never able to solve.

Hudson lived to the great old age of 67. Born was another of the old-time dwarfs of distinction. He was born in 1734, near Charles, Polish Russia. He was one inch less in height at birth than Hudson was, and weighed but eleven ounces. On his twenty-first birthday he was two feet two inches in height and very robust. He went to England and married a woman of the regulation size, and lived to the advanced age of 95 years.

Stewart's Picture of Washington.

The Marquis de Lazare, of Paris, has a portrait of George Washington, made by Stewart, an American painter, which he offers to lend to the world's fair at Chicago. It was taken to France by his wife's grandfather. At one time minister to the United States. As the portrait is by an American artist it cannot be exhibited in the French section, but the Marquis de Lazare offers to send it over if the government will pay the charges, which it undoubtedly will do.

The English of It.

Harry—Where's Cholly these days? Fred—Oh, he's taken a position in a swaggar tailor shop as a cutter.

Harry—Why, he doesn't know the first thing about cutting a suit of clothes to fit.

Fred—Of course he doesn't. That's how he got the place. The tailor wants to make a reputation for turning out suits of genuine English. It don't you know.

Improving.

Aunt Hilda—Think this world is improving, do you? Folks lie as much as ever, don't they?

Mr. Jinks—No, not by a good deal. Mighty few epithets put on tombstones nowadays.

Why He Didn't.

St. Peter—You were an editor of a political organ, I see. Didn't you do a good deal to help the devil?

Shade of Editor—No, sir, no, sir, never! He was never nominated by our party.

In a Hurry.

Hotel Walter—Shall I take your order now, missy, or will you wait till your mamma comes in?

Little Girl—I wish you'd take 'em. Mamma never orders 'nysing 'cept wats' good for me.

Carrying a Message.

Bilkins—Jimson must have built that fine house of his under a mortgage, didn't he?

Wilkins—Yes. How did you know?

Bilkins—I notice his shoulders are beginning to look like a Mansard roof.

I've flown from the tenderness of the soul.

BISMARCK IS ABSTEMIOUS.

Germany's Grand Old Man Is Compelled to Keep in "Condition."

"I am only allowed," says Prince Bismarck, "to drink three a day—quarter of an hour after each meal, and each time not more than half a bottle of red, sparkling Moselle of a very light and dry character. Burgundy and beer, both of which I am extremely fond of, are strictly forbidden to me; so are all the strong Rhenish and Spanish wines, and even claret. For some years past I have been a total abstainer from all these generous liquors, much to the advantage of my health and 'condition' in the sporting sense of the word. Fortunately I used to weigh over 17 stone. By observing this regimen I brought myself down to under 14, without any loss of strength—indeed, with gain. My normal weight now is 135 pounds. I am weighed once every day by my doctor's orders, and any excess that figure, I am at once set to work to get rid of by exercise and special regimen. I ride a good deal, as well as walk. Cigar smoking I have given up altogether, of course under advice. It is debilitating and bad for the nerves. An inveterate smoker, such as I used to be, gets through 100,000 cigars in his life if he reaches a fair average age. But he would live longer and feel better all the time if he did without them. Nowadays I am restricted to a long pipe, happily with a deep bowl, one after each meal, and I smoke nothing, but all Dutch Keater tobacco, which is light, mild and soothing. You will see presently the pipe comes in with the pint of red Moselle. It will be a whole bottle today, and you must help me out with it. Water makes me fat, so I must not drink it. However, the present arrangements suit me very well."

There are about 200 wholesale dealers in whisky in New York city, and they intend to form a combination to fight the whisky trust. Their weapon will be the boycott. The reason given for this action on their part is the understanding among them that the trust intends to raise the price of whisky from 15 to 20 cents a barrel. They say that this has been agreed upon, and that the advance will soon be made. It is their contention that Wall street controls the trust, and they do not intend to pay an additional price so that the stock can be forced up from 23 1/2 to 25. There are four distilleries out of the trust. They have a capacity of 17,500 bushels a day, or about 80,000 gallons of spirits. In New York there is consumed daily 500 barrels of high-proof spirits, which, from adulteration and dilution, become twice that quantity. The distilleries outside of the trust are the Atlas, of Peoria; the Hanover, Peoria; the Globe of Peoria, and the American of Peoria. Each one of these companies has an agency in New York. The Whisky trust is lovely. Everybody who has stock in it wants to water his stock and his whisky both.

Generally the Co's.

Some time ago a little girl in Brooklyn was run down by a trolley car and lost both her feet. She sued for damages, and got a verdict for \$13,268.68. The money was deposited with a trust company, and the court has now ordered the company to pay the girl's lawyer, as his share of the cash, \$724.85, leaving for the cripple but \$6,023.83. Probably the division is according to law, but it would be hard to convince the average lay mind that it is a fair thing. The jury, no doubt, thought that the case was open over the pupil directing him with the greatest care. The pupil is next taught to finish the frame, so that it will be ready to receive the wheels. He is then instructed to make fine tools and to become expert in handling them. This completes the instruction in the first room, and the young watchmaker next passes to the department where he is taught to fit the stem-winding parts and to do the cutting and filing by hand. Later on he learns to make the more complex watches which will strike the hour, minute, etc., and the other delicate mechanisms for which the Swiss are famous.

Conservative Little Bodies.

Are those diminutive organs, the kidneys, which are the great filters of the blood, the most important part in the mechanism of the system, out of order, they are dangerous trouble. Renew their activity with Hostetter's stomach pills, which prevent the serious and often fatal diseases resulting from their inaction. This sterling medicine improves, remedies, maintains, rheumatism and dyspeptic complaints, and invigorates the whole system.

If you want to learn humanity, study a good woman.

Are You Going East This Summer?

Don't forget that the great summer tourist route is the Michigan Central. "The Niagara Falls Route," a first-class line for first-class travel, the popular line to Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Portland by the Sea, Boston, and New England points, New York and the seashore.

Send ten cents postage for "A Summer Note Book." It will tell you all about these places and how to reach them.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

Temptation is an acid—it reveals the character.

In seeking material for refurbishing the old or for decorating the new cottage there is nothing which fills the bill so completely as denim. It comes in shades the tones and tint of white rival the beauty of the most expensive art fabric. Manufacturers seemingly have realized the great possibilities of this durable cloth and have added to their stocks several new weaves which are elaborately designed in geometrical figures, or are Japanese in effect.

Rapid Rail-Rolling.

"A record for rapid rail-rolling," says the Engineering and Mining Journal, "was made by the south works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company at Scranton for the week ending March 9. The converting mill made 6,042 tons of ingots in eleven turns and the south rail mill rolling 5,201 tons of finished rail."

Wonderful in London.

Placed end to end in a continuous line the streets of London would extend from the Mansion House across the entire continent of Europe and beyond the Ural mountains into Asia.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 156 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Jealous Whisky.

Wherever the ex-Empress Eugenie goes she carries a little wicker basket with her, never entrusting it to other hands than her own. That same basket has awakened perhaps more curiosity and caused more conjectures as to its contents than any other object she has carried. At last, it is said, the secret is out. The basket is lined with padded silk and is the residence of a hedgehog. It is the one and only pet of the ex-empress, and she never travels without it, or allows other hands than her own to care for it.

Rather Costly.

Some idea may be formed of the cost of accessories to a billiard table when it is stated that it requires the tasks of three elephants to furnish a complete set of balls—namely, sixteen pyramid, twelve pool and three billiard balls.

Area of Colonies.

The area of the British colonies is 8,000,000 square miles, that of the French 3,000,000, of the Dutch 600,000, of the Portuguese 200,000, of Spanish 170,000, of the German 90,000 and of the Danish 75,000.

Experience leads many mothers to say "Use Parker's Hair Balm," because it is so good for colds, pain and almost every weakness.

You will always rejoice in the evening, if the day is spent profitably.

Those distressing Corns.

Basins there are. Hindermost will remove them, and then you can walk and run and jump as you like.

A Light Touch.

The dome of the Palais de Justice in Brussels is made of papier mache and weighs sixteen tons.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

The pawnbroker places no value on sentiment.

A Hedgehog Pet.

Wherever the ex-Empress Eugenie goes she carries a little wicker basket with her, never entrusting it to other hands than her own. That same basket has awakened perhaps more curiosity and caused more conjectures as to its contents than any other object she has carried. At last, it is said, the secret is out. The basket is lined with padded silk and is the residence of a hedgehog. It is the one and only pet of the ex-empress, and she never travels without it, or allows other hands than her own to care for it.

Rather Costly.

Some idea may be formed of the cost of accessories to a billiard table when it is stated that it requires the tasks of three elephants to furnish a complete set of balls—namely, sixteen pyramid, twelve pool and three billiard balls.

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The pawnbroker places no value on sentiment.

A Curious Old Law.

A curious old English law forbade street hawkers to sell plums and apples, lest servants and apprentices should steal money to buy them.

In summer some fat men regret they cannot wear a shirt waist.

ONLY ONE AND THAT IN JULY.

Excursion to Colorado.

The Great Rock Island Route will sell tickets cheap for this excursion to Denver in July, and you should post yourself at once as to rates and routes.

Send by postal note or letter to Mrs. Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, for a beautiful souvenir issued by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry., called the "Tourist Emblem." Ask for it about the 1st of July. It will be sent free. It is a souvenir, and you should not lose it.

Mrs. Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago.

Never wear your best clothes when inquiring the price of board.

Play's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CARY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

The cardinal sin of the present day is over-indulgence.

If Troubled With Sore Eyes.

Jackson's Indian Eye Salve will positively cure them. Ask for it at all drug stores.

When a man sends one of his courtesans he sells all of them.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warrenton to cure all corns returned. Ask your druggist for it. Price 10 cents.

Devotion is to a woman what dew is to a flower—almost life itself.

If the Daily is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Hanson's Toothache Cure for children's teething.

It makes most men mad to hand them a bill, or don't their credit.

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs children of their tortures, as well as of its dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

Mrs. BOBA A. GUTHRIE, of Oakes, Oregon Co., Ore., writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. An older nurse than I have been in six years. My Favorite Prescription is the best to take before confinement, or at least to move it with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with this."

If you want to learn humanity, study a good woman.

Are You Going East This Summer?

Don't forget that the great summer tourist route is the Michigan Central. "The Niagara Falls Route," a first-class line for first-class travel, the popular line to Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Portland by the Sea, Boston, and New England points, New York and the seashore.

Send ten cents postage for "A Summer Note Book." It will tell you all about these places and how to reach them.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

Temptation is an acid—it reveals the character.

In seeking material for refurbishing the old or for decorating the new cottage there is nothing which fills the bill so completely as denim. It comes in shades the tones and tint of white rival the beauty of the most expensive art fabric. Manufacturers seemingly have realized the great possibilities of this durable cloth and have added to their stocks several new weaves which are elaborately designed in geometrical figures, or are Japanese in effect.

Rapid Rail-Rolling.

"A record for rapid rail-rolling," says the Engineering and Mining Journal, "was made by the south works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company at Scranton for the week ending March 9. The converting mill made 6,042 tons of ingots in eleven turns and the south rail mill rolling 5,201 tons of finished rail."

Wonderful in London.

Placed end to end in a continuous line the streets of London would extend from the Mansion House across the entire continent of Europe and beyond the Ural mountains into Asia.

Patents, Trade-Marks.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide" or "How to Get Patents." James D. Spence, Patent Attorney, 200 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS

In every town to sell our Safety Medicine, used ten years in phylloxera, locusts, fruit trees, etc. Ask for "The Fruit Tree Doctor." Box 124, A. SPINDEL & CO., Toledo, O.

PATENTS

Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. Will examine and advise on all patent matters. Write for Inventor's Guide.

DALLAS BUSINESS FIRMS.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. General Foundry and Machine Shop. Compressor, Flour Mills, Waterworks, Oil Mills, Looms, Sewing Machines, Electric Light, etc. Repairs. Write to Mosher MFG Co., Dallas, Texas.

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in Farm Wagons, Stoves, Angles, Standard Plows, Standard Sulky Plows, Dallas, Texas.

W N U DALLAS 23-95

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

White Washing Done Everywhere with Clairette Soap

All washing is not white washing, as all soap is not Clairette. That bath-brick tint when seen in clothes, always proves that they are strangers to Clairette Soap. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, - ST. LOUIS.

Very Latest Styles May Manton

30 Cent Patterns for 10 Cents. When the Coupon Below is Sent. Also One Cent Additional for Postage.

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embodied in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given permanent satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

COUPON.

THIS COUPON sent with an order for one or any of the above 30 cent patterns is credited as 10 cents, making each pattern cost only 10 cents.

One cent extra for postage for each pattern. Other number of inches waist measure for skirts and number of inches bust measure for blouses. Address: GOUVERNOR PATTERN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Look For 947.

SOAP! SOAP, SOAP, SOAP!

Don't Fail to Call at

A. P. McLEMORE'S DRUG STORE,

AND SEE THE CHOICEST LOT OF TOILET SOAPS EVER BROUGHT TO HASKELL.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday June 8, 1895.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Extra low prices for groceries at S. L. Robertson's. —Kavanaugh is the "mustard" on baby pictures. —Mr. M. S. Pierson is at home from Emory. —Kavanaugh is the boss shadow catcher. —If you need drygoods let Keister & Hazlewood make you prices. —Messrs. A. C. Foster and C. D. Long have traded residences. —If you have an idea of buying a buggy, call at the Free Press office and see how cheap you can get one. —Messrs. John and Joe Jones are off on a visit to their brother in Stephens county. —Life size portraits by Kavanaugh at \$3 to \$6, about half what agents charge. —Rev. J. M. Barcus will preach on Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week. —If you have a little cash to spend, try Keister & Hazlewood with it. —Mr. Eugene Bumpass and wife of Rayner were visiting Haskell friends this week. —If you need a pair of shoes, see Keister & Hazlewood's stock before buying. —I feel grateful to all who trade with me, and will thank you for continuance. —Mrs. J. V. W. Holmes is off on a visit to her mother at Grandberry. —We draw business with a chain of big values positively unbreakable and irresistible. —D. W. Courtwright. —Dr. J. F. Bunkley and wife were down from Seymour this week and visited a number of their Haskell friends. —Do you want baby's picture? Kavanaugh can catch the youngster on the fly, hop, skip or jump with his camera. —Rev. W. H. McCollough of Anson has been an attendant on our district court this week as a witness. —Every reader can get a handsome briar pipe free. See advertisement of Duke's Mixture. —Mr. Forrest Gather, an attaché of the state land office, was here as a witness in our district court this week. —We are scattering wealth among all who take advantage of the wonderful bargains at D. W. Courtwright's. —Owens Bros. are keeping ice for sale in any quantity. They retail it at 3 cents a pound. —Kavanaugh will remain in Haskell only two weeks, June 5th to 19th. —The Christian endeavor society held a pleasant social meeting at the home of Mrs. J. C. English on Monday night. —FOR SALE:—An undivided half interest in the S. A. Mills section in Haskell county. Title perfect, easy terms. Send offer to A. B. McLAVY, Basrop, Texas. —Mrs. Cappitman and Miss Nodie Baldwin of Windom, sisters of our townsmen J. C. and J. L. Baldwin, arrived a few days ago on a visit to the families of the latter. —The Methodist quarterly conference will begin at this place on next Wednesday, 12th instant. Rev. J. M. Barcus, presiding elder, will be in attendance. —The brilliant headlight of low prices continues to illuminate the broad highway leading to D. W. Courtwright's.

—To the prettiest baby photographed by Kavanaugh on the 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th days of June he will make a present of a 14x17 crayon or pastel portrait. —Rev. R. M. G. Eiland has rented and moved into Mr. J. J. Lomax residence, which places him much nearer to his church. —We understand there is a probability of a religious debate in Haskell at an early date, the tenets of the Baptists versus those of the Methodist, to be the subject of discussion. —Rev. Boynton of the Christian church is gone to attend the commencement exercises of the Add Ran college at Thorp Springs this week. —Mr. L. S. Long and wife are spending a short time with Haskell relatives and friends previous to their departure for Austin, where they will make their home. Mr. Long having secured a position in the comptroller's department. —Owens Bros. have moved their meat market to the stone building near the old court house, where they have fitted up a cold storage vault to keep their meat, and have the nearest market Haskell has ever had. —It has been a long while since the people of Haskell had the opportunity of getting REAL FIRST-CLASS photographs. Kavanaugh, Abilene's finest artist, will be here next Wednesday and will afford them the opportunity to get the very best. —Haskell has been full of Rayner and Stonewall county people all this week. Fifty or sixty of them being witnesses in the R. J. Fuston murder trial, while quite a number of them are witnesses in the other cases transferred from Stonewall county. —Our neighbor across the river, Stonewall county, has quite a respectable citizenry, judging from the sample sent over to Haskell this week. They have been an orderly and well behaved crowd as far as our observation has extended. —Mr. M. A. Clifton of the north part of the county was in town this week trading. He brought along quite a nice lot of vegetables in his wagon and treated several of his friends to a supply of them. The FREE PRESS coming in for a share. Thanks, Mr. Clifton, may you never falter in well-doing. —The directors of the Haskell national bank have authorized Mr. J. L. Jones, cashier of the bank, to have a prospect shaft sunk on the bank's land six miles west of town to test the recent supposed discovery of coal, recently mentioned in the Free Press. The discovery consisting in the finding of small lumps and particles of coal surrounding prairie dog holes. —The ladies of the Methodist aid society gathered in the sum of \$43 with their ice cream Tuesday and Tuesday night. It was a success, as is everything else attempted by the enterprising and accomplished ladies of Haskell. —To the traveling public: After June the 1st, 1895, the passenger fare on the Haskell and Seymour daily stage line will be \$2.50. We feel grateful for past favors and solicit your future patronage. MILLER BROS., Managers. —Mr. H. R. Jones and wife left on Thursday, Mr. Jones going to Austin on business while Mrs. Jones stops in Brenham to visit relatives. —While the verdict in the Fuston case was not a complete vindication of his act in slaying Earl Herbrough, and did not meet the majority of public sentiment in that direction, it should serve as a warning to would be seducers that the shotgun is a licensed avenger of such wrongs. —Messrs. Fox & Towns, the contractors, commenced work Thursday on the new Lindell hotel for Dr. Simmons. The foundation is 50 x 52 feet. The building will be two stories high and contain twenty-one rooms.

HE IS HERE; KAVANAUGH, the Photographer, and Will Remain until Wednesday, June 19. TWO - WEEKS - ONLY.

If you want a FIRST-CLASS photograph, this is your chance, my work compares with any done in the larger cities of the state and I promise you to do my utmost to please, in fact, I guarantee satisfaction in every particular. I use the best plates, the finest cards and the genuine American Aristo paper (the best in the world.) You can wash one of my photos as you would glass and it won't fade or soil.

BRING IN YOUR BABIES. I am the "mustard" on baby pictures. I can take them on the fly. The Prettiest Baby in the County, O. All babies that are photographed on either the 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th have a chance to get a beautiful 14x17 inch Crayon or Pastel picture and frame, the prettiest one gets it FREE. Three disinterested judges shall decide. Your baby is the prettiest, so bring it in.

LIFE SIZE PORTRAITS from old pictures. We will surprise you on price. Picture and handsome frame complete for three to six dollars—less than one-half what you have been paying agent. —Hoping to see you all, I am very respectfully, M. P. KAVANAUGH.

Haskell, Texas, May 24, 1895. To my friends and customers of Haskell and adjoining counties, circumstances and money matters have forced me to sell goods from this date strictly for cash. I have furnished you for the past four years with everything usually kept in a Saddle and Harness store at low cash prices on 30 and 60 days time. A goodly number of you have been prompt in your remittances, for which I am under many obligations, while others have not been fortunate in securing means to pay with. I have no hard feelings toward anyone and hope to still share your trade no matter how small it may be.

Yours Respectfully, J. W. BELL. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award. District Court. Judge Hamner reconvened the district court on Monday. The theft case against Moody was put on trial and the evidence failing to sustain the charge, the court instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which was done and the defendant dismissed. The R. J. Fuston murder case, here on a change of venue from Stonewall county, was taken up. The following jury was secured from the special venire of 75 men, to wit: J. E. Ellis, T. W. Coker, B. E. Nolen, W. M. Towns, E. H. Green, T. J. Lemmon, D. W. Courtwright, J. S. Keister, Frank Wilfong, I. T. Farmer, J. C. Bohanan and J. M. Bumgartner. The examination of witnesses occupied the time until Wednesday afternoon, including night sessions, when the attorneys began their addresses to the jury, the eight speeches being concluded about 3 p. m. Thursday. On Friday morning the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and assessing penalty at two years in the penitentiary.

Messrs. W. W. Beall, district att'y, Oscar Martin, ass't Co. att'y and Judge C. P. Woodruff prosecuted while Messrs. Davis of Aspermont, J. H. Cunningham of Anson, A. M. Craig of Anson, W. W. Cook of Rayner and Judge H. G. McConnell of Haskell defended. The case was ably handled on both sides. The character of much of the evidence is such that we cannot go into the details of the case. Motions to quash the indictments against W. L. Walton and E. H. Payne were sustained. As we go to press Friday evening the W. P. Kelley case is on trial. These cases also are here on change of venue from Stonewall county. Hon. A. H. Kirby of Abilene will set on Monday on the cases in which Judge Hamner is disqualified.

—Mr. W. R. Miller of Seymour, contractor on the Haskell and Seymour mail line is here this week. We learn he has purchased a lot of horses of Mr. A. H. Tandy for the line.

PAINT CREEK PENCILINGS. Fine Crops and Luscious Vegetables. Social Entertainment. Paint Creek, June 2, 1895.

Our section has been visited with fine rains since our last report, as a consequence crops are looking up in fine shape. The oat crop was injured some by dry weather, but the prospect is promising for a fair yield, although the plant is low. The good ladies of our locality are to be complimented upon their fine gardens. We participated in a royal dinner of vegetables, snap beans, Irish potatoes, etc., some two weeks ago with the family of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ballard. The school trustees of this district have employed Prof. Jones to teach the public school for the ensuing year. Prof. Jones is from Bowie, Texas, is a married man and comes highly recommended. Mr. Alo Baggett of Walnut Springs, who has been here for a week combining business with pleasure, departed on Friday in company with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Adams for Albany. They will spend a few days at Albany, when Mr. Baggett will return home. The young people enjoyed a social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Adams on Monday night. The entertainment was given in honor of Miss Essie Ballard of Haskell, who has been visiting relatives and friends here. Our veterans have returned and they express themselves as having had a very enjoyable trip. Mr. Editor, our letter in short this week as we are out of paper again. Weather is cloudy, promising rain, but more is not needed just now as there is a fair season in the ground and we have plenty of stock water. M. R.

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE. Mr. G. Callouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first bottle began to be better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We wont keep store or house without it. Get a free trial bottle at McLemore's Drug Store."

GRASS is fine in Haskell county and stock of all kinds are in excellent condition. —A meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Haskell will be held at its banking house in Haskell, Texas, on Tuesday, June 18, 1895, at 2 p. m., to vote whether or not said bank shall enter into voluntary liquidation. J. V. W. HOLMES, Cashier. May 15, 1895.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY



WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF DUKES MIXTURE for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE OF 2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

FROM HASKELL TO HOUSTON.

Observations on the Country and Crops.

Haskell County Stands the Test of Comparison.

Editor Free Press. Our trip to Houston to attend the great reunion of the U. C. Vs., is now an event of the past, and the delegates from Haskell camp are at home again without the loss of one. You have learned through the columns of our great dailies of the immense crowds of people that gathered within the confines of the beautiful city of magnolias on that eventful occasion, and the enjoyable time that every one had while there; therefore it is only of the country and crops that we saw while traveling to and fro that we wish to speak briefly now, thinking that our people would be interested therein. Our route lay along the T. & P. railway from Abilene to Fort Worth, and thence to Houston and Galveston. The lines traverse some fifteen or twenty very populous and fertile counties, such as Parker, Tarrant, Johnson, Bosque, McLennan, Bell, Milam and others, and as we passed along, we closely noticed the condition of all crops and the quality of soil, and we had splendid opportunity for doing so, as we traveled by day the entire trip. We found the chief industry of these counties to be agriculture, with a diversity of crops embracing principally corn, oats and cotton. The greater part of the land being what is known as brushy prairie. Much of the soil seemed to be loose and loamy, while other portions seemed to be heavy and tight. In some parts we learned that fertilizers were extensively used. Notwithstanding this, except further south, where the season should be much in advance of that further north, we found the average of the various crops no better than those of our own county and in very many places in much worse condition. Through the lower counties where there seems to have been abundant rains, corn is weedy and much of the cotton overrun with field grass, the best corn being about an average of four feet high while much of it was less than one foot high. Oats very short, but generally well headed, and, owing to an increased acreage, a pretty fair crop is anticipated. We saw many fine farms and very much good country but, upon the whole, comparing it with ours, we honestly conclude that with the natural advantages our country has it is blessed equally with that. And of natural disadvantages, that country has fully as many as ours. The people with whom we talked were very affable, but they, too, complained of hard times just like every body else. All along the line every one seemed to be up and doing, and so should we. Texas is surely a great country, and visitors from the old states who traveled with us from Houston to Fort Worth were unanimous in their praise of the country, saying it was by far the best country they had ever seen, better than they had ever dreamed of, yet we come back to Haskell better satisfied with our immediate country as a farming country than we have ever been.

F. G. ALEXANDER & CO. High Prices Turned Down. F. G. ALEXANDER & CO. INVAITE. All Persons Who Are Out For Merchandise to Call at Their Store. The inducements they offer are Courtesy, Kindness and Fair Dealing. Together with the best selected and LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS AND MORE GOODS FOR THE MONEY than any other house in our town. Our special efforts are to make a lasting customer of every one who trades with us once. Respectfully, F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

OWN MAKE MEN'S \$2.50 SHOES. HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO. STRONG AS SAMSON. I handle the above celebrated line of MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES. ALSO LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, Men's Furnishing Goods and Hats. A Full Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries. My terms are cash and lowest prices. S. L. ROBERTSON

NEW HOTEL The Old Court House. (Near N. W. Cor. of Square.) This commodious building has just been neatly and comfortably fitted up and furnished for the purpose of a Hotel and boarding house. Terms Will be Moderate. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Mrs. J. G. OWENS, Propr. It is given out from Washington that the president will appoint Attorney General Olney to the position of secretary of state to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Secretary Gresham. It is not yet known who will be appointed to the attorney generalship. 'Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away' is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit care that breaks up nicotineized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by A. P. McLemore under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Bismley Co., New York or Chicago. Respectfully, W. W. FIELDS.

In Poor Health means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health. Brown's Iron Bitters. It Cures Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Tr. aches, Co-stipation, Biliousness, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints. Get only the real one—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. Call for it of two or three druggists. It will send you to the beautiful World's Fair View at 1000—free. BROWN CHEM. CO. BALTIMORE, MD.