

The Haskell Free Press.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1898. No. 2.

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MEETINGS.

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ADVERTISING.

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NOTICES.

W. L. Hill, K. of R. S.
W. L. Hill, K. of R. S.

SMART ALECK, LIAE, OR WHAT?

He has Our Attention with the Compliments of the Season.

S. R. McCrary and family, one of our oldest and most substantial settlers left Thursday morning for the bleak desolate land of prairie dogs, coyotes, and rattlesnakes, in other words, they have gone to Haskell county. We spent two years of our life in that out of the way region and know whereof we speak. Why anyone should want to leave the fertile lands of Robertson, which are in a high state of cultivation, thickly settled with refined civilized people, where the fields are white as snow with the fleecy staple, where the barns are unable to hold the immense corn crop, where the hogs are fat and the cattle and horses look sleek, to go out in mesquite bushes in country where you burn up in the summer and freeze in the winter is beyond our feeble comprehension. We are informed on good authority that when the good Lord finished creating Texas, the devilably sent in a petition asking that a small portion be placed at his disposal in order that he might have a place where he could go occasionally to cool off and a few minutes respite from the sulphurous smoke that was ruining his eyesight. The Lord called a council of angels and after a week spent in discussing the petition it decided to grant the request if he would agree to behave himself and not prolong his stay over ten minutes. His Satanic majesty eagerly promised to do this and followed the angelic messenger sent to guide him hither, wagging his tail like a dog follows his master when he holds a buttered biscuit in his hand. When however the guide showed him Haskell county, he tucked his tail between his legs, like a yellow hound caught sucking hen eggs, and fled with a howl of dismay. Mr. McCrary and his excellent are among our best citizens and have numerous friends who join the STAR in regretting their departure and wishing them happiness in their new home.

Oh! by the way, how is our old friend the Free Press? Will you write us or not? If so come ahead, if not "just tell 'em that you saw me."

—Bremond Star.

If the old dispensation under which Ananias met with a summary and just fate had not passed away and a new order of things been established, the FREE PRESS would have been saved the trouble of defending Haskell county against the brayings of such jackasses as the new editor of the Bremond Star, yclept W. H. Taylor, aforesaid known and seen at intervals in this section as a tramp printer. Really, however, we expected better things of a fellow who carried a testament in his pocket and professed to be preparing himself for the ministry—the service of the meek and lowly Jesus, who, of all things, despises a liar. We must conclude that he was the devil who had the gall to petition the Almighty to create a place for his especial enjoyment, but who, when he came in sight of it and saw that it was fair and good, fled from it as the devil is said to flee from holy water.

As the dispensation under which Ananias met his fate is no more, we are glad to inform the Star that the Free Press is still on guard defending the fair fame of Haskell county against such traducers. As the Free Press has before had occasion to say, it is such misrepresentation as this of the Star that has retarded the settlement and development of Western Texas and prevented many a man who is wearing his life away as a renter and who, with his family, occupies no better position than a Mexican peon from coming here and acquiring a home and settling his sons and daughters around him in independence as they reach mature age.

There is a class of people that all new countries suffer from. They are men who never succeed in any country, but rove around with their families hunting a soft snap. They are too lazy to work for a living and the inspiration strikes them to go west and take up a homestead or a school land claim and sell it out for a big bonus. Sometimes they build a little shanty but more often burrow out a

climate that does that sort of thing.

He don't think he has gotten away from civilization either. He much pleased with the educational advantages, the culture and refinement he finds here and says he has noticed with surprise that nobody locks barn, smokehouse or residence doors here and that stores are left at night with only frail glass windows to protect their contents; why, says he, "down in that country if things were left that way everybody would be stolen out of house and home in a week."

Again he observes "I don't find the people here tied up with mortgages and every fellow seems to be running on an independent scale."

Yet this is a freezing, scorching, starved country, the veritable wild and woolly west,—yep verily, in the mouths of liars.

If any reader of the Star will do the fair thing of course and publish our defense—wants full information and description of Haskell county and will make the request on a postal card addressed to the Free Press we will take pleasure in sending it.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it is of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. P. McLemore.

LIVESTOCK NOTES.

Clipped from Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Long before the maturity of the foals of 1898 the four-year-olds that meet the demands of business and pleasure will have an advance of 50 per cent in value.—Journal.

Texas cannot too soon engage in horse raising, provided she engages in raising good horses, horses for which the demand will be large and reliable. No other country is better adapted to the industry and nowhere can they be raised more cheaply. But it will not pay to raise scrubs.—Journal.

The horses that will be in demand, as we understand from our reading, are driving horses of good weight and action and good, heavy general purpose and draft horses. The indications are that the horse raisers who go to work on these lines will find ready sales at good prices. The scrubs and light weights will remain at 15cets each or two for a quarter.

The extent of purchases made by cattlemen in Texas and the west for the purpose of restocking the ranges is a sufficient answer to those who deny the existence of a shortage. In Nebraska stockmen have gone as far east as New York and have reached far into Canada for stock cattle, while Texas buyers have scoured Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and have even gone into Georgia and North Carolina for the stock animals, bringing them to their ranges in little bunches from the south, while Mexico, in spite of the Dingley tariff, has been called upon for many times the number she furnished under the much smaller duties of the Wilson law. It is evident that the men who have the ranges, consider them depleted.—Journal.

It used to be a frequent assertion in Texas that pure bred beef cattle would not thrive upon the range, and that if good blood was introduced at all, better range and market results would be of half-breds than of cattle more highly graded. Even yet there are some of our people holding to that opinion. Yet during recent months the sales reported in the Journal ought to have dispelled such an opinion forever. Stockmen will naturally take better care of their more highly graded and consequently more valuable animals, but even those that have been sub-

jected solely to range conditions, have

shown the value of the investment, a value increased in proportion to the early maturity, increased weight and better beef form.—Journal.

A recent sale in the Chicago market strikingly shows the value of good breeding for beef purposes. The sale was of 22 head of Angus yearlings, 17 heifers and 5 steers, averaging 10.45 pounds, at \$5.40 per hundred, or \$56.43 per head. They were calved between the last of March and the first of August, 1896, and Dec. 15. During the weeks before weaning they were fed some oats. Then the oats were continued, with clover hay, until March, when they were put on grass, corn being supplied to them with self-feeders. During very rough weather they had a shed, but no other shelter. The owner had intended to hold them for breeders, as all were pure bred and eligible to registry, but found more profit in selling them as beef. Besides showing the value of good blood, this sale shows the higher position the heifer is taking in the market. In England, the beef of the heifer is valued higher than that of the steer, but in this country there has long been a prejudice against the former class, and it has been many years since heifers have brought such a price. During recent seasons the difference in value between the two classes has been steadily narrowing, and perhaps here, as in England, a preference may be given to spayed heifers of good flesh and quality.—

Good blood and feed and attention will pay as well or better in this than in the more rigorous climate, but many of our stockmen are a long time in finding it out, or in acting upon the fact if they know it.

Every stockman should write for Bulletin No. 79 of the Kansas experiment station, showing the value of Kafir corn meal as compared to common corn. The showing is very favorable to the Kafir meal and fodder.

MOTHERS whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping-cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. P. McLemore.

A Weather Calendar.

The Free Press has received the Cardui Weather Chart and Calendar for 1898 from the Chattanooga Medicine Co., manufacturers of McElree's Wine of Cardui and Theford's Black Draught. This is one of the best calendars published. It consists of twelve sheets of paper, 13x20 inches in size, all fastened together with a gilt tin strip and a brass loop hanger. Each sheet contains the calendar for one month, large figures that can be seen from any room. Under the figures weather signals indicate DeVoe's Weather Forecast for every day in the year, the moon's changes and legal holidays are also shown. The calendar is valuable in any home. We understand it can be secured by sending 10 cent postage stamps to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Grandest Merchant.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair, was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at A. P. McLemore's Drug Store.

Something to Know.

There is something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, generally stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. It is sold for 50c per bottle at A. P. McLemore's Drug Store.

Any Magazine or Newspaper

We have arranged with a responsible subscription agency to take subscriptions to any Magazine, leading Newspaper or other publication in the United States at regular publisher's prices.

By calling at the FREE PRESS office and paying the publisher's price for any publication you want we will have sent to you without additional charge, thus saving you the trouble of writing and the expense of money order and postage.

Next Spring

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

Klondike

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

Shortest Route!

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

The Denver Road

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

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

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

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

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Everywhere to show sample pages and get up clubs. Extraordinarily liberal terms. Money can be made rapidly, and vast amount of good done in circulating one of the noblest historical works published during the past quarter of a century.

An Elegant Prospectus.

Showing the different styles binding; sample pages, and all material necessary to work with will be sent on receipt of 50 cents. The magnificent gallery of portraits, alone, in the prospectus is worth double the money. We furnish it at far less than actual cost of manufacture, and we would advise you to order quickly, and get exclusive control of the territory. Address: ROYAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Free tuition.

We give over the U. S. Write us positions in every county. We will pay you to learn to book-keep. No vacation. You can learn to book-keep in your own home. Send for our prospectus at once. It is free.

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E. G. McCONNELL,

Attorney at Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

OSCAR MARTIN,

Attorney at Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

E. E. GILBERT,

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

J. E. LINDSEY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug Store

GOOD NEWSPAPERS

At a Very Low Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

(Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc.

Best Balm in the World

For Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Eruptions, and positively cures or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

Valuable to Women.

Especially valuable to women in Brown's Iron Bitters. Backache, headache, weakness, and the glow of health comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children, or overworked men, it has no equal. No home should be without Brown's Iron Bitters. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

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ST FOR MAIDS IRONS.

Latest Fashions for
Stems—Down for the
Capes—About Renovat-

Daughter.

Navy-mantled cot-
tags smiled.
Deep-wooded near
a streamlet's side,
Where dwell the vil-
lage pastor's
child,
In all her maiden
bloom and pride.
Proud suitors paid
their court and
duty
To this romantic
sylvan beauty:
Yet some of all the
proudest
Pastor's daughter.

Crossed bill and plain
of her retreat,
In her train,
As at her feet,
Her arts so wary,
Could not lure the fairy,
Heart they thought her,
The pastor's daughter.

Awave spring
her father's quest: Even
in her breast,
Which cannot falter,
Even at the altar,
Is the heart he brought
From the pastor's daughter.

From the worldly gay
sophistry and art,
Gentle primrose-way
devoted heart:
Here find the treasure,
In jet and azure,
In wells of water,
Pastor's daughter.

For Capes.
New York had its really
of the winter, and it
swirling mass of new
gowns. Their most strik-

ing the fullness, for they
with than ever. Even
the was the way in which
was acquired. A long
of cloth was used
from the feet, from
the feet, from

the occasional alter-
to the owner of an out-of-
rap an admirable way of

Long before the careful and thrifty
housewife feels that she can afford
to discard certain garments, she be-
comes conscious that they must be
renovated or other garments will have
to be bought to replace them. True
economy spares no pains to preserve
or extend the creditable appearance
and lifetime of any garment. Many
times before a garment is much worn
it presents a shiny or soiled appear-
ance, and a little care which should
be considered neither burdensome nor
vexatious, will make it like new.

"Renovating."
The housekeeper, who excels
in the "art" of renovating, says that
her method is so simple any one may
copy it—the secret of success being
plenty of clean hot soap water and
good soap. If the garment to be
cleaned is much worn, she dyes it
in it.

For each garment there is a fresh
suds made, as a garment washed
previously might have left lint or soil
in the water.

Any old garment, a coat or vest or
trousers to be cleaned, is first well
brushed and dusted and then soaked
up and down and around vigorously
in the hot suds and any spots rubbed

with the hands. If necessary a sec-
ond suds is used and the garment
then rinsed in clean hot water and
over, the garment is to be dried, which
is done to clothes still wet, and then
rinsed again after it is dry. In either
case, when nearly dry, it is rolled
tightly for the dampness to distribute
evenly, which requires an hour or
more. It is then carefully smoothed,
and an old cotton cloth spread over
it and all the wrinkles ironed out. It
is not ironed perfectly dry, however,
but she stops just before the steam
ceases to rise as the steam brings the
nap up with it. Any spot which be-
comes too dry and shiny is ironed
again with a damp cloth laid on it.
All obstinate wrinkles are treated the
same way. This is the simple, scienti-
fic process used by most renovators
in cleaning both cloth and silk gar-
ments, and any housewife may be
quite as successful by being equally
careful.—Woman's Realm.

What One Hostess Wore.
They are getting up all sorts of
gowns for pany luncheons, which are
quite the most up-to-date things in
society. At a pany luncheon you
trim the table with pansies and em-
broider the napery in the same flow-
er, after which nothing remains but
that the hostess shall dress herself
in pany colors. At the most recent
affair of this kind the hostess wore a
blue cashmere skirt trimmed with a
deep flounce of corn lace. The girdle
was of yellow satin, and at the front
a bunch of yellow satin loops imitated

wraps have high, rolling collars, and
the prettiest have linings of contrast-
ing fur. Stoles will also be much
worn. They are shaped like capes in
the back, and have long, straight ends
down the front. These ends are well
lined, and give a degree of warmth
that would not seem possible. They
have a very delightful air, too, and
look well with the present style of
dress.—The Latest.

Something quite new in the way of
ornamentation is an entire bodice,
pouched and full, made of the breast
feathers of the Imperial pheasant
silky and beautiful.
With all the outdoor garments,
whether jackets, capes or blouses,
enormous collars, necks or plisses are
worn, of lace, net or fur, and the
high, open collars like funnels, are
filled in with soft ruffles and quillings
to make them become.
Some of the new buckles are mount-
ed in a new way, with plain gold wire,
others in a antique silver, and are
either square or lozenge-shape, dis-
playing large bosses in emeralds or
amethysts. The season's belting is
particularly pretty, the gold ribbon be-
ing interwoven with floral designs af-
ter the period of Louis XVI. White
and gold canvas ribbons are produced
to simulate embossed leather, and the
buckles for these are sold in sets for
the back as well as the front. The
rocco designs are beautiful, generally
mounted in antique silver. Colored
pearls of all sorts now appear to be
cut in facets, and play an important
part in the trimmings.
White spider net is much to the
fore, worked in silver, pearls and gold.
A black net is a capital exemplification
of the most fashionable style of em-
broidery; from the foot rise large
sprays of tulips and leaves, the flowers
in bold relief produced by iridescent
sequins piled one over the other. Five
yards is about the usual width for
evening skirts, and the body of these
have been prepared with gray and
horizontal rows of embroidery at in-
tervals, some of the fine lisse being
worked thus with an embroidery of
ribbons.
The notion of a cashmere blouse is
very pleasing in its novelty, but it
must needs be elaborated with silken
embroidery or pipples or semestiches
or lace medallions, so that all
suggestion of economy is banished.
For outdoor wear Paris modistes are
making half long jackets and hand-
some capes of embroidered velvet, and
also the new blouse in plush or velvet,
much ornamented. The evening robes
are made trained, the front and sides
covered with embroidery.



yellow pansies. The revers were of
yellow and cream striped ribbon and
the waist and sleeves and blouse
trimmed with corn lace. The neces-
sary touch of pany blue was introduced
in the ribbon at the belt and the ruc-
hing at the throat, both of which had
sprays of black ribbon, baby width, in-
troduced. Bunches of paper pansies
served for favors.

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worked thus with an embroidery of
ribbons.
The notion of a cashmere blouse is
very pleasing in its novelty, but it
must needs be elaborated with silken
embroidery or pipples or semestiches
or lace medallions, so that all
suggestion of economy is banished.
For outdoor wear Paris modistes are
making half long jackets and hand-
some capes of embroidered velvet, and
also the new blouse in plush or velvet,
much ornamented. The evening robes
are made trained, the front and sides
covered with embroidery.

Royal Mourning.
The English court and society
people who wished to obey the queen's
request went into temporary mourning
upon the death of the duchess of
Teck. Court mourning of previous
days differed from that of the pres-
ent. The French queens, before the
reign of Charles VIII, wore white upon
the death of the king, and were called
reines blanches (white queens). In
1498 white mourning was done away
with and black employed in its place.
Other historians affirm that in the six-
teenth century yellow was the color
for royal mourning at the court of
France, and that it was on this ac-
count that Anne Boleyn and her lar-
dies adopted this color on the occa-
sion of the death of Katherine of Ar-
ragon. In a wardrobe account for half
a year to Lady Day, 1694, there are the
following entries for King William
III.'s mourning: "A gray coat lined
with murrey and white flowered silk,
with gold loops, and four crape hat-
bands; a sad-colored silk coat lined
with gold-striped lustering, with sil-
ver and silk buttons, and a purple
crape hatband, and a purple coat."

Queen Anne, on the death of Prince
George of Denmark, wore black and
white, with a mixture of purple in
some parts of her dress. This idea
was taken from the mourning worn
by Mary queen of Scots, for the earl
of Darley, which was exactly similar
in every respect. On the day of her
accession Queen Anne wore purple
mourning for her predecessor. This
was in order to mark a difference be-
tween the black she wore for her par-
ent, and the court mourning she as-
sumed for her brother-in-law. Thus
it will be seen that other colors than
black have, in former days, played a
prominent part in royal mourning.

Black silk will, doubtless, hold its
sway in mourning, for, in a peculiar
way, it harmonizes with the sadden-
ed feelings of those who are left to
mourn the loss of others who have
been near and dear to them. At a
reading room held in 1837, when
Queen Victoria was then Princess Vic-
toria, we read of the royal mourning
which was then adopted by the court.
The Princess Augusta received the vis-
itors owing to the indisposition of
her majesty, and was attired in a
black crape dress, with a deep goffer-
ed flounce, arranged over another
flounce of silk, a manteau of black
crape, and a headdress of black
crape with lappets, plumes and black
ornaments. The duchess of Kent was
attired in a black crape dress over
black silk, a train of black silk trim-
med with crape to correspond, and
a head-dress consisting of feathers,
black crape, lappets and jet orna-
ments. The Princess Victoria's dress
consisted of a crape dress over black
silk, a train of black silk, with crape
to correspond, and a head-dress com-
posed of feathers, black crape lappets
and jet ornaments.

After the Honeymoon.
He—"You'll be accusing me next of
leading a double life!"
She—"You do lead a double life—
you're twice as mean a man as I
thought you were when I married
you."—Chicago Tribune.

"Take my hand, and we will walk
through this lower of the... and thus, that
show you that even exquisite... not
worthy of being compared with the
richer jewels of a Christian soul. The
first thing that strikes me is loneli-
ness at the coral is its long continued
accumulation. It is not turned up like
Cortezahl, but is an outlasting and an
outlasting of ages. In Polynesia
there are reefs hundreds of feet deep
and one thousand miles long. Who
built these reefs, these islands? The
zephyrus, the corallines. They were
not such workers who built the pyra-
mids as were these masons, these crea-
tures of the sea. What small crea-
tions amounting to what vast aggre-
gation? Who can estimate the ages
between the time when the madrepores
laid the foundations of the islands
and the time when the madrepores
put on the capstone of a completed
work? It puzzles all the scientists to
guess through how many years the
corallines were building the Sandwich
and Society Islands and the Marshall
and Gilbert groups. But more slowly
and wonderfully accumulative is
grace in the heart. You sometimes
get discouraged because the upbuilding
by the soul does not go on more
rapidly. Why, you have all eternity
to build in! The little annoyances of
life are zoophyte builders, and there
is a fossilized grief on the top of
every island. Grace does not go up
rapidly in your soul, but, blessed be
God, it goes up. Ten thousand million
years will not finish you. You will
never be finished. On forever! Up
forever! Out of the sea of earthly dis-
quietude will gradually rise the reefs,
the islands, the continents, the hem-
ispheres of grandeur and glory. Men
talk as though in this life we only had
time to build; but what we build in
this life, as compared with what we
shall build in the next life, is as a
striped shell to Australia. You go into
an architect's study and there you see
the sketch of a temple, the corner-
stone of which has not yet been laid.
O, that I could have an architectural
sketch of what you will be after eter-
nity's strength! What altars of super-
natural worship! What pinnacles
thrusting their glittering spires into
the sun that never sets! You do not
scold the corallines because they can-
not build an island in a day. Why
should you scold yourself because you
cannot complete a temple of holiness
for the heart in this short lifetime?
You tell me we do not amount to
much now, but try us after a thou-
sand million ages of hallelujah.
You hear the angels chant for a mil-
lion centuries. Give us an eternity
with God, and then see if we do not
amount to something. More slowly
and marvelously accumulative is
grace in the soul than anything I can
think of. "No mention shall be made
of coral."
Again, I take your hand, and we
walk on through this garden of the
sea and look more particularly than
we did at the beauty of the coral. The
poets have all been fascinated with it.
One of them wrote:
"There, with a broad and easy motion,
The fan coral sweeps through the
clear deep sea,
And the yellow and scarlet tufts of the
ocean
Are bent like corn on the upland
lea."
One specimen of coral is called the
dendrophila, because it is like a tree;
another is called the asarara, because
it is like a star; another is called the
brain coral, because it is like the con-
volutions of the human brain; another
is called the fan coral, because it is
like the instrument with which you
cool yourself on a hot day; another
specimen is called the organ pipe coral,
because it resembles the organ pipe
and all the shrubs in the gardens of the
land have their correspondences in
this garden of the sea. Coralium! It
is a synonym for beauty. And yet
there is no beauty in the coral com-
pared with our religion. It gives
physiognomic beauty; it does not
change the features; it does not give
features with which the person was
not originally endowed, but it sets
behind the features of the homeliest
person a heaven that shines clear
through. So that often, on first ac-
quaintance, you said of a man: "He
is the homeliest person I ever saw,"
when, after you come to understand
him and his nobility of soul shining
through his countenance, you said:
"He is the loveliest person I ever saw."
No one ever had a homely Christian
mother. Whatever the world may
have thought of her, there were 'two
who thought well—your father, who
had admired her for fifty years, and
you, over whom she bent with so many
tender ministrations. When you think
of the angels of God, and your mother
among them, she outshines them all.
Oh, that our young people soon would
understand that so much beauty as the
human countenance as the religion of
Jesus Christ! It makes everything
beautiful. Trouble beautiful. Sick-
ness beautiful. Disappointment beau-
tiful. Everything beautiful.
Near my early home there was a
place called the "Two Bridges." These
bridges leaped the two streams. Well,
my friends, the religion of Jesus
Christ is two bridges. It bridges all
the past. It arches and overpans all
the future. It makes the dying pil-
low the landing place of angels fresh
from glory. It turns the sepulchre
into a May-time orchard. It catches
up the dying into full orchestra. Cor-
allium! And yet that does not express
the beauty: "No mention shall be
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I take your hand again, and walk a
little further on in this garden of the
sea, and I notice the durability of the
work of the coral. Montgomery
speaks of it. He says: "Fossil were
their forms, ephemeral their lives,
their masonry imperishable." Rho-
zopods are insects so small that they are
invisible, and yet they built the Ap-
pennines and they planned for their
own monument the Cordilleras! It
takes 187,000,000 of them to make one
grain. Corals are changing the na-
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the other channel." Antimules be-
lieve that the Atlantic and the Pacific
were built back the Atlantic and the Pacific
sea! If the insects of the ocean have
built a reef a thousand miles long, who
knows but that they may yet build a

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

**SCRIPTURE OF THE DEEP—GOD
AMONG THE CORALS.**

**From the Text—"No Mention Shall Be
Made of Coral"—Job Chap. XXVIII.
Verse 13—Love of God for the Beau-
tiful.**

WHY do you say
that, inspired dra-
matist? When you
wanted to set forth
the superior value
of our religion, you
tossed aside the
onyx, which is
used for making
exquisite cameos,
and the sapphire,
sky-blue, and to-

paz of rhombic prism, and the ruby
of frozen blood, and here you say that
the coral, which is a miracle of shape
and a transport of color to those who
have studied it, is not worthy of men-
tion in comparison with our holy
religion. "No mention shall be made of
coral." At Saint Johnsbury, Vt., in a
museum built by the chief citizen, as
I examined a specimen on the shelf,
I first realized what a holy of holies
God can build and has built in the
temple of one piece of coral. I do
not wonder that Ernst Heckel, the
great scientist, while in Ceylon, was so
entranced with the specimens which
some Cingales divers had brought up
for his inspection that he himself
plunged into the sea, and went clear
under the waves at the risk of his life,
again, and again, and again, that he
might know more of the coral, the
stone of which he indicates cannot
even be guessed by those who have
only seen it above water, and after
the polyps, which are its sculptors,
and architects, have died and the chief
glories of these submarine flowers
have expired. Job, in my text, did
not mean to depreciate this divine
sculpture in the coral reefs along the
sea coasts. No one can afford to de-
preciate these white palaces of the
deep, built under God's direction. He
never changes his plans for the build-
ing of the islands and shores, and
for uncounted thousands of years the
coral gardens, and the coral castles,
and the coral battlements go on and
up. I charge you that you will please
God and please yourself if you will
go into the minute examination of the
corals—their foundations, their pinnacles,
their aisles, their pillars, their
curves, their cleavages, their reticu-
lation, their groupings—families of
them, towns of them, cities of them,
and continents of them. Indeed, you
cannot appreciate the meaning of the
building unless you know something of
the coral. Labyrinthian, stellar, col-
umnar, floral, dentelike shields from
battle, spotted like leopards, embroid-
ered like lace, hung like upholstery—
twilight and auroras and sunbursts
of beauty! From deep crimson to mil-
ky white are its colors. You may find
this work of God through the anti-
mules eighty fathoms down, or amid
the breakers, where the sea
dashes the wildest, and beats the
mightiest, and bellows the loudest.
These sea creatures are ever busy.
Now they build islands in the center
of the Pacific ocean. Now they lift
barriers around the continent. In-
dian ocean, Red sea, and coast of Zan-
zibar have specimens of their infini-
tesimal but sublime masonry. At the
recession of the tides you may in
some places see the top of their Al-
pine elevations, while elsewhere they
peep from the deep sea soundings from
the decks of the Challenger, the Por-
cupine and the Lightning of the Brit-
ish expedition can announce them. The
ancient Gauls employed the coral to
adorn their helmets and the hilts of
swords. In many lands it has been
used as amulets. The Algerian reefs
in one year (1873) had at work amid
the coral 311 vessels, with 3,159 sail-
ors, yielding in profit \$565,000. But
the secular and worldly view of the
coral is nothing as compared with
the moral and religious, as when,
my text, Job employs it in compar-
ison. I do not know how any one can
examine a coral the size of the thumb-
nail without bethinking himself of God
and worshipping him, and feeling the
opposite of the great infidel surgeon,
lecturing to the medical students in
the dissecting room upon a human eye
which he held in his hand, showing
its wonders of architecture and adap-
tation, when the idea of God flashed
upon him so powerfully he cried out
to the students: "Gentlemen, there is
a God; but I hate him." Picking up
a coral, I feel like crying out: "There is
a God, and I adore him."
Nothing so impresses me with the
fact that our God loves the beautiful.
The most beautiful coral of the
world never comes to human observa-
tion. Sunbeams and sunsets he hangs
up for nations to look at; he may
green the grass, and round the dew
into pearl, and set on fire the autumnal
foliage to please mortal sight, but those
thousands of miles of coral
achievement I think he has had built
for his own delight. In those galleries
he alone can walk. The music of those
keys, played on by the fingers of the
wave, he only can hear. The snow
of that white and the bloom of that
crimson he alone can see. Having
garnished this world to please the hu-
man race, and lifted a glorious heaven
to please the angelic intelligences, I
am glad that he has planted these gar-
dens of the deep to please himself.
But here and there God allows spec-
imens of submarine glory to be brought
up and set before us for sublime con-
templation. While I speak, these great
nations of zoophytes, medusas and
madrepores, with tentacles for trowel,
are building just such coral as we find
in our text. The diamond may be more
valued than coral, but it may be more
sparkling. The coral may be more
shining, but the coral is the long, deep,
everlasting bluish of the sea. Yet Job,
who understood all kinds of precious
stones, declares that the beauty and
value of the coral are nothing com-
pared with our holy religion, and he
picks up this coralline formation and
looks at it, and finds it aside with
all the other beautiful things he has
ever heard of, and rises out in ecstacy
of admiration for the superior qual-
ities of our religion: "No mention
shall be made of coral."
"Take my hand, and we will walk

through this lower of the... and thus, that
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first thing that strikes me is loneli-
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The fan coral sweeps through the
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And the yellow and scarlet tufts of the
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Are bent like corn on the upland
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One specimen of coral is called the
dendrophila, because it is like a tree;
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No one ever had a homely Christian
mother. Whatever the world may
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THE STORY OF A LEAF

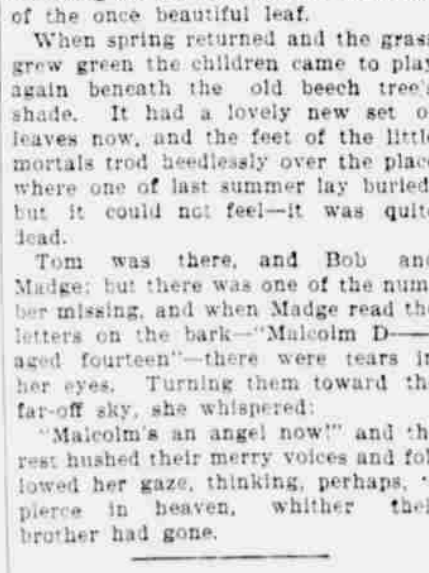
BY G. H. It was Malcolm's birthday, and the children were having a picnic in honor of the event on the lawn. They had been romping and playing all the morning, and Malcolm had under the old beech watching them.



Presently nurse came out carrying Baby Bob on one arm and the basket of luncheon on the other. She put Bob down beside his brother; then, spreading the white tablecloth on the grass, commenced to set out the goods. Such a lot of nice things as mamma had gotten up for the occasion!

When gathered around, Malcolm at the head and nurse at the foot to assist in dispensing the dainties. Tom said it was "fit to set before a king" — not a very original remark; but Tom's Mother Goose days had not been so long past, and the rest thought it a deserved compliment.

Some followed the wind on its onward course, hurrying after as fast as they could. I think they had a notion of catching up with the birds. Some flew to the house-top and settled in the eaves, where, no doubt, they would have a fine chance for observation. Others danced along the ground to the brink of the lake, and making sail-boats of themselves, embarked on a voyage of discovery over the rippling waters, while the rest, less ambitious, dropped silently upon the grass beneath the tree and lay still and quiet.



By-and-by our little leaf began to feel lonely, and spying an oak tree standing near on which the leaves still remained, it took advantage of the next breath of air to waft itself into its neighbor's branches, where it lodged in safety.

"Please give me shelter," it said. "You are so strong and can stand so much."

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

She Has Twenty Warships Equipped and Ready for War.

London, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "It is reported a Japanese fleet of over twenty warships is waiting near Goto Island, outside Nagasaki, fully equipped for war, and only waiting instructions. This includes the Yashima and the Fuji, two of the finest vessels in the Japanese navy, and the Chen Yuen, which was captured from China. The Japanese fleet, it is understood, is acting in close touch with the British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Bullock, commander-in-chief on the China station. Japan will certainly oppose a permanent Russian occupation of Port Arthur. The sudden dissolution of the Japanese diet was owing to the war spirit. It is expected that the Japanese fleet will attempt to prevent the landing of reinforcements from Odessa for the protection of the Russian trans-Asiatic railway in Manchuria."

London, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the British fleet has anchored at Port Hamilton. The dispatch says that a Japanese fleet has also arrived at Port Hamilton. An evening paper says a private telegram received in London yesterday announces that over twenty warships have arrived at Port Hamilton.

Yokohama, Dec. 29.—Owing to the failure of the premier, Marquis Saigo, to reconstruct the cabinet, all the members of the cabinet have resigned. The newspapers demand the formation of a very strong ministry, capable of coping with the situation in the east. Washington, Dec. 29.—The Japanese minister has not yet been advised of the resignation of the entire cabinet, and he feels that while the resignations may have been tendered, the emperor will not accept them unless it becomes apparent that an entirely new cabinet under Marquis Ito can be framed. Ito has been in private life most of the time since the notable achievements during the China-Japanese war, and it is not believed he is ready to return to the cabinet. He is strong with all parties, however, and has the people behind him, so that he may again assume the premiership if the emergency should demand it. The Yokohama dispatch refers to Marquis Saigo as the present premier, which is said at the legation to be an inaccuracy, as Marquis Matsugata has been premier up to this time, with Marquis Saigo as minister of marine. The reference in the dispatch to the public sentiment in Japan for a strong ministry capable of coping with the situation in the east is one of the first intimations direct from Japan that she may take a hand in the controversy centering in China. While he has received no official advice as to the purposes of his government, Mr. Hoshi expresses the personal conviction that Japan will not be quick to enter the controversy, but will maintain an independent attitude for the present.

London, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Kobe, Japan, says the dissolution of the diet has greatly angered the political parties. It is probable that Marquis Ito, former premier, and Count Okuma, a former foreign minister, will form a coalition ministry, with a vigorous foreign policy. The military party is eager for action. Extraordinary activity prevails at the military and naval depots, and warships are assembling at Nagasaki.

COTTON MILL TROUBLE.

The Operatives are Still Talking of Going on a Strike.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 29.—The operatives' conference committee was in session two hours last night, after executive committee meetings of the various unions had been held. Secretary O'Donnell gave out the following resolution, which had been unanimously adopted by the committee: Resolved, that we accept the reduction, as it would not be good business concerned. This occurred to me as I glanced over the list of guests who frequented Carlsbad in the summer of 1819. I could find but one American, one David Parish, who was United States consul at that time, and dwelt at the sign of the "Melon on the Green." The burgo-master of Carlsbad had kindly placed the town records at my disposal, and I made a note of one or two curious things. Today Americans come to Carlsbad in almost the prevailing language among shopkeepers and hotel people. In 1819 the total number of guests was 2,600; this year it was more than 40,000. Then it had only four doctors, whereas now more than 300 are occupied. One entry tells us that "Herr J. Wolfgang von Goethe, Grand Ducal Saxony Privy Councillor and Minister of State from Weimer, is lodged at the sign of the "Three Moors," on the market-place," August 29.—Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Weekly.

Were Poorer Than. Europe may have seemed a rather lonesome place at the beginning of the century, so far as Americans are concerned. This occurred to me as I glanced over the list of guests who frequented Carlsbad in the summer of 1819. I could find but one American, one David Parish, who was United States consul at that time, and dwelt at the sign of the "Melon on the Green." The burgo-master of Carlsbad had kindly placed the town records at my disposal, and I made a note of one or two curious things. Today Americans come to Carlsbad in almost the prevailing language among shopkeepers and hotel people. In 1819 the total number of guests was 2,600; this year it was more than 40,000. Then it had only four doctors, whereas now more than 300 are occupied. One entry tells us that "Herr J. Wolfgang von Goethe, Grand Ducal Saxony Privy Councillor and Minister of State from Weimer, is lodged at the sign of the "Three Moors," on the market-place," August 29.—Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Weekly.

A Pertinent Question. Old Aunt Dinah was a colored woman with a remarkable strong voice who would sing and cry "glory" with such vigor as to be heard above the sobs of the congregation, but she had no other gift.

Fensicola was seized by the department. Agent Brown was ordered to leave the crew from the vessel, in charge of a lieutenant, in a gang of negroes were being her coal from one bunker to another in search of contraband.

AUSTRIA'S PREMIER.

A NEW MAN AT THE HELM OF THE EMPIRE. He is a Middle-of-the-Roader, and is Not a Strong Character Individually—Has Admirers on All Sides, However, and May Succeed.

ARON GAUTSCH VON FRANKENTHURN, the new premier of Austria, is recognized by all parties as the man best able to master the present situation. He did not espouse the cause of any one faction, and because of his discharged his duties as minister of public instruction under the premiership of Count Badiotti, he enjoys the confidence of all. His wide knowledge of affairs and his diplomatic methods recommended him to the high position to which he has been appointed. It is thought that he will devise some amicable means of patching up the existing differences of the German and Bohemian speaking people of the empire.

The baron is one of the most scholarly men of the empire and an orator of no mean ability. His speeches before parliament have always attracted a throng. He is the author of several legal works. The people love him and delight to refer to him as a self-made man. His father was a captain of police in the City of Vienna. The son was educated at the famous Theresianum Academy, which was founded by Empress Marie Therese, and before the revolution in 1848 was attended only by the sons of noble families. In 1873 he entered official service in the department of war and public in-

struction, where his talents gained him rapid advancement. In 1881 he was honored by being chosen director of the Theresianum Academy. In 1885 he was made minister of war and public instruction, one of the most important positions in the cabinet. He was then only 34 years old, and it is said that no other man has received this appointment so early an age. In 1893 he retired from the cabinet with Count Taffe, but was again chosen to the same office in 1895 under the premiership of Count Badiotti. One of the most conspicuous of his services is the reform of instruction in the high schools and universities. He married the daughter of Schlumberger, the celebrated wine grower. Their eldest daughter was married a few weeks ago to Baron Klein, secretary of the provincial government of Moravia, the wedding being an especially brilliant event in Vienna society. The baron is tall and fine looking, with a handsome face. His hair was gray before he was 35.

Oregon's Traveling Mountains. There is a mountain of dark-brown basalt on the Columbia river nearly 2,000 feet in height and stretching along the stream for six or eight miles. When the white settlers first came into the country the Indians told them this mountain was traveling; that some day it would move across the Columbia and form a lake which would reach from the cascades to the dalles. What the Indians said has been found true in some respects. The mountain is in motion. Its movement is forward and downward. The railroad builders who constructed their line along the base found the tracks continually forced out of place. In some places the movement has amounted to eight and ten feet in a few years. Geologists attribute this phenomenon to the fact that the mountain rests on a substratum of conglomerate, or of soft sandstone, which is steadily being washed away by the current of the big river.

Germs Killed by Heat. In view of the destructive effect of sunlight, especially of the blue to the ultraviolet rays, upon bacteria in winter, Professor H. Marshall Ward would explain the comparative freedom of waters under the blazing hot summer sun from bacteria, as against the more abundant infection of the same waters in winter. Paster and Miquel found that the germs floating in the air are, for the most part, dead-killed, the author holds, by the sun. Yeasts which normally vegetate on the exterior of ripening grapes are destroyed, according to Martindale, if the heat be very intense, and Guintl has observed that the ingress of sunlight hinders acetic fermentation. When the typhoid bacillus falls into turbid, dirty water in summer it finds a congenial propagating heat to increase the warmth, and keeps off the hostile blue and violet rays.

Becoming Manlike. A Springfield reporter has discovered that confirmed athletic habits, encouraged by the example of successive college football games in town, have resulted in a notable increase in the size of the feminine hand and foot. At the ...

A Triple Killing. Barbourville, Ky., Dec. 29.—Reliable news has been received here of a triple killing at Manchester. The victims were Will Burdy, James Philpot and Bog Gregory. They were killed in a saloon row between Burdy and Philpot. All had been drinking, and Philpot called upon Burdy to stand the treats. Burdy declared that he had already done so. Philpot said he would and Burdy knocked him down. Burdy wounded Gregory with a revolver and Gregory was stabbed by Burdy, and was stabbed ...

INFLUENCE OF THE VOICE.

Soft and Musical Speech One of Woman's Greatest Charms. Eleanor Morton Parker, writing of "The Voice" in the December Woman's Home Companion, says: "It has long been conceded that a pleasant voice is one of woman's greatest charms. And many of us can verify this truth for ourselves by recalling the sweet influence of some woman, who like the lovely Cordelia, spoke in accents soft and low. A pretty face and a musical voice go well together, but of the two the latter is preferable. The power of a truly good woman possessing such a gift cannot be overestimated, especially if she is refined and intellectual. Her harmonious tones fall with a restful cadence upon the ear of the invalid. They are peace for the weary, balm for the sorrowful, and are frequently more efficacious than a sermon in touching the obturate hearts of the wayward. "On the contrary, we sometimes find rare beauty of feature seriously marred by the incongruity of a disagreeable voice. It is said of the Empress Eugenie that the stranger was enraptured with her wonderful beauty, but at the moment she spoke an admiration was forgotten in the unpleasant sensation caused by her harsh Spanish voice. American women as a rule are not blessed with particularly musical voices. The colds, catarrh and bronchial trouble to which the sudden changes of our climate subject us more or less affect the vocal organs. In fact, soft, rippling utterance seems to belong more generally to lands of eternal summer. Yet any woman, no matter how great her natural defects may be, can, with few exceptions, bring her voice within a becoming key, and by proper care and exercise cultivate distinct, well-modulated tones. And it is her duty to do so, since nothing will more certainly bring upon her social ostracism than neglect in this regard. "We are tired of being taunted by foreigners with our boisterous, loud-talking girls and women, when we know that many of those who make such unfavorable impressions upon strangers are at heart kind, gentle and refined. Let us hope that with the present movement for physical culture and every kind of culture, the noisy, garrulous woman of street-car and watering-place fame will have soon passed away, and in her stead come a being who will not converse as though every one within hearing were deaf, and she were bound to finish the sentence she is bent on uttering that very moment or never. There is no greater assurance of a happy home than a calm, well-regulated voice, and the woman who possesses it has won half the victory toward social and domestic success."

ROYALTY TO BE MATED. A Russian Grand Duchess is Looking for a Suitable Husband. Sixteen years old and a first cousin of the czar, the Grand Duchess Helene is not likely long to remain in the matrimonial market. In fact, royal matchmakers have already begun to cast about for a suitable husband for her highness. Her father is the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the late Emperor Alexander, and her mother is the Grand Duchess Marie, born of Mecklenburg, a family which has supplied several consorts to the reigning house in Russia. The Grand Duchess Marie is a clever and intellectual woman. There is little of the typical high-bred Russian about the young grand duchess. In fact, she resembles an English girl, and like most English girls, spends much of her time in in-

struction, where his talents gained him rapid advancement. In 1881 he was honored by being chosen director of the Theresianum Academy. In 1885 he was made minister of war and public instruction, one of the most important positions in the cabinet. He was then only 34 years old, and it is said that no other man has received this appointment so early an age. In 1893 he retired from the cabinet with Count Taffe, but was again chosen to the same office in 1895 under the premiership of Count Badiotti. One of the most conspicuous of his services is the reform of instruction in the high schools and universities. He married the daughter of Schlumberger, the celebrated wine grower. Their eldest daughter was married a few weeks ago to Baron Klein, secretary of the provincial government of Moravia, the wedding being an especially brilliant event in Vienna society. The baron is tall and fine looking, with a handsome face. His hair was gray before he was 35.



THE GRAND DUCHESS HELENE. Diving in outdoor sports. Like most Russians, she is extremely fond of music, and during her frequent visits to Paris with her parents she has often allowed to accompany them to the opera. As it is the Russian custom for the daughters of the imperial house to appear at public festivities at a much earlier age than are the children of other royal families, the grand duchess has already appeared at many of the state functions of the court and has created a decidedly favorable impression.

Too Many Monuments. A Washington correspondent of the Nashville American says that a party of Southern gentlemen recently visited the national capital for a week of sight-seeing. As they turned into Pennsylvania avenue they found themselves next to a saloon. "Let's take a drink," said one of the party. "We have just had one," said another. "It would be a good idea to settle on how often we shall take a drink during our week's stay," said the third. "Well," said the first, who just then caught sight of the ever-visible Washington monument, "let's take a drink every time we see the monument." "I'm agreed," said No. 2, "providing we don't take one any oftener." "It suits me," said No. 3, "providing we do take one every time we see it." They were faithful to their plight. But they did not stay a week. Instead, they took the four o'clock train that afternoon for New York, one of them remarking to the conductor as they boarded it: "Mosh shlinger town. Everybody gone daft on Geor Washin. Put up monument to him every shree corner. Georgie must be nice—bully boy."

Gave the Queen a Parasol. The only gift the queen of England ever accepted from a private subject was the cream-colored parasol carried by her on diamond jubilee day. It was presented to her by the Right Honorable Charles Villiers, still the "father of the house of commons."

Crushed by Falling Bridge. Two men were crushed to death while working on a trestle near Winchester, Ky. A freight train fell upon them.

Tommy. "I don't believe there is any such thing as a free lunch," said Tommy. "Then you're an ignorant fellow," said his sweetheart. "I don't believe there is any such thing as a free lunch," said Tommy.

HER SCHOOL.

THE PREMIER. Pupils of Breeds Known in ...

HOLIDAY SPIRIT. A Newspaper ...

Hambridge, Mr. ...

See, sister!" he pipes; "see Santa Claus!" And they clap their hands in glee. The woman at the table winks out of her stupor, gazes around her, and bursts into a fit of merriment.

The door falls to. Five little another opens upon a bare attic which a patient little woman ...

A good story is being told about Mark Twain. Some time ago reports of his death in London were circulated in Hartford, Conn., his American home, and Mr. Charles Dudley Warner called to a friend in London asking if the news was true. The friend handed the cablegram to Twain himself, who cabled back: "Reports of my death grossly exaggerated; Mark Twain."

The Homeless of Paris. Paris has, apart from two places where paupers can spend the night, 14 asylums for the homeless, which last year lodged 144,027 persons, of whom 15,587 were men and 2,900 women. Among the lodgers were 246 professors and teachers, 18 students, 5 authors, 30 journalists, 120 actors and singers, 30 musicians and 16 music teachers.

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REGULATIONS.

Prohibited from Taking Seal Skins.—The secretary of the United States has issued regulations prohibiting the taking of seal skins by American citizens except on the islands, and prohibiting the exportation of seal skins into this country of persons.

These regulations provide that no seal skin, dyed or otherwise, shall be admitted to the United States except there be attached thereto an invoice certifying that the seal skin was taken from seals killed with a gun or other means, and that no fur seal skins, dyed or otherwise, shall be admitted to the United States unless accompanied by a certificate directed to the collector of customs that they were taken from seals to be imported.

The United States is required to require the name of the owner and the place of capture, and also the name of the person who secured them, to be written on each seal skin, and that the seal skin shall be accompanied by a certificate of ownership signed by the collector of customs from the place where taken, and that a certificate under these regulations shall be accompanied by the invoice and proofs of ownership.

Assistant Secretary Howell said that neither the law nor the regulations would be made to apply to skins or garments made of skins which were shipped to the United States and were actually on the ocean Wednesday morning, December 29, the time the act was signed by the president.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

British Fleet of Eight Ships and Four Torpedo Boat Arrived at Chemulpo, London. Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Shanghai dated Thursday says: "The British fleet of eight ships and four torpedo boats has arrived at Chemulpo (the port of Seoul). It is reported there are two Japanese destroyers in the Yang Tse Kiang river. It is working night and day preparing for war. It is believed that the British and Japanese fleets are in close touch.

A dispatch from Tokyo says Marquis Aoki is forming a cabinet.

According to a dispatch from Nagasaki, dated Thursday, it is believed Marquis Ito will aim to maintain a peaceful attitude.

Receiver Appointed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31.—Last night a meeting was held of attorneys representing the creditors of the Krae-Reynolds company, which recently went into voluntary assignment, and the Union Trust company was agreed upon as receiver.

Young Lady Murdered.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 31.—A Milwaukee W. Va., special says news is received there that James McCoy of Mud Run, near Ripley, killed his sister-in-law, Miss Shambelin, by a blow of his fist. He had forbidden her to go to school, but she took her books and started. He followed, and struck her a heavy blow on the neck, killing her as a man of violent temper. He has not been arrested.

Suit for Damages.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Isabelle M. Durrant and Wm. Durrant, mother and father of Theodore Durrant, have brought suit for slander against the ex-Justice Synthe and demand \$50,000 damages from him. The complaint was sworn to by Mr. Durrant. Gen. John H. Dickinson and W. W. Foote are the attorneys representing the Durrants in the litigation. The suit grows out of remarks made by Synthe about Durrant, whom he accused of being a moral monster.

Military Affairs Committee.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—The congressional committee on military affairs arrived yesterday from Vicksburg, on route back to Washington, for which place they will leave on Saturday night. They have been investigating the question of purchasing land around Vicksburg which is the subject of the report of the Vicksburg committee.

Gomez and Antonomy.

New York, Dec. 31.—A correspondent has just returned to Havana after having visited the camp of Gen. Gomez. After a long and perilous ride through country infested with Spanish troops he reached Gen. Gomez's camp on December 18 and found the general in excellent health and spirits. He was able for the first time in many months to mount his horse and make a long journey of inspection of the various camps into which the men under his immediate command were divided.

The correspondent put before Gen. Gomez the program of general autonomy, in order to secure his opinion. The general smiled contemptuously after glancing over a copy of a Havana paper containing the terms, and said: "There is no use in wasting time in discussing these terms. It makes no difference whether they may be regarded as liberal or not. The fact remains that we are not fighting for autonomy, but for independence. This Spain seems utterly unable to realize it."

"We have been told that the autonomy offered is an act of liberality by the mother country to induce the patriots in arms to resume their allegiance to Spain. That is worse than folly; it is an insult to the men fighting for freedom. There is not in the Cuban army one officer so base as to accept such terms. We will not even listen to any overtures, and any person entering our camps for such a purpose will be put to death in accordance with my general orders."

Continuing, Gen. Gomez said that he had no faith in the ability of Spain to implant autonomy, even in the sections under Spanish control, but whether she succeeded or not was of no moment to the men in the field, who would continue to fight, animated by a love of freedom and in absolute confidence of ultimate success.

The correspondent asked Gen. Gomez for his opinion as to American intervention and the annexation of Cuba to the United States. He replied that intervention does not necessarily imply annexation.

"I would gladly accept the former, as I would accept aid from any quarter, although I believe if left alone we will achieve our own independence," he said, "and I am loath that we should be robbed of any share of the honor of the expulsion of the Spaniards."

"As far as annexation is concerned, I can not admit its possibility. To that proposition I make the same reply as I do to the autonomy plan—that our object is independence. We have among us young men who have sacrificed everything to this sacred cause. For myself, I am an old man, who now has but one object in life, and that is to see the flag of Cuba supreme from Cape Maysi to San Antonio.

"I have already made fearful sacrifices, and we stand ready to make more in order to achieve this glorious end. I know that the people of the United States will never beat us in this, the hour of victory."

Asked what his views were over an American protectorate over the island, Gen. Gomez replied that he had no objection, believing it would carry a guarantee of peace at home with the respect of all nations, and would permit Cuba to work out her destiny under the most favorable conditions.

In return he believes that Cuba should, in her commerce, favor the United States above all nations.

Gen. Gomez refused the overtures, basing his refusal on the conviction that Spain could not hold out two years longer. Gen. Gomez expressed himself as well satisfied with the present condition of affairs. He said also that he was grateful for President McKinley's invitation to American citizens to render relief to helpless Cubans.

X-Ray Experiments.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—In a letter received by a physician of this city from George Arystell, the noted French physician and surgeon, Apolloni says he has discovered the secret of preventing the evil effects which usually ensue from the application of the X-ray. He says that he simply connects the machine with the ground by a metallic circuit. Under that system he has turned the X-ray upon hundreds of patients and in not one has there been any deleterious effects from the rays.

Chemical Society.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The meeting of the American chemical society was concluded yesterday. The chief business transacted was the election of thirty-seven active and two associate members. The new members nearly all hold important positions in the large manufacturing concerns of the world, and the list, while largely confined to the United States, includes almost every country from England to Fiji islands. The delegates were received by President McKinley yesterday.

The British Steamer Harrow has parted amiss.

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Business Houses Burned.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 31.—A telephone message from Lebanon says ten business houses have already burned and two more were on fire. All of one side of the public square will be destroyed. All the contents of the buildings, which were retail stores, were totally destroyed. Loss so far as estimated at \$60,000. The fire started at midnight and has been burning steadily. A fierce gale amounting almost to a storm, raged.

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UNION BEEF COMPANY.

A Large Body of Land in Texas May be Irrigated.

New York, Dec. 30.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Beef company, whose local office is at No. 33 Wall street, was held for February 28 for the purpose of authorizing a reduction of the capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$4,000,000 and changing the name to the Western Live Stock and Land company. In a circular to the stockholders, George W. Baxter, president of the company, says that the capital stock was originally fixed at \$15,000,000 because that was the amount of shares of its predecessor, the American Cattle Trust and upon the reorganization it was convenient to retain the same capitalization.

President Baxter's circular continues: "It is now, however, manifest that the outstanding stock of this company, \$13,600,000, is out of all proportion to the value of its assets. It is also unquestionable that this excessive capitalization operates injuriously to stockholders in commercial affairs and results in the district of the public as well as in excessive taxation. The board therefore proposes a decrease of the capital under the statutes to \$4,000,000.

"I also desire to advise you that the company has marketed most of its cattle in order to avail of the high prices which have prevailed during the past six months. From these recent sales the company will soon have on hand about \$700,000 in cash, which sum is equal to \$5 a share, upon the outstanding stock. The company is free from indebtedness of any kind.

"The name of the company is quite generally considered inapt and it may embark in the business of developing and irrigating a very large tract of land owned by it in the state of Texas, a change of name is considered to be for the best interests of the stockholders and as convenient in marking the new career of the company under the reduced capitalization."

CUBAN NEWS.

President McKinley's Letter has been Received by Gen. Gomez.

Havana, Dec. 30.—Many friends of Senor Canalejas and Mr. Sylvester Scovel, yesterday went to the railroad station to meet them and were greatly disappointed at their non-arrival. They are confidently expected to-day. News has arrived here ahead of them that Mr. Scovel is back from the field after having presented President McKinley's letter to Gen. Maximino Gomez.

The rumor that Mr. Scovel had been sentenced to death appears to have been well founded. The insurgents sent word to Gen. Gomez's camp that two Americans, Senor Madriral and Mr. Scovel, were on their way to induce Gen. Gomez to surrender. Gen. Gomez, enraged, directed that both be kept martialled on the spot, but on learning that they were both special envoys from Secretary Sherman, acting under orders of President McKinley, he instructed that they be released and agreed to meet them.

Senor Madriral (United States consul at Sancti Spiritus) explained to Gen. Gomez that President McKinley in accordance with a promise to Spain to use his friendly influence with the insurgents to bring the war to an end, had selected himself (Senor Madriral) and Mr. Scovel to carry out the mission.

The latter had the same translated for him and gave orders that the commissioners should be treated with all consideration. He fixed an appointment for the following day, promising during the interval to confer with the Cuban government with reference to the action to be taken.

The following morning Gen. Gomez assured Senor Madriral and Mr. Scovel that he was much pleased with the interest shown by the American government in the welfare of the island of Cuba and that he would reply to President McKinley through the representative of the Cuban government not allowed to correspond directly with foreign powers.

It is understood that Senor Canalejas is returning to Havana for good, having given up his proposed visit to eastern Cuba.

Steamer Ashore.

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Fall River, Mass., Dec. 30.—The action of the operators' conference committee at the meeting Tuesday night has changed the sentiment regarding opposition to the reduction of wages, and the chances are now in favor of the adoption of the recommendation of the committee against immediate action. A canvass of the members of the committee indicates the vote on the matter of striking stood 12 to 6 against it.

The Lusitani Trial.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30.—Unable to convince the court that the prosecution has commenced here. Fred Hess has the defense with a duplicate stenographic report of the evidence on account of the inability of Luertget to pay for stenographers, the attorneys for the big sausage manufacturers yesterday commenced trying to take a verbal report of the testimony in long hand. The consequence is that very little progress was made.

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The Sealing Question.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has about recovered from a long and painful attack of rheumatism, which has kept him in bed for a good part of the last three months. The fact that he was able to call at the state department yesterday led to reports that coincident with Lord Salisbury's declination of the proposition to stop pelagic sealing, Sir Julian had renewed reciprocity negotiations. His call, however, had no significance, as Sir Julian did not know of Lord Salisbury's answer at the time he visited the state department.

As to the reciprocity negotiations, they have progressed steadily through Mr. Adams, first secretary of the embassy, and Sir Julian will now be able to give the matter personal attention. The main desire of the British West Indian colonies is to secure the 20 per cent reciprocity reduction on sugar. What will be offered in exchange has not yet been determined.

At the outset the purpose of the negotiations was confined to the British West Indies, but the present indications are that efforts will be made to include Canada among the colonies receiving the advantages of reciprocity. How far this can be done, in view of the failure of the Bering sea negotiations, is not clear, but it is probable the British government will prefer to have negotiations embrace all the colonies—including Canada—instead of repeating the action when the last reciprocity treaties were framed of confining them to the West Indian possessions. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Kasson, the special plenipotentiary commissioner of the United States, charged with the conduct of the negotiation of reciprocity and treaty arrangements under the tariff act, has not undertaken to consider the subject of reciprocity with Canada. This abstention on the part of Mr. Kasson is attributed to the fact that the subject of reciprocity, pure and simple, as described in the tariff act, has become so involved with the seal question and other issues as to become practically inseparable from them, and so the entire subject of Canadian relations appears to remain in the control of ex-Secretary Foster.

It had been expected that the recovery of Sir Julian would permit active steps on the British-American treaty of arbitration. There is no present prospect, however, that anything will be done on that subject and up to this time, no negotiations have been opened between the ambassador and the state department. Both governments have signified a favorable attitude toward reopening negotiations, but the British government will take no step whatever until a definite assurance is at hand that such treaty as may be negotiated will become effective by the ratification of the senate.

It is said that the answer of Lord Salisbury on the Bering sea question which has been briefly reported by cable, adds no new phase to the case, as this declination was foreshadowed with certainty as to the answer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, declining to stop pelagic sealing.

The action of Lord Salisbury merely adds the imperial and official sanction to this declination of the Canadian authorities. As the Russo-Japanese-American treaty, made several weeks ago for the stoppage of pelagic sealing, was conditioned on the concurrence of Great Britain, it is presumed that the effect of Great Britain's action will be to nullify this treaty.

STILL ASHORE.

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Fish That Walk.

It may seem absurd to speak of fish as walking. The flying fish is well known, but its flight looks much like swimming in the air. We naturally think of fishes as living always in the water, as being incapable, in fact, of living anywhere else. But nature maintains no hard and fast lines of distinction between animal life which belongs to the land and that which belongs to the water. If we can believe the accounts of naturalists, there are fishes that traverse dry land. It is reported that Dr. Francis Day, says the London Mail of India, has collected several instances of the migration of fishes by land from one piece of water to another. A party of British officers were upon one occasion encamped in a certain part of India, when their attention was attracted by a rustling sound in the grass and leaves. Investigation showed it to be caused by myriads of little fishes that were making for one direction and were moving slowly on. There were hundreds of them moving by using their sides and small fins as feet; now upright, now falling over, squirming, bending, rolling over, regaining their feet and again pressing on. These fishes were the famous climbing perch, about which so much has been said and written, and they were passing over the country to avoid a drought. When the stream in which they have been spending the season dries up, they scale the banks, and, directed by some marvelous instinct, crawl to another.

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SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.
Terms \$10 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, Jan. 8, 1898.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Dont forget your tax this month. **W. B. ANTHONY.**
—Read McLemore's ad this week, it will do you good.
—Mr. J. G. Owens returned a few days ago from another cattle buying expedition to Louisiana.
—See in another column our advertisement proposing to furnish all leading magazines and newspapers at publisher's prices.
—Pay your tax this month or pay extra 10 per cent. **W. B. ANTHONY.**
—Mr. J. A. Jones left on Monday for Fort Worth where he will resume his duties as a traveling salesman.
—Mr. Dan Couch left Sunday to resume his studies at the state university after spending the holidays with his Haskell folks.
—If you are not a subscriber to the FREE PRESS you ought to be. Call around and begin the new year right by subscribing.
—We learned just before going to press that Mr. R. B. Fields had returned from his protracted trip in eastern Texas.

—Mrs. N. J. Roberts died at the home of her son, Mr. L. W. Roberts, on Monday evening last. She had been failing for several years from a lung trouble and came here from Clay county a few months ago to reside with her son, but it was too late for the change to do any good. Her remains were carried to Throckmorton and entered beside those of her husband who was buried there some twelve or fourteen years ago. Mrs. Roberts was about 67 years of age and had been a member of the Methodist church for many years and she bore her afflictions with a quiet fortitude that indicated her firm reliance upon reaching a refuge where pain and suffering could not reach her.

Judge McCallum of Mitchell county, says that with a dog poison made by Bass Bros in Abilene, \$2.00 per section has rid large portions of his county of the dog pest. He says that all we need in this country is cooperation upon the part of all and a few days will settle them for years. Even three times the cost mentioned would be returned several times in one year in grass alone. When we come to calculate the number of cattle the grass eaten by prairie dogs would fatten we can see something of the loss they inflict upon the country yearly. We shall take up this subject in the near future.—Abilene Reporter.

This is a little better than Bass Bros promise, but the dogs can be killed with this poison cheaply. The price is \$1.00 per bottle (per peck of wheat) 4 bottles \$3.50, 5c per bottle extra by mail. For sale by all druggists.

B. Y. P. U.

Program for Jan. 9th 3 p. m.

- Song.
- Prayer.
- Roll call and scripture responses.
- Lesson: Gifts for service, 1 Cor. 12:4-11, led by Miss Zoddie Johnson.
- Comments on lesson.
- Recitation, Miss Minnie Lindsey.
- Duet, Misses Lizzie and Georgia Johnson.
- Address, Prof. W. W. Hentz.
- Select reading, Miss Eula Hudson.
- Recitation, Miss Sibyl Collins.
- Vocal Solo, Miss Lillie Rike.

Teachers Institute.

- Programme for Haskell county Teachers Institute.
- FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 28TH, 1898.
1. The necessity of moral teaching and its methods, Prof. Hentz.
 2. Resolved, that the battle field of San Jacinto should be purchased by the state, Aff. Prof. Chas. Mayes and Miss Minnie Jones. Neg. Prof. J. B. Jones and Miss Ellen Isbell.
 3. Miscellaneous Exercises, Miss Minnie Ellis.
- SATURDAY, JAN. 19TH, 1898.
1. Botany, Miss Sallie Ramsey.
 2. Geography, Prof. R. L. Carleton.
 3. Physiology, Miss Lucy Denson.
 4. Compound Numbers, Prof. Jones.
 5. Common Fractions, Prof. Hentz.
 6. Query box, Mr. John Robertson.

All teachers and trustees are requested to be present and take part in this discussion.

J. M. BALDWIN, Pres.
Miss Minnie Ellis, Sect.

In Memory of J. W. Perry.

Our community was shocked New Year's day to learn of the death of Mr. J. W. (Grandpa) Perry. It was hard at first to realize that he who had been so jovial, so generous, and seemingly so strong for one of his age, was now no more. With his passing away his children have lost a loving father, his friends a true and tried friend; Haskell Co. has lost a good citizen and the Confederate Veterans an honored member, yet our loss is consoled by the belief that the Heavenly Host has gained a member to sing throughout eternity the praises of his Creator.

Bro. J. W. Perry was born Jan. 18, 1832, in Talladiga Co., Alabama and moved to Texas in 1852. In 1860 he moved to Panola Co., from which place he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving throughout the four years. In 1864 he was married to J. H. C. Orenbaum. He afterwards lived in Bell Co. and in 1879 moved to Hill Co., where he lived till 1889, the date from which he became a citizen of Haskell Co. Bro. Perry professed religion in 1867 and, until his death, Jan. 1st, 1898, lived a devoted Christian life.

A FRIEND.

J. V. Goode, superintendent of the Wichita Valley railroad, and Col. Frank Brown, a director, came over from the Falls in their special car Saturday night and spent the Sabbath in Seymour. During the day they procured a team and inspected the work done on the telephone line between this city and Throckmorton and express themselves as well pleased with both the character of work and the progress the construction force has made. Mr. Goode gives it as his opinion that the line will be completed to Throckmorton within the next ten days and is equally as confident that it will not require more than thirty days longer at farthest to reach Haskell. When the work is completed it will be one of the best lines in Texas. The phones to be used are guaranteed to do good work for a distance of five hundred miles.—Banner.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

As Adopted by the State Board.

The following is a list of the text books adopted by the state board appointed under an act of the last legislature to select a series of books for use in the public schools of Texas for five years, beginning Sept. 1898. The table also shows the price at which they are to be sold, the exchange price for old books of like kind, and the price at which they have usually been retailed, where such price was known. Some of the books have not been in use in Texas.

READERS.

Stickney's	To be sold	Usual price
First, cloth \$.18	\$.12	\$.29
Second, " "	\$.15	\$.42
Third, " "	\$.30	\$.18
Fifth, " "	\$.45	\$.25
Woodward's,		
Fourth, cloth	\$.35	\$.17

ARITHMETICS.

Sutton & Kimbrough's		
Lower, in boards	\$.24	\$.38
Higher, " "	\$.40	\$.71
Lower, cloth	\$.30	\$.36
Higher, " "	\$.50	\$.71

TEXAS HISTORY.

Pennybacker's,	\$.65	\$.90
Hutchinson's		
Book 1, cloth	\$.40	\$.24
Book 2, " "	\$.80	\$.48

GEOGRAPHY.

Rand, McNally & Co.		
Cloth,	\$.42	\$.21
Complete, cloth	\$.81	\$.42

SPELLERS.

Benson's	To be sold	Usual price
Practical 1st book, bds	\$.15	\$.08
Practical 2nd " "	".10	".08
Complete book, " "	".15	".10
Complete book, cloth	\$.24	\$.12
The complete speller in 1st and 2nd book in one binding.		

COPIY BOOKS

Zaner, Ware & Webb		
24 pages	\$.05	—
32 pages	\$.08	—
Language Les. & Eng. Grammar, Hyde's		
Lessons in Eng. boards	\$.22	\$.11
do do cloth	\$.30	\$.15
Eng. Grammar, boards	\$.35	\$.18
do do cloth	\$.45	\$.23
Whitney & Lockwood's		
Eng. Grammar, cloth	\$.50	\$.25

It will be seen that the contract prices at which the books are to be sold is considerably under the usual retail price.

The total cost of the set of adopted books including five readers, one speller, two arithmetics, two geographies, lessons in English and English grammar, two physiologies, Texas history and one copy book is \$6.50. A similar set of books at the retail prices now prevailing would cost \$10 or \$11.

Where books now in use are exchanged for the new ones the cost will be reduced about one-half.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Haskell National Bank will be held on Tuesday January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the office of said bank in the town of Haskell, Texas, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for transacting such other business as may properly come before such meeting. **J. L. JONES,** Cashier.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a List of letters remaining at the Post office Haskell, Texas, for 50 days. Graves, Tom, 1; Hammett Mr. John H., 1; and Wayne, Mr. T. A., 1. If not called for within 50 days will be sent to the dead letter office. When calling for the above please say advertised. Respectfully, **B. H. DODSON, P. M.** Haskell, Texas Jan. 1, 1898.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Nothing gives me more pleasure than to credit a man when I think he appreciates it enough to come and settle every few months, but when it runs for a year, two years or longer it shows very clearly to my mind that there is no appreciation for favors extended. Now a great many I have carried for a long long time; some few have come and settled and a great many have not. Last year was over an average crop year and I certainly expect you to make satisfactory settlements, for I am in great need of money to pay what I owe. Am sure I am not asking too much of you after I have carried you as long as I have without worrying you. As long as you haven't paid your account you need not ask for credit as it will only be embarrassing to you to be refused. So please come and settle at once and let's start in the new year afresh and by so doing we all will feel better.

Your friend,
A. P. McLEMORE.

Governor Ross Dead

Tuesday's papers brought the following announcement of the sudden death of ex-Governor Ross: Bryan, Tex., Jan. 3.—Ex-Gov. Lawrence Sullivan Ross died at his home at the agricultural and mechanical college of Texas, of which institution he was president, at 6:35 o'clock this evening, in the 59th year of his age. He had been hunting, and returned home last Thursday evening complaining of indigestion. He was very restless Friday and Saturday, but his sickness yielded somewhat to remedies. On Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock he was taken with acute congestion of the stomach and bowels, and in spite of every effort of loving care and medical attention died at the hour named.

Texas Central Improvements

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, Charles Hamilton, general manager of the Texas Central Railroad Co., writes that the company has made very extensive improvements to its line since it took possession of the property six years ago. During the period referred to it has laid seventy-five miles of steel rail, and has recently purchased 6000 tons, which will be laid on the roadbed at once. The company has made connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system which enables it to use this road into Waco, Texas. Mr. Hamilton states that it is expected to build about forty miles of extension during 1898. Other improvements made to the line include six new steel bridges, also a number of stone and iron culverts.

Our readers can form an intelligent idea about what point that forty miles of extension from Albany will reach. Do the business men of Anson realize the fact that a railroad is going to be built through this county in the near future? Do they want it to come to Anson? If so organize a commercial club and be prepared to talk business.—Jones Co. News.

The T. C. outfit never were smart. They were not smart when they stopped at Albany instead of coming to Haskell, where there is a territory that would have given them the biggest town in western Texas, and they may be stupid enough to go to Anson and keep in T. & P. territory unless our people can get to work and pull them up this way.

PERSONS who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by A. P. McLemore. 5

—Mr. L. S. Jones, one of our most enterprising farmers of the north part of the county, called in yesterday and cashed up for another year. He says that considerable wheat has been sown in his section and that some spring wheat will be sown if the rains come right.

A Wonderful Discovery. The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old remedy, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. For sale by All Dealers.

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